

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background of Study

The film served as a medium that effectively conveyed messages and meanings to its audience through various elements like storytelling, characters, and visual. Argumentation stood out as a crucial aspect influencing a film's significance. Within films, arguments could serve as a tool for directors to express messages or concepts to the audience, impacting their perspectives. Perelman (1969) in "The New Rhetoric: A Treatise on Argumentation" defined argumentation as a means of communication aiming to persuade others of the speaker's viewpoints or beliefs. These arguments comprised claims, data, and warrants, which were identifiable and subject to analysis through argumentation theory. When dissecting arguments within films, it was crucial for the audience to grasp the argumentative structure, enabling them to deduce the director's intended message accurately. This aligned with Eemeren's (2004) idea that arguments involved premises and conclusions, serving as communicative elements through language. Semantics played a vital role in deciphering the meaning of words and sentences within these premises and conclusions, while pragmatics dictated language use in social and communicative contexts. In movies, this dynamic aided audiences in comprehending the director's message conveyed through characters and dialogue, facilitating a deeper understanding of the film's intended communication. Pragmatics involves examining the connection between language

and the contextual factors that contribute to comprehension, as articulated by Levinson (1983). Levinson further specifies that within pragmatics, there is an exploration of premises, speech acts, discourse implications, and various aspects of discourse structure.

Example: "If you are in front of the door, please close the door."

This sentence has a practical implication that the door is still open. A pragmatic implication is a meaning that is not directly given to a sentence but can be gleaned from the context or communicative situation. In this case, the practical implication is taken from the situation where the interlocutor wants to close the door but cannot because the other person is still standing in front of the door. So the practical implication is "please move away from the front door so I can close the door". The writer therefore collect data that describe, analyze, and interpret the sense of reasoning.

Furthermore, argumentation theory developed by Toulmin (2003) is one of the theories that can be used to analyze the structure of an argument. Toulmin's theory consists of six main components claims, data, warrants, backing, Qualifications, and rebuttals. In the context of films, argument analysis using Toulmin's theory can be carried out in a more structured and systematic manner, thereby providing more accurate and detailed results regarding the components of arguments in films.

Expressing arguments, whether through storytelling, discussion, debate, or even conflict, of course involves conveying personal opinions. The film is a means to explore Toulmin's (2003) argumentation model which assumes that

every expression of an opinion basically contains a truth claim (C). Claim may contain support or refutation and are statements believed to be true by the speaker or author. Throughout the process of expressing an opinion, orally or in writing, the speaker consistently upholds this claim. Successfully defending and clarifying this claim hinges on support from data (D) or a strong foundation, typically evidence bolstering the claim. If the available evidence as data isn't adequate, a warrant (W) is introduced to reinforce the existing evidence. Hence, Toulmin (2003: 99) notes that a statement can encompass both data and warrants concurrently. The presence of a claim (C), data (D), and warrant (W) indicates a well-structured argument. Qualifications (Q) and rebuttals (R) emerge when necessary.

The researcher utilized a film titled "Passengers" for the study. The narrative followed the crew of the starship Avalon as they embarked on a 120-year journey to the colony world of Homestead. The ship carried 5,259 passengers, all in hibernation at that time. A malfunction caused the valves on Jim Preston's (Chris Pratt) and Aurora Dunn's (Jennifer Lawrence) sleep chambers to open 90 years before their scheduled awakening. The two had to save everyone on board the Avalon when it encountered damage. Chris Pratt's portrayal of Jim Preston was excellent from a dramatic standpoint. It was clear that Jim, who initially projected confidence, later exhibited dissatisfaction, anger, and an immense sense of guilt. Pratt's portrayal of Jim Preston, a man confronting numerous obstacles in his life, was remarkably nuanced, as evidenced by the changes in his body language, facial expressions, and voice throughout the story.

Jennifer Lawrence, playing Aurora Dunn, exemplified the traits of a creative and driven young writer, and her performance was as impressive as Chris Pratt's. In the film *Passengers*, the author employs both subtitles and argumentative speech to demonstrate how narrative dialogue is used to summarize experiences (events) by fitting the verbal parts of events to their chronological order. Centers discussion on story patterns regularly employed in informal discourse

A propositional analysis unit was used to evaluate the validity of claims made in a piece of fiction. According to Larson (1997), a proposition is "a semantic unit comprised of concepts," with one concept serving as the unit's core and other concepts being directly related to it. The semantic meaning of discourse was constructed via the interaction between propositions (Van Dijk, 1980). Insight into the various forms of argumentation seen in the scientific literature could be gained from this notion. In light of the foregoing, the film "*Passengers*" was studied under the rubric of "Argumentation Analysis."

The following is the preliminary data in this study by taking data from the film "*Passengers*":

**Table 1.1 Preliminary Data**

Types of Argumentations	Argument Analysis
<p><b>1. Claim</b></p> <p><i>Jim:</i> <b>I believe the ship's navigation System has a problem</b></p> <p><i>Aurora:</i> What makes you so sure?</p>	<p>Jim claimed there was a problem with the ship's navigation system. This assertion is a statement that can be backed up with data and arguments.</p>

<p><b>2. Grounds</b></p> <p><b>Jim:</b> I looked at the navigation chart and calculated the distance we're traveled, and I believe this ship's navigation system has a problem</p> <p><b>Aurora:</b> Oh, I see. So, you have data evidence about it</p>	<p>If he provided data to back up his claim, i.e. he looked at the navigation chart and calculated the distance traveled. This data forms the basis for a strong claim.</p>
<p><b>3. Warrant</b></p> <p><b>Jim:</b> I believe that the damage to the ship's navigation system was caused by a critical component Failure.</p> <p><b>Aurora:</b> How can you be sure like that?</p>	<p>Jim uses basic observation and analysis to support his claims. He stated that the ship's navigation system had problems due to failure of an important component. This warrant acts as a bridge between claims and data, thereby making claims more reasonable and convincing.</p>
<p><b>4. Rebuttal</b></p> <p><b>Aurora:</b> But, what if you are wrong about the cause of the damage to the ship's navigation system?</p> <p><b>Jim:</b> If I'm wrong, we have to find another cause and find the right solution to fix it.</p>	<p>Aurora rebuttal Jim's claims, questioning the possibility that Jim was wrong about what caused the damage to the navigation system. This rebuttal instructs Jim to think more critically and strengthens his argument.</p>
<p><b>5. Backing</b></p> <p><b>Jim:</b> I believe that using the instruction manuals that are on this ship and seeking assistance from robots will help us improve the navigation system of this ship.</p>	<p>Jim provided backing for his claim by stating that using the ship's instruction manual and seeking assistance from robots could help them improve the ship's navigation system. This backing provides a strong and convincing additional argument.</p>

<p><b>Aurora:</b> But what if the instruction manual doesn't help?</p> <p><b>Jim:</b> We can seek help from technicians on Earth or from other ship that may pas near us.</p>	
<p><b>6. Qualification</b></p> <p><b>Aurora:</b> What are our priorities right Now?</p> <p><b>Jim:</b> Our priority right now is getting the navigation system right and Repairing this ship so we can arrive at our destination safely. However, there is another emergency, we must be prepared to deal with it quickly and appropriately.</p>	<p>Jim has shown commitment to their current priorities. It's all about improving your navigation system and repairing your ship so that you can reach your destination safely. However, other emergencies also need to be prepared quickly and appropriately. This qualification shows that the Jim has considered and prepared for the situations and conditions that may arise.</p>

These dialogues served the basis for argumentation analysis by using Steven Toulmin's (2003) theory to explore the messages and themes that appeared in the film Passengers. The *claim* is a statement that can be proven with data and arguments. *Data* also forms the basis for making strong claims. *Warrant* is supported as a bridge between claims and data, thus making claims more reasonable and convincing. *Rebuttal* encouraged a more critical approach and enhanced the robustness of arguments. *Backing*, support offered supplementary compelling points. *Qualification*, which refers to acknowledging the conditions or limitations of a claim, involved recognizing that a statement may not hold true in

all situations or under certain circumstances. *Qualification* added nuance to an argument by addressing potential exceptions or counterarguments, making the overall position more nuanced and realistic. This demonstrated that Jim carefully contemplated potential situations and conditions, adequately preparing for them.

Thus, the film "Passengers" shows how the principles of Toulmin's argument can be applied in real life situations. This film also provided an example of the importance of paying attention to individual rights and consent in decision making.

#### **B. Problems of the Study**

Based on the problem limits that have been described, the writer determined the problems of the study:

1. What types of arguments are used in the movie "Passengers"?
2. How are the arguments realized in the film "Passengers"?

#### **C. Objectives of Study**

Based on the problems of the study, the writer determined the problems of the study:

1. To find out the types of arguments used in the movie "Passengers"
2. To explain arguments realization in the film "Passengers"

#### **D. Scope of the Study**

This research focused on the analysis of arguments in the film "Passengers" using Toulmin's theory (2003). Argument analysis was conducted on dialogues performed by certain characters in the film "Passengers," which

contained debates or controversies. The aim was to identify the (1) position (claim), (2) data (ground), (3) guarantee (warrant), (4) support (backing), (5) modality description (modal Qualification), and (6) exception conditions (rebuttal).

Taking into account the limitations of this research, it was hoped that this research would provide relevant and reliable results in meeting the research objectives.

#### **E. The Significance of Study**

This research was useful both theoretically and practically:

Theoretically, this research contributed to the development of argumentation theory, particularly in its application to film media. In this study, Steven Toulmin's theory was used as a theoretical framework for analyzing arguments in the film "Passengers". Consequently, this research helped enrich the understanding of argumentation theory in general.

Practically, this research had implications for education, especially in terms of developing students' critical and analytical skills in identifying and analyzing arguments in film media. By paying attention to the results of argumentation analysis in the film "Passengers" presented in this study, it was hoped that it could provide concrete examples of how to identify and analyze arguments.