# FUNCTION AND FORM INTERFACE IN JON M. CHU'S MOVIE CRAZY RICH ASIAN (2018)

Diah Septaningsih Kusnaeri [1]
S. R. Pramudyawardhani [2]

[1] the Graduate of English Education Study Program
Universitas Peradaban Bumiayu – Brebes
Email: dyahkusnaeri@gmail.com
Phone: +62 888 0617 9894

[2] the Lecturer of English Education Study Program
Universitas Peradaban Bumiayu – Brebes
Email: pramudyawardhani81@gmail.com
Phone: +62 815 663 5360

## Abstract

The objective of this study is to analyse the function and form interface in the Crazy Rich Asian (2018) movie. This is a descriptive qualitative study in which the data are taken from the Crazy Rich Asian (2018) movie. The result of the function and form interface analysis in the Crazy Rich Asian (2018) movie can be concluded that the Subject function is realized by Noun Phrase form (1.146), Preposition Phrase form (1), Adverb Phrase form (1), Existential There form (14), Locative There form (1), Wh-Clause form (2), -ing Participle Clause form (2), and Small Clause form (1), the Predicator function is realized by Verb Phrase form (1.278), the Indirect Object function is realized

by Noun Phrase form (29), the Direct Object function is realized by Noun Phrase form (305), Preposition Phrase form (12), Adverb Phrase form (4), Wh- Clause form (19), Subordinate Clause form (13), To infinitive Clause form (5), Bare Infinitive Clause form (2), and -ing Participle Clause form (1), the Adjunct function is realized by Noun Phrase form (27), Preposition Phrase form (280), Adverb Phrase form (128), Verb Phrase form (2), That Clause form (5), Wh- Clause form (24), If Clause form (5), So Clause form (4), Since Clause form (2), Until Clause form (1), Subordinate Clause form (61), To Infinitive Clause form (59), Bar Infinitive Clause form (2), -ing Participle Clause form (17), -ed Participle Clause form (3), and Small Clause form (1).

## A. Introduction

Syntax as a part of micro-linguistics deals with the rules for sentence formation from word, phrase, and clause into sentence (Tarno and Iswanto, 2019: 2). According to Tarno (2019: 2), based on structural linguistics, Syntax along with Morphology serves as one area of grammar.

Grammar is the set of rules of language that regulate sounds, words, sentences, combinations, interpretations, and other elements as well as referring to the structure of sentence formation (Fitria, 2022: 1). Moreover, grammar in the development of structural linguistics focuses on function, classes, role, and cohesion; it also talks about words, phrases, clauses, and sentences (Tarno and Iswanto, 2019: 20). Grammar and linguistics are two kinds of studies related to each other. Both of the studies learn about the

elements of the structure of sentence formation from words into sentences.

Syntax and grammar mastery of sentence formation are very important in obtaining good writing skills. Meanwhile, English subject has been removed from the elementary school curriculum in Brebes regency. The removal of English subjects results in difficulties with language acquisition for elementary school students. This has an impact when students move on at the junior high school level and cannot form sentences correctly because of the lack of knowledge of the English language.

Furthermore, a simple lesson for elementary school students who are not familiar with English can start by teaching simple sentence patterns. Usually, some teachers and researchers analyze and explain the simple sentences pattern using Subject + Verb + Object formula. Meanwhile, that formula is not precise due to function and form interface. Based on function and form interface analysis, Subject and Object are parts of function or word order, and Verb is part of form or word classes. Thus, the writers conduct this research to distinguish the differences between function and form also let the readers know how to use function and form correctly so that they will not misused again.

Based on the explanation above, we know that written work is the implementation of grammar and syntactic study. A movie script is one of the written works which contains the implementation of Syntax for sentence formation. A movie script has many sentence patterns which can be analyzed through a syntactical approach, especially their function and form. Thus, the writers choose a movie script as the written work to be analyzed.

Analyzing a movie through its script is an interesting study. The movie contains the human

language used (communicative competence) while watching it. Furthermore, the script of the movie contains the human language structure (grammatical competence). Thus, movies are considered great data for linguistics study because they comprise both the human language's uses and structure.

Furthermore, the writers choose Crazy Rich Asian (2018) movie released in 2018. This movie is a famous romantic comedy film. It is the adaptation from Kevin Kwan novel with the same title (Sofiah, 2019: 1). The movie is about a romantic comedy genre that take a place in New York, Malaysia, and Singapore. It receives 14 awards and 71 nominees in several categories such as best comedy. Besides, comedic movie genres can make people enjoy watching them. This movie also has a good moral story about the importance of happiness. Moreover, this movie has many varieties of sentence pattern that make the writers interested in analyzing each sentence into function and form interface analysis. The varieties of sentence can make the readers get a clear and detailed description about the function and form interface.

## B. Literature Review

In this theoretical study, the writers use some theories related to the definition of Syntax, Function, Form, Labelled Bracketing, and Synopsis of Crazy Rich Asian Movie (2018).

1. Syntax

Aarts in Astuti (2019: 6) defines, "Syntax is the part of grammar related to the structure of the sentences." Syntax is language science which talks about the rule of the relationship between word and

bigger linguistics form (Kridalaksna in Tarno, 2019: 1).

2. Function

Aarts (2018: 88) states that function refers to word order such as Subject, Predicate, Direct Object, Indirect Object, and Adjunct:

a. Subject

Subject is a constituent denoted by verb which tells about who performs the action, also tells about who or what the sentence is about (Aarts, 2018: 9).

b. Predicate

According to Aarts (2018: 9), Predicate refers to Subject that is engaged in doing.

c. Direct Object

Direct Object position is usually after main verb and has the strong relationship with the verb that precedes them (Aarts, 2018: 18).

d. Indirect Object

According to Aarts (2018: 22), Indirect Object is usually a noun phrase which cannot occur without Direct Object and always precedes the Direct Object.

e. Adjunct

Adjunct is a constituent that has the function to tell about how, when, where, or why the situation expressed by the sentence (Aarts, 2018: 24).

3. Form

Aarts (2018: 88) states that the term form refers to word classes or part of speech (Noun, Determinatives, Adjectives, Verb, Preposition, Preposition, Adverb, Conjunction, and Interjection), phrase (Noun phrase, Adjective phrase, Verb phrase, Preposition phrase, and

Adverb phrase), clauses (matrix clause and subordinate clause), and sentence:

a. Word Classes and Phrases

   1) Noun and Noun Phrase

   "Traditionally, nouns are defined as words that denote people, animals, things, or places" (Aarts, 2018: 31). According to Aarts (2018: 37), the central element in the phrase is the head. Thus, noun phrases mean that noun becomes the central element or the head of the phrases.

   2) Determinatives

   Determinatives are words such as the, a, this/these, that/those, and etc. Besides, determinatives can specify the meaning of the noun they precede (Aarts, 2018: 33).

   3) Adjective and Adjective Phrase

   Adjective commonly denotes material, nationality, and few others. Adjective also possess grade ability and can modify nouns (Aarts, 2018: 38-39). According to Aarts (2018: 40), adjective phrases have the adjective as its heads.

   4) Verb and Verb Phrase

   "We tentatively defined verbs as action words" (Aarts, 2018: 41). Alongside with the previous definition of phrases, verbs functioning as the head of verb phrase (Aarts, 2018: 53).

   5) Preposition and Preposition Phrase

   Preposition often tends to consist only two or three letters such as *at, behind, under*, and etc. Preposition often denotes the

spatial relationship between the things and its location. Preposition phrase is usually formed by combination with noun phrase (Aarts, 2018: 54).

6) Adverb and Adverb Phrase

Adverbs have scope over the whole sentences and can modify the verbs adjectives or other adverbs (Aarts, 2018: 54-55). The adverb phrase is built by adverb as its head (Aarts, 2018: 55-56).

7) Conjunction

Conjunction function links and belongs to closed class of word. Conjunction is divided into two type that is coordinating conjunction (and, or, but) and subordinating conjunction (that, because, if) (Aarts, 2018: 56).

8) Interjection

"Interjection are expressions of emotion, physical state, agreement disagreement" (Aarts, 2018: 59).

b. Clause

In order to know more about matrix clause and subordinate clause, the writers show the example based on Aarts (2018: 66):
"Tim thought that Kate believed the story."

Matrix clause contains the whole element just like sentences, meanwhile the subordinate clause is the "that Kate believed the story." part from the whole sentences.

c. Sentence

According to Aarts (2018: 77), the sentence based on its syntactical properties is divided into 4 types which are Declarative sentence, Interrogative sentence, Imperative sentence, and Exclamative sentence.

Moreover, the sentence based on its number and class of clause is divided into 4 types which are Simple sentence, Compound sentence, Complex sentence, and Compound-complex sentence (Pamungkas, 2020: 9-12).

4. Labelled Bracketing

According to Aarts (2018: 70), labelled bracketing is a notation method that uses the square bracket to enclose the word that belongs together into constituent.

|  | David | smashed | the window |
|---|---|---|---|
| Function Level | Subject | Predicator | Direct Object |
| Form Level | [s [NP N] | [VP V | [NP Det N]]] |

Based on the example above we know that the labelled bracketing method is used only in form level. Furthermore, the amount of the open square bracket should be same as the amount of closed square bracket

5. Synopsis of Crazy Rich Asian (2018) Movie

Crazy Rich Asian (2018) is directed by Jon M. Chu adapted from novel with the same title by Kevin Kwan. The genre of this movie is romantic comedy. This movie takes places in Asian countries such as Malaysia and Singapore.

This movie tells about a couple named Rachel Chu and Nick Young. Eleanor as Nick's mom is against their relationship because of their social class and Rachel's life background. However, because of Rachel toughness and Nick faithfulness, Eleanor finally gave approved their relationship and realized that her son happiness is everything (Sofiah, 2019: 1).

## C. Method of Investigation

The writers apply descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data. The source of the data is Crazy Rich Asian (2018) script movie which is taken from https://thescriptlab.com/script/crazy-rich asiansrelease/attachment/crazy-rich-asians-pdf-2/ accessed on 8th of December, 2023 at 09.26 a.m. To collect the data, the writers implement *Simak Bebas Libat Cakap (SBLC)* method in which the writers only take a role as the analyst. To analyze the data, the writers implement these steps: dividing the data in the movie script into sentences, rewriting each sentence, identifying the function and form using labelled bracketing, describing the analysis result, and drawing the conclusion.

## D. Findings and Discussion

The discussion is divided into two parts: the analysis on sentence types and the analysis of function and form relationship.

1. Sentence types

The result of identification of the sentence types shows that totally there are 1.000 sentences in the Crazy Rich Asian (2018) movie. The sentence type in this study is divided into 2 types which are sentence based on its syntactical properties and sentence based on its number and class of clause:

a. Sentence Based on Its Syntactical Properties

The result shows that there are 841 declarative sentences, 133 interrogative sentences, 25 imperative sentences, and 1 exclamative sentence.

b. Sentence Based on Its Number and Class of Clause

The result shows that there are 813 simple

sentences, 132 complex sentences, 36 compound sentences, and 19 compound-complex sentences.

2. Function and Form Relationship

The function and form relationship is shown by the function in the sentence which is realized by various form:

a. Realization of Subject

There are total of 1.168 subjects found in the analysis result. Furthermore, the subject function is realized by 1.1146 noun phrase forms, 1 preposition phrase form, 1 adverb phrase forms, 14 existential there forms, 1 locative there form, 2 wh- clause forms, 2 -ing participle clause forms, and 1 small clause form.

b. Realization of Predicate

The result shows that totally there are 1.278 predicates. Moreover, all the predicate function is realized by verb phrase form.

c. Realization of Indirect Object

Based on the analysis result, it shows that there are 29 indirect objects. The indirect object function is totally realized by noun phrase form.

d. Realization of Direct Object

There are total of 361 direct objects found in the analysis result. The direct object function is realized by 305 noun phrase forms, 12 preposition phrase forms, 4 adverb phrase forms, 19 wh- clause forms, 13 subordinate clause forms, 5 to infinitive clause forms, 2 bare infinitive clause forms, and 1 -ing participle clause form.

e. Realization of Adjunct

The result shows that totally there are 621

adjuncts. Furthermore, the adjunct function is realized by 27 noun phrase forms, 280 preposition phrase forms, 128 adverb phrase forms, 2 verb phrase forms, 5 that clause forms, 24 wh- clause forms, 5 if clause forms, 4 so clause forms, 2 since clause forms, 1 until clause form, 61 subordinate clause forms, 59 to infinitive clause forms, 2 bare infinitive clause forms, 27 -ing participle clause forms, 3 -ed participle clause forms, and 1 small clause form.

## E. Conclusion

The result of function and form the analysis is presented as follows: The Subject function is realized by noun phrase (1.146), preposition phrase (1), adverb phrase (1), existential there (14), locative there (1), Wh- clause (2), -ing participle clause (2), and small clause (1). The Predicator function is realized by verb phrase (1.278). The Indirect Object function is realized by noun phrase (29). The Direct Object function is realized by noun phrase (305), preposition phrase (12), adverb phrase (4), Wh- clause (19), subordinate clause (13), to infinitive clause (5), bare infinitive clause (2), and -ing participle clause (1). The Adjunct function is realized by noun phrase (27), preposition phrase (280), adverb phrase (4), verb phrase (2), that clause (5), Wh- clause (24), if clause (5), so clause (4), since clause (2), until clause (1), subordinate clause (61), to infinitive clause (59), -ing participle clause (17), -ed participle clause (3), and small clause (1).

# Acknowledgement

The writers would like to express the deepest gratitude to Mr. Akhmad Nurkholis, S.S., M.Pd. as the Head of English Education Study Program of Universitas Peradaban.

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