CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the study

Text consists of words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and paragraphs. A sentence always consists of a subject and a verb. The elements of the sentence are also mentioned by Strang Burton, et al (2012:200). They mentioned that every sentence has two elements, which are a subject and a verb. However, in literature, there are several sentences that do not possess of a subject or a verb. Furthermore, Halliday and Ruqaiya Hasan (1976) stated that a sentence without a subject or a verb is called Ellipsis. Ellipsis itself has three types; Nominal Ellipsis, Verbal Ellipsis, and Clausal Ellipsis. This research discusses more deeply about Nominal Ellipsis which is already mentioned by M.A.K Halliday and Ruqaiya Hasan (1976) in the book Cohesion in English.

Nominal ellipsis is divided into several types; they are deictic (Specific and non-specific), numeratives (Ordinal and cardinal) and epithet. The example of nominal ellipsis is *If Doris tries my chili, I will try her's*.. Nominal ellipsis is shown by the word *her's*. *Her's* refers to *chili*. *Her's* also included to specific deictic. Specific means that what "*I"* want is "*Doris Chili"*. The full sentence for the example is *If Doris tries my chili, I will try her chili too.*

In the same research, ellipsis are found in several novels, but this research will analyze nominal ellipsis that is found in movie scripts. One of the movie that

show nominal ellipsis is Iron Man. Iron Man is an interesting science fiction that most people know. Nominal ellipsis is found in this movie scripts. The movie scripts are analyzed based on nominal ellipsis theory. The analysis itself uses conversation analysis by Pomerantz (1980). Conversation analysis (CA) is a method to analyze the structure and process of social interaction between humans in a dialogue.

The research about ellipsis had been discussed in The Analysis of Ellipsis In Nathanael Hawthorne's The Scarlet Letter by Herlita Rizka (2006). The differences between this research and Herlita's research is from the data and the analysis. Herlita's research analyzed about the meaning of the ellipsis and the data are taken from Scarlet Letters novel. This research tries to identify the elements of nominal ellipsis, describes the meanings of the sentence with nominal ellipsis implied and describes the syntactical unit eliminated in Iron Man movie scripts.

1.2 Research Questions

1. What elements of nominal ellipsis are found in Iron Man movie scripts?
2. What syntactical units are eliminated in the Iron Man movie scripts?
3. What meanings do the sentences with nominal ellipsis imply?

1.3 Objectives

1. To identify the elements of nominal ellipsis found in Iron Man movie scripts.
2. To describe the syntactical units of the sentence with nominal ellipsis.

3. To describe the meanings of the sentences with the nominal ellipsis.

1.4 Significant to knowledge

The discussion of the topic in this research is helpful in order to explain Nominal Ellipsis in movie scripts. The discussion also explains the nominal ellipsis and their elements. Nominal Ellipsis has several elements and it supports the head of the ellipsis itself. Based on that reason, it is expected that this research can help the readers and the next researchers to obtain more knowledge about Nominal Ellipsis found in movie scripts. Furthermore, this research describes about conversation analysis as the method to analyze nominal ellipsis itself.

5. Framework of the Theories

The theory used in this research is from M.A.K Halliday and Ruqaiya (1976:143). Halliday stated that ellipsis is some item in the sentence leaves specific structural slots to be a field from elsewhere. Some element of the sentence is eliminated. Ellipsis itself has three types and one of them is Nominal Ellipsis. Nominal ellipsis is divided into several elements. First, **Deictic as Head** is normally a determiner. Deictic has divided two types, there are **Specific Deictic** is possessive , demonstrative and determiner *the*. The demonstratives is *are this, that, these, those,* and *which*. Possessive is the ownership of something and **Non-Specific Deictic** is *each, every, any, either, no, neither, a* and *some* as well as *both.*

Second is **Numerative.** It describes the numeral word. Numeratives are divided two into types, there are **Ordinal** (*First, next, last, second, third, fourth*, etc.). Ordinal are often used elliptically, generally with *the* or a possessive as deictic and **Cardinal (One, two, three, etc),** it is also frequent in ellipsis, and may be preceded by any deictic and also by post deictic adjectives such as the usual three, the same three. Last, **Epithet.** It is fulfilled by an adjective and can be included as a reference.

The supporting theory is also used in this research. The supporting theory used is conversation analysis by *The Blackwell Encyclopedia of Sociology Online PDF*. It explains that conversation analysis is to analyze some structure and process between human. Conversation Analysis also has its segment by Pomerantz (1980). According to the issue, this research is also supported by Sasse (1993). The theory explains about the syntactical unit (Words, phrases, and sentences). It also explains about the type of words (Part of Speech), phrases and sentences (1993:3-8), etc.