CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Language is a structured communication system. The structure of a language is its grammar, and it's free component is its vocabulary. Language is the main tool of human communication and can be conveyed through speech (spoken language), signs, or writing. Many languages, including the most widely spoken, have a writing system that allows voice recordings or alerts to be reactivated later. Human language is unique among the known animal communication systems in that it does not rely on a single mode of transmission (sight, sound, etc.), varies greatly between cultures and across time, and provides a much wider range of expression than language.

Based on Jakobson (2001) the function of language is language that has meaning or language that has its own purpose. the function of language also directs the listener to achieve what goals are said by someone. as an example of the sentence "go straight on!". This sentence has a function that explains what the speaker means and the purpose of this language function is to ask the listener to keep going straight.

The main character is the main character in the story. He is the most widely known character, both as the perpetrator of the incident and the subject of the incident. Additional characters are characters who do not have a central position in the story but whose presence is needed to support the main character. "Main character" is a term for a character who has an important role in a story. In other words, the main character is the character whose story is told or referred to as the center of the story. The main characteristic of the main character is that the character or role is often

displayed in various events and dominates a story. Besides that, as the center of the story, the main character will appear from the beginning of the story to the end of the story.

According to Halliday (1973), the close functional relationship with language The first thing to do is to find out how the language is used; after that, look for information about what the purpose of language is for us; and after that, how other people will be able to achieve that goal through speech and hearing. There are several traditional functions that are required not to be combined or must be separated because the language itself can be extracted from the differences that can be obtained from the type of information communicated by each speaker.

This study was interested to be analyze since there are many languages function that used by the main characters in the Spiderman No Way Home movie. In that film the researcher interest with the ways the main characters lead each other to achieve the purpose of their speech to resolve the problem that they make previously with the enemies. Language itself consist of some functions which are to give information, deliver massage, express feelings, persuade people and share opinion. White House Down also is one of the attractive and interesting's film. Spider-Man: No Way Home is a 2021 American superhero film based on the Marvel Comics character Spider-Man, co-produced by Columbia Pictures and Marvel Studios and distributed by Sony Pictures Releasing. It is the sequel to Spider-Man: Homecoming (2017) and Spider-Man: Far From Home (2019), and the 27th film in the Marvel Cinematic Universe (MCU). The Spiderman: No Way Home Movie are an excellent medium for analyzing language functions due to their new media nature, which combines visual, auditory, and textual elements. This richness allows for a

comprehensive exploration of how language is used not only in dialogue but also through visual and auditory cues. In "Spider-Man: No Way Home," specific language functions such as referential, emotive, conative, phatic, metalingual, and poetic provide unique insights into the characters and narrative. These functions reveal the emotional and psychological depth of characters, propel the narrative forward, establish relationships, and enhance thematic depth. By blending factual information with emotional expression, the film engages the audience on multiple levels, making the story compelling and relatable. Thus, the study of language functions in films offers a nuanced understanding of both character development and narrative progression, reflecting broader cultural and social contexts.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study mentioned above, there were two problems that were analyzed in this research, which were:

1. What types of language functions are identified in the script of the movie "Spider-Man: No Way Home "?
2. What is the context of the main character's utterance in communicating with another character in the Netflix movie " Spider_man : No Way Home"?

1.3 Objective of the study

In line with the research questions above, the objectives of this research are:

1. To categorize out the types of language functions present in the "Spider Man no way home "movie script.

2. To examine and analyze the context of the situation of the main character's utterance in talking with other characters in "Spiderman No Way Home" movie script.

1.4 Limitation of the study

In this research, the writer focuses on language functions used by the main characters in Spiderman No Way Home. There are six functions of language which are: referential function, emotive function, poetic function, conative function, phatic function, and metalingual function based on Jakobson (1980) and this analysed the ways the use of language function that used by the main Characters. They are Direct Communicating and Indirect Communicating. The writer took the dialogues of the main character, Tom Holland as Peter Parker, for this research.

1.5 Significances of the study

In this research, the writer would like to find out the language functions used by the main characters in Spiderman No Way Home. The writer hopes this research will develop the writing ability and give additional information and knowledge to the writer and the readers, especially to the students and lecturers English Literature Department who wants to read and watch the film and even who want to analyze the same film. This study aims to contribute to the academic field by providing a detailed analysis of language functions in popular media, offering insights for future research, and enhancing the understanding of language use in cinematic contexts. The writer

hopes this research would make other people easier to identify the benefits the main characters in Spiderman No Way Home and takes the positive side of this film. Last but not the last, this research can give a contribution to society, and it will be useful to the next researcher.

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CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPT, AND THEORIES

The purpose of this chapter is to presents the preview of related literature that are related to this research. This chapter is divided into three subchapters; they are the review of related literature, concept, and theoretical frameworks. In the subchapter review of related literature, there is some thesis, articles, or journals from the student which has been done. The second subchapter is the concept. In this subchapter, the researchers explain the concept related to the topics that are relevant to this research. The last subchapter is theoretical frameworks.

2.1 Review of Related Literature

Yule (2010) In Charles Darwin's vision of the origins of language, early humans developed musical ability prior to language and were using it "to charm each other." This may not match the typical image that most of us have of our early ancestors as rather rough characters wearing animal skins not very charming, but it is an interesting speculation about how language may have originated. It remains, however, a speculation. Language is a system of communication and it is very useful to compare it with other system of communication. For instance, human communicate not just through language, but through such means a gesture, art, dress, and music. The study of communication system has its origins in semiotics. According to Charles (2009), meaning in semiotic system is expressed by signs, which have a particular form, called a signifier, and some meaning that the signifier conveys, called the signified.

The first article, "An Analysis of Language Function Used By Buzzer Jokowi", was written by Nuky Anggario in 2016. In the context of language functions, there are only 5 out of 8 functions that appear in this study, namely referential, directive, expressive, phatic, social, and poetic function. The expressive function is the function that appears the most in tweets on social media made by the buzzer. In the first and last debates, this function appeared 188 times (113 in the first debate and 75 in the last debate). This function appears the most because it is in line with the main goal of social media platform Twitter, which is to share the moments you experience with people around the world. Meanwhile, the poetic function is the function that occurs the least in this study. This happens because Twitter users rarely use poetic features in their tweets, especially during the campaign. What is different from this research is that the author uses data from social media, which is mostly taken from comments sent by many people.

The second article, "Language Function Used by the Main Character," was written by Sri Devi Arista in 2014. After analyzing data, the language function that is often used in the film "Sherlock Holmes II: A Game of Shadows" is a metalinguistic language function, and there is also a referential language function. The main character, who in this film often makes a deal, and there is also a code to find out or find a bright spot from the truth, and since the main character is also a detective, Sherlock Holmes, as the main character makes one of any evidence obtained while at a crime scene. Netalinguistic language functions and also referential language functions are language functions that are often used in the film "Sherlock Holmes II: A Game of Shadows." It can be seen that Sherlock Holmes, as the main character, uses the language function very much in every conversation.

Because Shelock Holmes is a detective, he also tries to find and find out the cause, and after that, looks for information that can reveal the truth so that the crime can be solved.

Nova Puspita Arum wrote the third article, "An Analysis on Language Function Found in "Enchanted" Movie Script," in 2015. In this research, to understand a discourse (the whole story in the "Enchanted" movie script), the researcher suggests readers or students must know and understand the language functions contained in the movie script. With our understanding of the language function, we as readers will be able to easily understand the movie script's messages.Because language function can create coherence in a story without using cohesive devices in every sentence of a story.

The first thesis, Luh Ayu Andayani (2013) in "An Analysis of Language Functions Found in English Used by Receptionist in Bali Brasco" from English Department, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Mahasaraswati Denpasar University. The researcher use language function theory from Van ek and Alexander in Kusumayanti, the kinds of language functions can be divided into six functions: Imparting and seeking factual information, Expressing and finding out intellectual attitude, Expressing and finding out emotional attitudes, Expressing and finding out moral attitudes, Getting things done (suasion) and the last, Socializing.

The second thesis, Nurul Adhalina (2011) in "The Different Language Style and Language Function between Students and Teachers in Updating Their Status in Facebook Webpage" from English Department Faculty of Humanities in Diponegoro University, Semarang. In her study, to get and analyze the data about language

function, the researcher use Holmes's theory, there are six of language functions: Expressive, Directive, Referential, Metalinguistic, Poetic and Phatic

Both the researches before, they have different using theory and data. But in similarity, between in this research and both the researches before, they have same statement of research problem that analyzing kinds of language functions. In this research, the researcher discusses the kinds of language function and how the language functions can help the reader in understanding the message in "Spiderman No Way Home" movie script.

2.2 Concept

The concept of this research is how we can find out about the function of language in the movie script and analysis the dominant type language in the film "Spiderman No Way Home" Movie Script
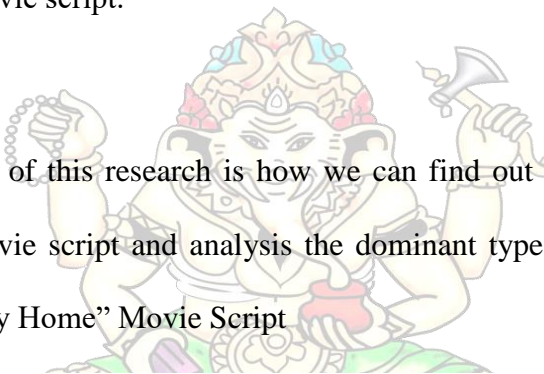
2.2.1 Language function

According to Luh Ayu Andayani (2013) in "An Analysis of Language Functions Found in English Used by Receptionist in Bali Brasco" from English Department, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Mahasaraswati Denpasar University. The researcher use language function theory from Van ek and Alexander in Kusumayanti, the kinds of language functions can be divided into six functions: Imparting and seeking factual information, Expressing and finding out intellectual attitude, Expressing and finding out emotional attitudes, Expressing and finding out moral attitudes, Getting things done (suasion) and the last, Socializing.

2.2.2 Movie character

Koesnosobroto in (2017. 67) says, "Characters can be divided into two kindly major or main character and minor character. A major character is the most important

character in a story. Basically, the story is about this character, but he cannot stand on his own, he needs other characters to name tie story more convincing and lifelike.s" In other words, the character is one part of the intrinsic element that is important in a story that is first explored by the writer, people in the work of fiction. The main character cannot play alone to make a success story, but the main character needs a supporting role to make the story easier to convey and attract people to enjoy the story.

From some definition by an expert, the writer concludes that the main character is the player who has an important role in the character of the story and one of character that presents the scene to the people who enjoy every storyline. So the audience can be enjoyed and feels like life in the story.
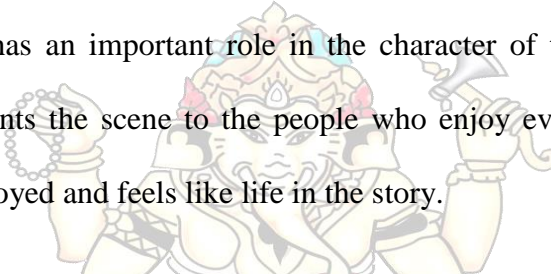
2.2.3 Movie

According to the Oxford Dictionary, movie is a story or event recorded by a camera as a set of moving images and shown in a theater or on television. Most of authors make a movie based on reality, movie can represent ideas about all sides of life which happen in human life. The writer is interested in studying characterization. Welleck and Warren (1993) define "Literature as a full creation form, emotion, and expression which designate imaginative ideas through language as media". Movie can bring expression of feeling including experience, idea, motivation, confidence in the concrete description by using language.

2.2.4 Spiderman No Way Home

From the film entitled "Spiderman No Way Home", we are invited to a fictional world that doesn't really exist in the real world. In the film "Spiderman: No Way Home," it tells of Tom Holland, who, as the main character, makes a mistake in

the universe that makes all time out of place. So the universe world is the world of all the continuous space-time that we are in, with the energy and matter that we have. The mistake made by the main character, namely Tom Holland, made the enemy who was in the past space-time return to Tom Holland's time, so the main character needed the help of Spiderman, who was in the past to fix the problem he had created. This film presents action scenes that are difficult to predict how the storyline of this film will be. This film also has many audiences who like this type of fiction film because it is still related to Marvel films.

2.3 Theoretical framework

This research analyzed two problems, there are language function and context of situation that were used in "Spiderman No Way Home, movie script", first problem analysed by using theory from Jakobson (1980) entitled Function of Language and the second problem analysed by using theory from Halliday and Hasan (1989) . Jakobson defined six functions of language, according to which an effective act of verbal communication can be described as mentioned below:

2.3.1   Language Function

language function purposes that language serves in communication. Jakobson proposed that language does not merely convey information but performs various roles depending on the communicative context. Each language function focuses on a particular aspect of the communication process, such as the message, the speaker, the listener, the context, the code, or the channel of communication.

2.3.1.1 Emotive function

Based on Jakobson in Sebeok, emotive function focused on the addresser, aims at a direct expression of the speaker's attitude toward what he is speaking about (1960.354). It is oriented to the addresser which is the speaking person. Emotive function state the speaker, affect bodily comportment, and implementation of cognition Lanigan (2010.154). It also an indication of phonic, grammatical, and lexical levels of distinctive features. The function of this emotive function is to communicate the emotion of the addresser or express the feelings of the speaker's attitude.

2.3.1.2 Conative Function

Conative or interpretive function is an orientation toward the addressee. It occurs earliest in the child's language acquisition. This function is influencing behaviour or in other words, through this function, the speaker is trying to get someone as the receiver to do something related to his or her utterances. In this conative function, we just take a look at the speaker's utterance. If it indicates the addressee to do something, then we called it as a conative function Jakobson (1995).

2.3.1.3 Poetic Function

Jakobson stated in Sebeok's book that poetic function is "the function towards the message as such, focus on the message for its own sake (1960.354) this function cannot be productively studied out of touch with the general problems of language, and, in the other side, the scrutiny of language requires a thorough consideration of its poetic function. This function is oriented towards the message of communication Chandler (2007.184). This function focuses on the paradigmatic and syntagmatic category reversal Lanigan (2010.154). This function is aimed at

foregrounding textual features in which the particular form chosen is the essence of the message.

2.3.1.4 Metalinguistic Function

Jakobson in Sebeok (1960.356) stated: "Whenever the addresser and or the addressee need to check up whether they use the same code, speech is focused on the code: it performs a multilingual function." This function is aimed to refer to the nature of the interaction and focusing attention upon the code, clarify it or renegotiate it.

2.3.1.5 Referential Function

According to Holmes "referential function is a function to convey information and this is done through different forms of speech, such as declarative or interrogative statements (2001.286). According to Jakobson in Sebeok, referential or cognitive function is the leading task of numerous messages, the accessory participation of the other functions in such messages must be taken into account by the observant linguist (1960.353). Referential function is oriented towards the context of the communication. This function aims to send information or to tell others about the speaker's idea.

2.3.1.6 Phatic Function

Phatic function is focused on physical and psychological engagement. This function is establishing, prolonging, checking, or discontinuing the linguistic messages in communication. Phatic function also distinguishing first and second person discourse functions Lanigan (2010). According to Jakobson in Chandler (2007),

phatic function has a function as the opening channel, checking that it is working or not, and as the representation of social relationships. This phatic function is oriented on the contact between the speaker and the receiver.

2.3.2 Theory of Context of Situation

According to Halliday and Hasan (1989), there are two distinct contexts that contribute to the formation of meaning within a given situation. The relationship between meaning and language function is clear: language enables individuals to express their emotions and intentions for specific purposes in various situations, reflecting the surrounding reality. Essentially, how language is used and its functions significantly influence how it is understood and how meaning is derived. These two contexts are the cultural context and the situational context. However, this study focuses exclusively on the situational context. As discussed earlier, the situational context creates a close connection between spoken and written language.

The context of a situation encompasses the setting, timing, and location of a conversation, as well as the relationships between the participants. This concept is often examined through the notion of 'register,' which refers to how speakers adjust their language use according to different circumstances. Register helps clarify the relationship between language and context by categorizing it into three fundamental aspects: field, tenor, and mode;

1. Field : According to Halliday and Hasan (1989), the field aspect pertains to the nature of the social action taking place, or, more simply, what the participants are engaged in where language plays a crucial role. It also includes the social activities

expected during that time, addressing questions about the participants' engagements.

2. Tenor: According to Halliday and Hasan (1989), tenor relates to who is involved in the interaction, including the participants, their roles, and their statuses. It encompasses considerations of formality, the roles individuals play, and the focus of communication. Tenor also reflects the relationship between the speaker and the listener, addressing both permanent and temporary relationships and the dynamics between them. It includes the speech roles participants assume in the dialogue, effectively portraying the social roles they play, such as student-lecturer, customer-salesperson, and friend-friend, which involve distinctions in social status.

3. Mode: According to Halliday and Hasan (1989), mode involves the function of language in a given situation and what participants expect language to achieve. It includes aspects such as planning, feedback, and contextualization of language use. Mode explores the role of language in the context, including its symbolic organization in the text, its status, its function within the context, the communication channel used, and the rhetorical mode employed. Essentially, it examines what is being accomplished through the text in terms of these various categories.