

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

This section mainly discusses the results of the study and the description of those results called finding and discussion. The finding and the discussion of this study are discussed with the rich description or narration.

#### **4.1 Finding**

As stated in the previous chapter, this study concerns the research question formulated: (1) what are functions of gerund produced by the main character of Thor Movie? The findings of this study are classified into the functions of types of gerund produced in the Thor movie. The researcher did next step called an analyzing process based on the data examined in order to answer the formulated problems in this study. Then, interpreting all collected data by providing the detail information of the functions of gerund supported by some related theories and the previous studies involved.

##### **4.1.1 Functions of Gerund**

The researcher, the primary instrument of the study, gained all of the data consisting of the functions of gerund found on the main character of 'Thor' movie supported by the field note as the secondary instrument describing the data examined being used. The data of this research based on the data collected from the official movie script of the 'Thor' movie. All of the findings are classified into the table below. Meanwhile, the terms are classified as GS = Gerund as Subject,

GDO = Gerund as Direct Object, GSC = Gerunds as Subjective Complement, and  
 GOP = Gerunds as Objects of Preposition.

Table 4.1 Classification of the functions of Gerund

Classification of Gerund					
No	Gerund found in the 'Thor' Movie	Functions of Gerund			
		GS	GDO	GSC	GOP
1	As Thor approaches, the horn shapes move, and then, from the shadows at the side, emerges LOKI <i>wearing</i> his horned headpiece.			√	
2	EELS pour over the sides of the goblet <i>slithering</i> out and across the terrified Attendant's hand.			√	
3	Loki gestures to the <i>writhing</i> eels on the ground.		√		
4	Their bodies stretch towards the maelstrom <i>changing</i> shape, as if every atom of their being is being elongated by the pull of it.			√	
5	It feels good, doesn't it? To be together again, <i>adventuring</i> on another world?			√	
6	<i>Hiding</i> as cowards always do.	√			
7	Laufey stands <i>sizing</i> up Thor, tries to piece this together.			√	
8	Laufey laughs, cold, <i>mocking</i> .			√	

9	We finally see the Frost Giants now -- <i>terrifying</i> , blue-skinned, <i>standing</i> eight feet tall.			√	
10	He sees the Brute <i>coming</i> at him.			√	
11	He throws Mjolnir with all his strength, <i>knocking</i> the Brute head over heels.			√	
12	A group of Jotuns swarm Thor from all sides, <i>keeping</i> him separate from his weapon.			√	
13	Loki raises his arms, concentrates the mists <i>dissipating</i> .		√		
14	You'd stand <i>giving</i> speeches while Asgard falls!			√	
15	When he speaks again, there's something <i>terrifying</i> beneath the calmness of his words.		√		
16	Then bring me a <i>healing</i> stone, you savages!		√		
17	He hurls one of them off, <i>smashing</i> against a wall.			√	
18	Now a couple security guards and male nurses join the fracas, all <i>struggling</i> to hold Thor down.			√	
19	Medical equipment goes <i>flying</i> , furniture overturned.			√	
20	He tries again, <i>mustering</i> all his strength.			√	
21	He stops <i>walking</i> .		√		

22	Before she can react, he starts <b>heading</b> towards the crater.		√		
23	No, I'm sorry. Loki... thank you for <b>coming</b> here.		√		
24	<b>Standing</b> there with the unconscious Selvig slung over his shoulder.	√			
25	She starts <b>cleaning</b> up the mess around her.		√		
26	Darcy hurries out of the <b>burning</b> pet store <b>carrying</b> as many animals in cages as she can.			√	
27	Get him to the <b>healing</b> room!		√		
28	Frigga picks up on the tension <b>building</b> between her sons.		√		
29	Thor raises his hammer, <b>rising</b> into the air, <b>summoning lightning</b> .			√	
30	A massive bolt strikes Mjolnir, then channels outwards, <b>splitting</b> up, <b>striking</b> each one of the Lokis.			√	
31	The real Loki who's sent <b>flying</b> back across the Bridge.		√		
32	Thor steps over to his fallen brother, <b>lying</b> dazed on his back.			√	
33	Thor looks about him desperately at the Bifrost <b>firing</b> towards Jotunheim, <b>gaining</b> in strength, at the surge of energy <b>moving</b>			√	

	through the Bridge.				
34	Thor raises Mjolnir one last time <i>drawing lightning</i> to it from all sides.			√	
35	A wave of destruction moves forward along the Bridge towards the Observatory <i>breaking</i> it apart as it goes.			√	

Official scripted text available on: <https://www.imsdb.com/scripts/Thor.html>

Concerning to the table 4.1, there are four functions of gerund as its function. They are: (1) gerund as subject, (2) gerund as direct object, (3) gerunds as subjective complement, and (4) gerunds as objects of preposition. In this study, the researcher found the classification of the functions of gerund only three functions called: (1) gerund as subject, (2) gerund as direct object and (3) gerund as subjective complement. In this study, the researcher did not find functions of gerund as object of preposition. Focusing on the data findings, there are 35 data consisting the functions of gerund found in the main character of 'Thor' movie. There is 1 datum of this study containing the function of gerund as the subject. Then, there are 11 data found as the functions of gerund as direct object. Lastly, there are 23 data are classified into the function of gerund as the subjective complement.

## 4.2 Discussion

After examining all of the data, the researcher categorized the findings based on the types of the functions of gerund in order to answer the formulated problem called the functions of gerunds found in the main character of the 'Thor'

movie. The researcher described the functions of gerunds supported by using theory of gerund from Allen (1991) and related theories concerning the gerund and its functions. As it is argued “gerund, v-ing, has four functions called: (1) gerund as subject, (2) gerund as direct object, (3) gerunds as subjective complement, and (4) gerunds as objects of preposition”.

#### 4.2.1 Functions of Gerund

There are four functions of gerund namely: gerund as subject, gerund as direct object, gerund as subjective of complement, and gerund as object of preposition (Allen, 1991). Focusing on the data examined in this study, the researcher found only three categories of the functions of gerund namely: gerund as subject consisting of 1 datum, gerund as direct object consisting 11 data and gerund as subjective complement containing 23 data. Answering the formulated problem of this study, all of the descriptions of the functions of gerund are described as follow:

##### 4.2.1.1 Gerund as Subject

Based on the data examined as viewed on the table 4.1, the researcher found only 1 datum classified into gerund as subject.

*“Hiding as cowards always do.”*

The datum above shows that the word ‘hiding’ is formed from the word ‘hide’ as verb. As it is formed becoming the word ‘hiding’ which is constructed from ‘hide + ing’ form, the ‘hiding’ is classified as gerund. In line with (Allen, 1991), “gerund as a noun in a sentence or phrase can act as the subject when it is placed in the subject of the sentence”. Focusing on the statement by the main

character of the ‘Thor’ movie, the ‘hiding’ is stated as the subject of the statement uttered. It means that, the ‘hiding’ is placed in the position of subject of sentence. Thus, it can be clearly said the word ‘hiding’ is classified as the gerund as subject of sentence.

#### 4.2.1.2 Gerund as Direct Object

In this study, the researcher found the gerund categorized as direct object of the sentence or phrase. There are 11 data consisting this function. All of the data are described as below:

“Loki gestures to the **writhing** eels on the ground.”

“Loki raises his arms, concentrates the mists **dissipating**.”

“When he speaks again, there’s something **terrifying** beneath the calmness of his words.”

“Then bring me a **healing** stone, you savage!”

Based on the data above, it can be said that the words ‘*writhing*, *dissipating*, *terrifying* and *healing*’ are categorized into gerund. The word ‘writhing’ is formed by ‘writhe + ing’. The word ‘writhe’ is a verb, thus, the word ‘writhe’ is classified into gerund. Meanwhile, the word ‘dissipate’ is formed by ‘dissipate + ing’ which formed from verb + ing becomes ‘dissipating’ as gerund. Then, the word ‘terrifying’ is formed by ‘terrify + ing’ becomes ‘terrifying’. Lastly, the word ‘healing’ is formed by ‘heal + ing’ becomes ‘healing’. The four words of ‘*writhing*, *dissipating*, *terrifying* and *healing*’ are formed by the form of ‘verb + ing’, so those words are clearly defined as gerunds. Concerning to the functions of the gerund as it is formed in the sentences. The position of those words are

constructed after the main verbs in each sentence mentioned in the data above. Gerund as object is the object that is used after the main verb of sentence (Allen, 1991). Based on the explanation described, it can be said that the data found in this study are classified into the gerund as the object of the sentences.

“He stops *walking*.”

The datum ‘He stops walking’ is a statement found in the main character of the ‘Thor’ movie. That sentence consists of subject + verb + object. The object of ‘walking’ is formed by the verb ‘walk’ and it is added by –ing form. Thus, it becomes a gerund as noun. Gerund is called as a noun or object of the sentence when the object is followed directly by the main verb of the sentence (Arjati, 2007). Concerning to the datum found in this study, the statement uttered by the main character of ‘Thor’ movie is categorized into gerund as the object of the sentence because it is directly followed by the main verb of ‘stop’. Thus, it can be concluded the datum found is gerund as the object of the sentence.

“Before she can react, he starts *heading* towards the crater.”

“No, I’m sorry. Loki... thank you for *coming* here.”

“She starts *cleaning* up the mess around her.”

The data mentioned show that the word ‘*heading*’ in ‘Before she can react, he starts *heading* towards the crater’ identified as gerund. The classification has similar discussion in the word ‘*coming*’ and ‘*cleaning*’ on the two statements uttered by the main character of Thor. Those words are formed by the verb and



followed by the ‘-ing’ form. Thus, those words have the same functions as noun in the sentences. Focusing on the functions of gerund, it can be analyzed that they are coming after the main verb of the sentences. According to Veleka (2010, p.25) “The term ‘gerund’ is defined as a word derived from a verb form which ends – ing which is used as a noun.” concerning to the explanation mentioned, it can be said that the word ‘*heading*’, ‘*coming*’ and ‘*cleaning*’ are identified into gerunds as the direct object of the sentences.

“Get him to the *healing* room!”

“Frigga picks up on the tension *building* between her sons.”

Based on the two data mentioned, it can be assumed that ‘*healing*’ and ‘*building*’ classified into gerunds. The two words are formed by the verbs ‘*heal*’ as viewed in ‘*healing*’ and ‘*build*’ as seen in ‘*building*’. Those words have similar function on their position in the sentences which focused on the object of the sentences. In line with Kholid (2010, p.24), “Gerund is defined as participial forms of -ing used in noun function.” Thus, it is clear that the two data uttered by the main character in the ‘Thor’ movie are classified into the gerund as direct object of sentence.

The real Loki who’s sent *flying* back across the Bridge.

Lastly, the datum consisting gerund as direct object found in this study as seen in the “*The real Loki who’s sent flying back across the Bridge.*” The word ‘*flying*’ is formed by ‘verb + ing’ and it becomes noun in the phrase which is stated by the main character of Thor. Gerund is defined as a noun constructed

from the ‘verb + ing’ through the sentence or phrase (Allen, 1991). The statement uttered by the main character is identified as phrase consisting gerund on it. On that statement, there is no main verb, thus, it is classified a phrase. Concerning to the function of gerund on it. It is concluded the word ‘flying’ is a gerund as the object.

#### 4.2.1.3 Gerund as Subjective Complement

There is a function of gerund that can be called ‘Gerund as Subjective Complement’. The gerunds can function as the subjective complement if they describe the subject (Allen, 1991). The researcher found out 21 data that was classified as the gerunds as subjective complements. These data were in the form of clauses or phrases described below:

“As Thor approaches, the horn shapes move, and then, from the shadows at the side, emerges LOKI *wearing* his horned headpiece”

“Their bodies stretch towards the maelstrom *changing* shape, as if every atom of their being is being elongated by the pull of it”

“EELS pour over the sides of the goblet *slithering* out and across the terrified Attendant's hand”.

Viewed from the data described above, we can state that those data contained gerunds. They are (1) ‘wearing’ formed by wear + ing, (2) ‘changing’ formed by change + ing, and (3) ‘slithering’ formed by slither + ing. Strengthening those statements, gerunds are the word formed by the base of of verb combining with the ‘ing’ (Arjati, 2007). Those data were identified as the gerund because those words were formed by combining the verb and suffix ‘ing’.

Those gerunds were categorized as the subjective complement because the word ‘wearing’, ‘changing’, and ‘slithering’ have the function as the modifier of the noun.

“It feels good, doesn’t it? To be together again, *adventuring* on another world?”

The sentence above contains gerund that is the word “adventuring”. This word was identified as the gerund as it is formed by the verb ‘adventure’ + the suffix ‘ing’. This gerund has a function as the subjective complement because it describes the subjects of this sentence. Thus, the gerunds can function as the subjective complement if they describe the subject (Allen, 1991).

“Lafey stands *sizing* up Thor, tries to piece this together”.

“Lafey laughs, cold, *mocking*”.

The data shown above were the sentences containing gerunds. The gerunds of the sentences above were ‘sizing’ that is formed by the verb size + suffix ‘ing’ and ‘mocking’ that is formed by the verb ‘mock’ + suffix ‘ing’. In addition, the gerund is the word constructed by the base form of verb combining with the ‘ing’ (Arjati, 2007). Those gerunds were the subjective complement because they have a function to describe or explain the subjects of the sentences.

“We finally see the Frost Giants now -- *terrifying*, blue-skinned, *standing* eight feet tall”.

“He sees the Brute *coming* at him”.

“He throws Mjolnir with all his strength, *knocking* the Brute head over heels”.

“A group of Jotuns swarm Thor from all sides, *keeping* him separate from his weapon”.

The utterances mentioned above were classified as the sentences containing gerunds. The words that were categorized as the gerunds were ‘terrifying’, ‘standing’, ‘knocking’, and ‘keeping’. Those words were identified as the gerunds because of the existence of suffix ‘ing’. These gerunds were claimed as the subjective complements because they were needed to complete the ideas of noun. To strengthen these statements, gerund can act as the subjective complement when it describes subject of the sentence (Allen, 1991).

“You’d stand ***giving*** speeches while Asgard falls!”

The datum above contains a word classified as a gerund. This word is ‘giving’. This word is classified as the gerund as it is formed by the word ‘give’ + ‘ing’. The gerund is the word constructed by the base form of verb combining with the ‘ing’ (Arjati, 2007). It is the gerund of subjective complements because this functions as the complement of the subject ‘you’.

“He hurls one of them off, ***smashing*** against a wall”.

“Now a couple security guards and male nurses join the fracas, all ***struggling*** to hold Thor down”.

“Medical equipment goes ***flying***, furniture overturned”.

“He tries again, ***mustering*** all his strength”.

The data shown above were categorized as the sentences that contain gerunds. The gerunds contained in those sentences were ‘smashing’, ‘struggling’, ‘flying’, and ‘mustering’. These words were identified as the gerunds because they were formed by the verbs combining with ‘ing’. Moreover, the word is classified as the gerund when it is constructed by the base form of verb combining

with the ‘ing’ (Arjati, 2007). They were identified as the subjective complement because they have a function to modify the subject in the sentences.

“Darcy hurries out of the *burning* pet store *carrying* as many animals in cages as she can”.

“Thor raises his hammer, *rising* into the air, *summoning* lightning”.

“A massive bolt strikes Mjolnir, then channels outwards, *splitting* up, *striking* each one of the Lokis”.

Viewed from the data above, we can state that there were gerunds namely: ‘burning’, ‘carrying’, ‘rising’, ‘summoning’, and ‘splitting’. They were categorized as the gerunds because they were the verb added suffix ‘ing’. They were also classified as the subjective complement gerunds because they have a function to describe the subject existing in the sentences. Strengthening those statements, the gerunds can serve as subjective complements when they identify or describe the subject (Kholid, 2010).

“Thor steps over to his fallen brother, *lying* dazed on his back”.

“Thor looks about him desperately at the Bifrost *firing* towards Jotunheim, *gaining* in strength, at the surge of energy *moving* through the Bridge”.

The sentences above contained gerunds which were ‘firing’, ‘lying’, ‘gaining’, and ‘moving’. Those gerunds were identified as the subjective complement gerunds because they have a role in order to modify or give the description of the subjects. In addition, the gerunds can serve as subjective complements when they identify or describe the subject (Kholid, 2010).

“A wave of destruction moves forward along the Bridge towards the Observatory *breaking* it apart as it goes”.

“Thor raises Mjolnir one last time *drawing lightning* to it from all sides”.

Viewed from data shown above, it can be stated that those data were the sentences containing gerunds. Those gerunds were 'breaking' that was formed by 'break' + 'ing', and 'draw' + 'ing'. Moreover, the gerund is the word constructed by the base form of verb combining with the 'ing' (Arjati, 2007). Those gerunds were classified as the subjective complement gerund because they have a function in describing or modifying the subjects of sentences above.

