CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

According to Tillit and Bruder (1985) language can be considered form of communication in which the thoughts and feeling can be symbolized to communicate. Language function is a part of language. Language function can be considered as the controller of the meaning or expression of the communication.

Communication is the most important thing for everyone in doing every interaction that happens in a society (Tillit and Bruder, 1985). Of course, by communication people can get a new relationship also maintain their relationship with others. Actually, human are social creatures who builds their relationship with others from their interaction. One of the ways to do the interaction with other is by holding a communication. In doing communication, most people may not realize that there are spoken or written sentences which is carry a function or functions. The function here refers to the language function. As an example, when someone says "Good morning", this sentence actually carries a function; it is opening (greeting) by using formal expression. According to Tillit and Bruder (1985:1), opening (greeting) is an opening a conversation and bring a conversation to an end essential part of our everyday language. People already know how to say hello and good - bye.

The writer believes that the example of the utterance above has a function, however people do not realize that it carries function. Besides that, in doing communication, the writer believes that people speak with a purpose that not many people realize it. The speaker has already defined the purpose of their speech. When someone speak to others with purpose, certainly the hearer might be able to get the message of the talking. Moreover, if the speaker speaks to other with no purpose, the hearer might get confused because the speaker does not know the point or the idea of his or her speech.

According to Tillit and Bruder (1985), language function are purposed for which people speak or write, they also explains that the language function has several parts and could be divided into ten types, there are opening (greeting, pre-closing, closing), introduction and address system, invitations, thanking people and replying to thanks, apologizing, expressing anger and resolving conflict, giving compliments and replying compliment, getting people's attentions and interrupting, agreeing and disagreeing, controlling the conversation, and the last is getting information. Those function constitute a way people to know or understand the meaning of other people's language used.

Besides language function, in interaction the expression of the language is very important. The way people speak every time, the expression of language is influences. It should be suitable to use expression of language in different situation. According to Tillit and Bruder (1985) the language style is the act of saying or showing the feeling by using the words or action both in speaking and writing. They also state there are three language styles to express the expressions of language,

those are formal expression, informal expression and neutral expression. Formal expression is used in formal situation and formal topic that could be the same direct or indirect communication and it can be written or spoken. Informal expression is used when communication occurs in the informal situation and informal topic. The last neutral expression can be used in both formal and informal situation and topic. Movie is one form of communication that transmit messages to the audience which supported by conversations from the characters in movie itself. In fact, language and movie has a significant relationship. According to Bordwell and Thompson (2008), movie is a form of art with an aesthetic and a language all its own. Everyone likes watching movie, from children to adults. Movie is simply short of motion pictures (Barsam, 2010). Movie can be considered the representative of human real life where the situation and setting of the conversation reflect society's real life. In addition, through movie people can learn how the languages that used in the conversation involved.

As said before, people are less likely to realize that the interaction language has its own function. Likewise, conversations in movies, the language spoken in the dialogue of the cast has its own functions (Tillit and Bruder, 1985). Based on this, the study to learn the language function is very interesting to do, because by knowing the function of the language spoken, speech in conversation can be arranged more effectively and efficiently. Therefore, the researcher chooses language function as the object of the research because the researcher wants to make a differential how to use language depend on the language function in different

expression. One of the films that can be studied language function that appears in the dialogue is the movie *Aladdin*.

Aladdin is an American musical movie. This movie directed by Guy Ritchie. The story is about Aladdin, a street urchin in the Arabian city of Agrabah, and his monkey Abu meet Princess Jasmine, who has snuck away from her sheltered life in the palace. Jasmine wishes to succeed her father as Sultan, but is instead expected to marry one of her royal suitors, including the charming yet dim witted Prince Anders. Jafar, the grand vizier, schemes to overthrow the Sultan and seeks a magic lamp hidden in the Cave of Wonders, but only "the diamond in the rough" can enter the cave. In this study, movie is used as the data source because movie is medium of education through the moral and social value that involved explicitly or implicitly in the movie itself. Also, this movie was chosen because there are many scenes in this movie that allow for the occurrence of varied language functions.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study above, the research problems can be formulated as below:

1. What types of language function are used by the main character in *Aladdin* movie?

2. How is the language style used by the main character in their utterances in *Aladdin* movie?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the problems of study above, there are two objectives that the researcher wanted to achieve, as follows:

1. To find out the types of language function used by the main character in *Aladdin* movie.

2. To analyse the types of language style are found in utterances produced by the main character of *Aladdin* movie.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

This study was limited on the analysis of language function and the expression in utterances produced by the main character of *Aladdin* movie. The researcher examines the language function of the utterances by the main character when talking with his peers based on the theory proposed by Tillit and Bruder (1985). Specifically, limiting the analysis by taking data only from the utterances that occurs when the main character interacts with his peers. It is because, the researcher wanted to know the idea or the purpose of language function when someone talking with his peers.

1.5 Significance of the Study

Significance of this study are divided into theoretical significance and practical significance which describe as follows:

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

Theoretically, by conducting this research, the result of this study is expected to develop the ways of analysing language function. The researcher expect that this research can also contribute the next researcher as the reference for supporting the following study, especially in the study related to the language function.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

Practically, the result of this study is expected to be a guidance for students, especially for the English department student of Faculty of Foreign Languages Mahasaraswati Denpasar University to develop their language skill. For English lecturers, this study is provided to enrich the learning material and concepts in teaching language function. Moreover, by reading this study the readers will hopefully understand how to make a verbal communication.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES

2.1 Review of Related Literature

In literature review, there are one article from journal and two theses reviewed that would be presented as below:

The first study is an article by Putri, et al. (2018) entitled "Language Function Used in *Now You See Me 2* Movie: Purpose Analysis of Literary Work". The theory proposed by Jackobson (1987) was used to analyse the kinds of language function found in "Now You See Me 2 Movie" and how is the distribution of language function frequency found in *Now You See Me 2* Movie. The researcher chooses the theory from Jakobson (1987), because this theory is very appropriate for literary work. This research was conducted by using mixed method research. The data were collected by the researcher and co-researcher through deep analysis of movie's script. As a result, in this study they found five language functions found in the movie out of six language functions. They are referential function, phatic function, emotive function, conative function, and metalingual function. The development of language function frequency in *Now*

You See Me 2 Movie is 35,2% for referential function, 25,5% for phatic function, 21,0% for emotive function, 15,8% for conative function, and 2,5% for metalingual function. The article and this study discuss the same topic which is about language function but in this study used the theory proposed by Tillit and Bruder (1985) to analyse the types of language function. Beside the theory, the second research problem is different, in their article the problem is the distribution of language function frequency meanwhile in this study, the second problem will be to find out the expression of using language style used by the main character's utterances in talking with his peers in *Aladdin* movie.

The second research is a thesis written by Puspita (2017) entitled "The Analysis of Language Function in Email Used by Sales Secretary at True Bali Experience". The aims of her study are (1) to identify the types of language function that is used in email between sales secretary and the addressee, (2) to examine and analyse the context of situation in email that is written by sales secretary at True Bali Experience that supported the analysis of types of language function. In her study the theory that used is the theory proposed by Tillit and Bruder (1985) and supported by the theory proposed by Blundell (1982) in order to analyse the types of language function. Furthermore, the theory proposed by Halliday and Hasan (1985) was used to analyse the context of situation. The data collection was done through observation method. The first step was observing the data source and then she classifies the data by identifying the email that was sent by sales secretary to the addressee. The data analysed based on the theory applied in her study. In her study, she explained that the most frequent language function in email that used by

the sales secretary at True Bali experience were opening, preclosing and closing, introduction, thanking people, apologizing and giving the information. For the similarities, both of these studies analyse the same topic which is about language function. On the other hand, the difference is in the data source.

The third research is a thesis written by Pratama (2020) entitled "An Analysis of Language Functions Used by The Main Character in *Interstellar Movie*". The study analysed two problems, there are types of language function and context of situation of the main character's utterances in talking with children. The problems were analysed base on the theory proposed by Blundell (1982) to analyse the types of language function and the theory proposed by Halliday and Hasan (1985) to analyse the context of situation. The aims of his study were to describe the types of language function used by the main character in talking with children in *Interstellar* movie, to examine and analyse the context of situation of the main character's utterances in talking with children in *Interstellar* movie. In his study he found 40 data which classified into four types of language function, those are 32 data of main function, 4 data of social formulas, 2 data of making communication work, and 2 data of finding about language. For the similarities, both of these studies analyse the same topic which is language function. The difference between his studies with this study will be in the data source and the theory to analyse the first problem.

2.2 Concepts

Related with the research topic, in this chapter the researcher described the concepts of this study into a few key terms to make the reader understand. Those

key terms are language function, expression, and the main characters. Those key terms used in present study can be defined as follows:

2.2.1 Language Function

Language function can be said as anything that people do with language including using language and has a purpose for something. The meaning of function in language function has a synonym with used, therefore when we talk about function of language, it could be said the way of people used their languages in different ways for a purposed. In the same way, we only speak or write with a purpose in mind such as to help someone to see our point of view, perhaps, to ask their advice or to reach agreement with them. The people in society need to know not only how the perform of language function but also the culture rules that determine when these function are appropriate (Tillit and Bruder, 1985:viii).

2.2.2 Expression

Expression is the process of making known one's thoughts or feelings (Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary)

According to Tillit and Bruder (1985) the language style is the act of saying or showing the feeling by using the words or action both in speaking and writing. Especially in speaking, there are three types of language style that we have to know before we are communicating with other people which that is appropriate in different situation. Those are formal expression, informal expression and neutral expression.

2.2.3 Main Character

The definition of the main character is the character who the story is mostly about or the point of view of the story. In fact, main character plays significant role in a story. The main character occupies most parts in plot or events that are occurred in the story. Main character also contributes in development of the other character and configuration of a story. Anyone of this character causes the absent of the story (Tillit and Bruder, 1985). According to Wolverines (1982) the character is a personality in terms of ethical and moral standpoint, for example a person's honesty, usually having to do with the properties that are relatively fixed.

2.3 Theories

In this study, the researcher used one theory to strengthen the analysis. The theory is prof the book written by Tillit and Bruder (1985), by this theory the researcher find out the answer of the problems of this study. For more detail of the theory, the researcher clarifies it by clearly in this chapter.

According to Tillit and Bruder (1985), there are ten types of language function and three types of language style. All of those types are described as follows:

2.3.1 Types of Language Function

Language is a tool of communication, created by people for having communication with the others people. The word of function can be thought of synonym for the word "use", therefore the main function of language as same as the way people used their language. Every language expresses the function in different ways and everything that we do including using language has a purpose.

According to Tillit and Bruder (1985:vii), a language functions deal with the language use. There are ten types of language functions which is described as bellow:

2.3.1.1 Openings, Pre-closings, and Closings

Opening a conversation and bringing a conversation to an end essential part of our everyday language. People already know how to say hello and good-bye (Tillit and Bruder, 1985:1). Pre-closing are phrases that signal end of a conversation and preclosing often includes thanking a person for something, asking a question to ensure something before end the conversation, making excuse, or apology. Meanwhile closing are the phrases that explicitly end the conversation, closing like greetings are commonly used exchanges with no literal meaning. People who are together every day say good-bye at the end of the day or people who are leaving each other (Tillit and Bruder, 1985:5).

Example:

Mike   : Say, Grace, how are you doing? (Opening)
Grace : Mike! Hey, how are you? (Opening)
Mike   : Not bad. Where you going?
Grace : Over to Jerry's. How about you?
Mike   : Oh, I just got off work. Boy, I'm so hungry | could eat a horse!
Grace : Where are you working now?
Mike   : J&L Steel. It's a real pain. But I guess I shouldn't complain. Lots of guys are out of work these days.
Grace : Yeah, that's the truth. Well, I better let you go get some supper.
Mike   : Yeah, it was great seeing you again. Maybe we could get together something.
Grace : Sounds good. I'll give you a call.
Mike   : Ok. Great. Well, I'll be seeing you. (Pre-closing)
Grace : ok, Mike. Enjoy your meal. (Pre-closing)
Mike   : Thanks, Bye. (Closing)
Grace : Bye. (Closing)

(Tillit and Bruder, 1985:1)

People who are together every day greet one another the first time they meet each other. When people have not seen each other for a long time, the greeting is often enthusiastic and is usually accompanied by shaking hand among men, hugging among both women (Tillit and Bruder, 1985:4).

2.3.1.2 Invitations

An invitation consists of requesting someone's presence, stating the specific event, setting the time and place. Invitation are usually made privately, in person or by phone. Spoken invitations are fine for most occasions, but for certain special event, such as wedding, baby shower, formal written invitations are traditionally sent (Tillit and Bruder, 1985:26). Meanwhile accepting invitations is very easy. You thank the person for the invitation or express pleasure at being invited and then get the details of place and time (Tillit and Bruder, 1985:27) Example of making an invitation:

a. I'd like to invite you to dinner this Saturday. (Formal)
b. Let's go to our place for a beer. (Informal)
Example of accepting an invitation:
a. That would be wonderful. (Formal)
b. All right. (Informal)

(Tillit and Bruder, 1985:29)

2.3.1.3 Thanking People and Replying to Thanks

There are many different situations that call for an expression of thanks. The following link contains the most common situations that require thanks. In general people thank to someone for a gift, a favors, an offer of help, for compliment and a wish, when ask about their health, for an invitation, leaving party, or for the service such as being waited on in a store or another places (Tillit and Bruder, 1985:37). Example of thanking people:

a. Thank you very much for..... (Formal)
b. Thanks a million! (Informal)
Example of replying thanks:
a. You're very welcome. (Formal)
b. Don't worry about it. (Informal)

(Tillit and Bruder, 1985:41)

2.3.1.4 Apologizing

Everyone makes mistakes, and everyone needs to know what to do and say after making a mistake (Tillit and Bruder, 1985:46). Therefore, apologizing used when everyone make mistakes. The function of the apology is to show regret for the wrong doing and to offer an explanation or a remedy (Tillit and Bruder, 1985:49).

Example of apologizing:
a. Forgive me. I'm terribly sorry about..... (Formal)
b. Sorry about that. (Informal)
Example of response an apologizing:
a. That's quite all right. (Formal)
b. No problem. (Informal)

(Tillit and Bruder, 1985:51)

2.3.1.5 Expressing Anger and Resolving Conflict

There are many things that could make people angry. Some of these are fairly, predictable given the situation (Tillit and Bruder, 1985:59). When there is a conflict, the best way to do is to resolve it so that relationship remain good. There are three ways to resolve a conflict: apologize, offer to discuss the matter and find a mediator (Tillit and Bruder, 1985:61).

Example of making anger:
a. It annoys me when..... (Formal)
b. [hate it when..... (Informal)
Example of resolving the conflict:
a. Id like to discuss this matter. (Formal)

   b. Come on. Don't be mad. (Informal)

(Tilht and Bruder, 1985 62)

2.3.1.6 Giving Compliments and Replying to Compliments

Compliment express approval, and the main purpose is to show the aspects te the others person's appearance, belongings or work. Compliment anyone may have occasion to talk with. It may be a close friend or someone in certain cases the compliments a stranger in order to get more information. There are three ways to give compliment, which are by saying something nice about the object, by asking how the person made it or when it was bought, and by asking form another look or another serving if it is good (Tillit and Bruder, 1985:68). There are two basic ways of replaying to compliments which are accepting them and rejecting them. The people thank the person or explain something about the thing being compliments or we can returm to compliments by giving the other person similar compliment when accepting compliment (Tillit and Bruder, 1985:69).

Example:
Marry   : What a lovely home you have! (Giving compliment), (formal)
Donna : Why, thank you. I'm so glad you could come. Let's sit here so we
          cansee the garden as the sun goes down. (Replaying to
          compliments),(informal)

(Tillit and Bruder, 1985-67)

2.3.1.7 Getting People's Attention and Interrupting

Getting people's attention and interrupting people are important skill in any language. These are sometimes difficult to do in another culture, where the gestures or ways of speaking are very different. In general, it is most polite to be as unobtrusive as possible when trying to get someone's attention. In most situations it is the best to wait until the other person is looking in our direction and then try to "catch his eye" (Tillit and Bruder, 1985:77).

Example of getting people's attention:
      a. Pardon me, Dr. Nathason. (Formal)
      b. Excuse me Bill. (Neutral)
      c. Hey you. (Informal)
Example of interrupting a conversation:
      a. Pardon me, but..... (Formal)
      b. I don't want to interrupt you, but..... (Neutral)
      c. Am I interrupting? (Informal)
Example of interrupting in overhead conversation:
      a. I'd like to say something, if you don't mind. (Formal)
      b. Do you mind if 1 say something? (Neutral)
      c. Excuse me, but..... (Informal)

                        (Tillit and Bruder, 1985:80)

2.3.1.8 Agreeing and Disagreeing

Sometimes it is easy to agree with someone, on any level of formality "I agree completely with what you said in your lecturer" or "Yeah, that's right, Dave". The only one way to get into trouble is by being insincere and only pretending to agree. A person who always agrees with someone else and never has an individual opinion is not respected. If the employee always agrees with the boss, the employees called a "yes-man". The employee can disagree with superiors, as long as it done in an acceptable way (Tillit and Bruder, 1985:88).

Example of agreeing:
      a. I agree completely..... (Formal)
      b. You're right. (Informal)
Example of directly disagreeing:
      a. lam sorry, but I have to disagree. (Formal)
      b. No way! (Informal)
Example of indirectly disagreeing:
      a. I'm not sure I can agree. (Formal)
      b. Oh, I don't know. (Informal)

                        (Tillit and Bruder, 1985:89)

2.3.1.9 Controlling the Conversation

There are several conversations where someone says things like this: "... yeah,...uh-huh, ... oh, really?, ... sure". Expressions help to control the conversation or guide the discussion. These are some expressions that show:

a. Showing attention, understanding or agreement.

Expression such as "yes" or "mm-hmm" indicated to the other person that you are listening and that you want the speaker to continue to explain his or her ideas or opinions. Another important way of showing that you are listening is to use on-verbal behaviour. For example, you usually look the speaker in the eye when listening, and this is a Signal that you are paying attention (Tillit and Bruder, 1985:97).

Example of showing attention, understanding or agreement:
1) I see. (Formal)
2) Yes. (Neutral)
3) Yeah. (Informal)

(Tillit and Bruder, 1985:99)

b. Showing surprise.

Expression such as "really?", "no kidding" or "what?" indicated surprise, although they may also be used to show doubt or to disagree mildly with the other person. Here again, non-verbal behaviour is also used. To show surprise, people often open their eyes wide, lift their eyebrows, or even open their mouth (Tillit and Bruder, 1985:97).

Example of showing surprise:
1) Really? (Formal)
2) Oh no! (Neutral)
3) Oh my gosh! (Informal)

(Tillit and Bruder, 1985:99)

c. Getting someone to repeat or slow down.

It is normal for a person to misunderstand or not to hear the other person sometimes, so we should have no fear of asking someone to repeat or slow down (Tillit and Bruder, 1985:98).

Example of getting someone to repeat or slow down:
1) Would you mind repeating what you just said? (Formal)

2) What did you say? (Neutral)
3) What? (Informal)

(Tillit and Bruder, 1985:99)

2.3.1.10 Getting Information

In most cases, if people need information, they can ask to someone directly. However, there are some topic considered personal private that Americans are hesitant to discuss. These include salary, age, weight, or religious beliefs. On the other hands many people are quite free with information about their children, their health, their friends, and neighbours (Tillit and Bruder, 1985:106).

Example:
Miss A: Can you tell me how to get to South Side Hospital? (Neutral)
Miss B: Get two blocks down and turn right. You can't miss it. (Neutral)
Miss A: Thanks. (Informal)

(Tillit and Bruder, 1985:107)

2.3.2 Language Style

Language style is important thing that people have to know in communicating with other people. According to Tillit and Bruder (1985: vii), the second language learners need information about cultural rules that may differ from those in their own culture which depending on one's native religion. For example, when people have no seen each other for long time, the greeting is often enthusiastic and usually accompanied by shaking hand among men hugging among both men and women, and sometimes a kiss on the check among women.

There are three types of language style that is appropriate in different situation, setting and many other factors. Those are formal expression, informal expression and neutral expression. Those types described as follows:

2.3.2.1 Formal Expression

Formal expression is used in formal situation in the conversation with strangers and the people in higher status (Tilli & Bruder, 1985:vii) such as in government officially report, conference and regulation. People usually use formal language to greet someone in authority.

Examples of formal expression:
I'm afraid I've got to be going now.
Could I offer you a beer?

Tillit and Bruder, (1985:vii)

2.3.2.2 Informal Expression

Informal expression is used in informal situation, such as personal letter, conversation with close friends or having a conversation with family, like the sibling, nephew, etc. People mostly use informal language to greet someone that they wellknown (Tillit and Bruder, 1985:vii).

Examples of informal expression:
Sorry, gotta go.
Sorry, wanna beer?

Tillit and Bruder, (1985:vii) 25

2.3.2.3 Neutral Expression

Neutral expressions are the expression that could be used in both formal and informal situation or in situation that are neither particularly formal of particularly informal (Tillit & Bruder, 1985: vii). Between formal and informal, it is generally appropriate in most academic and professional situation.

Example of neutral expression:

A   : How are you?
B   : Fine, thanks and you?
A   : It was nice to see you.
B   : It was good to see you.

Tillit and Bruder, (1985: 6)