Contractions Used in “MALEFICENT” Movie

Zainuddin Hasibuan

Department of Islamic Education Study Program, Institut Agama Islam Negeri Lhokseumawe, Indonesia

E-mail: zainuddinhasib@gmail.com

Abstract— The title of this thesis is “An Analysis of Contractions Used in Maleficent Movie”. “Maleficent” movie was directed by Robert Stromberg based on the originally story Disney’s Sleeping Beauty La Belle au bois dormant by Charles Perrault. The background of this research, there are many contractions in “Maleficent” movie. This is good to learn and to use them (contractions) in daily life and maybe they are not found in other movies. The contraction spoken by movie players is sometimes very difficult to understand. The researcher choose this movie because this movie is so interest and inspire. The problem of this research is what contractions are used by the author in the movie “Maleficent” and how are contractions used by the author in the movie “Maleficent”. The purpose of this research is to find out contractions used by the author in the movie “Maleficent” and to explain contractions used by the author in the movie “Maleficent”. To achieve that purpose, the researcher conducted the qualitative research by library research. There are many contractions used by the author which can be classified into eight categories. The most dominant contraction is contracted pronoun. The second is verb contractions. The third are contracting not and ambiguous contraction. The fourth are negative contractions and contraction in tag question. The fifth are contracted noun and beware homophones.

Keywords— Contraction; Education; Movie

I. INTRODUCTION

English is one of subjects which is taught by the teacher as one of school’s curriculum in Indonesia. It is learned begin from the kindergarten up to university level. Some students like it and some others do not. This depends on how the teacher teaches and motivates them. If a teacher can motivate his students certainly they will enjoy the English class. Motivation can encourage the spirit of students. It will bring a good effect for the students to learn English. It makes the students easily comprehend English. Thus, teachers’ motivation bring a good effect to the students. There are many ways to learn English. It is not only by reading a book or making conversation directly by using English but we can also learn English by watching movie. Watching the movie is also a media of language learning that is quite powerful and interesting, because with watching movies we can enjoy the artwork itself. Films create an enthusiasm for learning matched only by the Internet, it can easily be integrated with film based assignments. Even when they are on older films, these invariably reflect a higher level of application than assignments based on more conventional readers and textbooks. When film assignments are performative exercises, again students’ enthusiasm can be astonishing,

especially if the film is popular and reasonably current David (2018). Learning English with movies gives you the things that you don’t get in the class.

Movies also known as films which have a type of visual communication which use moving

pictures and sound to tell stories or give information to the people. It is produced by recording photographic images with cameras, or by creating images using animation techniques or visual effect. The process of film making developed into an art form and industry. Films are cultural

artifacts created by specific cultures, which reflect those cultures, and affect them. For example, In “Maleficent” movie, there are many contractions spoken by movie players, that are very good for us to use as everyday language, but perhaps this contraction is not found in other movie or films. For example “She’s alone”, the contraction “She’s” can be use everyday because it is very short and does not waste time in speaking. The example of “I’m tired”, the contraction “ I’m” was very easy to say in every day speaking.

Film is considered to be an important art form, a source of popular entertainment and a powerful method for educating. The visual elements of cinema give motion

pictures are a universal power of communication. Some films have become popular worldwide attractions by using dubbing or subtitles that translate the dialogue into the language of the viewer. Movies also help people to learn about something or search information. This time, some people prefer to watch western movies or foreign movies, because the quality of good movie and always make the audience curious, and also can improve the pronunciation in English. Usually, among teenagers who prefer western movies. The language is used in western movies or foreign films can also affect one's mastery in English. English is very important in life currently Arnheim (1997).

In this movie, almost every player used contractions in their pronunciation, and almost all of contractions uttered by the player were very difficult for the audience to understand their meaning and purpose. The examples can be seen as follows: "we've met only once", the word "we've" in that sentence is not understood because the pronunciation is very similar to "wave". "That's a lovely gift" the word "That's" is not understood because the pronunciation similar to "Dads". So, it is very difficult to differentiate them.

Movies as the primary tool for teaching certain performance skills and for conveying some types of factual data, for example movie based on true story. When a person is often watching western movies, it would be a good mastery of the English language. In this study, the method to be used in the movie examined the influence of the west against the mastery of the English is quantitative methods. With this method, it is expected of everyone, especially the students can easily master the English with western movies or foreign. For example, to understand about pronunciation, vocabulary, etc. In the other hand, understanding in English will easily conveyed. Through the movies, you can hear how a word pronounced by native speakers. This movie is not for the language learners but for the native speakers, you can use to hear the sentences English spoken by native speakers, speed, accent and even the context.

Definition of Contraction We use contractions (I'm, we're) in everyday speech and informal writing. Contractions, which are sometimes called 'short forms', commonly combine a pronoun or noun and a verb, or a verb and not, in a shorter form. Contractions are usually not appropriate in formal writing. When we make a contraction, we commonly put an apostrophe in place of a missing letter. Contractions are formed with auxiliary verbs, and also with *be* and sometimes *have* when these are not auxiliary verbs. The short form 's (=is/has) can be written after nouns, question words, *here* and *now* as well as pronouns and unstressed *there*. The short forms 'll, 'd and 're are commonly written after pronouns and unstressed *there*, but in other cases we more often write the full forms (especially in British English), even if the words would be contracted in pronunciation. Contractions are not usually written with double subjects (Swan, 1995).

- John and I have decided to split up. (not john and I've decided...) The apostrophe (') goes in the same place as the letters that we leave out: has not = *hasn't* (not *ha'snt*). But note that *shan't* (= shall not) and *won't* (= will not) only have one apostrophe each. Forms like I've, don't are called

'contractions'. There are two kinds: Noun/Pronoun/etc+ (auxiliary) Verb (Auxiliary) verb = *not I'm* tired They *aren't* ready. Do you know when *you'll* arrive? You *won't* be late, will you ? *I've* no idea My *father's* not very well. *She'd* like to talk to you. I *haven't* seen him for ages. *Here's* our bus. *Can't* you swim ? Based on the sentence above, we can see differences about noun/pronoun/etc + (auxiliary) verb and (auxiliary) verb = not.

Types of Contraction :

A. Contracted Nouns and Pronouns

In casual conversation, contractions involving nouns are fairly common ("My *dad'll* be home soon"). In writing, however, they're much rarer than contractions with pronouns such as *I'll*, *he'd*, and *she's*. You can contract proper nouns to mean *is* or *has*, such as in "*Shelly's* coming with us," or "*Jeff's* bought a new computer." Watch out for the homonyms *who's* and *whose*; the contraction is "who is" or "who has," and the whole word is possessive, as in "Whose car is that?" And of course, if you're visiting the South, you'll likely hear the colloquial "y'all" for "you all."

B. Negative Contractions and Verb Contractions

Contractions are often made with auxiliary, or helping, verbs, such as to be, do, have, and can. We can say "it *isn't* raining" or "it's not raining." But we cannot say "it'sn't raining." In negative clauses, we often have a choice between negative contractions like *not* (*n't*) and contracting the pronoun and verb (*it's*). But we can't do both.

C. Contracting 'Not'

The contracted form of *not* (*n't*) can be attached to finite forms of the helping verbs *be*, *do*, and *have*. However, *amn't* (mainly Scottish and Irish) is extremely rare, unlike the disparaged *ain't*. The *n't* form can also be attached to most of the modal auxiliaries such as *can't*, *couldn't*, *mustn't*, *shouldn't*, *won't*, and *wouldn't*. Yet, you will not hear many Americans saying *mayn't* or *shan't*; even those contractions are too formal.

D. Contractions in Tag Questions

A tag question is a short question added to the end of a declarative sentence, usually to make sure that something has been done or understood. For example, "It's a tag question, *isn't it?*". Because of their colloquial nature, negative tags are commonly contracted: *didn't we?* *haven't you?* *aren't they?* This is much less formal than *did not we?* or *did we not?*.

E. Ambiguous Contractions

Most contractions ending in 'd and 's are ambiguous. The 'd can represent either *had* or *would*; 's can represent either *has* or *is*. All the same, the meaning of these contractions is usually clear from the context. For instance, "*Sam's* finished his term paper" implies completion in the past, *Sam has finished* while "*Sam's* dead" is in the present tense, meaning *Sam is*.

F. Beware Homophones

For some of these, it's a very common mistake to use a contraction when you really need to use a similar word. A perfect example is *they're* and *their*, which are homophones. To determine whether the contraction is appropriate, ask yourself if it makes sense without the contraction: Does *they are* make sense? If not, then, you should probably be using the adjective *their*. Of course, if you're speaking about a place, then *there* is the correct word. Another problem comes up with *its* and *it's*. Use the same test. If you mean "it is," then use the contraction. If you want the pronoun (which takes the place of a noun), then use *its*. Isn't English fun? We rely on contractions all the time in normal conversation. Some people are under the impression that contractions should *never* appear in writing, but this belief is mistaken. The use of contractions is directly related to tone. In informal writing (from text messages and blogs to memos and personal essays), we often rely on contractions to maintain a colloquial tone. In more formal writing assignments (such as academic reports or term papers), avoiding contractions is a way of establishing a more serious tone.

You probably use contractions when you speak to your friends and family members every day; however, it is important to note that contractions are often considered inappropriate in formal writing. Professors, employers, and other professionals like to see that you have taken your time on a document, and using contractions is sometimes seen as a shortcut. To be safe, never use contractions when writing for a class or when writing a professional document, such as a personal statement or cover letter.

1) *Alternative Contractions*: Some negative expression can have two possible contractions. For *she had not* we can say *she'd not* or *she hadn't*; for *he will not* we can say *he'll not* or *he won't*. The two negative forms of *be* (e.g. *she isn't* and *she's not*) are both common; with other verbs, forms with *n't* (e.g. *she had't*) are more common in most cases in standard southern British English and in American English. (forms with *not* – e.g. *she'd not* – tend to be more common in Northern and Scottish English). Double contractions are not normally written: *she'sn't* is impossible (Swan, 1995).

2) *Stress*: Contractions in the first group (noun/pronoun/question word + auxiliary verb) are never stressed. When an auxiliary verb is stressed (for example at the end of a clause), a contraction is not possible. Compare :

- *I'm late*

- *Yes, you are.* ((not *Yes, you're*)

- *I've forgotten.*

- *yes, you have.* (not *Yes, you've*).

However, negative contractions can be stressed, and we can use them at the ends of clauses.

- *They really aren't.*

- *No, I haven't.* 26

3) *Definition of the Movie*: According to Kindem, movies are both art and commerce, creative expressions of national or cultural interest and preoccupations and part of a global entertainment market. Movie is a sequence of photographs projected onto a screen with sufficient rapidity as to create the illusion of motion and continuity (Kindem, 2000:1). The American Heritage Dictionary of English language (1996:4756). stated that "movie is a sequence of photograph projected onto screen with sufficient rapidity as to create the illusion of motion and continuity.

A movie or motion picture is the only new visual art form created in the 300 years. It is a complex, exclusive art, difficult to define, but the element of the movies are instantaneous and universal. A movie camera or video camera takes pictures very quickly, usually at 25 pictures every second. When a movie projector, a computer, or a television shows the picture at that rate, it looks like thing shown in the set of pictures is really moving. Sound is either recorded at the same time, or added later. The sounds in the movie usually include the sounds of people talking, music, and sound effect.

In other words movie is also called a film or motion picture, is a series of still or moving images. It is produced by recording photographic images with cameras, or by creating images using animation techniques or visual effect. Film is considered to be an important art form, a source of popular entertainment and a powerful method for educating or indoctrinating citizens. Some films have become popular worldwide attractions by using subtitles that dialogue into the language of the viewer (Clive and Gary (1997). Certainly television can be more than one among many factors in influencing behaviors and attitudes. However, there is consistently a significant relationship between the violence rating of four favourite programs and the five measure of deviance. Finally, movie or film is a visual communication that delivering messages to the audience through media story that be displayed in theaters and television to entertain people (Clive, 2004).

4) *Structural Definition*: Literary research ought to oppose the interpretation and analysis of the literary work. An approach which opposed to belles-lettres is referred to an objective approach. Structural analysis is all important shares in grabbing meaning in literary work set self. Literary works have a system consisted of the interacted element. To find out the bearing usher the element in that belles-lettres is very precise if the observation of art text begins with the structural approach. Element of form pleasure which form gives are to be regarded as essential (Hudson, 1916:10).

Structural analysis can be done by identifying, studying and describing the

function and relation of Intrinsic element :

Firstly Theme is the subject of a talk, a piece of writing or a person's

thoughts a topic (Hornby, 1995:1237). Choosing an interesting theme is a difficult thing in making film or movie.

Secondly Plot is all of the series of the event or scene from the start until to the end of the movie. Plot is the story of connected events running through a play.

Thirdly Character is a person in a narrative or drama. Character is divided in two parts; the major characters and minor characters. The major characters are most important figures. Meanwhile, minor characters are figures that the properties and behavior characterizations to support the main character.

Fourth Setting is the place the story happened or created (Hornby, 1995). In choosing the setting, the directors have to make some consideration because it also support the success of the story,

Fifth Point of view show the position from which the story is told, more specifically who tells it. It can be understood through the dialogue of the characters.

Sixth The viewers have to understand the message in a story they watched. The message in a movie or film is objective.

Extrinsic element is also known as extrinsic factors influence the literary works. It is usually becomes a "Causal" explanation for some description, analysis and evaluation of a literary work. The literary elements can be found outside the literary works. They was including background of creating, history, author's bibliography, etc. Outside of intrinsic element movie there are : Images, time, its duration of the film, Motion pictures, Sound is not essential to a motion picture however sound is so common in film that is included as an essential element, lighting, it's using photographic instruments we record light. Composition is the use of the visual elements and principles to create a frame that is aesthetically interesting, attention holding, and consistent with overall continuity.

The genres of the movie are the term for any category of literature or other forms of arts or entertainment, e.g. Movie, audio or visual, based on some set or stylistic criteria. Genres of the movie are as follow.

Action, action movie is a genre where in physical action takes precedence in the storytelling. The movie will often have continuous motion and action including physical stunts, chases, fights, battles, and races. The story usually revolves around the hero that has a goal, but is facing incredible odds to obtain it (Amin, 2013:18).

Animation, one in which puppets or drawing appear move. That is a motion picture consisting of a sequence of drawings, each slightly different, so that when filmed and run through a projector the figures seem to move (Amin, 2013).

Adventure, An adventure story is about a protagonist who journeys to epic or distant places to accomplish something. The protagonist has a mission and faces obstacles to get to his destination. The stories are filled with risks, suspenseful scenes, and thrilling moments (Indriyani, 2012:22).

Comedy, Comedy is a story that tells about a series of funny or comical events, intended to make the audience laugh. Movies belonging to this category have a gray scale axis, with a large standard deviation. This indicate a uniform distribution of light (Indriyani, 2012:22).

Crime and Gangster Films, such films trace the lives of fictional and true criminals, gangs or mobsters.

Drama film, movie genre that depends mostly on in depth development of realistic characters dealing with emotional themes. Drama is one of the broadest movie genres and includes subgenres such as romantic drama, sport films, period drama and courtroom drama.

Romance Movie, romantic love story recorded in visual media for broadcast in theaters and on television that focus on passion, emotion, and the affectionate romantic involvement of the main characters and the journey that their genuinely strong, true and pure romantic love takes the through dating, courtship or marriage (Indriyani, 2012:22).

Epics/ Historical films, an epic involves elements like war, romance and adventure. The sets are created carefully to reflect the time period. i) Horror, movie of this type have a mean gray-scale value towards the dark end of the axis, and have low standard deviation. This is because of the frequent use of dark tones and dim lights by the director (Indriyani, 2012:22).

Musicals/ dance films, these are entertaining films that are based on full scale scores or song and dance.

War films, these are very true to real life and often depict the waste of war. Attention is given to acts of heroism, the human spirit, psychological damage to soldiers and the pain of families waiting at home.

Western this genre is central to American culture and to its films industry. They speak of days of expansion and the trials with Native Indians. The plots and characters are very distinctive.

Thrillers, they differ from horror because use are more provocative than scary.

Sci-Fi, like futuristic scene, movie like Star Wars will intrigue you. They can be classified as adventure films too.

II. METHOD

Research Design In conducting the data, the researcher used qualitative method. Qualitative methodology is a kind of research where its inventions are not found through statistical procedure. Library research is defined as research which is conducted in library with the source. Library research is activity to investigate the ones which is based on empirical data stated of earlier expert.

In conducting the research, the researcher made an overview by watching the movie, reading and quoted the

material from some books, and used some references from various resources to complete information to support the research.

A. Technique of Analyzing Data

the data was analyzed descriptively by using technique used by Miles, Huberman and Saldana (2014) which consist of three steps: (1) *data condensation*, (2) *data display*, and (3) *conclusion drawing and verification*. The three steps of data analysis technique based on Miles, Huberman and Saldana's theory (2014) illustrated as follow:

Fig.

Fig. 1 Diagram of data analysis (sources: Miles, Huberman & Saldana, 2014)

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The data analysis result is taken from analyzing process through data concerning the contractions found in the "Maleficent" movie.

Utterance Contraction Word

01. I love your cap! No. No, don't do it! Don't
02. I'm sorry. I'm
03. She's always in a hurry. She's
04. I hope there's not another war. There's
05. You're classically handsome. You're
06. Maleficent's coming. Maleficent's
07. I didn't throw it away. Didn't
08. Someday, you know, I'll live there. I'll
09. We'll see each other again. We'll
010. What's wrong? What's
011. It's the dark creatures! It's
012. She likes sing, doesn't she ? Doesn't
013. Now, there'll be no questions asked. There'll
014. We're starting again. We're
015. My dad'll replace it. My Dad'll
016. The wall can't be burned. Can't
017. Then you'll be afraid. You'll
018. No, I won't. Won't
019. You've been watching over me. You've
020. We'd rather not go. We'd
021. It'll be something great. It'll
022. She'd die if she had needle punctured. She'd
023. I wouldn't feel right about it. Wouldn't
024. I barely know her. We've only met once. We've
025. Haven't you? Haven't
026. It won't be long. But what then? Won't
027. Fine. Next time I'll turn you. I'll
028. I've always known you were close by. I've
029. I can't do this without you, Diaval. Can't

030. I'd best be off, then. I'd
031. We're running out of time! Go, now! We're
032. Aren't they ? Aren't

The researcher choose the contraction word that is suitable for speaking daily life and the researcher choose different contractions consist of types the contractions.

A. Data Analysis of Contraction

1) *Contracted Nouns and Pronouns*: There are several contractions that researcher found in the type of contracted nouns and pronouns in this movie. The contraction have in the sentence the players say in the movie, the contractions were listed below:

Contracted Nouns Contracted Pronouns

06. *Maleficent's* coming.
015. My *dad'll* replace it.
02. *I'm* sorry.
04. I hope *there's* not another war.
08. Someday, you know, *I'll* live there.
09. *We'll* see each other again.
010. *What's* wrong?
013. Now, *there'll* be no questions asked.
017. Then *you'll* be afraid.
021. *It'll* be something great.
027. Fine. Next time *I'll* turn you.

In code 02, this sentence is the type of contracted pronoun because *I* is a pronoun, and *I am* abbreviated become *I'm*. In normal sentence become "I am sorry", because *I'm* become *I am*. This sentence is a statement of apologize sentence. In code 04, the sentence is the type of contracted pronoun, and can also be classified of negative contraction because the word *not* in the sentence is not abbreviated become *n't* and become *there isn't*. In normal sentence become "I hope there is not another war", the word *there's* become *there is*. This statement forms as a positive sentence. In code 08, 09, 017, 021 and 027, the sentences are the type of contracted pronoun because pronoun + will, but *will* were abbreviated became *'ll*. In normal sentence of code 08 become "Someday, you know, I will live there", the word *I'll* become *I will*. In normal sentence of code 09 become "we will see each other again", the word *we'll* become *we will*. In normal sentence of code 017 become "Then you will be afraid" the word *you'll* become *you will*. In normal sentence of code 021 become "It will be something great", the word *it'll* become *it will*. In normal sentence of code 027 become "Fine, next time I will turn you" the word *I'll* become *I will*.

In code 08, 09, 017, 021 and 027 they are have the same sentences. the sentences are example of forms hope forward sentences, as something is expected to happen in the future without any obstacles to the absence of the desire. In code 010, classified to the type of contracted pronoun because *what* is a pronoun, a where *what* is abbreviated to *what's*. In normal sentence become "what is wrong?", the word *what's* become *what is*. This sentence is a question sentence. In code 013, this sentence is the type of contracted pronoun also, because *There* is a pronoun. In normal sentences become "Now, there will be no questions asked", the word *there'll* become *there will*. This sentence is statement of affirmative sentence. In code 06 and 015, the sentences are the type of contracted noun because

Maleficent and my dad are nouns. In normal sentence of code 06 is “Maleficent is coming”, *Maleficent's* become *Maleficent is*. In normal sentence of code 015 is “My dad will replace it”, *my dad'll* become *My dad will*. The sentences are forms of affirmative sentence, just to tell information to the audience or inform any important information to the audience.

2) *Negative Contractions and Verb Contractions*: The researcher found several contractions of the type of negative contractions and verb contractions found in this movie, there are as follows:

Negative Contractions Verb Contractions

01. I love your cap! No. No, *don't* do it!

016. The wall *can't* be burned.

029. I *can't* do this without you, Diaval.

014. *We're* starting again.

019. *You've* been watching over me.

024. I barely know her. *We've* only met once.

028. *I've* always known you were close by how?

031. *We're* running out of time! Go, now!

In code 01, this sentence is the type of negative contraction because negative contraction often made with auxiliary or helping verb such do, have and can, so *don't* is a negative contraction because *not* was abbreviated with *do* and became *don't*. In normal sentence become “I love your cap! No. No, do not do it!”, *don't* become *do not*. This sentence is examples of command sentence. In code 016 and 029, the sentences are the type of negative contraction also, because *not* was abbreviated with *can* and became *can't*. In normal sentence of code 016 is “The wall can not be burned” and normal sentence of code 029 is “I can not do this without you, Diaval”, *can't* become *can not*. The sentences are example of statement sentence, just for give information to audience.

In code 014 and 031, the sentences are the type of verb contraction because pronoun + verb, but verb were abbreviated. Verb contraction is almost the same as contracted noun. In normal sentence of code 031 is “We were running out of time! Go, now” and normal sentence of code 014 is “we were starting again”, *we're* become *we were*. The sentences of code 014 is a statement of affirmative sentence. The sentence of code 031 is a command sentence, are example of command sentences, that is command to someone to immediately do that his command.

In code 019, and 024, the sentences are the type of verb contraction. In normal sentence of code 019 is “you have been watching over me”, *you've* become *you have*. In the normal sentence of code 024 is “I barely know her. We have only met once”, *we've* become *we have*. The sentences are the same sentences, that are statement sentences, just for give information for the readers.

In code 28, the sentence is the type of verb contraction also, but this sentence is error grammatical. In the movie, the player still says this sentence because on their movies do not used grammatical correctly. They just talk as needed of speaking conditions. The sentence same with code 03, that is error grammatical.

3) *Contracting 'Not'*: The researcher found several contractions of the type contracting ‘not’ found in this movie, the contraction used are as follows:

07. I *didn't* throw it away

018. No, I *won't*.

023. I *wouldn't* feel right about it.

026. It *won't* be long. But what then?

In code 07 and 023, the sentence are the type of contracting not because *n't* form be attached to most of the modal auxiliaries. In the normal sentence of code 07 is “I did not throw it away”, *didn't* become *did not*. In the normal sentence of code 023 is “I would not feel right about it”, *wouldn't* become *would not*. The sentences are statement of negative sentences. In code 07, the sentence of negative sentence from past tense.

In code 018 and 026, the sentences are the type of contracting not also. In normal sentence become “No, I will not” and “It will not be long. But what then?”, the word *won't* become *will not*. In code 018 the sentence include to the negative sentence as to reject something offer. In code 026, the sentence include to the question sentence.

4) *Contractions in Tag Questions*

The researcher found several contractions of the type contractions in tag question found in this movie, the contraction used are as follows:

012. She likes sing, *doesn't* she ?

025. *Haven't* you ?

032. *Aren't* they ?

In code 012, 025 and 032, the sentences are the types of contractions in tag question, because there are contraction in verb of their negative tags are commonly contracted. This is much less formal. In normal sentence become “does not she?” *doesn't* become *does not*. “Have not you?”, *haven't* become *have not* and “Are not they”, *aren't* become *are not*. The sentences are question tags sentences.

5) *Ambiguous Contractions*

The researcher found several contractions of the type ambiguous contraction found in this movie, the contraction used are as follows:

03. *She's* always in a hurry.

020. *We'd* rather not go

022. *She'd* die if she had needle punctured

030. *I'd* best be off, then

In code 03, this sentence is the type of contracted pronoun, because *she is* in the sentence abbreviate became *she's*, and *she* is a pronoun. This sentence is an error grammatical, but player still say the sentence. In particular, because on their movies or songs do not used grammatical correctly. They just talk and sing as needed of music or speaking conditions.

In code 020, 022 and 030, the sentences are the types of ambiguous contractions because ending in ‘d (had or would) and ‘s (has or is). In normal sentence of code 020 become “We would rather not go”, *we'd* become *we would*. In normal sentence of code 022 become “She would die if she had needle punctured”, *she'd* become *she would*. In normal sentence of code 032 is “I would best be off then”, *I'd* become *I would*. The sentences are forms statement or affirmative statement.

6) *Beware Homophones*

The researcher found several contractions of the type beware homophones found in this movie, the contraction used are as follows:

05. *You're* classically handsome

011. *It's* the dark creatures!

In code 05, the sentence is the type of beware homophones. Include to the type of beware homophones because *you're* in the sentence and the word *your* are the same homophones. The sentence is statement of affirmative sentence.

In code 011, the sentence is the type of beware homophones also. Include to the type of beware homophones because *it's* in the sentence and the word *its* are the same homophones also. The sentence is a form of command sentence.

After finishing the analysis of contraction used in "Maleficent" movie, the researcher will takes some point from this research. The first one is the analysis of character. In this movie, Angelina Jolie is a main character. While Elle Fanning, Sam Riley, Kenneth Cranham, Sharlto Copley, Hannah New, Flittle, Knotgrass, and Thistlewit, and Brenton Thwaited are supporting character. The second is analysis contraction in this research. The researcher found many contractions spoken by movie players in various types of contractions, such as Contracted Nouns and Pronouns, Negative Contractions and verb contraction, Contracting Noun, Contractions in Tag Question, Ambiguous Contractions and Beware Homophones.

Contracted Nouns was found by the researcher in the movie consist of two data by used code 06 , 015. The form of sentences used by the writer in the movie used affirmative sentence. Affirmative used to inform any information. While, Contracted Pronouns was found by the researcher in the movie consist of nine data by used code 02, 04, 08, 09, 010, 013, 017, 021, 027. The form of sentences used by the writer in the movie used statement and affirmative sentences such as apologize sentence, positive sentence and question sentence. It just to tells information to the audience.

Negative Contractions was found by the researcher in the movie consist of three data by used code 01, 016, 029. The form of sentences used by the writer in the movie used command sentence and affirmative sentence. While, Verb contraction was found by the researcher in the movie consist of five data by used code 014, 019, 024, 028, 031. The form sentences used by the writer in the movie such as affirmative sentence and command sentences. Command sentences for doing someone's orders by the players in the movie.

Contracting not was found by the researcher in the movie consist of four data by use code 07, 018, 023, 026. The form of sentences used by the writer in the movie used statement and affirmative sentences such as affirmative sentences and question sentence. It just to tells information to the audience.

Contractions in Tag Question was found by the researcher in the movie consist of three by used code 012, 025, 032. The form of sentences used by the writer in the movie used tag question sentences or interrogative sentences, it just to asked someone in the movie.

Ambiguous contraction was found by the researcher in the movie consist of four data by used code 03, 020, 022, 030. The form of sentences used by the writer in the movie used affirmative sentences. Affirmative used in the movie to report any information by players in the movie.

Beware Homophones was found by the researcher in the movie consist of two data by used code 05, 011. The form of sentences used by the writer in the movie used affirmative sentence and command sentence. It just to report or inform any information.

Based on the result above it can be elaborate that Contracted Pronoun is the most dominant data used by the writer. The form of sentences used by the writer is in the form of affirmative sentences. This sentences used to inform any important information. The researcher found out that the contractions word approximately 200 utterances on the movie, but the researcher only choose 32 utterances on the movie, because many contractions are the same. In the movie "Maleficent", the actors were used most of contractions. There were many reasons for the actors in the movie to used contractions, sometimes the timing was important, so contraction also used were saving time. When the actors were speaking, sometimes the situation did not allow them to do a longer conversation so they use the language that is shorter and simpler.

IV. CONCLUSION

Having analyzed the data as stated in the previous chapter of this study, the researcher makes some conclusion based on the analysis and the result as follows:

Based on the analysis above, many contractions were used by the author in the movie "Maleficent" it can be classified into eight categories. They are contracted noun, contracted pronoun, negative contractions, verb contractions, contracting not, contractions in tag questions, ambiguous contractions and beware homophones. Contracted pronouns consists of nine data. Verb contractions consists of five data. Contracting not and Ambiguous contraction have the same data, they consist of four data. Negative contractions and Contractions in tag question have the same data, they consist of three data. The last, Contracted nouns and Beware homophones have the same data, they consist of two data.

Based on the result analysis in the movie, there were many contractions spoken by movie players in the movie. In the movie, the most dominant data is *contracted pronoun*, it consists of nine data. it forms in affirmative sentences. These sentences used to inform any important information. The actors and actress convey an important information to the audience or the readers about something message that should be understood by them and it can be used and done in their daily life. The second contraction used by the writer is *verb contraction*. It forms in command sentences, that is command for someone to immediately do that his command. The third contraction used by the writer are contracting not and ambiguous contraction. It forms in affirmative sentence and negative sentence. The sentence that stated the answer does not. The fourth are negative contractions and contraction in tag question. It forms in statement sentences which has just for

giving information to the audience. The last are contracted noun and beware homophones. It forms in command sentences. We can use contraction words to economize our time without decreasing the message of information or statement and also communicate more freely with people in communication.

REFERENCES

- [1] Amin. Ahmad Hadil. 2013. *The Analysis if Moral Values Seen in the War House Movie*. Salatiga: State Institute of Islamic Studies, 2013.
- [2] As. Homby. 1995. *Oxford Advanced Learners Dictionary of Current English*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- [3] Azar. Bety. 1993. *Fundamentals of English Grammar*, Edisi kedua Prentice-Hall. Inc. Jakarta: Bina Rupa Aksara.
- [4] Bizymoms. 2010. *Research Design. Pendekatan Kualitatif, Kuantitatif dan Mixed. Edisi Ketiga (Terjemahan)*. Pustaka Belajar. Yogyakarta.
- [5] Haryanto. John. S. 2009. *Accurate, Brief, and Clear English Grammar*. Surabaya: Penerbit Indah Surabaya.
- [6] Hudson. William Henry. 1916. *An Introduction To The Study of Literature*. london: New Impression Reser, George G. Harp.
- [7] Indriyani. Reni. 2012. *Analysis of speech Act in: "Princess Protection Program" Movie*, Salatiga: State Institute of Islamic Studies.
- [8] Kassem. A.K. 1992. *Teacher Perceptions of Agriqultural Teaching Practices and Methods For Youth and Adults in Iowa*. Doctoral Dissertation, Iowa State University, Ames, IA
- [9] Kindem. Gorham. 2000. *The International Movie Industry*. United States of America Southern Illiunois University Press Roshworth.
- [10] Marsh. Clive & Ortiz. Gary. 1997. Ed. *Explorations in Theology and Film*. Oxford: Blackwell Publishers.
- [11] Marsh. Clive. 2004. *Cinema and Sentiment. Film's challenge to theology*. Bletchley: Paternoster Press.
- [12] Richard. Barsam & Dave. Monahan. 2010. *Looking at Movie*. New York: W. W Norton & Company Inc.,.
- [13] Rudolf. Arnheim. 1997. *Film as Art*. Los Angeles: University of California Pres.
- [14] Swan. Michael. 1995. *Practical English Usage*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- [15] Syamsi. Kastam. 2010. *Aku Mampu Berbahasa dan Bersastra Indonesia*. Jakarta Pusat Perbukuan Kementerian Pendidikan Nasional.
- [16] Wilkinson. George and Dony. Haryanto. 2004. *Complete English Grammar*. Jakarta; Pustaka Indonesia.
- [17] Zeeshan. Rasheed. 1998. *Movie Genre Classification*. Orlando: Central Florida.