

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language and society are closely intertwined. This relationship is studied within the branch of linguistics known as sociolinguistics. According to Ronald Wardhaugh (1986), sociolinguistics is a multidisciplinary field that examines the intricate interplay between language and society. It delves into the study of how language is used, how it varies across different social groups, and how these variations are influenced by factors such as class, ethnicity, gender, and regional identity. Sociolinguists investigate the dynamic relationship between language and culture, shedding light on how language both reflects and shapes social structures, identities, and power dynamics.

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lifeblood of society. It is the means through which meaning is crafted, power dynamics are negotiated, and social realities are constructed. Information, ideas, beliefs, emotions, and attitudes are communicated from one individual to another in daily interactions. Moreover, individuals shape and uphold their positions within diverse social contexts by employing appropriate language structures and engaging in speech activities to foster solidarity, harmony, and cooperation. Generally, language fulfills various functions.

Hudson (1996) stated, sociolinguistics is the study of language in relation to society whereas sociology of language is the study of society in relation to language. Moreover, Holmes (2013) defines sociolinguistics as a study that is concerned with the relationship between language and the context in which it is used. In other words, it studies the relationship between language and society. It explains that people speak differently in different social contexts. It discusses the social functions of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning. All of the topics provide a lot of information about how the language works, as well as about the social relationships in a community, and the way people signal aspects of their social identity through their languages.

Movie is one form of communication that transmits messages to the audience which is supported by conversations from the characters in the movie itself. According to Morze (2008), using movies as a learning tool encompasses the development of skills such as reasoning, critical thinking, retention and comprehension, self-regulation, and alignment with the curriculum's goals. Authentic learning activities encompass problem-based learning, hypermedia use,

role-playing, debates, and collaborative learning, as articulated by Driscoll (2000). According to Allen (2005), the examination of movies can foster social awareness and encourage a broader perspective on societal matters.

In fact, not everyone can easily understand a movie because movies use oral language. There are many implicit meanings in a movie that can be found. It makes it difficult to understand the meanings of the conversation contained in the movie. The language and the situation where it is used, determines the story delivery to the audience. Therefore, audiences are expected to understand the movie as a whole.

When discussed "*The Trial of the Chicago 7*" movie, the movie is very interesting to identify language function. The movie is both screenplays written and directed by Aaron Sorkin, and stars Tom Hayden as Abbie Hoffman, Abbie Hoffman He is one of the most prominent members of the *Chicago 7* and a co-founder of the Youth International Party (Yippies). Hoffman gained recognition for his dramatic and outspoken opposition to the Vietnam War and societal inequalities. The Chicago 7, alternatively referred to as the Chicago Seven, constituted a cohort of activists protesting the Vietnam War, facing charges of conspiracy and incitement to riot during the 1968 Democratic National Convention in Chicago. Released on September 25 2020, the film has since become part of the Netflix series lineup.

The researcher employs a film as the primary data source for this study, recognizing movies as a channel for educational impact due to the moral and social values embedded in them. Through the cinematic medium, the researcher seeks to

uncover the authentic significance of utilizing language functions within diverse conversations portrayed on the movie screen, communication and speaking interaction are crucial aspects and using the right language choice will support the intention and activity that aids in relieving misunderstanding between the speaker and target language of a different culture. This paper will enlighten about all kinds of speech utterance functions and aid us to understand before we use language in conversation. This study will elaborate the language function defined by Holmes (2013) and analyze the context of the situation by theory of Halliday and Hasan (1989) and relate it to the sociolinguistics by analyzing the language found in “*The Trial of the Chicago 7*” Movie.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background mentioned above, the problems can be written as provided in the questions below:

1. What types of language functions are used by the main character to communicate with other characters in the Netflix movie “The Trial of the Chicago 7”?
2. What is the context of the main character’s utterance in communicating with another character in the Netflix movie “The Trial of the Chicago 7”?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objective of the study is to figure out the answer to the question mentioned in the problems of the study. Those can be described as follows:

1. To identify the type of language function by the main character in talking with other characters in “*The Trial of the Chicago 7*” movie.

2. To examine and analyze the context of the situation of the main character's utterance in talking with other characters in "*The Trial of the Chicago 7*" movie.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

The study's constraints centered on the examination of language functions and contextual situations within "*The Trial of the Chicago 7*" movie. As outlined in the problem statement and research objectives, the primary goal was to discern the types of language functions and the contextual backdrop within the movie, drawing on the theoretical frameworks presented by Holmes (2013) for language functions and Halliday and Hasan (1989) for the context of the situation. Specifically, researchers limit the analysis by taking data only from the utterances that occur when the main character interacts with other characters. It is because the researcher wanted to know the idea of the purpose of language function when a protest leader was talking with other characters.

1.5 Theoretical and Practical Significance

This study holds dual significance, the first being theoretical and the second practical, as identified below:

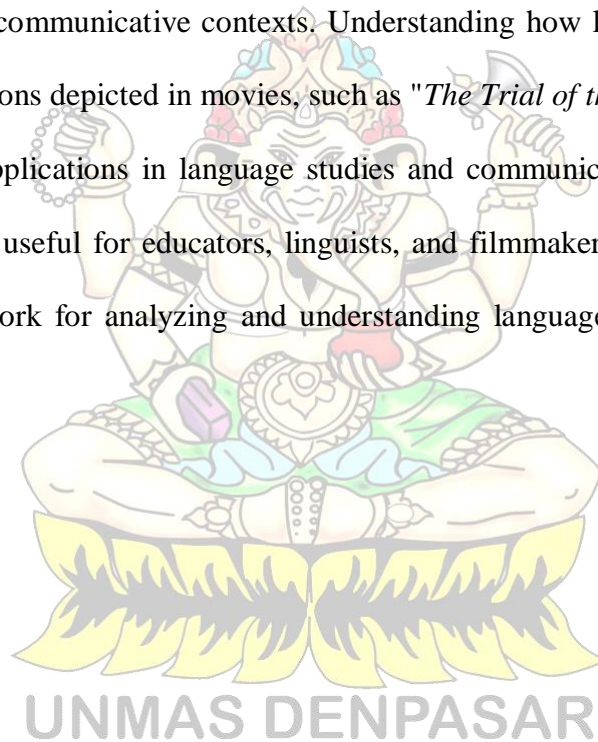
1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

The research contributes to the theoretical understanding of language functions and contextual situations within the cinematic context, particularly

focusing on the framework proposed by Holmes (2013) for language functions and Halliday and Hasan (1989) for contextual analysis. By applying these theories to the study of a specific movie, the research enriches the broader theoretical foundation of linguistic and cinematic analysis.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

On a practical level, the study provides insights that can be applied in educational and communicative contexts. Understanding how language functions in specific situations depicted in movies, such as "*The Trial of the Chicago 7*," can have practical applications in language studies and communication studies. The findings may be useful for educators, linguists, and filmmakers alike, offering a practical framework for analyzing and understanding language use in cinematic contexts.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS AND THEORIES

In this part of this study, the writer presented some reviews of the studies of previous students that focused on the English department. The topic of those students is closely related to this study, and this review serves as guidance for analyzing this study.

2.1 Review of Related Literature

The first study, conducted by Enasario's (2020) thesis titled "*An Analysis of Language Functions Used by the Waiter and the Guest at the Terrace Suite*," pursued two main objectives: (1) to identify the various types of language functions employed by both the guest and the waiter in the context of the Terrace Suite, and (2) to analyze the specific expressions utilized by both parties within this setting. This investigation relied on the theoretical framework of language functions, specifically drawing from Blundell's theory (1987). By focusing on this theoretical perspective, the study aimed to provide a nuanced understanding of the linguistic interactions occurring between waiters and guests in the specific context of the Terrace Suite. The data sources were taken directly from conversations between the waiter and guest at the Terrace Suite, focusing on analyzing language function and English expressions in these interactions. Based on the results of his thesis, three types of language functions were identified in the conversations between the waiter and the guest at the Terrace Suite: formal expression, informal expression, and neutral expression.

The similarity between Enasario's thesis and this study lies in their description of language functions, while the differences include the usage of data sources and theoretical frameworks. The previous study used data from "*The Waiter and the Guest at the Terrace Suite*," whereas this study uses data from the movie "*The Trial of the Chicago 7*." Additionally, Enasario's study applied Blundell's (1987) theory, while this study utilizes Holmes' (2013) theory.

The second study was taken from Trisna's thesis (2020), titled "*Language Functions Found in the Black Panther Movie*," concentrated on two primary objectives. Firstly, this study aimed to categorize types of language functions present in "*Black Panther* " movies. Secondly, it sought to investigate how the context of the situation influenced the language functions within the film. The theoretical framework for this thesis drew on Holmes's work for understanding language functions and incorporated the perspectives of Halliday and Hasan. Halliday and Hasan's theories, focusing on the context of the situation, encompassed elements such as the environment, time, place, and the interpersonal relationships among participants involved in the discourse. By combining these theories, Trisna aimed to provide a comprehensive analysis of the language functions and their contextual nuances in the specific cinematic setting of "*Black Panther*.". To analyze the data, she used Holmes (1992), which used to analyze the types of language functions, and the qualitative method to analyze the data. Based on the results of her research, she found the following kinds of language functions: directive function (15), expressive function (19), phonic function (8), metalinguistic function (2), poetic function (1), and referential function (1). The data was collected

by observation method. The difference between this study and the previous one is the data. The previous study used the data from the "*Black Panther* " movie, and this study used the data from "*The Trial of Chicago 7*" The similarity is that both studies are analyzing language function.

The third study was taken from Maharani et al.'s article (2022), titled "*Language Function from Balinese Daily Conversation*," delved into the analysis of daily conversations among Balinese people. The primary focus of this study was to discern the various language functions present in the dialogues that characterize everyday interactions within the Balinese community. In order to accomplish the study's objectives, Maharani et al. (2022) utilized the theoretical framework proposed by Leech (1981) to analyze the language functions identified in the daily conversations among Balinese people. Leech's model likely provided a structured approach for categorizing the diverse functions that language serves in these interactions. These consist of: expressive function (5), informative function (8), directive function (12), aesthetic function (3), and phonic function (5). The similarity is that both of the studies are analyzing language function; however, the differences are in the theory usage: Maharani's study used theory by Leech (1981) and this study used theory by Holmes (2013), along with context of situation theory by Halliday and Hassan (1989).

The fourth study was taken from Rahmatika et al.'s article study (2019), titled "*An Analysis of Language Function in the Discourse Produced by Traditional Medicine Sales*," focuses on examining the language functions present in the discourse generated by traditional medicine sellers. The data for this research were

sourced from the conversations and interactions produced by five medicine sellers operating in various locations. To reach the target of this study, she used the theory proposed by Leech (1974) to analyze the language function found in traditional medicine sales discourse. This study used the descriptive method to support the study progression. The completion of this study shows that 3 out of 5 language functions found by Leech (1974) theory are: informative function (17), directive function (4), and phatic function (1). The similarity is that both studies are analyzing language function, and the difference is that they use different theories.

The last study was taken from an article by Melani et al.'s study (2022), titled "*The Language Function Used in Hospitality Advertisement during the COVID-19 Pandemic*," is designed to explore and analyze the language functions utilized in advertisements within the hospitality sector amid the COVID-19 pandemic. In this study, they used the online flier of Agata Hospitality. The researchers used the theory of Roman Jakobson (1960). The data was analyzed using a descriptive-qualitative method. This research came up with three results. First, the researcher discovered a total of 124 data points: (63) data points for referential function, (7) data points for emotive function, (8) data points for conative function, 38 data points for phatic function, (7) data points for poetic function, and (1) data point for metalingual function. Furthermore, the predominant language functions identified in online flyers are the referential function and the phatic function. This predominance is attributed to the fact that the content of Agata Hospitality's online flyers primarily imparts information about their products and services, intending to capture the attention and interest of the target audience.

Ultimately, the language functions employed in these online flyers play a crucial role in captivating the attention, interest, and curiosity of the target audience, thereby encouraging them to make purchases or reservations, especially in the context of the pandemic. The similarity is that both studies are analyzing language function, and the difference is that they use different theories.

2.2 Concepts

By providing some understanding about the topic that was discussed in this study, some essential basic concepts were described as explained below.

2.2.1 Language Function

Holmes (2013) introduced the speech functions theory, classifying the function of speech into six categories: expressive, directive, referential, metalinguistic, poetic, and phatic functions. In most cases, a single utterance serves one primary function, such as in the utterance "Close the window." However, it is crucial to recognize that any particular utterance might express multiple functions (Holmes, 2013).

2.2.2 Movie

According to Klarer (1999:54), a movie in the era of the beginning of the twenty first century became one of the products that connected with written works and the practice of commenting on the qualities and character of literary works. Both film and literature have a connection in which each of them influences each

other. Film gradually influenced by the methods of how literary works are analyzed. In short, both film and literary works may be examined for each detail of it with the same techniques known as approaches to textual studies.

2.3 Theories

The theoretical framework in this research study serves as the foundation that underpins the study's theory. Its primary role is to provide an analytical structure for research. The study draws upon two distinct theories: those proposed by Holmes (2013), utilized to analyze the various language functions evident in the dialogues of characters within the "*The Trial of the Chicago 7*" movie, and the theories of Halliday and Hasan (1989), employed to scrutinize the contextual aspects of the situations depicted in the movie.

2.3.1 Theory of Language Functions

This study adopts the theory of language functions as proposed by Holmes (2013). According to Holmes (2013:275), he categorizes language functions into six distinct categories, each possessing unique characteristics and serving specific purposes. These six functions are directive, expressive, phatic, metalinguistic, poetic, the referential function. The subsequent sections will elaborate on the categorization and characteristics of each of the six speech functions proposed by Holmes. The categorization of the six types of speech functions will be described as follows:

2.3.1.1 Directive Function

The directive function, as defined by Holmes (2013:277), involves using language to guide, influence, and manage one's own or others' actions. Specifically, this function refers to the use of language to persuade or prompt someone to undertake a particular action. It encompasses giving orders or making requests through the use of interrogatives, declaratives, and imperative statements. Imperative sentences within this function may convey a straightforward demand, as in the example "*Clear the table,*" or they may adopt a more courteous tone through the use of politeness strategies, as in "*Clear the table, please.*".

2.3.1.2 Expressive Function

Holmes (2013:275) defines the expressive function as a type of language function that pertains to the use of language for conveying the speaker's thoughts or personal feelings. This function is centered on the expression of the speaker's thoughts, attitudes, needs, and opinions through a selection of words and intonation. Expressive language allows individuals to articulate their thoughts by drawing conclusions based on their experiences. It also enables the communication of emotions by expressing feelings. Additionally, people use expressive language to convey their needs instrumentally, facilitating the accomplishment of tasks. The expressions within the expressive function are influenced by social factors and the nature of the expression, which can be positive "*I'm feeling great today*" or negative "*I'm very gloomy tonight*".

2.3.1.3 Phatic Function

The phatic function, as outlined by Holmes (2013:275), reflects how speakers demonstrate sociability toward the listener. This function is commonly observed in everyday interactions and includes elements such as greetings, compliments, gossip, and more. Phatic utterances, according to Holmes, serve to express solidarity and empathy with others. From a sociolinguistic perspective, the phatic function holds equal importance, as it communicates affective or social messages rather than strictly referential ones. For instance, in a situation where two strangers meet and one says, "*Hi, how are you? It's cold!*" the speaker is not solely communicating referential information about the weather; rather, they are signaling a readiness to be friendly and engage in conversation.

2.3.1.4 Metalinguistic Function

Holmes (2013:275) defines the metalinguistic function as language utterances that comment on language itself. This function involves expressions that discuss or describe aspects of language, including vocabulary, grammar, or words used to explain language concepts. For instance, a statement like "*hegemony is not a common word*" represents the metalinguistic function, as it comments on the frequency or familiarity of the term.

2.3.1.5 Poetic Function

Holmes (2013:275) describes the poetic function as the use of language that emphasizes the aesthetic features of communication. This function involves

crafting utterances with an emphasis on linguistic elements such as wordplay, poetry, rhyming words, ear-catching phrases, alliteration or paronomasia, and antithesis. An example of the poetic function could be the well-known tongue twister: "*Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers.*" In this case, the linguistic expression goes beyond conveying straightforward information and instead focuses on the playfulness of language through rhyme, alliteration, and word choice.

2.3.1.6 Referential Function

Holmes (2013:275) explicates that the referential function of language manifests when speakers aim to share their knowledge or convey information to the listener. This function encompasses utterances designed to provide information, allowing individuals to express their observations or report sensory information they have perceived. The referential function can take various forms of speech, such as declarative statements, as in the example "*At the third stroke, it will be three o'clock precisely,*" or interrogative statements, as in the question "*What time is it?*" In both cases, the primary purpose is to communicate factual information, making the referential function an essential component of language used to share knowledge or news with others.

2.3.2 Theory of Context of Situation

According to Halliday and Hasan (1989:45) within the context of a situation, there exist two distinct contexts that contribute to the formation of meaning. The relationship between meaning and language function is evident, as language serves

as a means for individuals to convey their emotions and intentions for specific purposes within various situations, reflecting the surrounding reality. In essence, the way language is employed and its functions play a significant role in how it is understood and gives rise to meaning. These two contexts are the cultural context and the situational context. However, it's important to note that this study exclusively concentrates on the situational context. As discussed in the preceding section, the situational context establishes a close association between spoken and written language.

The context of a situation pertains to the setting, timing, and location in which a conversation unfolds, along with the relationships between the participants. This concept is traditionally explored through the notion of 'register,' which denotes how speakers use language differently in varying circumstances. Register aids in clarifying the connection between language and context by categorizing it into three fundamental aspects: field, tenor, and mode;

1. Field (Halliday and Hasan, 1989:45) stated that the aspect concerns the nature of the social action occurring, or, in simpler terms, what the participants are engaged in, where language plays a crucial role. It also encompasses the ongoing social activities expected during that time, answering questions about participants' engagements.
2. Tenor: According to Halliday and Hasan (1989; 45), tenor is related to who is involved, encompassing participants, their roles, and their statuses. It includes considerations of formality, roles, and the focus of communication. The tone also reflects the relationship between the speaker

and listener. It deals with the participants, their roles, and their statuses, including both permanent and temporary relationships and the dynamics between them. It also encompasses the speech roles participants take in the dialogue, essentially portraying the social roles played by those in the interaction, such as student-lecturer, customer-salesperson, and friend-friend, which involve social status distinctions.

3. Mode: According to Halliday and Hasan (1989:45), mode refers to the function of language in a given situation and what participants expect language to achieve. It examines the role assigned to language, addressing questions like 'What is the language for?' and 'What is being accomplished through the text?' Mode includes aspects like planning, feedback, and contextualization of language use, and it looks at the symbolic organization of the text, its status, its function in the context, the channel of communication used, and the rhetorical mode employed.

