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## **Liberal Feminism Depicted by Wanda through the Dialogue in Dr. Strange in the Multiverse of Madness Movie**

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<b>ARTICLE INFO</b>	<b>ABSTRACT</b>
Received: 14 April 2023 Accepted: 20 June 2023 Published: 03 August 2023	This research investigates the portrayal of liberal feminism in the character of the movie. The study aims to analyze the liberal feminism of Wanda, the main character in Dr. Strange in the Multiverse of Madness Movie. The data used for this research were taken from Dr. Strange in the Multiverse of Madness Movie. This study uses the descriptive qualitative method to conduct a clear and well-organized description of the problems which is identified. The theory used in this research is the theory of Miles and Huberman's theory (1994), which involves data reduction, data display, and conclusion. The findings of the study reveal that Wanda's character exemplifies liberal feminism through her assertion of agency and autonomy in pursuing her objectives, such as reuniting with her children in another universe, disregarding the repercussions for others. The study concludes that Wanda's character challenges conventional stereotypes of female villains and presents a multifaceted and intricate depiction of a woman's struggle for freedom and identity. Furthermore, the study proposes potential avenues for additional research in the field of gender and media studies.
<b>Keywords:</b> Liberal Feminism, Wanda, Movie	
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### **1. Introduction**

Literature is written communication, whether in the form of poetry, fiction, or drama. It always conveys the human experience and uses narrative devices. Literature has certain points of connection because they are the narrative and impressionistic structure of reality (Ramrao, 2016). Literature has various meanings depending on the context that the speakers refer to, such as literary writing, which is the achievement of aesthetic and moral merit (Maharsi, 2016). Therefore, literature can be concluded as an art of writing based on the writer's context and perspective because literature makes us recognize and

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understand culture, characters, and social life by reading, understanding, thinking, analyzing, learning, or even valuable lessons from literary works.

Literary works sometimes represent the realities of people's lives, which can be seen by watching movies as an example. A movie is a story captured in a set of cellulose strips/film that is projected onto a screen at a certain speed to create a sense of motion (Abdullah & Rahman, 2021). The movie can make people enjoy watching. A movie is an event or story that is captured by a camera as a collection of moving images and shown on television or in a theater as a motion picture (Suryati, 2018). Film is one medium of mass communication that brings a message to be delivered to the target audience. The film is not a value-free entity because it is the result of some people's thinking process until it becomes a cultural product (Dwita & Sommaliagustina, 2018). Film studios are constantly releasing new movies, and that's because every year and even month, movie makers are always releasing new movies with a lot of advancements in technology, and people can find a variety of movies (Suryati, 2018). Movie productions never stop releasing new movies and the cause is that every year, even in a month, movie production always releases new movies with a lot of technological development in the movie itself, and people can find many kinds of movies (Tobing, 2013). As explained above, it could be seen that the movie, which had a lot of variations, also indicated several linguistic features, one of which was feminism.

Feminism is part of the linguistic feature that deals with female and woman's point of view or perspective of something. That point of view appeared based on the context of the situation, such as being happy, sad, under pressure, or other feelings. In Hooks' view (2000:1), "Feminism is a movement to end sexism, sexist exploitation, and oppression." It means feminism is mainly focused on women's issues because feminism seeks gender equality (Gumilang Afandi Putri, W., & Setyorini, A. (2015). Sometimes, the cultural system of society also has an impact on the woman, which may differ from a woman's perspective. According to Nurmelasari (2010), feminism was the equality of women to men in terms of politics, culture, society, and economy, and there were kinds of feminism such as liberal feminism, radical feminism, Marxist feminism, psychoanalysis and gender feminism, and existentialist feminism. Liberal feminism was the act of freeing women from oppressing gender; radical feminism was the act of rejecting the assumption of the relationship of the sex of the person. According to Berchtel (2011), there were 3 principles of feminism criticism: women are oppressed by patriarchy, women's experiences are different than men's, and women's perspectives are not involved in the culture. Thus, feminism can be concluded as an act of breaking injustice by creating equality between women and men. One of the movies that was worth analyzing in terms of feminism was *Dr. Strange in The Multiverse of Madness*. One film warranting feminist analysis is "Doctor Strange in the Multiverse of Madness," which involves the hero Doctor Strange, navigating alternate universes to stop Wanda from dream-walking the multiverse to reunite with her children (Marvel Studios, 2022). This study aims to analyze linguistic features reflecting feminism in Wanda's character dialogue in this film.

## 2. Literature Review

In developing this study, there are four previous studies used to be reviewed. The first related study is entitled "An Analysis of Liberal Feminism Value of the Main Character in the Film *Miss Potter*," written by Nahdiyati (2019). That study has two aims: to find out the characterization and the liberal feminism values of the main characters. In this movie, the author of the story wants to convince the spectators about the feminist

values that have to be respected. Miss Potter also depicts liberalism messages that criticize gender roles, ageism, and classism.

The second related study was written by Indriyanti (2022) entitled “The Depiction of Liberal Feminism on Ruth Bader Ginsburg in Mimi Leder’s on the Basis of Sex Movie. This study aims to find out the characterizations of the main character and how liberal feminism occurs in the main character. The result of the analysis of this study was the main character is smart, critical, tough, hardworking, confident, attentive, and independent. The dialogue, appearance, and language reveal Ruth’s characterization, which is smart. She speaks brilliantly, in good, arranged words and language.

The third related study is entitled “Liberal Feminism as Reflected in the Main Character of Joy Movie,” written by Eidelweis (2018). That study has two aims: to analyze the character of Joy as the main character and to explain Joy’s struggle, which reflects liberal feminist values. The conclusion of this research is *Joy* tells about how women reach their dreams and get their freedom. As modern women, we can make Joy our role model to be successful both in her job and family.

The last related study is entitled “Liberal Feminism 300: Rise of an Empire Movie by Noam Murro,” written by Amalia. That study aims to find out how liberal feminism is portrayed in Noam Murro’s movie. Researchers found that equal rights with men in the film are where Artemisia got the same footing as men by obtaining the position of the commander of Persia. Artemisia is a staunch commander and does not need a male leader because Artemisia feels she can do it herself. Artemisia considers herself more powerful and can lead the Persians in battle with the Greeks. Commander Artemisia has a lot of soldiers in Persia, but she stands alone in the battle because all soldiers cannot work properly and optimally.

Based on previous studies, the object of this research is a movie entitled *Dr. Strange in the Multiverse of Madness*. This movie is a fantasy movie that shows many superheroes in it. It is a famous movie among the young generation, and it has liberal feminism in the main character because the scope of discussion of this research is to find out the liberal feminism of the main character.

### 3. Method

In this study, a qualitative descriptive design was employed to investigate how the character Wanda, a powerful sorceress and mother, expresses liberal feminist perspectives through her use of language. The primary source of data for this research will be the transcript of the character dialogues from the film, directed by Sam Raimi and released in 2023. The data collection and analysis methods will be based on Miles and Huberman’s (1994) interactive model of qualitative content analysis. Furthermore, the findings will be presented in a narrative format, with verbatim excerpts from the dialogues to support the identified liberal feminist themes. This paper will provide a detailed explanation of the research design, data source, data collection, data analysis, and data presentation.

The data source used for analysis is the transcript of the character dialogues from the film “*Dr. Strange in the Multiverse of Madness*.” In particular, the dialogues of the character Wanda, who expresses liberal feminist perspectives, are examined. This Marvel movie portrays Wanda’s journey as she harnesses her magic abilities and ventures into different dimensions in order to find her children, resulting in the chaos that Dr. Strange strives to prevent.

Data collection entails the careful observation of the film, encompassing the meticulous analysis of its various aspects:

- Engaging in multiple viewings of the Dr. Strange film to thoroughly grasp the intricacies of the storyline and the nuanced contexts of the characters.
- Poring over the film script meticulously to pinpoint crucial dialogues where Wanda adeptly employs liberal feminist language.

Methodically documenting Wanda's discussions, specifically highlighting the liberal feminist linguistic elements that she artfully incorporates.

#### 4. Results and Discussion

The finding of this study found an indication of liberal feminism in Wanda. Liberal feminism is the act of freeing women from oppressive gender. Liberal feminism can be seen in the following dialogues.

##### Data 1

(01.12.05 – 01.12.19)

This scene tells about the situation when Wanda from Earth-616 went to Earth-838 to possess Wanda from Earth-838 and invaded the Illuminati. In this organization, Earth's strongest heroes are gathered in one place which consists of Reed Richard, a.k.a Mr. Fantastic, Professor Charles Xavier a.k.a Professor X, Mordo, Captain Marvel, Peggy Carter a.k.a Captain America and Black Bolt. Then, a conversation between Reed and Wanda happens, which can be seen below.



Figure 1. Reed is talking to Wanda

- Reed* : *I understand your pain*  
*Wanda* : *Is their mother still alive?*  
*Reed* : *Yes*  
*Wanda* : ***Good, there will be someone left to raise them***

Based on the dialogue, it can be seen that Wanda has been threatened by Richard Reed, Mr. Fantastic from the Illuminati, to stop Wanda's invasion, but Wanda knows that no one understands her pain. Instead of accepting what Reed offers, Wanda decides to treat him back, which indicates liberal feminism because she has free will to choose. It can also be inferred that Wanda, the main antagonist character in Dr. Strange in the Multiverse of Madness, feels that only she has suffered the pain, and no one else thinks or is able to feel what she feels. In fact, the others think based on their perspective, like what Reed said, which is, "**I understand your pain.**" From Wanda's face, which is ignoring Reed and keeping calm, it seems like she does not like what Reed said because she thinks Reed does not suffer enough like he did. The utterance "**Good, there will be**

*someone left to raise them*” is actually a reference to what Wanda suffered when her husband, in her reality, Vision, was dead because of Thanos and ended up being trash.

## Data 2

(01.05.55 – 01.06.12)

The scene was about Wanda activating the true Dark Hold by activating the pattern curved in the wall made by the first evil named Chrton, and Wanda activated it while talking to Wong, the Sorcerer Supreme in Earth-616 -616, which can be seen in the conversation below.



**Figure 2.** Wanda is activating the true Dark Hold

- Wanda* : ***For Billy and Tommy, to protect them. What if they get sick? In the infinite multiverse, there's a cure for every illness. A solution to every problem. I won't lose them again***
- Wong* : *Try as you might, Wanda. You cannot control everything*
- Wanda* : ***But I can***

Based on the dialogue, it can be seen that Wanda insisted to Wong that she can control everything through learning dark hold so she can go back to her children from different universes. Her resolve to stay with her children is her thinking, which resulted in her action to reunite with her children again, and it belonged to liberal feminism. Her desire to have Billy and Tommy was a result of the reality that she created in which she created her children whose names were Billy and Tommy, but because Wanda's power is limited at that time, she cannot maintain it, so she decided to learn Dark Hold to learn about the multiverse where Billy and Tommy exist. The utterance ***For Billy and Tommy, to protect them.*** ***I won't lose them again*** symbolizes her ambition to bring her children back, which belongs to liberal feminism because what Wanda said was relevant and reflected her free will to choose.

## Data 3

(22.35 – 22.42)

This scene is about Dr. Strange, who needs help from Wanda to protect Kamar Taj from evil and wants to kidnap America Chaves, who has the power to go to the multiverse. The conversation between Wanda and Dr. Strange can be seen below.



**Figure 3.** Dr Strange comes over Wanda for asking help

*Dr. Strange* : *What do you want with the Multiverse?*  
*Wanda* : *I'm going to leave this reality and go to one where I can be with my children*

As Halliday and Edward (as cited in Hammam, 2006) state about the situation, it can be seen that the situation stimulates Wanda to go to the multiverse through dream walking by learning dark hold. Situational context can be completely removed from what is happening around during writing or speaking, which refers to social context. Related to that statement, Wanda has undergone many pains through the loss of her children in the past, and she needs to break the rules that are not allowed because they disobey the rule of life and makes her the enemy. However, she insisted on doing that for the sake of her children and her resolve to stay alive. It is resolved by saying, "*I'm going to leave this reality and go to one where I can be with my children,*" as a result of the cruel reality that Wanda faced in Dr. Strange in the Multiverse of Madness creates liberal feminism around her. The occurrence of feminism in this movie was similar to that of Cholijah Zamil and Tati Mardewi (2018), who conducted a study that indicated liberal feminism, postmodern feminism, radical feminism, socialist Marxist feminism, and anarchist feminism. According to Zamil et al. (2018), the women worked and fulfilled their own lives, which is similar to the current study in Dr. Strange in the Multiverse of Madness because Wanda, as the main antagonist, Wanda tried to fulfill her desire to live together with her children.

This study also fulfilled the feminist criticism, which was women are oppressed by patriarchy, women's experiences are different than men and woman's perspectives are not involved in the culture (Berchtel, 2011). In this case, Wanda, as the main antagonist, was oppressed by the living nature on Earth-616, which made her depressed, and she wanted to break free to live with her children in a different universe. Then, Wanda's behavior was clearly different from the men, which is the people in Kamar-Taj and Dr. Strange, in which Wanda wanted to learn dark hold to go to the multiverse when the protagonist and the team disagreed with it. Last, Wanda's perspective, which was not good for Earth-616, was not involved in the culture of Earth-616.

#### **Data 4** **(27:59-28:01)**

In this scene, Wanda comes to Kamar-Taj to go against America, a girl who has a superpower; she is needed. But when she arrived, there were so many squads guarding the Kamar-Taj, including Dr. Strange. Wanda and Dr. Strange talk to each other. She wanted him to give her the girl, but he didn't allow her, and it made her mad. The conversation can be seen below.



**Figure 4.** Wanda and Dr Strange were arguing

Wanda : *Don't talk about sacrifice to me, Stephen Strange*

Here, Wanda is so mad at him because he doesn't want to give the girl to her. She really needs the girl because she has the power to come to another universe, and no one can do that. Wanda wanted to go to her other universe where she could stay with her kids. She wanted to sacrifice the girl because if she took her power, she would die. Dr. Strange didn't allow it and said that he couldn't sacrifice the girl, only fulfill Wanda's wish. Then, Wanda said, "*Don't talk about sacrifice to me, Stephen Strange.*" This speech is a symbol that Wanda is so serious, and Dr. Strange can't mess with her. Previously, she had sacrificed her love, and she believed that she could do it one more time because she felt she had power.

#### Data 5

(28:17-28:18)

In this scene, Wanda tries to negotiate with Dr. Strange; if he gives her the girl, she will send him to another universe where he can stay with her love Christine. In this universe, Christine got married to other boys, and Dr. Strange felt hurt by that. But Dr. Strange didn't agree with that negotiation and chose to save the girl. The conversation between them can be seen below.



**Figure 5.** Wanda did negotiation to Dr. Strange

Wanda : *If you give me what I want, I will send you to the place that you can be with Christine*

Dr. Strange : All the strength of Kamar-Taj will against you

Wanda really wanted to go back to her universe before. She just wanted to stay with her two kids, Billy and Tommy. Actually, she didn't have a kid; it was just another universe that she had visited before. She negotiates with Dr. Strange; she says, "*If you give me what I want, I will send you to the place that you can be with Christine*". Here, Wanda wanted him to know that she could fulfill his wish, too. She felt that she had the power to control the girl named America. She promised something to Dr. Strange. The liberal feminism that occurred in this scene was Wanda is so brave and confident. She

can promise something to Dr. Strange, which means that she really believes she can do that by herself.

**Data 6**  
**(35:00-35:04)**

In this scene, Wanda enters Kamar-Taj and tries to find the girl. But in the middle of her way, she was confronted by Dr. Strange and Reer. They talked to each other, and Wanda tried to explain her feelings to her imaginary kids. Whatever she told Dr. Strange, it will not make him change his mind to save the girl. The conversation with Wanda can be seen below.



**Figure 6.** Wanda claimed herself

Wanda : *I'm not a monster Stephen, I'm a mother*  
Dr. Strange : Wanda, you have no children

Wanda tried to say something to convince him that she really loved her kids. The conversation between them was not going well because they had different opinions. Wanda tried to kill the girl to feed her ego. Then, she said something to convince her that she was a good woman. She said, "*I'm not a monster Stephen, I'm a mother.*" This speech is part of liberal feminism because here she tries to tell him that she is a good mother and that she will do everything for her kids, including kill the girl. Here, she claimed that even if she wanted to kill someone, it didn't mean that she was a monster because she did it for her kids. She believed that she could do everything for her kids, including defeating him.

**Data 7**  
**(01:57:15-01:57:17)**

This one is the last part of the movie. Here, she talks to another Dr. Strange from different universe. She has lost his battle with Dr. Strange and the girl called America because America can control her power right now. The conversation made by Wand can be seen below.



**Figure 7.** Wanda realized her mistake

Wanda : *I open the dark hold, I have to close it, no one will to open it again*

Here, Wanda talks to Dr. Strange while sitting on the circle stone where she will kill the girl before. America has taken her to the other universe where she can see her kids. But in there, she saw different things than what she expected. She saw that her kids were with another woman that has the same face as her. The kids are very scared to see Wanda, and they run away to their mother. Wanda felt disappointed with that. She cried, and the mother talked to her. The mother said that she is their mother and doesn't worry about them because she will love them as much as Wanda loves them in that universe. Wanda realized that she was not their mother; she just came to another universe and really cared about the kids. Then, she came back to her universe; she realized that she was wrong. After that, she said, "*I open the dark hold, I have to close it, no one will to open it again*" to Dr. Strange. This speech is a symbol of the liberal feminism. Here, she is very responsible because before she opened the dark hold, it made all the things complicated. Now, after she realizes that all of them are her fault, she wants to close the dark hold as a form of responsibility for destroying the world.

This study uncovers the embodiment of liberal feminist principles in the character of Wanda through her dialogues in the movie Doctor Strange in the Multiverse of Madness. An illustration of this is seen in her conversation with Reed Richards, where Wanda boldly asserts her agency and confrontationally threatens him when he claims to understand her pain: "Is their mother still alive? Good, there will be someone left to raise them" (Marvel Studios, 2022). Her sharp retort and indifference toward his perspective serve as a testament to her unwavering commitment to making independent decisions in line with the principles of liberal feminism (Tong, 2009).

Furthermore, in the midst of Wong's warning to Wanda about the limitations of control, she confidently asserts, "But I possess the capability" (Marvel Studios, 2022). This unwavering dedication to her objective of reuniting with her children, even if it involves morally ambiguous methods such as studying forbidden magic, showcases her relentless determination. Wanda's resolute autonomy defies societal expectations of women, showcasing the intricate dimensions of women fighting for their liberties.

Moreover, when questioned about her plans by Dr. Strange, Wanda declares her intention to "depart from this reality and enter one where I can be reunited with my children" (Marvel Studios, 2022). This bold assertion of her desires and prioritization of her role as a mother over societal expectations exemplify the principles of liberal feminism, which advocates for women's equal rights and the ability to make choices that defy traditional gender norms (Mack-Canty, 2004).

Therefore, a thorough analysis of Wanda's dialogues within their respective situations reveals the presence of liberal feminist themes such as women's agency, autonomy, and defiance of conventional gender constraints. These findings align with previous research that has emphasized the controversial representations of feminism in popular films. In a similar vein, Azizah and Fitri (2020) discovered liberal feminist themes in the dialogues of a female lead character who asserts her perspective and choices. Further examination of the intricacies of superheroines and villainesses can provide valuable insights into the portrayal of feminism in mainstream media.

## 5. Conclusion

Liberal feminism happens in Wanda as a result of being free without any pressure and oppressive behavior from others due to her tragic pain of losing her children and husband, and it creates a result of her decision to get her right to get what she wants which is stay alive with her children, Billy and Tommy. The liberal feminism found in the data

was that she was very brave and confident as a woman against other superheroes like Dr. Strange and Reed. She believes she can defeat them by using her power, and she does. Another liberal feminism found in that data was she really loved her kids, and it made her make many mistakes just for staying with her kids in another universe. She wanted the universe to know that a mother can do anything for her kids. Besides that, at the end of the movie, Wanda also realizes that she did something wrong in her life. Liberal feminism found that she took responsibility for the mistakes she made, such as opening the dark hold. Because she opened it, it made the universe complicated. After realizing her mistakes, she closed the dark hold again.

### **Conflict of interest**

The author(s) declare(s) that there is no conflict of interest.

### **Authors' contribution**

Author made substantial contributions to the conception and design of the study. The authors took responsibility for data analysis, interpretation and discussion of results. The authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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WAHANA PUBLIKASI



## **Bravery Value Found in the Dialogue of the Character in IT Movie**

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### **ABSTRACT**

The purpose of this research is to find and classify the moral values in the movie IT Movie. This Horror/Thriller genre movie tells the story of a gang called “The Losers Club” who must deal with a clown (Pennywise) who has the power to transform himself into what we fear most. This descriptive qualitative research. The data collection techniques in this study were library and observation by watching the IT Movie and noting all dialogues containing the moral value of courage and how the characters reflected this moral value. The analysis technique in this study uses Linda and Eyre’s (1995) source theory. The results of this study found five dialogues containing the moral value of bravery. Their bravery value emerges when they have to face a dangerous situation and their fear. The characters that reflect the moral value of bravery are Bill, Beverly, and Richie. Besides using words, they also use actions to reflect their bravery value. Bill’s desire to end all the bad things that Pennywise caused and his act of daring to enter the good house is a way he reflects on the value of Bravery. Through research, researchers concluded that building good character should start from moral messages contained in reading materials, TV programs, video content, game playing, and even for all literary works. Thus, character education will grow better because the basis has started from positive moral messages.

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### **1. Introduction**

Literature is a medium for humans to express their feelings, responses, and thoughts (Sudewa & Gaho, 2024). Literature is the portal into human experience, reflecting human emotions, ideas, and perceptions that can be viewed from a personal perspective (Lapandja & Usman, 2016), based on the author’s imagination and the description of the

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setting, a literary work is created. According to Pratt et al. (2003), another way for our imagination to experience the world is through literature. A literary work can also give the author knowledge and information. We can communicate our thoughts, feelings, and experiences through literature, which is a form of art. Poetry, literature, novels, movies (movies), drama, and other forms of media all have different genres. The movie or movie is one of the literary works that people of all ages prefer.

A movie is an audiovisual narrative that is frequently broadcast on television and in theaters. Movies are an entertainment medium that has great visual quality and is extremely known to all generations. Through sophisticated audiovisual technology, historical tales from myths, legends, and other sources can be depicted in movies. Those statements emphasize Effendy's (1996) theory, which states that a movie is a form of artistic and cultural expression. A movie is a mixture of various artistic mediums, including visual and theatrical art, literature, art, and architecture, as well as technologies like photography and sound recording. Furthermore, students might get inspiration and engage curiosity through movies (as cited in Cahyani et al., 2021). A movie is a well-known and visually appealing kind of entertainment that relates to people of all ages. Watching movies is enjoyable because they entertain us while also teaching us a lot of new knowledge and imparting certain moral values.

Moral values are something we learn through a story or an experience. Moral values are values that guide human behavior in general and are generally tied to good and bad behaviors (see Stoeber & Yang, 2016; Yang et al., 2015). Moral values are crucial to social life and must be established from a young age. According to Linda and Eyre (2010), values are guidelines for behavior and attitudes that shape who we are, how we live, and how we treat others. They have the power to improve who we are, how we live, and how we treat others. Morality refers to behaviors that many people consider to be proper and that have been shown not to upset others. Moral values are guidelines for conduct and attitudes that many people feel will help them become better individuals, live better lives, and treat others better. Moral values are how individuals view the important things in life (Ursery, 2002, as cited in Sigalingging, 2018). Morality is sometimes thought of as a human quality, but it must be taught through modeling, instruction, and indoctrination from family and community. Since moral values in movies can influence how individuals behave, moral values are one of the main points of reference when we want to watch a movie. Movies must, therefore, uphold moral values because a good movie also upholds these values.

One of the moral values that we must have is Bravery. Bravery is a moral value to dare to do all good actions in all situations and dare to fight wrong actions. Linda and Eyre (2010) state that Bravery is a value that happens when we dare to do all good deeds, face danger for good change, fight what we and others fear, and follow our conscience. Everyone must have these moral values because they can bring many positive values to ourselves and others.

In this research, one of the horror/thriller movies that contains the moral value of Bravery is *IT Movie* by Andy Muschietti; for example, the words "*I'll go!*" Beverly said it is a form of bravery that exists in her because she dared to jump into the quarry without hesitation. This movie is adapted from the first part of Stephen King's novel entitled *IT*, which was released in 1986. The research tries to find out and analyze the moral value of courage and how the characters reflect the moral values in this movie.

## 2. Literature Review

Concerning moral values analysis, especially in literary works was important theme to be examined (see Aditya & Utami, 2023; Kim, 2015; Kostyukova et al., 2015; Moya-Guijarro, 2024; Prayitno et al., 2022; Puspitasari et al., 2021; Sakti et al., 2024; Widyahening et al., 2023; Zaman & Permaludin, 2020; Zhao et al., 2024), because moral values are the core to build a good character.

Furthermore, Pangestu et al. (2021), in their research, used the theory of Rachman (1990), which resulted in four acts of courage carried out by Martha. Martha's courage allows her to admit her guilt to Detective Blanc, even though, in the end, she proves her innocence. Martha's courage in finding out all the facts about the case of Harlan's death and saving Fran, Martha's courage in defending her rights when one of Harlan's family persuaded her to get all the inheritance that had been given to her. The last courage that Martha did was to prove she was innocent and wanted to return all the inheritance given by Harlan. Martha also wanted to prove that she was not the culprit. Buanasari et al. (2021) found four pieces of courage in this film: 1. Self-Confidence, this courage is seen when Sister Jessica enters an unholy place to fight Valak, 2. Situational Demands When the Vatican orders to investigate the deaths in the Abbey; 3. Altruism is the courage that occurs when Frenchie helps Father Burke and Sister Irene investigate the deaths in the city; 4. Emotional and Cognitive Resources, the courage of the three of them to enter the catacombs to get Christ's blood to close the devil's gates.

## 3. Method

The data source of this research is the *IT Movie*. The data is taken from the conversations of the characters in this movie that show the moral value of Bravery and how the character reflects the moral value of Bravery. This movie tells the story of a gang called "The Losers Club" who must face off against a clown (Pennywise) who has the power to transform himself into what we fear the most. This horror/thriller genre movie was chosen as the source because it shows kids who have high bravery value and also teaches kids to be brave to face their fears. Library and observation methods are used in collecting and collecting data through three stages; they are: Watching and understanding the *IT Movie* multiple times, as well as reading the script, which will enable researchers to acknowledge the movie's Bravery values; Taking notes on any information from the conversation in *IT Movie* which deals with the moral value of Bravery; Classifying the moral value bravery uttered by the character in the movie *IT Movie*. Moral values are obtained through the analysis of the dialogue between the characters, while we can analyze them through the words and actions of the characters to reflect this. The data was analyzed using qualitative methods and theories from Linda and Eyre (2010) in their book *Teaching Your Children Values* to analyze the moral value of Bravery.

## 4. Results and Discussion

### 4.1 The moral values Found in the movie *IT Movie*

This study found five conversations in the *IT Movie* that contained the moral value of bravery. Three characters, Bill, Beverly, and Richie, reflect these moral values through their words and actions. A more detailed analysis will be provided in the following section.

#### Data 1

(42:58 – 43:19)

The conversation takes place while Bill, Eddie, Richie, and Ben are on summer vacation and planning to swim to the quarry. Arriving at the quarry, none of them dared to jump first from the cliff into it. Suddenly, Beverly came and jumped first. The conversation is presented as follows.



**Figure 1.** The screenshot of Beverly jumping into the quarry

Bill : Who's first?  
Beverly : I'll go! Sissies.  
(*Beverly jumps to the quarry.*)  
Richie : What the fuck! Oh, holy shit! We just got showed up by a girl.  
Stanley : Do we have to do that now?  
Eddie : Yes.  
Beverly : Come on!

From the conversation in Data 1, Beverly's words "I'll go!" and the act of jumping first from a cliff into the quarry are the moral values of bravery because Beverly dared to jump, which her friends hesitated to do, and also surprised her male friends. This analysis is supported by Linda and Eyre (2010), who say that Bravery value happens when we dare to do all good deeds, dare to face danger for good change, dare to fight what we and others fear and dare to follow our conscience. In a situation of fear of jumping, Beverly reflects their moral values by daring to jump into the quarry first, rather than her male friends. When acting, Beverly immediately took off all her clothes and said, "I'll go!" excitedly while jumping into the quarry. "I'll go!" is assertive speech; according to Hartati (2018), assertive speech is a psychologically declared act and speech that binds the speaker to the truth of what was said. Therefore, Beverly made the jump without further ado. It can be seen from Richie's words, "*Oh, holy shit! We just got showed up by a girl.*" her words and actions at the same time intimidated her friends.

## Data 2

(1:15:36 – 1:16:31)

The conversation takes place when Pennywise terrorizes Bill, Eddie, Richie, Beverly, Mike, and Ben after investigating the sewers that eventually lead to the well-house. Bill was fed up with everything that was happening and planned to end it all by going to the well house. Bill's decision is opposed by Beverly, who thinks he is crazy and could kill

him. However, Bill wants to end all of this because he does not want any more missing cases caused by Pennywise. The conversation is presented as follows.



**Figure 2.** The screenshot of the scene of Bill wanting to enter the wellhouse to kill Pennywise

- Beverly : Bill, you can't go in there. This is crazy.  
Bill : Look, you don't have to come in with me. But what happens when another Georgie goes missing? Or another Betty? Or another Ed Corcoran? Or one of us? Are you just gonna pretend it isn't happening like everyone else in this town? Because I can't. I go home, and all I see is that Georgie isn't there. His clothes, his toys, his stupid stuffed animals, but...he isn't. So, walking into this house, for me, it's easier than walking into my own.  
Richie : Wow.  
Ben : What?  
Richie : He didn't stutter once.

From the conversation in Data 2, Bill's actions include one of the moral values, namely Bravery, because he wants to end all cases of missing children that occur in the city of Derry and kill Pennywise. This courage also arises because of the trauma he had to lose his sister, Georgie, whom Pennywise killed. This analysis is supported by Linda and Eyre (2010), who say that Bravery value happens when we dare to do all good deeds, dare to face danger for good change, dare to fight what we and others fear and dare to follow our conscience. Reflecting on those morals, Bill burst into tears and tried to speak firmly. "Look, you don't have to come in with me." in a sad tone mixed with disgust, Bill asked his friends not to have to come into the good house because Bill did not want his friends to be victims of Pennywise like Georgie and the other kids. Bill also added by saying, "I go home, and all I see is that Georgie isn't there. His clothes, his toys, his stupid stuffed animals, but...he isn't." the sentence indicates that Bill was deeply traumatized by the loss of his brother, Georgie. Trauma is an extraordinary event that causes feelings of fear, anger, and hatred (Association, 2013, As cited in Afriyenti, 2022). When Bill says, "So, walking into this house, for me, it's easier than walking into my own.", Bill's Bravery is reflected because of his desire to end all the events in the city of Derry caused by Pennywise and also go against the trauma that he has.

### Data 3

(1:29:02 – 1:29:15)

The conversation took place as they managed to get out of the wellhouse. After discovering the well that is Pennywise's hiding place, Bill wants them all to be better prepared to fight him next time. Richie and the others thought Bill had gone mad because Eddie had almost been killed and Ben had cut his stomach. Hearing that they are all divided, Beverly realizes that this clash is what Pennywise wants; Pennywise wants us all to be divided. We were together against Pennywise, and that is what keeps us alive. The conversation is presented as follows.



**Figure 3.** The screenshot of the scene of Beverly made them all realize that it was their togetherness that kept them safe from the well house

- Richie : You're just a bunch of losers! Fuck off!  
Mike : Richie, stop.  
Richie : You're just a bunch of losers and you'll get yourselves killed trying to catch a fucking stupid clown.  
Beverly : Stop! This is what It (Pennywise) wants. It wants to divide us. We were all together when we hurt It. That's why we're still alive.  
Richie : Yeah? Well, I plan to keep it that way.

In the conversation above, when Bill and Richie clash because Richie thinks Bill's idea to catch Pennywise is a bad thing and can kill them all. In that situation, Beverly dared to say that because they were together, which led them to get out of the good house because they were together, they succeeded in repelling Pennywise. If they split up, then Pennywise would easily catch and kill them one by one. This analysis is supported by Linda and Eyre (2010), that the value of bravery occurs when we dare to do all good deeds, dare to face dangers for good change, dare to fight what we and others fear, and dare to follow our conscience. In a tense situation, as Bill and Richie fight over disagreements, Beverly reflects on this bravery by shouting, "Stop! It is what IT (Pennywise) wants. It wants to divide us." Beverly tries to save the Loser club from the split. While explaining, Beverly tries to remind them all, "We were all together when we hurt It." that they could hurt Pennywise because they were together and "That's why we're still alive." Beverly reiterates that togetherness kept them safe from Pennywise.

#### Data 4

(1:45:27 – 1:46:22)

The conversation takes place when Pennywise captures Beverly. When she awoke, Beverly was at the wellhouse. While trying to escape, Pennywise finds out and threatens to kill her if she dares to escape. Getting the threat, she still tried to escape by running towards another well channel but was eventually caught by Pennywise. When caught, Pennywise tries to scare her, but it does not work because she is not afraid of Pennywise. The conversation is presented as follows.



**Figure 4.** The screenshot of the scene of Beverly Caught by Pennywise and threatens to kill her. However, she is not afraid of Pennywise

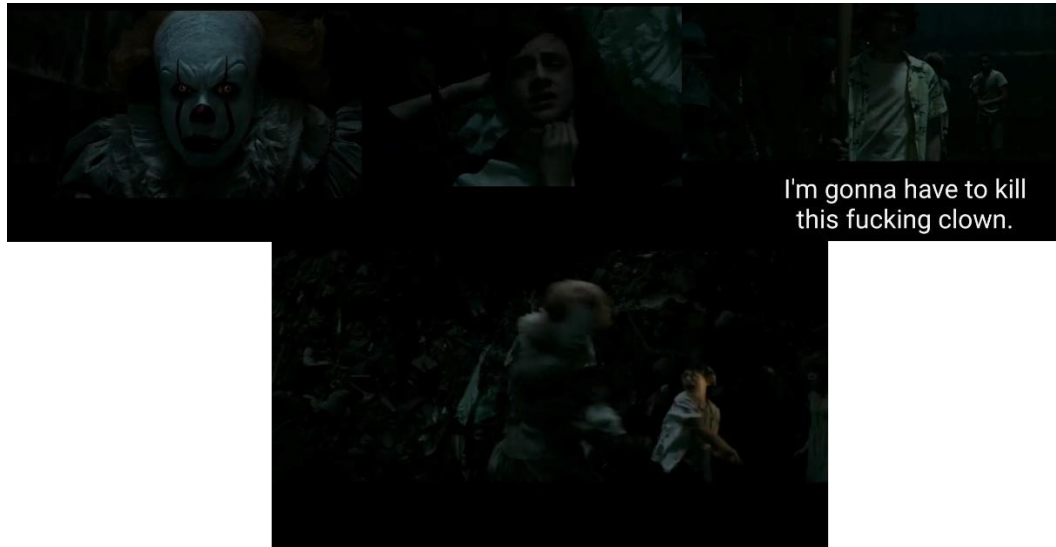
- Pennywise : (On speakers) Step right up, Beverly. Step right up. Come change. Come float. You'll laugh. You'll cry. You'll cheer. You'll die. Introducing Pennywise the Dancing Clown
- Beverly : **I'm not afraid of you**
- Pennywise : You will be

From the data above, it is clear that Beverly has the moral value of courage. This moral value is seen when she is caught by Pennywise, who threatens to kill her if she wants to escape. The sentence "I'm not afraid of you." really shows the value of Bravery in Beverly because she dares to fight something evil, even though she is in a state of urgency. This analysis is supported by Linda and Eyre (2010), that the value of bravery occurs when we dare to do all good deeds, dare to face dangers for good change, dare to fight what we and others fear, and dare to follow our conscience. As Pennywise strangles her, Beverly reflects on the value of bravery by hitting Pennywise in the face and saying, "I'm not afraid of you." haltingly. The sentence is included in assertive speech and also self-affirmation. According to Hartati (2018), assertive speech is a psychologically declared act and speech that binds the speaker to the truth of what was said. Self-affirmation is the ability to affirm the ability of something positive to ourselves (Steele, 1988, as cited in Niawati, D., & Supradewi, R., 2018). Beverly said and, at the same time, affirmed that she was not afraid of Pennywise. Besides that, she knows that Pennywise only attacks people who are afraid of him.

### Data 5

(1:58:16 – 1:59:45)

The conversation took place while they were fighting Pennywise. Pennywise catches Bill. Pennywise offers them to leave, leaving them alone (Bill and Pennywise), and Pennywise will stop preying on people and return to hibernation for 27 years. Pennywise also promises them all to live in peace until they die. Hearing the agreement, Bill told them to leave because he felt responsible for the terror they had felt so far. In that situation, Richie said it was a crazy idea, an idea that could kill us all. However, Richie grabs a baseball bat and invites the others to kill this bastard clown. The conversation is presented as follows.



**Figure 5.** The screenshot of the scene of Pennywise manages to capture Bill and when Richie invites them to fight and kill this bastard clown

Eddie and Stanley : Bill!  
Beverly : No, don't. Let him go.  
Pennywise : No. I'll take him (Bill). I'll take all of you. And I'll feast on your flesh as I feed on your fear. Or, you'll just leave us be. I will take him (Bill), only him (Bill), and then I will have my long rest. And you will all live to grow and thrive, and lead happy lives, until old age takes you back to the weeds.  
Bill : Leave... I'm the one who dragged you all into this. I'm so sorry... Go!  
Beverly : Guys, we can't!  
Richie : I told you, Bill. I fucking told you. I don't want to die. It's your fault. You punched me in the face. You made me walk through shitty water. You brought me to a fucking crackhead house. *And now... I'm gonna have to kill this fucking clown.* Welcome to the Losers' Club, asshole!

From the Data 5, Richie has the value of courage. Pennywise has given them all and let them live in happiness and peace. Pennywise would just take and kill Bill instead. "And now... I have to kill this fucking clown." Richie prefers to fight Pennywise than let Bill sacrifice and be killed by Pennywise. It shows the value of the courage of Richie,

who chooses to fight something bad rather than live a happy and calm life but sacrifices his own best friend. This analysis is supported by Linda and Eyre (2010), that the value of Bravery occurs when we dare to do all good deeds, dare to face dangers for good change, dare to fight what we and others fear, and dare to follow our conscience. In a desperate situation, Richie reflects on this moral of Bravery by inviting others to kill this clown. When reflecting on the moral, He uses the word “Fucking” in the sentence, which is a swear word. Ginanjar and Simatupang (2022) highlight that swear words are usually used to express happiness, sadness, and anger. So, through the word “Fucking,” Richie shows his Bravery and reflects his anger towards Pennywise. In this act, Richie also picks up a baseball bat that he will use against Pennywise.

## 5. Conclusion

It can be concluded that the dialogue in the horror movie IT Movie contains completely Bravery value. Furthermore, the characters reflect on their Bravery through their words and their actions (see Aditya & Utami, 2023; Kim, 2015; Kostyukova et al., 2015; Niemi et al., 2023; Sakti et al., 2024). Beverly’s character uses a lot of assertive speech and self-affirmation to reflect on these morals. In addition, Beverly’s actions, such as jumping first into the quarry and hitting Pennywise in the face, are one way she reflects on the value of her Bravery. Meanwhile, Richie’s character uses swear words to strengthen his Bravery and moral reflection, and he also describes his anger. In his actions, Richie’s Bravery value can also be seen when he takes a baseball bat as a weapon that he will use to beat Pennywise. Bill’s character reflects his Bravery through explanation and also through his trauma (see Zapko-Willmes et al., 2021). Bill’s desire to end all the bad things that Pennywise caused and his act of daring to enter the good house is a way he reflects on the value of Bravery.

## Conflict of interest

The author(s) declare(s) that there is no conflict of interest.

## Authors’ contribution

Author made substantial contributions to the conception and design of the study. The authors took responsibility for data analysis, interpretation and discussion of results. The authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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## **Sociolinguistics: Indonesian – English Code Mixing Used by Sport Commentators in Indonesian Football League**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Code is another term for language in sociolinguistics, and many bilingual people use different codes when having conversations with others. The phenomenon of using different codes nowadays is known as code-mixing. This study aims to find out the function of code mixing used by the football presenters' dialogues in the Indonesian Football League, especially during the match between Bali United FC and Persija Jakarta. The methodology of this research is a descriptive qualitative method, and it is used to find out the functions of using code mixing during a football match. In the analysis, Hoffman's theory (1991) is used. It is found 134 data that classified into seven different functions, such as talking about a particular topic with the amount of 86.5 %, which became the most dominant function, followed by interjection with 4.5 %, similarly, with the function of quoting somebody else with 4.5 % of data, the third position is placed by repetition used for clarification with only 1.5 % of utterances, same with expressing group identity as amount 1.5 %, and for the lowest functions are filled by being emphatic about something with only 0.7 % and also clarifying the speech content for interlocutor with 0.7 % as well. This result is strengthened by the intention of the football presenters to analyze the football game with a different language because they want to talk about specific terms that are used to describe the situation that occurred during the match.

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### **1. Introduction**

The phenomenon of mixing two or more languages when having dialogues between people is booming these days (see Alshaboul et al., 2022; Bjørhusdal et al., 2024; Bock et al., 2023; Boll et al., 2024; Mahootian, 2006; Swann & Deumert, 2018). This trend is

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commonly known as bilingual trends. Bilingual is a condition of somebody who can speak and master at least two languages and even more (Scotton, 2006, p. 2). Basically, the speaker's main language is the first language, and there is one more language that makes the speaker bilingual. Bilingual means speaking different languages, and bilingual means they have identical intents to the terms in many languages. Therefore, language is an important medium for humans to communicate with each other for a long time. As stated by Sabty et al. (2021), languages reflect the human mind because it is a way of communication where humans can express themselves. Since then, language can now link people's expressions, intentions, and messages. There are spoken and written languages that simply consist of groups of words, and obviously, both of those forms greatly affect human life.

The country of Indonesia may be stereotyped as a country of rustic that's wealthy pluralism, an abundance of natural resources, friendly-looking folks, and a range of cultures, and the most certain thing is the multiple languages in most regions in Indonesia. (Yani, 2022). In discussing languages, there are a pair of language types; the first one is a formal language that deals with things that have more formal status or serious occasions (Sutrisno, 2019, p. 143). Meanwhile, informal language is used by people in a casual situation; for example, it is like attending a family gathering and something related to it. Both of these language types, formal and informal, as well as spoken and written, are necessary in our daily lives. According to Halliday (1992, p. 11), language has several functions, such as regulatory function, personal function, imaginative function, instrumental function, interactional function, heuristic function, and representational function. Furthermore, the other term for language in linguistics branches, especially inside the scope of sociolinguistics, is called code. When two or more people communicate in speech, the communication system they employ is a code (Shay, 2015).

Code is a variety of language that can be useful for users when transferring their utterances in certain situations, such as when having a conversation (Harya, 2018, p. 03). Meanwhile, sociolinguistics is defined as how human daily life is constructed, specifically related to language use, language structure, and language style in society (Wardhaugh, 2015, p. 2). In sociolinguistics, the phenomenon of mixing code that bilingual people nowadays popularize is also familiarly stated as a phenomenon of code-mixing. There is no need for action to change the subject; code-mixing occurs and might involve several linguistic scopes, such as morphology, phonology, grammatical structures, and even lexical items (Waris, 2012, p. 5). Public belonging to multilingual territories commonly use code-mixed language when they have a hand in social media. (Sasidhar, 2020). An example of the use of code-mixing can be found in "Itu adalah dua hal yang powerful banget," which is interpreted as "Those are the two most powerful things" (Sari et al., 2022). Moreover, code-mixing with English appeared to help in creating an online youth language. Popular English words such as nice and thanks and many textisms like omg ('oh my god) and lol ('laughing out loud') were used in Dutch youths' online 'teen talk,' displaying youthful dynamism (Verheijen & van Hout, 2022).

In real-life circumstances, multilingual people tend to have conversations in many languages. It is natural for humans to transition from one language to another while still maintaining a coherent topic (Dowlagar, 2023). Therefore, many bilinguals often use code-mixing terms in many ways, such as education, economics, entertainment, and sports activities like football. Football is one of the most famous and favored sports, and it has many fans all around the world, from young kids to adult men and even women. In Indonesia, football is always leading for the most viewed and supported by Indonesian

football fans or just sports parties (Hidayatullah, 2018). In Indonesia, the football competition is called Liga 1, or the freshest name is BRI Liga 1, followed by 18 football clubs as members. Within this competition, there is regulation of promotion and degradation. Therefore, all the teams should fight over the champion title and leave the degradation zone.

The football competition in Indonesia is streamed on television and should be presented by a football presenter who will lead the analysis. Working as a Football presenter or broadcaster in Indonesia, besides using Bahasa, I often use terms in other languages, such as English. This study intends to discover the functions of code-mixing that the football presenters used during their stream program, and this study applies the theory of Hoffman (1991) to solve the study's objectives.

## 2. Literature Review

Language is the ultimate achievement of civilized society that is only a bit of quotation (Chaturvedi, 2015) about how important language is and due to sociolinguistic influences such as the interlocking, the situational environment, and language preference are affected, the mixing and adjustment may occur in the conscious or unconscious process (Asrifan, 2021). Therefore, some previous studies analyzing the languages, in particular code-mixing, proved that languages are not only a means of communication in a certain society but also language is a part of cross-cultural that growth dynamically (see Bentahila & Davies, 2002; Blom et al., 2024; Bokamba, 1988; Hamed et al., 2017; Jisa, 2000; Mamta & Ekbal, 2025; Rahimi, 2014; Sampath & Supriya, 2024; Takawane et al., 2023; Verheijen & van Hout, 2022).

In this case, researchers compared some earlier studies as a guideline to support and strengthen the current study's idea. First, research conducted by Handayani (2019) examined the Indonesian-English code mixing in Instagram captions. Then, research done by Raksang (2019) analyzed the Analysis of Code Mixing on Social Media Produced by the Students of the English Department at IAIN PALOPO. Two theories are used in this research: Muysken's theory (2000) to find out the types of code mixing and Ritchie and Bhatia's theory (2013) to find out the reason for using code mixing.

Furthermore, a research from Sutrisno (2019) investigated the Code Mixing on Social Media Influencers on Instagram." This research applied Hoffman's theory (1991) to find out the reason and was also done by observing the interlocutors directly by sending the selected influencers messages directly. Similarly, Jayantini et al. (2021) analyze code Switching and Code Mixing in Negeri Para Bedebah Novel, focusing on determining the types and reasons for using code mixing within the novel.

Based on the above literature studies, the researcher also utilized Hoffman's theory (1991) to analyze code-mixing and the theory proposed by Muysken (2000) to determine the types of code-mixing. The general similarity is found in the topic focused on the main idea of doing the research, which is the sociolinguistics branch, namely code-mixing. Meanwhile, the differences are found in the data sources in each study, the theory used, and the percentage of results that are different from one another.

## 3. Method

This This research employs descriptive qualitative methodology. This method focuses on culture and society, including society and personal identity. Therefore, this method is dominated by the descriptive rather than predictive method (Vanderstoep & Johnston, 2009, p. 167). Fraenkel and Wallen (1993, p. 23), two experts who provided a

different definition of descriptive qualitative, say that it is a technique that uses surveys, questionnaires, observations, and text descriptions to provide information. This study's data, which becomes the main object of analysis, is taken from the Indonesian Football League match between Bali United FC and Persija Jakarta, held on March 6<sup>th</sup>, 2021. The code-mixing occurred within the talks containing the bilingual terms coming from the football presenters and experts Bung Valentino Simanjuntak and Bung Binder Sigh. This segment aims to discover the functions behind the football presenters' use of code-mixing in their dialogues. The technique used to analyze the data is observation. Observation is the process of collecting and analyzing the data directly from the data source (Raco, 2010, p. 112). In this study, the observation is by watching the football match between Bali United FC and Persija Jakarta through the Vidio.com application, noting the terms in English utterances, transcribing the collected data, and the last is classifying the data based on its function.

#### 4. Results and Discussion

There are seven different functions why humans choose to mix their languages in their utterances when having a conversation with others, such as talking about a particular topic, interjection, repetition used for clarification, being emphatic about something, expressing group identity, quoting somebody else, the intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor (Hoffman, 1991). In addition, there are three types of code mixing: intra-sentential code-mixing, intra-lexical code-mixing, and involving a change of pronunciation (Hoffman, 1991). In Table 1 below, the total data of each code-mixing function used by the football presenter dialogues during the match between Bali United FC and Persija Jakarta on March 6<sup>th</sup>, 2021, were found.

##### 4.1 Functions of Code Mixing Found in Bali United FC vs Persija Jakarta

This section shows all the functions of code-mixing found in the football match between Bali United FC and Persija Jakarta, which was held on March 6<sup>th</sup>, 2021. The final result is presented in Table 1 below.

**Table 1.** Functions of Code Mixing Found in Football Commentators

No	Functions of Code Mixing	Frequency	Percentage
1	Talking about particular topic	116	86.5 %
2	Being emphatic about something	1	0.7 %
3	Interjection	6	4.5 %
4	Repetition used for clarification	2	1.5 %
5	Clarifying the speech for interlocutor	1	0.7 %
6	Quoting somebody else	6	4.5 %
7	Expressing group identity	2	1.5 %
<b>Total</b>		134	100 %

Table 1 above shows the results of the functions of code-mixing that football commentators or presenters use during their stream. The most frequent function is the function talking about a particular topic, with a percentage of 86.5%. Then, the lowest function found is being emphatic about something, with only 0.7 %, and clarifying the speech for the interlocutor, with 0.7 %. The reason why talking about particular topics becomes the most dominant is the intention of the presenters to specifically talk about certain topics that are commonly used in football circumstances; it also makes the

presenters feel more comfortable when saying the utterances in different codes well, in this case, it is English code.

Based on the total amount of data collected, only several functions of code-mixing became part of the discussion based on each classification. Below are the selected data of the football presenter's dialogue called Bung Valen and Bung Binder during the match Bali United FC versus Persija Jakarta on March 6th, 2021. The selected data is as follows

### 1. Talking about particular topic

During a dialogue with other opponents, people often use some expression to explain in a specific way. This gives people a chance to mix the language they use to jump to the target topic. Moreover, mixing two or more languages in the same communication setting can narrow the topic of discussion. These are two pieces of data taken from the football presenter's dialogues.

#### Data 1

Bung Binder : *Lebih banyak Fano Lilipaly yang memberi **supply** bola*  
[Fano Lilipaly provided more ball supplies]

The utterance "supply," if translated into Indonesian, became *pasokan*, which is the function of telling the viewers about the condition in the field where the player is giving another player a ball. "Supply" can be classified as the function of talking about a particular topic because the football presenter is telling or talking about a term that is common in English daily. Also, the term "supply" is equal to describe the main interpretation, that is, *pasokan* in Indonesian. Furthermore, from the sentence, it can be seen that the player named Fano is the actor who delivered the ball to the other teammates.

### 2. Interjection

The second function of using code mixing is as an interjection, whereas the aim of interjection is normally to seek people's attention or stress out such an important point. Many people, like bilinguals, often use interjections in different languages, especially in English, to express their emotions or feelings, for example, a feeling of shock, to warn others, usually when facing kind a dangerous situation, and sometimes can be a sign of anger. The following data was taken from the football presenter's dialogues.

#### Data 2

Bung Binder : ***Wow**, Andritany, **what a save!***

The utterance "Wow, and what a save!" There is stressful intonation at the end of the utterance save, which is it can be a sign of amazement to the football presenter by showing the action of the player on the field, and also it can gain people's attention to focus on the TV screen. The use of interjection is to show the presenter's spontaneous reaction, or it might show the feeling of shock because of the situation on the field. In this case, why does the presenter choose to say it in English rather than in Indonesian? By using English, the excitement of watching a football match can increase, and it can trigger viewers' eyesight.

### 3. Repetition used for clarification

During conversations, it is very common to find the phenomenon of speakers repeating their utterances more than once, whether the repetition is in the same language or it deliver in different languages. The repetition is used by the speaker to clarify the topic of the discussion and make it even clear to the receiver. By using repetition is expected the utterance become understood by the opponent parties. These below are two data that taken from the football presenter dialogues:

#### Data 3

Bung Valen : *Pemain yang sangat penting, versatile alias luwes bisa dimana saja*  
[A very important player, versatile, alias flexible, can be anywhere]

The word “versatile” is repeated but in a different code or language: Bahasa Indonesian, which the commentator translates into *luwes*. The repetition is used because the presenter wants the viewers to understand the interpretation of versatile from English into Bahasa. In addition, the first reason is that the majority of the viewers are Indonesian people.

### 4. Being emphatic about something

Code mixing sometime can help people to show their attitude to other. In the context of code mixing as a function, it can be used to express the emphatic feeling to something because when speaker use other utterance can give deeper reaction and the message can deliver in clearer ways. These are two data below that taken from the football presenter dialogues:

#### Data 4

Bung Binder : *Rivalitas hanya sembilan puluh menit di atas lapangan ya, dan perlu saling respect satu sama lainnya, supportive.*  
[Rivalry is only ninety minutes on the field, yes, and you need to respect each other, be supportive]

The speaker uses the utterance “respect and supportive” because it sounds more appropriate and is easier to understand the message that is covered inside, whereas the utterance from the football presenter tells the players or any other football elements to prioritize the feeling of humanity rather than harassing and playing aggressively on the field or outside the field.

### 5. Expressing group identity

Some groups have codes for representing their identity as a whole community. One function of code-mixing is expressing group identity. Usually, the code is only familiar or sometimes recognizable and understandable if it is used inside or between the group members. By using code, mixing might be a symbol or sign of the group identity itself, as described below.

#### Data 5

Bung Valen : *Jebreeet... this is Bali United way, inilah dia bola Bali United*  
[Jebreeet... this is Bali United way, this is Bali United ball style]

The expression “This is Bali United” was spoken by the presenter, Bung Valen. This expression is classified as repetition used for clarification; also, it can be classified as code-mixing in the function of expressing group identity as well because the

utterance is directing and telling people about this is *Bali United* way, or on the other hand, it is the same as telling or showing the things that very identically represent such *Bali United* styles.

## 6. Quoting somebody else

Quoting somebody else is one of the others function of code mixing, by quoting someone else by accidentally people sometime will use other code or language out of native language. Many people are quoting other words or statement especially when it is good and usually sound like a wiseman. This is the other functions of code mixing that people often time always done.

### Data 6

Bung Binder : *Masih beruntung Persija tadi tidak ada pemain Bali yang menyambar bola rebound, atau yang biasa kita sebut rebound mentality.*  
[Persija was still lucky that none of the Balinese players grabbed the rebound ball, or what we usually call the rebound mentality]

The expression “rebound mentality” is basically familiar in the football circumstance and is used by football presenters to tell the viewers about the term that is famed by football experts. The presenter of Bung Binder is quoting this expression. The interpretation of rebound mentality, if it is being translated into Indonesian, can sound like “*bola pantulan*,” which means a deflected ball. In certain situations, especially in football play, it can be an advantage for the team to get a score.

## 7. Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor

According to Hoffman (1991), the function of code-mixing is clarifying an utterance; this means taking action to ensure the participant understands the utterance being said and vice versa.

### Data 7

Bung Binder : *Rohit Chand seperti play maker dia* [Rohit Chand is like the play maker he is]  
Bung Valen : *Iya, dia menjadi deep line player* [Yes, he is a deep line player]

The two dialogues below are still linked to one another. In contrast, Bung Binder makes a statement that tells the viewers the player named Rohit Chand is playing a “play maker” and then clarifies Bung Valen by saying yes, he is a “deep line player.” Even though the structure of the sentence is not absolutely the same, the function and its intention are still the same. That telling player named Rohit Chand is a player who has the role of midfielder player and takes deep parts, which has meant he is a very important role player.

## 5. Conclusion

In conclusion, there are seven functions of code-mixing: talking about a particular topic, interjection, repetition used for clarification, being emphatic about something, expressing group identity, quoting somebody else, and the intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor. The outcome of this intent study is 134 utterances that can be classified into English code mixing used by football presenters in the Indonesian Football League, specifically in the match between Bali United FC and Persija Jakarta.

Whereas from the seven different functions, there are some of the functions that dominated the use of code-mixing by football presenters: the highest function of code-mixing is talking about a particular topic with 86.5 % of data, followed by interjection with 4.5 %, similar to quoting somebody else with 4.5 % of data, the third one is placed by repetition used for clarification with only 1.5 % of utterances, same with expressing group identity as amount 1.5 %, and for the lowest functions are filled with being emphatic about something 0.7 % and also clarifying the speech content for interlocutor with 0.7 % as well. From the shown data, the function of talking about a particular topic is the highest utterances found. This result is strengthened by the intention of the football presenters to analyze the football game with a different language because they want to talk about specific terms that are used to describe the situation that occurred during the match. In addition, the presenters seem more comfortable when they utter utterances in English because they are more understandable.

### **Conflict of interest**

The author(s) declare(s) that there is no conflict of interest.

### **Authors' contribution**

Author made substantial contributions to the conception and design of the study. The authors took responsibility for data analysis, interpretation and discussion of results. The authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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## **An Analysis of Maxim Relevance by Main Character in Taxi Driver Film**

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<b>ARTICLE INFO</b>	<b>ABSTRACT</b>
Received: 10 April 2023 Accepted: 24 June 2023 Published: 03 August 2023	When a speaker ignores maxims of the principle of cooperation or fails to convey the hidden meaning of an utterance, this phenomenon is known as maxim disrespect. The disregarded maxim of the movie “Taxi Driver” is the subject of this study. Taxi Driver is a 1976 American drama and crime film directed by Martin Scorsese. This study is intended to identify the relevance of various ignoring maxims that appear in the film and to explain their occurrence. Ignorance of relevance occurs because the interlocutor must be as true as necessary or convey information based on what is happening in real life. Researchers draw on ideas from Grice’s Principle of Cooperation (1975). This study uses direct observation methods and qualitative descriptions in data analysis. As a result, the movie The Taxi Driver has at least 19 flouting maxim data, of which there are five results from the maxim relevance obtained from the conversational dialogue on the main character. From the 5 data, the author has also provided an analysis and answered various possibilities for the occurrence of flouting relevance either from the views of the speaker or listener. Flouting relevance occurs because the participants of the conversation have to be as truthful as required or should give the information based on what happens in real life. To sum up, there are various reasons why the character flouts relevance, including jokes and denial of a statement. However, it all returns to each character’s role, which makes the scene more perfect.
<b>Keywords:</b> Pragmatics, Cooperative Principle, Flouting Maxim, Gricean Theory	<b>Doi:</b> <a href="https://doi.org/10.59011/austronesian.2.2.2023.86-96">https://doi.org/10.59011/austronesian.2.2.2023.86-96</a>

### **1. Introduction**

Language is a system of communication that allows humans to work together and express their thoughts directly (Gerrig & Banaji, 2021; Cummins, 2021). Language,

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understood as a set of spoken norms of a given community, is also part of the larger culture of the community that speaks it. This definition emphasizes that the main function of language is as a tool for interacting with humans, a tool for thinking, and conveying the meaning of belief in society. Language has a very important role as a means of human communication in interacting (Chomsky, 2006). Language is also a tool for thinking and learning. Language is not only in terms of pronunciation, vocabulary, or grammar but also in “speech culture.” Humans use language as a way of indicating identity between cultural groups and differences from other people (see Downes, 1998; Emmorey, 2019; Gleitman & Papafragou, 2012; Taylor, 2012). That is why the more languages in a region or country, the more diverse the region is. The communication process itself requires cooperation between both the speaker and the speech partner. There is a set of assumptions that surround and govern conversational activity as language acts (see Hausser, 1989; House & Kádár, 2021; Leech, 1983; Levinson, 1983; Verschueren, 2010; Yule, 1996; Zhang, 2022). This principle is not adhered to forever running. Many also found violations of the principle of cooperation in a communication activity or conversation (Grice, 1975; Witek, 2022).

Talking about language certainly has to do with linguistics, one of which is pragmatics. Scientific pragmatics has become a very important part of linguistic research. As the science of meaning, those positions are equated with semantics and syntax. Pragmatics is important and unique because it can question the meaning of an utterance in a particular context. Pragmatics is the study of how meaning changes depending on the situation, such as how phrases are understood in different contexts (Birner, 2013; Abdulameer, 2019; Bublitz et al., 2013; Eco, 1976; Kim, 2008; Leech, 2014; Levinson, 1983). The speech that comes before the sentence being translated is the linguistic context, and the knowledge of the external environment is the situational context. The children have just eaten, but they are surprised to find themselves hungry. He was able to understand the second statement in light of the first one, thanks to the linguistic context. The situation’s context aids in our interpretation of his second statement because it is common knowledge that people rarely feel hungry after eating.

When dealing with the social sciences in general and linguistics in particular, the cooperative principle assumes that the interlocutor will usually try to speak informative, truthful, relevant, and articulate (see Atifi et al., 2011; Attardo, 1997; Ephratt, 2012; Ladegaard, 2009; Leudar & Browning, 1988; Locher & Bolander, 2019; Motschenbacher, 2020; Rosenberg et al., 2022; Sorlin, 2017; Su, 2017; Tsoumou, 2020). In his 1975 essay *Logic and conversation*, philosopher H. Paul Grice presented the idea that a “conversational exchange” is more than merely a string of illogical statements. If this were the case, he contended, it would be irrational. Grice argued that collaboration characterizes genuine conversation instead. Each member finds a shared objective or set of objectives in it, or at the very least, a direction that is agreed upon by everyone.

Grice introduced the principle of cooperation for the first time in his paper “*Logic and Conversation*” (1975) and explained the meaning of conversation. He argues that the generation and recognition of these implications are based on the following principles.

“You are the one who makes necessary conversational inputs, at the stage at which they are made, for acceptance and the direction of the conversational exchange in which you are engaged” (Grice, 1975, p. 48). Simply put, the cooperative principle aims to establish some rational principles that people explicitly follow when they talk.

In this study, the researcher is interested and chooses a film that was released in 1976, namely *A Taxi Driver*. This is no coincidence, and there are several reasons why the researchers decided to do this. First, the story was great, funny, and very moving at that point. This is no coincidence, and there are several reasons why the researchers decided to do this. First, the story was great, funny, and very moving at that point. Second, surprises occur in the film. Third, with a fairly complicated storyline, there are many indications of maxim violations in each of the main characters in the film. In communication, people tend to only focus on the topic and never think about the rules and consequences. Therefore, the researchers are interested in discussing the maxims that are relevant to Taxi Drivers and trying to explain them.

## 2. Literature Review

Research on the principle of cooperation, especially in the field of linguistics, is not only carried out in communication analysis but also on reading texts, even in autism analysis (see e.g., Asada et al., 2022; Hamann, 2023; Tsoumou, 2020; Vergis, 2017; Xiang, 2017; YusriYusri et al., 2023). Thus, it can be concluded that communication analysis and the principle of cooperation are very important especially in solving problems in social communication. Here are some previous studies that support this new research idea about maxim analysis.

Primarily, research conducted by Putri (2021) analyzing the flouting maxims in John Green's *the fault in Our Stars* Novel. This study aims to determine outcome of the conversations that take place in the novel. The main data in this were novel utterances. The results showed that he violated the maxim the novel presented on his two dates 28 times. The character states that in his remarks, he ignores one maxim 19 times and two maxims he ignores nine times. Data suggesting that participants violated maxims did not imply that the conversation was over, so the study was terminated based on the outcome of the conversation that took place within the novel. Furthermore, a research that focuses on investigating the flouting maxim on *Pitch-Perfect* Movies (Nuringtyas, 2018). The results show that maximum quantity was the most common at 39.2%, followed by maximum relationship at 34.8%, maximum quality at 21.7%, and maximum attitude at 4.3%.

Similarly, Adhityawan (2018) conducted a research that focuses on using Grice's cooperative maxim theory to identify the types, strategies, and functions of maxim ignorance in cinema. This study Cutting's theory (2002) about maxim-ignorant strategy and Austin's theory of oral effects. A descriptive qualitative method was used in this study. The research data concerned statements made by the protagonists of *Deadpool 2* that violated the principle of cooperation. The data was collected from the "*Deadpool 2*" movie. Data was classified using maxims, ignoring categories, strategies, and functions, and then examined to make conclusions. The research results disregard any proverbs that might be present in the film.

Lastly, research conducted by Puspasari and Ariyanti (2019) analyzing the complimentary aphorism in generating humor, a comparative study of Indonesians and Americans. The purpose of this study was to explore the ignorance of Indonesian and American comedians' aphorisms, the witty techniques they employ when ignoring aphorisms to create humorous material, and why they use certain aphorisms most frequently. It is to investigate whether or not it should be ignored is under consideration. It was about comparing the use of neta techniques. In this study, the consequences of ignoring maxims in stand-up comedy are observed using descriptive-

qualitative methods. The results of this research are presented in narrative form. Participants in this study are an Indonesian comedian named Abdul Arshad and an American comedian named Kevin Hart. Therefore, when they tell jokes, they use the same joke-telling technique. Similar jokes can also influence it. Both belong to minorities and thus usually suffer from fear and social criticism.

In analyzing the data, the researchers applied the floating maxim theory developed by Grice and identified maxim neglect as follows.

### **Flouting maxim**

Speakers sometimes ignore maxims without the intention of conveying a hidden meaning in their utterances or causing misunderstanding (Grice, 1975). In other words, it clearly does not follow the maxims of the principle of cooperation. Violated maxims are classified into four maxims.

#### 1) Flouting the maxim of quantity

This maxim occurs when the speaker provides too little or too much information. Thomas (2013) explains: "Quantitative neglect occurs when the speaker blatantly provides more or less information depending on the situation" (p. 69). See the following example.

Chaira : *when you go to shopping?*  
Andy : *after finish eating later, I think about 8. But it depends on my wife because she invited me first*

From the conversation above shows that Andy gave a lot of information, from which the answer as necessary was "after finishing eating." However, he added more information by saying, "It depends on my wife because she invited me first."

#### 2) Flouting the maxim of quality

This maxim exists when the speaker's utterance does not correspond to reality or when the speaker intentionally says something that is not true. In this case, the speaker may use ironic language to convey the implicit meaning to the listener. An example is shown below.

Martin : *where is the nearest church from here?*  
Sergio : *I think it's in the corner there, but actually I'm not from here.*

The example above shows that Sergio gave an approximate answer, so it just says "approximately." This is borne out by the fact that he is not from there.

#### 3) Flouting the maxim relevance

This maxim occurs when the speaker says something unimportant or incoherent. When the speaker fails to give the listener the desired answer or response or when the speaker deliberately changes the speaker's topic. For example:

Anisa : *May I borrow your phone charger?*  
Ruri : *Actually my phone is still low bat*

In the example above, Anisa intends to borrow a phone charger from Ruri. What needs to be answered by Ruri is to say, “Sorry, I still use the charger.” Nevertheless, it becomes a maxim of relevance because Ruri tries to explain the condition of his phone, which is still low bat, where a low bat phone certainly needs to use a charger.

4) Flouting the maxim manner

This maxim happens when the speaker utters something ambiguous. An ambiguous response or answer from the speaker makes the listener have to go deeper into what the speaker really means. Here is an example of a conversation between a father and a son.

Father : *who changed the channel?*  
Son : *it was one of your two children*

In the example above, we could say maxim manner because it is not clear that the child is giving information to his father. Instead of mentioning a specific name, the child only confused his father and didn't answer the questions.

## Movie

Cinema is a work of visual communication. This study is limited to visual studies that only show visual indications. The visual signs used adhere to Pierce's taxonomy, which classifies signs into icons, indices, and symbols. Effendi (1986, p. 239) characterized movies as a cultural artifact and an instrument for artistic expression. A variety of technologies, including photography, sound recording, visual and dramatic arts, literature, architecture, and music, combine to create cinema as a form of mass communication.

### The Taxi Driver Movie

Martin Scorsese and Paul Schrader wrote and directed the 1976 movie Taxi Driver. The movie stars Robert De Niro, Jodie Foster, Harvey Keitel, and Albert Brooks and follows the story of a taxi driver who joins the military after serving in the Vietnam War.

Taxi Driver became a symbol of modern reality in 1970s America. Many young people in Vietnam are in government jobs and do not know what to do when they return to their home countries. In the last ten years, he has had one big event. It was the assassination of John F. Kennedy. Cinematically, the film manages to create a gritty atmosphere in the normally glamorous New York. Most of the scenes representing the nuances of the night show prostitutes and drug dealers roaming the streets and doing their jobs. The scene where Travis works at night is also cut, and Travis is depicted alone.

## 3. Method

Qualitative methods are used in this study. According to Denzin and Lincoln (1998), “Qualitative research aims at gaining a deeper understanding through direct experience, truthful reporting, and quotations from real conversations. It is about extracting meaning from people and understanding how that meaning influences their behavior.” To further comprehend ideas, opinions, and experiences and non-numerical

data (text, video, audio, etc.) are also collected and analyzed to understand ideas, opinions, and experiences better. Qualitative research can be applied to develop fresh research concepts or obtain a deeper understanding of a topic (Babbie, 2016; Cataldo et al., 2011; Creswell, 2014; Johnson & Christensen, 2014; Yin, 2020). Through it, we can better understand how people perceive the world. Although there are many various methods for conducting qualitative research, they all have the trait of being adaptable and intensely focused on preserving overall meaning.

The dialogue between the main protagonist and supporting characters in the film *Taxi Driver* served as the source of the data for this study. Researchers collected data by direct observation, multiple viewings of the film, and downloading scripts to improve the data. The Data were qualitatively analyzed using Grace's (1975) cooperation principle theory.

#### 4. Results and Discussion

##### 4.1 *The Relevance of Various Ignoring Maxims that Appear in the Film Taxi Drives*

The results of this study are divided into two parts: the first part describes the case of the flouting maxim relevant in the film *The Taxi Driver 1976*, and the second part presents and explains the possible reasons why the case of flouting maxim occurred in the film *The Taxi Driver 1976*. This researcher has clarified the data and found 5 data flouting the maxim of relevance in the character's dialogue, as depicted in the following table.

**Table 1.** The data finding in *The Taxi Driver* Movie dialogue

No	Character	Utterances	Implicatures
1	Travis Betsy	Travis (to Betsy): No. I want to volunteer with you. Betsy (curious): And why is that? Travis: Because you are the most beautiful woman I have ever seen.	Betsy is actually still confused by what she heard from Travis.
2	Travis Betsy	Travis: There's plenty of movies around here. Betsy: No, I don't feel so good. We're just two very different kinds of people, that's all.	Betsy felt uncomfortable after conflict with Travis inside movie.
3	Travis	Concession girl: Kind I help ya? Travis: What is your name? My name is Travis.	Travis is trying to find information about that girl.
4	Travis Iris	Travis: What's your name? Iris: Easy. Travis: That ain't much of a name. Iris: It's easy to remember. Easy Lay.	Iris do not comfortable about someone asking information about her identity.
5	Travis Iris	Iris: He never killed nobody. He's a Libra. Travis: Huh? Iris: I'm a Libra too. That's why we	Travis got confused about her statement about matthew.

	get along so well.	
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**Data 1**

(00:20:33-00:20:45)

- Travis (at Betsy's desk) : I want to volunteer.  
Tom : If you'll come this way.  
Travis (to Betsy) : No. I want to volunteer with you.  
Tom : Bets.  
Betsy (curious) : And why is that? (Travis is on his best behavior. He smiles slightly)  
Travis : Because you are the most beautiful woman I have ever seen (smiling)  
Betsy : Is that so?

In the conversation above, Data 1, there is a scene where Travis comes to Betsy's office; the scene begins when Travis walks into the office and says that he wants to be a volunteer. It is weird when Travis actually wants to be Betsy's volunteer, even though it is clear that Betsy is only there working and volunteering for presidential candidate Charles Palantine. When Betsy asked, "Why?" Travis replied, "Because you are the most beautiful woman I have ever seen." Travis's utterance belongs to the floating maxim of relevance because it does not match Betsy's question.

The explanation above reveals Travis's intent and purpose. Although he initially only made jokes and joked a bit, his main goal was to get Betsy's attention and invite introductions by inviting her to drink coffee afterward. Here, Travis flouts relevance because since he entered Betsy's workplace, one that exists only in Travis's mind, Betsy, it can be seen from previous conversations that Travis does not even know about the name and figure of the presidential candidate.

**Data 2**

(00:08:34-00:08:42)

- Concession girl : Kind I help ya?  
Travis : What is your name? My name is Travis

The conversation above shows Travis talking to a concession girl at a cinema. The guard asks what she can help, and Travis casually answers by asking the woman's name back and introducing himself: "What is your name? My name is Travis." Simply, this answer can be said to be irrelevant because it is not in accordance with the previous question.

From the example case above, Travis intends to change the topic from what was originally a formal conversation at work. The aim is to get the woman's attention so that she can be invited to get acquainted.

**Data 3**

(00:36:16-00:36:25)

- Travis : There's plenty of movies around here.

Betsy : No, I don't feel so good. We're just two very different kinds of people, that's all.

The conversation above shows a scene where Travis and Betsy are in the hallway at the exit of the cinema, starting from an argument because of Betsy's incompatibility regarding the film they have watched in the cinema. Because of this, Travis also offered Betsy to look for other films. In this conversation, Betsy replied, "No, I do not feel so good." Betsy might say, "No, I have enough today." You could say flouting the maxim of relevance because, basically, Betsy's answer did not completely answer Travis' question.

From the explanation above, Betsy intended to answer something like "I do not feel so good" because she is no longer in the mood to watch any films again; Betsy also said that they are an example of two different humans based on favorite film genres. Here, Betsy expresses flouting relevance due to her discomfort at being in a movie theater with Travis. She was irritated with Travis because what should have been a great moment on their first date went wrong because having to watch porn made Betsy uncomfortable.

#### Data 4

(01:20:11-01:20:23)

Iris : Easy.  
Travis : That ain't much of a name.  
Iris : It's easy to remember. Easy Lay.

The dialogue above shows a scene with Travis and Iris in the same room where Iris usually works as a prostitute. The scene begins with Travis trying to calm her down by asking Iris, "What is your name?" Travis continued. From the brief conversation above, it is clear that what Iris said does not apply to Travis' question and is, therefore, part of the floating maxim of relevance.

From the above description, it is clear that the purpose of Iris' reaction was to avoid revealing her identity. On the other hand, Travis's knowledge of Iris's name, in and of itself, did not matter too much to Iris either but was backed up by her further reaction from Iris. "Easy Lay".

The relevance principle is broken here, as Iris focuses solely on her work and caring for Travis. For them, such questions are less important. Conversely, the only purpose Travis met with Iris was to help Iris quit her prostitution job.

#### Data 5

(01:26:04-01:26:13)

Travis : At least I don't walk the streets like a skunk pussy. I don't screw and fuck with killers and junkies.  
Iris : Who's a killer?  
Travis : That fella "Sport" looks like a killer to me.  
Iris : He never killed nobody. He's a Libra.  
Travis : Huh?  
Iris : I'm a Libra too. That's why we get along so well.

The scene above shows a conversation between Travis and Iris at a diner; after several topics, they finally talk about the figure of Matthew (sport). Matthew himself is a figure who is quite close to Iris; besides that, he is the one who hired Iris as a prostitute. After his first meeting with Matthew did not go so smoothly, Travis concluded that Matthew was a murderer and drug addict; because of her innocence, Iris asked, “Who’s a killer?” “Sport” looks like a killer to me. Reply Travis. With a confident tone, Iris denied Travis’ argument, “He never killed nobody. He is a Libra”. As we know, the Libra, in this case, is one of the zodiac, which is not fully trusted, and the truth is also believed. Therefore, it can be said that Iris’ statement is flouting the maxim of relevance because the answer is more irrelevant than it should be.

In the explanation above, Iris’s purpose in saying it is because on the basis of denying an argument, she assumes that every Libra is a good person just as she is a Libra too, “I’m a Libra too,” Iris added to Travis afterward. Here, Iris violates the relevant adage because it is convenient for Iris’s innocence and ignorance about the real Matthew. Travis’ claim that Matthew is the killer is not entirely believable, but so is Iris, who defends Matthew by relating it to the zodiac and is believable.

## 5. Conclusion

From the analysis results, the movie *The Taxi Driver* has at least 19 flouting maxim data, of which there are five results from the maxim relevance obtained from the conversational dialogue on the main character. From the 5 data, the author has also provided an analysis and answered various possibilities for the occurrence of flouting relevance either from the views of the speaker or listener. Flouting relevance occurs because the participants of the conversation have to be as truthful as required or should give the information based on what happens in real life (see Croddy, 2002; Lumsden, 2008; Siegel, 2015; Sorlin, 2017). To sum up, there are various reasons why the character flouts relevance, including jokes and denial of a statement. However, it all returns to each character’s role, which makes the scene more perfect.

## Conflict of interest

The author(s) declare(s) that there is no conflict of interest.

## Authors’ contribution

Author made substantial contributions to the conception and design of the study. The authors took responsibility for data analysis, interpretation and discussion of results. The authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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## **Analysis of Figurative Language, and Meaning in the Four Album by One Direction**

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### **ABSTRACT**

This study analyzes the figurative meaning of One Direction's song lyrics, especially in the album "Four." In this study, qualitative methods were used to carry out a well-organized description of the identified problems. The theme contained in the album "Four" is conveyed using the theory of McCarthy (1999). Theory from Knickerbocker & Reninger (1963) used to find the kinds of figurative language in song lyrics and to analyze the meaning of the figurative language used theory from Leech (1985). A singer, in expressing ideas or conveying feelings that are felt, is poured in song lyrics so the message of the implied meaning can be conveyed to the audience. In this study, seven figurative languages can be found, 3 of which are the most dominant or often used in hyperbole, personification, and simile in song lyrics. In this study, the meaning of each lyric contained in the song can be explained by the meaning contained in the album, which is about a man who is in love with a woman. Nonetheless, his love is not reciprocated, and he is also looking for lost love and wants to return to the way it used to be. In conclusion, the use of figurative language in song lyrics makes the song more interesting and has its meaning in adding messages contained in each figurative language itself.

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### **1. Introduction**

Expressing feelings in literary work that can be felt by other people and sung to convey the message contained in it is literary work in the form of a song. Understanding the meaning of the lyrics is necessary in order to express feelings in songs. The form delivery in the song is presented in the form of a sentence or lyric that used a lot of figurative languages (Kennedy & Gioia, 2007). Figurative language becomes significant in song verses since lyricists can pass on messages that show the magnificence and

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uniqueness of the tune to individuals who hear or understand it (Ibrahim et al., 2019). Due to the figurative language in the song, it will have an alternate; however, it has special importance whenever deciphered, and audience members are more intrigued to tune in or read the lyrics. Thus, with the figurative language in a song, the audience feels curious and finds out about the meaning contained in the figurative language (Ritchie, 2013; Kövecses, 2010).

In order to convey the significant meaning of the figurative language contained in this album, it is necessary to know about the themes used in the album. According to McCarthy (1999), the theme is the main idea about life and has a message to convey in a literary work. In the album “Four” by One Direction, most of the songs on the album are about love where someone is in love and willing to do anything to get what they want but one-sided love, and some of the themes are about love with an ex-lover who wants come back again. The album contains lyrics containing figurative language that the singer conveys to the lover.

Figurative language is a word or sentence that is usually found in literary works and has its message or meaning to be conveyed (Gibbs, 2023). Figurative language is defined as the use of words or expressions with multiple meanings and multiple contexts (see Garmendia, 2023). The most common figurative language found in literary works is poetry and song (Dewi, 2020). According to Leech (1985), meaning is a word that is interconnected and becomes complex. The importance of figurative language in the song can increase the ability to understand the meaning of the figurative in the lyrics. It is used to express an idea or feeling that is felt in a song accompanied by music (Keraf, 2006). However, the figurative language found in songs can cause mistaken assumptions in the audience. Furthermore, this misconception can cause the importance or message of the song not to be passed as expected by the audience. This research can increase the listener’s interest and insight into figurative language, particularly those utilized in songs, with the goal that the audience can partake in the song and also figure out the importance anticipated by the singer. Analyzing the figurative language of song lyrics in “Four” albums by One Direction is interesting because researchers want to know the figurative and the message conveyed in the lyrics to the audience in “Four” albums by One Direction, has a lot of figurative language in the lyrics.

## 2. Literature Review

There are many studies related to figurative language. Figurative language is a fascinating topic in the field of pragmatics, which is often studied not only at the linguistic level but also in interdisciplinary sciences, for example, concerning communication problems (see Athanasiadou, 2024; Buehler et al., 2024; Falkum & Köder, 2020; Giang & Inho, 2015; Ibáñez & Cervel, 2023; Peel et al., 2023). Besides that, figurative language analysis is not only carried out on song lyrics but also on brands, logos, and even symbols (see Brdar-Szabó & Brdar, 2023; Colston, 2020; Gómez-Moreno, 2014; Lencastre et al., 2023).

Meanwhile, the following research focused on examining lyrics—first, a research conducted by Dewi (2020), which uses song lyrics as source data. As a result, hyperbole is the dominant figurative language found. Second, research done by Yunitasari (2017) used song lyrics as primary data. This research focused on analyzing the message implied in the figurative language. Furthermore, Ibrahim et al. (2019) found that the figurative language inside the tune is overwhelmed by redundancy, which implies that the vocalist wanted to underline and solidify the importance and feeling of the singer in the music

lyrics. Each expression and line with figurative language has similarities that imply denotative and connotative meanings, which implies that it offers stylish qualities and shades that are significant to the song.

The fourth study is an article; it was carried out by Yunanda et al. (2021) entitled “The Analysis of Figurative Language in Song Lyric by Idina Menzel.” The purpose of this study was to conclude the kind of figurative language utilized and the meaning displayed with the guide of the figurative language inside the three songs of Idina Menzel. Conveying meaning can be useful for increasing knowledge of figurative languages, such as increasing student’s proficiency in inspiration, particularly in figurative language perception, and understudies turning out to be more imaginative and basic. This observation uses a descriptive qualitative technique. The difference from Fahri’s research is that the research explains the meaning or message conveyed without using theory from experts, while this study used theory by Leech (1985).

The last study is an article that was carried out by Palguna et al. (2021) entitled “The Analysis of Figurative Language on Passenger Song Lyric in Runaway Album.” This research is planned to figure out the type of figurative language, as well as the importance of using figurative language in Passenger’s songs. There are six kinds of figurative language in the Passenger song in the Runaway album, namely personification, metaphor, symbol, simile, imagery, and overstatement. The similarity with this study is the theory used to analyze the meaning of figurative language, which Leech (1985) developed. The study used a different method, which is the descriptive method.

The five kinds of research referred to above show the various information sources utilized in the review. It can be concluded that every study has an identical item to research figurative language; however, the distinction is the research data and the theory used by each study. Based on the explanation of the previous research, this current research aims to analyze the themes contained in the song, analyze the dominant figurative language, and understand the message conveyed in the song lyrics.

### 3. Method

The One Direction album “Four,” which was produced by Columbia Records, became the source of research data. The group from London wrote and sang the songs contained in the album, which was released on November 14, 2014; heartbreak, feelings of falling in love, and despair are the themes contained in the songs. The album “Four” is examined to find messages from figurative language conveyed through lyrics. In the album “Four,” there are 12 songs analyzed in this study: *Steal My Girl*, *Where Do Broken Home*, *Ready to Run*, *18*, *Fools Golds*, *Night Changes*, *Girls Almighty*, *Spaces*, *Fireproof*, *No Control*, *Clods*, *Stockholm Syndrome*. The main method used in this study is the qualitative method to obtain the data.

There are three steps carried out in the study. First, listening to the songs in the album repeatedly to understand the theme of the song. Take note of the lyrics that contain figurative language and classify them according to the type of figurative language (Gay et al., 2012). The qualitative method is the method of choice for this study, with the aim of knowing how the song lyrics are analyzed. This study explains the themes contained in the song proposed by McCarthy (1999). However, the focus is to find the dominant figurative language used in the song lyrics on the album “Four” by using the theory of Knickerbocker and Reninger (1963) to find the type and analyze the meaning used theory by Leech (1985). At present, the results are formal and informal. The formal presentation used the form of a desk to reveal the results and percentages of research

within the type of figurative language. The informal presentation used method descriptive paragraphs to explain and analyze the type of classification and its meaning from the lyrics.

#### 4. Results and Discussion

##### 4.1 Figurative meaning in the song lyrics of *One Direction*

The album “Four” of One Direction contains seven types of figurative language: hyperbole, personification, simile, metaphor, irony, allusion, and paradox.

**Table 1.** The Occurrence of Referential Function

Types of Figurative Language	Occurrence	Percentage
Hyperbole	6	30%
Personification	5	25%
Simile	4	20%
Metaphor	2	10%
Irony	1	5%
Allusion	1	5%
Paradox	1	5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>100%</b>

Based on the data in Table 1, the dominant figurative language used is hyperbole, with 6 data or 30%; personification, with 5 data or 25%; and simile, with 4 data or 20%. These are the most dominant figurative language within the lyrics of the album “Four” by One Direction. Meanwhile, figurative language has at least 1 data or 5%.

##### 1) Hyperbole

Hyperbole is an unreal exaggeration to emphasize the real situation used for special effects in the sentence (Knickerbocker & Reninger, 1963).

**Data 1:** There’s a devil in your smile, it’s chasing me  
(Ready to Run, line 5)

The lyrics above are included in the hyperbole category because, in the lyrics, there is an emphasis that gives the lyrics an exaggerated effect. The word devil in your smile is included in a hyperbole category; in reality, there is no smile similar to the devil. As mentioned by Leech (1985), connotative means is the conversation cost of an expression over and above its basic conceptual content. The lyrics above are covered within the category of connotative, which means. The word devil inside the lyric conveys an explanation of a thing that is very difficult or awkward to do or deal with. In using the devil in your smile in the song, the singer wants to convey this to the ex-lover. According to the theme theory by McCarthy (1997), the role of a theme is very important in a literary work to find out the main idea contained in this song, which tells about love, namely a man who likes a woman and wants to be a partner but the woman does not know about the feelings.

The meaning of the lyrics explained is that the singer has a dark past with a woman once liked because the woman did not reciprocate the feelings, so every time the singer sees that woman, it feels like seeing the devil. Then usually, the devil

always haunts humans everywhere, so in the lyrics, it is explained that when someone smiles and has the impression of a devil-like devil, the singer feels haunted by a devil's smile like a former lover.

## 2) Personification

Personification is figurative language which offers human traits to items, animals, or an abstract concept (Knickerbocker & Reninnger, 1963).

**Data 2:** Mind is running in circles of you and me  
(Where do Broken Heart Go, line 18)

The lyrics above are included in the personification, where the lyrics describe the existence of human nature in something. In the lyrics, it says thoughts are spinning which does not make sense because only humans and animals can do activities such as walking and running.

The lyrics above are included in the category of connotative meaning; the word mind can be conveyed as a thought according to the dictionary. The theme of this song is about a man who is looking for an ex-lover who has been disappointed, searches in various ways, and hopes that the ex-lover can come back again. The idea from the mind running in the lyric is that the singer imagines the thought running around them when the singer actually only has a lot to think of at that moment.

## 3) Simile

According to Knickerbocker and Reninnger (1963) is a state of comparison, introduced by the words "like" or "as" called a simile.

**Data 3:** I'm like a boat on the water  
(Fool's Gold, line 3)

The expression above is included in the simile category because in the lyrics above, the word "like" is used to compare it with the word "boat." The singer describes him as a boat. The lyrics above are included in the category of connotative meaning. A simile state of comparison of two things by the words "like" or "as." In the lyrics, the singer explained how the singer describes a boat. The lyrics "I'm like a boat on the water" means he is like a boat and is on the water. The theme contained in this song tells of a person who is in love and is willing to do anything to get love, even though it will not be real. The meaning conveyed by the singer is that the singer describes the boat or vehicle that will be used, while the word on the water indicates that the boat will wade through the water as if it will pass every moment that is in front of it. With that, the singer wanted to wade through the water already to pass the moment in front of him like a boat sailing on the water.

## 5. Conclusion

From the analysis that has been carried out and the results of the data obtained, this researcher makes conclusions to complete the objectives of this study. In the album "Four," One Direction found seven types of figurative language in the song lyrics, namely hyperbole, personification, simile, metaphor, irony, allusion, and paradox. Of the seven types, three of them are the most dominant used in each song in the album: hyperbole,

personification, and simile, because, with figurative language, these types are the easiest to convey the message to be conveyed to the audience.

Nowadays, one of the most popular literary works used in learning is a song accompanied by music with interesting lyrics. Figurative language is an essential position of song lyrics (see Nuessel, 2006; Reyes et al., 2012). The use of figurative language in song lyrics makes the song more interesting and has its meaning in adding messages contained in each figurative language itself.

### **Conflict of interest**

The author(s) declare(s) that there is no conflict of interest.

### **Authors' contribution**

Author made substantial contributions to the conception and design of the study. The authors took responsibility for data analysis, interpretation and discussion of results. The authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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