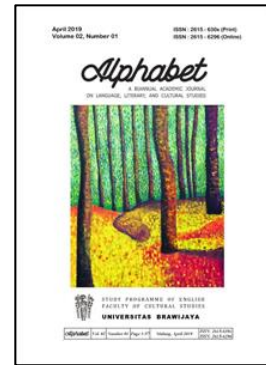# ALPHABET

A Contrastive Analysis between English and Indonesian Noun Phrases in The Utterances of The Character "Killmonger" in The Movie "Black Panther 2018"

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A Contrastive Analysis between English and Indonesian Noun Phrases in The Utterances of The Character "Killmonger" in The Movie "Black Panther 2018"

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Abstract

The movie "Black Panther (2018)" was directed by Ryan Coogler and starred Chadwick Boseman (T'Challa), and Michael B Jordan (Erik Killmonger). It is a movie based on the Marvel Comics and set in the fictional African nation of Wakanda. Using *descriptive qualitative* method, this study entitled "A Contrastive Analysis Between English and Indonesian Noun Phrases in The Utterances of The Character 'Killmonger' in the 'Black Panther 2018'", was done to find out similarities and differences between English and Indonesian Noun Phrases through a contrastive analysis according to Jumanto (2017), in which selection and description are made in table form and below the table, the comparison, prediction and verification of lay translators learning problems are made. Furthermore, the noun phrases were categorized by the arrangement of modifiers as *Standard Noun Phrases*. This is a construction where the arrangement of modifiers is found around the noun headword. Constructions include, *Head + Modifier, Modifier + Head, and Modifier + Head + Modifier*. After a contrastive analysis, we have found out now that noun phrases in English and Indonesian are similar constructions except for a few cases. In this research, 100 data of noun phrases were discovered from the utterances of "Killmonger." Most English noun phrases are structured M+H where the modifiers are usually before the noun headword. Its Indonesian counterparts are of opposite constructions H+M. This shows that modifiers in the Indonesian noun phrase are mostly found after the noun headword. While most of the modifiers in both languages are similar, in the Indonesian language, there is a unique modifier in form of a *suffix*. Nevertheless, when translated, both noun phrases have similar meaning but slightly different constructions i.e. *Your ancestors (M+H) – Leluhurmu (H+M), Panther claws in his chest (M+H+M) – Cakar panther di dadanya (H+M)*.

Keywords:
Contrastive Analysis, Noun Phrases, Black Panther, Modifiers, Head

In communication, Jennifer Coates (1993:169), states that language change occurs "When a new linguistic form, used by some sub-group within a speech community, is adopted by other members of that community and accepted as the norm." This means that language occurs in communities, even communities with high consideration on the language of their children which is indeed in need for their children-friendly language elaboration in communication (Jumanto, 2019), or others with their great concern on children literature in relation with social conflict reconciliation (Hantari and Imron, 2019).

Different communities may have different language, or some may even adopt languages from other communities. Language, as a form of communication can evolve overtime. New

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words can be added while other words can be modified or even erased. Movies, similar to language is a form of communications, but viewed by the majority as a form of media entertainment. They are a form of media that shows an art on the big screen. Everyone watches movies whether it's in the cinemas or on TV at home, as entertainment. A contrastive analysis between English and Indonesian subtitles of a particular movie is important, so movie-goers as well as the public in general who enjoy that particular movie can learn everything of the culture as well as of the language in the movie, especially of its language equivalence or its language translation. With this particular reason, therefore, a contrastive analysis has become the basis of this research. Another reason is that a contrastive analysis is most important to exercise the critical thinking capability of a researching student in this century. Improving students' critical thinking is an essential aspect of 21st century learning, as it has been accommodated in the Indonesia's 2013 curriculum (Yuliana and Tungka, 2018: 1).

The movie "Black Panther (2018)" was directed by Ryan Coogler and starred Chadwick Boseman (T'Challa), and Michael B. Jordan (Erik Killmonger). It is a movie based on the Marvel Comics and set in the fictional African nation of Wakanda. T'Challa, the King of Wakanda, rises to the throne in the isolated, technologically advanced African nation, but his claim is challenged by a vengeful outsider who was a childhood victim of T'Challa's father's mistake. This outsider is known as Eric Killmonger. Potrayed by Michael B. Jordan, Killmonger steals the show when he arrived in Wakanda and caused chaos. With revenge in his mind, Killmonger tries to steal the thrown away from T'Challa himself.

Killmonger was chosen as the source of Noun phrase. His role in this movie was as equal if not more important than the role of the protagonist. Killmonger was the antagonist in this movie, but his ideology or goal after his, "spoiler alert", death in the movie lived on through T'Challa. By analysing his utterances alone, one can find out the basic plot of the movie. And also Killmonger had more interesting noun phrases than any other character in the movie. This movie was chosen because of how successful it has become. It represented more than a movie. It showcased a lot of African cultures and brought about the awareness of the status of African people in the world. According to imdb.com this movie grossed over $1 billion USD in the box office worldwide and was critically acclaimed. This movie is actually nominated for Best Picture in the Academy Awards this year. With the incredible number of audiences, the more information people know about this movie, the better. The Indonesian subtitle of the movie was selected online via subscene.com. The subtitle selected had to be near perfect in translation from the source language to the target language. The translator must be able to decide the importance of the cultural context in the sentence being translated. The literal meaning may not make sense in the target language if the translator does not find the real meaning or the context of it.

In this study, English and Indonesian will be compared systematically through a contrastive analysis. Contrastive Analysis (CA) is a systematic comparison of two languages, finding the similarities and differences in structure and providing a possible learning problem prediction (Nunan, 1992). This is in line with the previous noted account that a foreign language learner has to face learning problems which are usually caused by differences in the phonological systems, grammatical systems, and vocabularies between the native language (NL) and a foreign language as the target language (TL) (Lado, 1957). Furthermore, similarities occur, but it is the differences in translation that cause learning or translating problems (Novitasari and Jumanto, 2018). In other words, when a phrase or sentence is structured differently when translated, an English learner will have difficulty translating them. It is very important to point out differences between these two languages, and that is where contrastive analysis comes into use. This study is different from the one previously conducted by Novitasari and Jumanto (2018), as the pre-

sent study focused on the noun phrases of the utterances of "Killmonger", as the main character in the movie "Black Panther (2018)", while the latter mentioned focused only on the idioms in the novel the *Girl on The Train* by Paula Hawkins (2015). The second difference is that a movie is different from a novel, and they are of different titles.

RESEARCH METHOD

This study employs a descriptive qualitative method, with 100 data of noun phrases obtained from the utterances of "Killmonger" of the movie "Black Panther (2018)". The source of data, "Black Panther (2018)" movie's subtitle was taken from subscene.com and was translated by "Sebuah-Dongeng" (an online subtitling group.) The unit of analysis used in this study is English noun phrases found in the movie "Black Panther (2018)" in the utterances of the character "Killmonger" and its Indonesian subtitle. The data identified starts from the beginning of the movie until the end, or when "Killmonger" speaks for the first time until his last. The researcher, searched via Google the subtitle of "Black Panther (2018)", selected the subtitle by "Sebuah-Dongeng" on subscene.com, watched the movie from start to finish, searched via Google the script to "Black Panther (2018)", identified noun phrases in the utterances of the character "Killmonger in Black Panther (2018)" from the script and subtitle, collected the data of noun phrases and then categorizing them by The Arrangements of Modifiers in English and Indonesian noun phrases.

Example of Data Collection for Contrastive Analysis

Data Source		ENGLISH		INDONESIAN	
Excerpt	Timeline	Modifier (M)	Head (H)	Head (H)	Modifier (M)
4	*01:30:21*	War	dogs	Mata-mata	kita

When comparing the data of noun phrases, the term point-to-point comparison technique is used as suggested and also elaborated by Jumanto (2017). In this comparison technique,

selection and description are presented in table form and the discussions or accounts are given right below the tables which comprises of the Comparison, Predictions and Verifications on language English learners or lay-translators mistakes. In the Verification, probable learning or translating mistakes are presented in the Discussion by using the symbol or asterisk (*) to show that an expression is grammatically or semantically unacceptable. This CA analysis, which comprises the steps of selecting, describing, comparing, predicting, and verifying through English-Indonesian equivalents, is similar to that applied by Novitasari and Jumanto (2018).

RESULTS

The table below represents the data of English Noun Phrases taken from the utterances of the character of "Killmonger". The table shows 100 data identified overall. The data were then categorized based on the arrangements of English Noun Phrases based on Jumanto (2017).

NO	ARRANGEMENTS OF ENGLISH NP		FREQ	%
	M + H			
1	(pre) Modifiers	*Determiner*	48	48%
		Adjective	8	8%
		Noun	8	8%
		Verb	1	1%
	Total		65	65%
	H + M			
2		*Prepositional phrase*	5	5%
		Verb phrase	2	2%
		Subordinate clause	4	4%
	Total		11	11%
3	**M + H + M**			
	Total		24	24%
TOTAL OVERALL			100	100%

The table shows that out of 100 data, there are 65 M + H arranged Noun Phrases, 11 H + M arranged Noun Phrases and 24 M + H + M arranged noun phrases identified. From the 65 M + H noun phrases, they were categorized again based on the type of pre-modifiers. For instance; they were 48 noun phrases with a determiner as pre-modifiers, 8 with adjectives, 8 with nouns, and only 1 with verbs as pre-modifier. Also with the 11 H + M noun phrases identified, there were 5 noun phrases with prep-phrases, 2 with verb-phrases, and 4 with subordinate clauses as post-modifiers. Finally, the data identified for M + H + M noun phrases were in total 24. They were further categorized into different modifiers.

The table below shows the Indonesian noun phrase taken from the Indonesian subtitle of the movie. Similar to the English noun phrase table, the Indonesian noun phrase are categorized based on the modifiers. 100 data were identified and arranged as below;

NO	ARRANGEMENTS OF INDONESIAN NP		FREQ	%
	M + H			
1	(pre) Modifiers	*Determiner*	17	17%
		Adjective	4	4%
		Total	21	21%
	H + M			
2	(post) Modifiers	*Determiner*	10	10%
		Noun	20	20%
		Possessive Pronoun	7	7%
		Subordinate clause	16	16%
		Suffix	19	19%
		Total	72	72%
3	**M + H + M**			
		Total	7	7%
	TOTAL OVERALL		100	100%

The table shows that out of 100 data, there are 21 M + H arranged Noun Phrases, 72 H + M arranged Noun Phrases and 7 M + H + M arranged noun phrases identified. This is contradictory to the English NPs where there were more M+H arrangements than H+M. This shows that Indonesian NPs tend to arrange the modifiers after the headword or noun. The Indonesian noun phrase also had a category where the post-modifier was a suffix in the H+M structure.

DISCUSSION
(pre) Modifier + Head; (M - H)
Determiner as Modifier

Data Source		ENGLISH		INDONESIAN	
Excerpt	Timeline	Modifier (M)	Head (H)	Head (H)	Modifier (M)
1	*00:15:42*	These	Artefacts	Artifak	Ini

Excerpt 1: "These artefacts – *Artifak ini*"

The English noun phrase is structured as M+H where the M is a demonstrative (*these*), whereas the Indonesian noun phrase is structured as H+M where the M is also a demonstrative (*ini*). They share similarities in that both noun phrases are non-idiomatic expressions or object languages. The difference is that in the Indonesian noun phrase the translator does not show the plurality of the head word *"Artifacts"* or even the demonstrative determiner *"these."* English learners or lay translators may make a mistake when translating *"These artifacts"* into **Semua ini barang.*

Adjective as Modifier

Data Source		ENGLISH		INDONESIAN	
Excerpt	Timeline	Modifier (M)	Head (H)	Head (H)	Modifier (M)
1	*00:15:42*	Lucky	Shot	Lemparan keberuntungan	

Excerpt 1: "*Lucky shot – Lemparan keberuntungan*"

The English noun phrase is structured as M+H where the M is an adjective (*lucky*),

whereas the Indonesian noun phrase is structured as H+M where the M is actually a noun (*keberuntungan*). They share similarities in that both noun phrases are non-idiomatic expressions. The difference is that "*shot*" is translated into "*lemparan*" instead of "*tembakan*" where it is closer to the context of the meaning. English learners or lay translators may make a mistake when translating "*Lucky shot*" into *tembakan beruntung or *nembak keberuntungan.

Noun as Modifier

Data Source	ENGLISH		INDONESIAN	
Excerpt Timeline	Modifier (M)	Head (H)	Head (H)	Modifier (M)
1 *00:15:42*	Tim Hardaway	Style	Gaya	Tim Hardaway

Excerpt 1: *"Tim Hardaway Style – Gaya Tim Hardaway"*

The English noun phrase is structured as M+H where the M is a noun (*Tim Hardaway*), whereas the Indonesian noun phrase is structured as H+M where the M is also a noun (*Gaya Tim Hardaway*). They share similarities in that both noun phrases are idiomatic expressions or meta- languages, which has the quality of a metaphor. Both are also simple noun phrases. English learners or lay translators may make a mistake when translating "*Tim Hardaway Style*" into *Tim Hardaway bergaya.

Verb as Modifier

Data Source	ENGLISH		INDONESIAN	
Excerpt Timeline	Modifier (M)	Head (H)	Head (H)	Modifier (M)
1 *01:28:35*	Heart-Shaped	Herb	Tanaman	Berbentuk Hati

Excerpt 1: *"Heart-shaped herb – tanaman berbentuk hati"*

The English noun phrase is structured as M+H where the M is a verb phrase (*heart-shaped*), whereas the Indonesian noun phrase is structured as H+M where the M is also a verb-phrase (*berbentuk hati*). They share similarities in that both noun phrases are non-idiomatic expressions or object languages.

Both are also simple noun phrases. The differences are the structure of the M where they contradict one another in their translation. English learners or lay translators may make a mistake when translating "*Heart-shaped herb*" into *hati berbentuk tanaman.

Head + (post) Modifier; (H + M)

Prepositional Phrase as Modifier

Data Source	ENGLISH		INDONESIAN	
Excerpt Timeline	Head (H)	Modifier (M)	Head (H)	Modifier (M)
2 *01:27:37*	Life	Around here	Siklus	Kehidupan

Excerpt 2: *"Life around here – Siklus kehidupan"*

The English noun phrase is structured as H+M where the M is a prepositional phrase (*around here*), whereas the Indonesian noun phrase is also structured as H+M where the M is actually a noun (*kehidupan*). They share similarities in that both noun phrases are non-idiomatic expressions or object languages. We can see the differences in translation where the translator translates the modifier "*around here*" into the head as a noun "*Siklus*". English learners or lay translators may make a mistake when translating "*Life around here*" into *Hidup sekitar di sini

Verb as Modifier

Data Source	ENGLISH		INDONESIAN	
Excerpt Timeline	Head (H)	Modifier (M)	Head (H)	Modifier (M)
1 *01:16:32*	Somebody	To get me outta these chains	seseorang	Untuk melepaskan rantai ini

Excerpt 1: *"Somebody to get me outta these chains – Seseorang untuk melepaskan rantai ini"*

The English noun phrase is structured as H+M where the M is a verb phrase (*to get me outta these chains*), whereas the Indonesian noun phrase is also structured as H+M where the M is also a verb phrase *(untuk melepaskan rantai ini).* They share similarities in that both noun phrases are non-idiomatic expressions or object languages. We can see the differences in translation where the translator translates *"to get me outta"* into a simple verb *"melepaskan".* English learners or lay translators may make a mistake when translating *"Somebody to get me outta these chains"* into **Seseorang untuk ambil aku keluar rantai ini.*

Subordinate Clause as Modifier

Data Source		ENGLISH		INDONESIAN	
Excerpt	Timeline	Head (H)	Modifier (M)	Head (H)	Modifier (M)
1	*01:15:41*	Son	Of Prince N'Jobu	Putera	Pangeran N'Jobu

Excerpt 1: *"Son of prince N'Jobu – Putera pangeran N'Jobu"*

The English noun phrase is structured as H+M where the M is a subordinate clause (*of Prince N'Jobu*), whereas the Indonesian noun phrase is also structured as H+M but where the M is a noun phrase *(pangeran N'Jobu).* They share similarities in that both noun phrases are non-idiomatic expressions or object languages. We can see the differences in translation where the translator omits the word *"of"* in the translation. English learners or lay translators may make some variations when translating *"Son of Prince N'Jobu"* into **Anak laki-laki dari pangeran N'Jobu.*

Complex Noun Phrase

(pre)Modifier + Head + (post)Modifier; (M – H – M)

Data Source		English			Indonesian	
Ex.	*Timeline*	Modifier (M)	Head (H)	Modifier (M)	Head (H)	Modifier (M)
9	*01:15:48*	Panther	Claws	In his chest	Cakar	Panther di dadanya

Excerpt 9: *"Panther claws in his chest – Cakar Panther di dadanya."*

The English noun phrase is structured as M+H+M, whereas the Indonesian noun phrase is structured as H+M where the M is a noun (*Panther di dadanya*). They share similarities in that both noun phrases are non-idiomatic expressions. We can see the differences in translation where the translator does not pluralize the word *"claws"* in the Indonesian translation. The translator also restructures the pronoun *"his"* into a morpheme suffix of *"-nya"* which has the quality of a possessive pronoun. English learners or lay translators may make a mistake when translating *"Panther claws in his chest"* into **Panther cakar-cakar dalam dia dada.* This study on the noun phrase constructions in the movie subtitle is different from the previous study focusing on the idioms used in the novel. The study has found out that English and Indonesian noun phrases in the movie subtitle under research are similar in constructions, but with a few different cases.

CONCLUSION

After the discussion and analysis, we found out that noun phrases in English and Indonesian are similar in constructions except for a few cases. In this study, 100 data of noun phrases were discovered from the utterances of "Killmonger." Most English noun phrases are structured M + H where the modifiers are usually before the noun headword. Its Indonesian counterparts are usually of opposite constructions. Which means that modifiers in the Indonesian noun phrases are mostly found after the noun headword.

While most of the modifiers in both languages are similar, in the Indonesian language, there is a unique modifier in form of a *suffix* i.e. *–mu, -nya.* This is usually a translation of a *possessive pronoun* from the English counterpart. Nevertheless, when translated, both noun phrases have similar meaning but slightly different constructions i.e. *Your ancestors (M+H) – Leluhurmu (H+M), Panther claws in his chest (M+H+M) – Cakar panther di dadanya (H+M).*

The results of this contrastive analysis on the impact of English movies with its subtitles in English and Indonesian support the great impact on content comprehension of English movies through the students' listening comprehension, as suggested by Kusumawati and Hasan (2018), and the investigation of cultural elements in an English movie as part of BIPA development learning material, similar to the one conducted by Ningsih, Oktriono, and Wiharja (2019).

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