

Research article

Thematic Roles of Sentence Elements Found in "Me Before You" Movie

Al Ansori^{1*}, Gusti Ayu Bella Putri Adnyana², I Nyoman Kardana³, Ketut Subagia⁴

Master of Linguistics, Universitas Warmadewa

ORCID

I Nyoman Kardana <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6855-0576>

Abstract.

Sentence is very important in learning language. Sentence is used in every language activity. For understanding sentence, we must study structure of the sentence, elements that form it, and meaning had contained in the elements of the sentence. This research aimed to analyze the structures of simple sentences and thematic roles of sentence elements. This research was observation method which was used in collecting data. Based on the result of the analysis, it was concluded that the elements of sentence consisted of subject, verb, object, complement, and adverbial. There are seven structures of simple sentence found in the data, were: S-V, S-V-O, S-V-A, S-V-C, S-V-O-O, S-V-O-A, and S-V-O-C. The five elements could be combined into one sentence or clause that is called as simple sentence, and forms a simple sentence there are at least subject and verb. Each of sentence elements has its own role except verb because verb describes the role of action conveyed in the sentence. The thematic roles found in the data, namely: agent, patient, theme, goal, source, instrumental, beneficiary, recipient, experiencer, location, and stimulus. The subject may have role as agent, patient, experiencer, and theme. The object can play a role as patient, theme, beneficiary, recipient, and stimulus. Meanwhile, the adverbial can play a role as instrument, location, goal, and source.

Keywords: simple sentence, thematic, movie

1. INTRODUCTION

Sentence is very important in learning language. Sentence is used in every language activity. For understanding sentence, we must study structure of the sentence, elements that form it, and meaning had contained in the elements of the sentence. A good sentence will be easier to be understood by listener or reader depend on the contents and the structure of the sentence (Frawley, 1992). All of this can be learned through grammar. Beside that, the important thing in studying sentence is we should also understand the function of the elements of the sentence. The function of the elements of each sentence is different. This matter depends on the verb of each sentence.

Actually, sentence is a group of words which express a statement, question, or command. A sentence usually has a verb and a subject. A simple sentence is consisting

Corresponding Author: Al Ansori;
email: Alansori22@gmail.com

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of one clause, or a complex sentence consisting of two or more clauses. A sentence in writing has a capital letter at the beginning and a full stop, question mark, or exclamation mark at the end (Cobuild, 1990). Sentences have four types, there are simple sentences, compound sentences, complex sentences, and compound-complex sentences. Simple sentence is one independent clause. Compound sentence is two or more independent clauses joined together (Haegemen, 1994). Complex sentence contains one independent clause and one (or more) dependent clause(s), while compound-complex sentence is a combination of two or more independent clauses and one (or more) dependent clause (Oshima et al., 1998) The sentence is formed with elements in the sentences structure, including by subject, verb, object, complement, and adverbial. Based on the theory mentioned, sentence consists of subject and verb. Elements contained in the sentence have semantic roles, they are: agent, patient, theme, experiencer, beneficiary, instrument, location, goal, source, recipient, stimulus, and force. Semantic roles are contained in the sentence called thematic roles. Thematic role is semantic relations of entities with sentence elements (Swan, 2005). Thematic roles is aspects of the interface between semantics and syntax, in particular to characterize the links between the semantic classification of its participants that is inherent in a verb's meaning and the grammatical relations it supports (Saeed, 2016). In the movie, we can get sentence that consists of thematic roles as follows:

1. You're getting oil everywhere

S V O A

- (2) I will give you a set of car keys.

S V O O

As the sentences above, in sentence number (1), we find that *You* as the subject of the sentence which has a function as beneficiary. It means that *You* is the person who get benefit from the action expressed by the verb. The lexical verb *getting* is transitive verb of the sentence. Then, *oil* is the object and plays a role as patient in thematic roles. Last, *everywhere* is the adverbial and plays a role as location. In sentence number (2), *I* is the subject of sentence and also plays a role as agent because *I* is the person who do the action. The lexical verb *give* is transitive verb in the sentence. Then, *you* is the object of the sentence and plays a role as beneficiary in thematic roles and also *a set of car keys* is the object but it plays a role as theme.

Based on the background, there are several previous studies are used as references in this study. (Liyarningsih, 2016) conducted a study entitled "A Thematic Roles Analysis of Simple Sentences Found on the Titles of China Daily Newspaper" showing that

there are twelve role played by the NPs in the events found in the titles of the China Daily Newspaper which is published in June-August 2015 they are Agent, Patient, Theme, Goal, Location, Beneficiary, Instrument, Experiencer, Stimulus, Purpose, Reason, and Time that is divided in thirty four patterns. They are classified into five which is starting by agent (77 data/60,64%), theme (23 data/18,11%), experiencer (12 data/9,46), patient (13 data/ 10,22%), and beneficiary (2 data/1,57%). The most dominant role in this research is agent role, in the form of active sentences, NP1 functioning as agent. The sentential context of the titles can be found on the body of the text of the newspaper by paraphrasing it in order to make it to be clearer and comprehensive. In addition, (Hunaify, 2016) also conducted a study which entitle "*The Semantic Roles Analysis in Recount Text (A Study of the Sixth Semester Students of English Education Department of IAIN Salatiga in the Academic Year of 2015/2016)*". The findings of this research are following: 1. Agent in 156 data (33,92%), followed by location 123 data (26,73%), the time 59 data (12,83%), patient 50 data (10,83%), experiencer 43 data (9,35%), source 11 data (2,41%), instrument 9 data (1,96%), goal 5 data (1,09%), recipient 2 data (0,43%), benefactive 2 data (0,43%), path o data (0%) and the last content 0 data (0%). The data totals of semantic roles are 460 data. 2. Agent was the most dominant types of semantic roles of students' recount text. Therefore, (Marlina, n.d.) also doing similar study entitled "*The Analysis of Thematic Role in Narrative Texts of Senior High School Textbooks*". On the basic of the findings, it can be firstly concluded that thematic role in a sentence indicated by the use of verbs (Fasold and Linton, 2006). Second, thematic role is a way to describe the role of noun phrase in a sentence, so that thematic role is closely related with the grammatical function (O'Grady et al, 1991). Third, the role theme seems to be the mostly employed in narrative texts. It is indicated as the part which is undergoer the state or event (Jackendoff, 1990). The role theme has function to answer the question: "what the sentence tells about".

Moreover, based on previous study above, this research is different from those previous study that has been explained before. This reseach analyzed what structure of simple sentence are found in *Me Before You* movie and what are the thematic roles of the sentence elements found in *Me Before You* movie. Moreover, this research aimed to know structure of simple sentences and the thematic roles of the sentence elements found in the movie.

2. METHOD

Data source is the first thing we should look for in this research. Data of this research was obtained from a movie called *Me Before You* directed by Thea Sharrock in 2016. Data collection is systematic for gathering information from various sources to get complete and accurate results. Data was obtained with downloading the movie and subtitle, watching and listening to movie, the next is taking a note, and choose sentences which have sentence structure in accordance with theory that has been determined. It means observation method is used in collecting data. Then the data is classified based on the scope of problems. After collecting data and classifying data, the next step was analyzed the data descriptively. This analysis was accompanied by example of sentences and explanation of the thematic roles of sentences elements based on the theory and concepts. The last step was presented the result of the analysis informally by explaining the data using sentences.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this research, researcher discussed regarding the structure of simple sentence and thematic roles of sentences elements found in the data source. In this chapter, those problems are analyzed by using the theory of sentence structure proposed by (Quirk et al., 1973) and thematic roles proposed by Saeed. Based on the analysis, it was found that there are seven kinds of simple sentence structures and eleven kinds of thematic roles. The analysis of simple sentence structures and thematic roles for each kind is described in the following subchapters.

3.1. Structure of Simple Sentence

Sentence has four types, they are simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence, and compound-complex sentence. One kind of sentences which is mainly discussed in this paper is simple sentence. Simple sentence refers to sentence that only consists of one clause and has seven structural types of clause, they are: S-V, S-V-A, S-V-O, S-V-C, S-V-O-O, S-V-O-A, and S-V-O-C.

$S - V$

From the data source, it was found that there are five sentences that have subject (S) and verb (V). Those sentences can be seen below:

You see

S V

S – V – A

In the following data, it is presented five sentences that contain subject (S), verb (V), and adverbial (A):

We could be doing on holiday

S V A

S – V – O

From the data source, it was found that there are five sentences which have subject (S), verb (V), and object (O). To make the discussion easier, look at the following example:

You eat them

S V O

S – V – C

Based on the data source, there are five sentences that contain three elements, namely: subject (S), verb (V), and complement (C). For more details, these can be seen through the discussions below:

They're desperate

S V C

S – V – O – O

In the following data, there are five sentences that have subject (S), verb (V), object (O), and object (O). To make it clear, it can be seen below:

You can get me a schedule

S V O O

S - V – O – A

Based on the data source, it was found that there are five sentences that possesses subject (S), verb (V), object (O), and adverbial (A). It can be seen in the following discussions:

There is always food *in the fridge*

S V O A

S – V – O – C

From the data source, it was found that there are two sentences that have subject (S), verb (V), object (O), and complement (C). These can be seen below:

It served me very well

S V O C.

3.2. Thematic Roles of Subject

Subject is one of the elements that placed before the verb and it is as an entity that acts in accordance with the verb. The element of subject certainly has thematic roles in the sentence. The roles of subject can be functioning as agent, patient, theme, and experiencer. The roles of agent, patient, theme, and experiencer is determined by the verb of the sentence.

Subject as Agent

The subject element can play role as agent in the sentence. Agent is the initiator of some actions, capable of acting with volition. Agent is entity that does deliberate actions according to verbs. This can be seen in the following discussions:

I toast the tea cakes

S V Od

The sentence belongs to simple sentence because it consists of subject *I*, verb *toast*, and direct object *the tea cakes*. The subject *I* is classified as agent because *I* initiate the action of the verb *toast* as the main element. It means that the activity of the verb *toast* is done purposefully by the subject *I*.

Subject as Patient

The subject can also play a role as patient. Patient is entity undergoing the effect of some actions, often undergoing some change in state. It means that the subject as patient is identified as entity that gets the effect produced by the verb. To make it clearer, it can be seen through the examples below:

You have got a new haircut

S V Od

The sentence belongs to simple sentence that consists of subject *You*, *have got* is verb phrase which consists of primary auxiliary verb '*have*' and past participle '*got*' as main element, and direct object *a new haircut*. The subject *You* is classified as patient because *You* undergoes the effect of the action by the verb *have got* and comes out changed by the act.

3.3. Subject as Experiencer

The subject functions a role as experiencer. Experiencer is entity which is aware of the action or state described by the predicate, but it is not in control of the action or state.

It shows that the role of subject as experiencer is determined by the verb as in the following examples:

She has a lot of potential

S V Cs

The sentence consists of subject *She*, verb *has* as main element, and subject complement *a lot of potential* that belongs to simple sentence. In the sentence, the subject *She* is classified as experiencer because the subject *She* experiences of feeling *a lot of potential* that expressed by the verb *has*. It implies that the subject *She* is aware of the action or state described by the verb *has*.

Subject as Theme

In addition to agent, patient, and experiencer, the subject also functions role as theme. Theme is the entity which is moved by an action, or whose location is described. Based on that explanation, the subject as theme is classified as entity that moves expressed by the verb. This can be seen in the examples as follows:

He goes into the office

S V A

The sentence consists of subject *He*, verb *goes* as main element, and adverbial *into the office* that belongs to simple sentence. The subject *He* is classified as theme because the subject *He* get to move for one place to another place.

3.4. Thematic Roles of Object

Object is one of the sentence elements that normally comes after the verb. Object can be divided into two, they are direct object and indirect object. Direct object mostly refers to a person or thing (or people or thing) affected by the action of the verb and indirect object usually refers to a person who receives the direct object. An object also has some thematic roles such as: object as patient, object as theme, object as beneficiary, and object as stimulus.

Object as Patient

Object can play a role as patient. In the case, patient is entity undergoing the effect of some action, often undergoing some change in state. Object as patient is categorized as a person or thing which undergoes the effect of the action expressed by the verb. It can be seen in the following examples below:

You were riding *a motorbike*

S V Od

The sentence consists of subject *You*, *were riding* is verb phrase which consists of primary auxiliary verb 'were' and present participle 'riding' as main element, and direct object *a motorbike* that belongs to simple sentence. The object *a motorbike* is classified as patient because *a motorbike* undergoes the effect of the action expressed by the verb *were riding* that had been done by the subject *You*. In the case, the verb *were riding* affected the direct object *a motorbike* which *a motorbike* is in quiescent situation to move by the subject, and it causes the direct object *a motorbike* becomes patient.

Object as Theme

Beside functioning as patient, object can play a role as theme. Theme is the entity which is moved by an action or whose location is described. The object as theme is categorized as entities which is moved expressed by the verb. This can be seen in the following examples:

I take off *my jacket*

S V Od

The sentence refers to simple sentence because consists of subject *I*, verb *take off* as main element, and direct object *my jacket*. In this sentence, the direct object *my jacket* plays a role as theme because *my jacket* is the entity which undergoes a movement that is expressed by the verb *take off*.

Object as Beneficiary

An object can also play a role as beneficiary. Beneficiary is entity for whose benefit the action was performed. It implies that the object as beneficiary is classified as the entity that receives something or gets benefits from the actions caused by the verb. For more details, it can be seen in the following discussions below:

I could take *you* to a shakespeare festival

S V Oi A

The sentence consists of subject *I*, *could take* is verb phrase which consists of modal auxiliary verb 'could' and infinitive 'take' as main element, indirect object *you*, and adverbial *to a Shakespeare festival*. The indirect object *you* can be classified as beneficiary because *you* are the person who receives benefit from the subject *I* that expressed by the verb *could take*.

Object as Recipient

An object also functions as recipient. Recipient refers to something identified, as a type goal involved in actions describing changes of possession. To make it clearer, it can be seen through the examples as follows:

Michael Lawler will give *you* access to a bank account

S V Oi A

The sentence consists of subject *Michael Lawler*, verb phrase *will give* as main element, indirect object *you*, and adverbial *access to a bank*. It means that the indirect object *me* is classified as recipient because *me* changes of possession from the actions caused by the subject *Michael Lawler*, which is expressed by the verb *access to a bank*.

Object as Stimulus

An object can also play a role as stimulus. Stimulus is defined as the entity causing an effect (usually psychological) in the experiencer. This can be seen in following examples:

I love *you*

S V Oi

The sentence consists of subject *I*, verb *love* as main element, and indirect object *you* that belongs to simple sentence. In the case, the indirect object *you* are classified as stimulus because *you* get effect of the experiencer from the subject *I* which is expressed by the action of the verb *love*.

3.5. Thematic Roles of Adverbial

An adverbial is one of the sentence elements that function to give more information about time, place, or manner. The adverbial can be an adverb phrase, adverbial phrase, noun phrase, or prepositional phrase. The roles of subject can be as instrument, location, goal, source.

3.5.1. Adverbial as Instrument

An adverbial can also function a role as instrument. An instrument is the means by which an action is performed or something comes. Instrument is formed by prepositional phrase. It implies that an adverbial as instrument is classified as entity which is used to do something according to the verb. This can be seen in the following discussions:

You appear to have a problem *with your skirt*

S V Od A

The sentence consists of subject *You*, verb *appear to have* as main element, direct object *a problem*, adverbial *with your skirt* that belongs to simple sentence. In the sentence, and the adverbial *with your skirt* is classified as adverbial in the form of preposition *with* followed by the noun phrase *your skirt*. This prepositional phrase *with*

your skirt plays a role as instrument because the action which is expressed by the verb *appear to have* was caused by the subject *You* and had a problem *with your skirt*.

3.5.2. Adverbial as Location

An adverbial can also play a role as location. Location is the place in which something is situated or takes places. Based on that explanation, an adverbial as location is the place in which something is situated or takes place. For more details, it can be seen in the following discussion below:

I only live *on the other side of the castle*

S V A

The sentence (1) consists subject *I*, verb *only live* as main element, and *on the other side of the castle* is adverbial which consists of prepositional “*on*” and “*of*”, followed by noun “*the castle*”. In this case, the adverbial *on the other side of the castle* showing adverbial place. So, the adverbial *on the other side of the castle* plays a role as location because the activity of the action that expressed by the verb *only live* took place *on the other side of the castle*.

3.5.3. Adverbial as Goal

Besides adverbial as location, the adverbial also plays a role as goal. Goal is the entity towards which something moves. It means that an adverbial as goal is the direction towards which an action of the verb moves. To make it clear, it can be seen in the following examples:

I go *home*

S V A

The sentence (1) consists of subject *I*, verb *go* as main element, and adverbial *home*. In this case, *home* plays a role as goal because the action that expressed by the verb *go* is directed *home*.

3.5.4. Adverbial as Source

In addition to instrument, location, goal, and source, an adverbial also plays a role as source. Source is the entity from which something moves. It means that an adverbial as source is a prepositional phrase from which an action originated. Look at the following discussions:

They fight their way back *from rock bottom*

S V Od A

The sentence (1) consists subject *They*, verb *fight* as main element, direct object *their way back*, and adverbial *from rock bottom*. In this case, the adverbial *from rock bottom* plays a role as source because it was where the subject *They* came from that expressed by the verb *fight*.

4. CONCLUSION

Base on the analysis, The form of a simple sentence there are at least subject and verb. The structure of simple sentence found in the movie are seven, they are: S-V, S-V-O, S-V-A, S-V-C, S-V-O-O, S-V-O-A, S-V-O-C. The structure of simple sentence is related with to the next problem. It was thematic roles found in the movie that divided into eleven, they are: agent, patient, theme, goal, source, instrumental, beneficiary, recipient, experiencer, location, and stimulus. The thematic role is determined by the verb. It means that the verb of the sentence explains about the role itself that appears in the sentence and it makes the verb becomes the important role to classify about thematic roles of the sentence elements. Meanwhile, complement does not have a thematic role because the complement only describes about the subject or the object, it makes the thematic roles is optionally element that only found in the subject or the object. So, thematic roles of sentence element that found in the movie are the subject can plays a role as agent, patient, experiencer, and theme. The object can plays a role as patient, theme, beneficiary, recipient, and stimulus. The adverbial can plays a role as instrument, location, goal, and source.

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