CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher presents some terms of theories related with the topic of the research, which is language functions. In this chapter also, the researcher divides the discussions of the theories into four sub chapters. The first sub chapter discusses about Discourse. The second sub chapter explains about Discourse analysis. The third sub chapter tells about the kinds of language functions proposed by Jakobson (1960)**.** The fourth sub chapter is about the utterance. The fifth sub chapter is about Presidential Debate. And the sixth sub chapter is about previous study.

2.1 Discourse

In this subchapter, they are some explanations about the definition and types of discourse.

2.1.1 Definition of Discourse

According to Cook (1989: 3), discourse is a language usage for communication. It means that, when we used a language to communication with other people we also used a discourse. Cook (1989) adds that discourse is a stretch in use, taking on meaning in context for its users, and perceived by them as purposeful, meaningful, and connected. Brown and Yule (1983: 1) also state that discourse is how humans use language to communication and in particular how addressers construct linguistic messages for addressees and how addressees work

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on linguistic messages in order to interpret them. It means that, discourse is the study of language use in written and spoken texts in a social context.

2.1.2 Types of Discourse

Based on how discourse is produced, there are two types of discourse, they are; spoken discourse and written discourse. Spoken discourse is a discourse which is delivered orally such as speeches, conversations, interviews, debates, and so on. Written discourse is a discourse which is delivered in print or paper such as novels, books, newspapers and so on.

2.2 Discourse Analysis

Discourse analysis is the study about analyzing the use of language. According to Jones (2012, p.2), discourse analysis is the study of the ways sentences and utterances are put together to make texts and interactions and how those texts and interactions fit into our social life. It means that discourse analysis about how addresser delivers the messages or meanings to addressee and how addressee can understand the messages or meanings well.

On the other hand, Brown and Yule (1983, p.1) state that discourse analysis is committed to an investigation of what and how that language is used for. It means that discourse analysis is language used for communication and how the addressee interpret the message. Chojimah (2012) explain that discourse analysis is one of academic disciplines in macro linguistics. It deals with the system of language used for daily communication, such as language for advertisements, political speech, daily conversation student-teacher consultation, etc. McCarthy (1991, p.5) says that

discourse analysis is concerned with the study of the relationship between language and the context which it is used. It means that, discourse analysis not only discuss about language but also the context. Moreover, Abrams and Harpham (2005) explains Discourse Analysis concerns itself with the use of language in a running discourse, continued over a number of sentences, and involving the interaction of speaker (writer) and the auditor (reader)in a specific situational context, and within a framework of social and cultural conventions.

In conclusion, discourse analysis is study of language use in the form of written discourse or spoken discourse. Discourse analysis also is learns and analyzes of forms of language which contain sentences and involving interaction people in spoken with utterances and interaction in written within the context, social and cultural framework. Because that, the function of language under the discussion of discourse analysis.

2.3 Language functions

Language functions are the ways to know and understand meaning from the speaker to the readers. Cook (1989, pg.24) explains language functions as the functions which is the sender of a message intends to achieve with it. According to Savignon (1983) states a language function as 'the use to which language is put, the purpose of an utterance rather that the particular grammatical form an utterance takes'. It means that, we use language functions to achieve communication process.

2.3.1 Components of communication

Before explain about the types of language function. We must know the six components of communication based on Jakobson (1980), those are explained as follows:

1. Addresser

   Addresser is the person who send the messages to the reader, e.g. Motivator, Presenter, News Anchor, Moderator, etc.

2. Addressee

   Addressee is the person who receive the messages from the speaker, e.g. Audiences, News Viewers, Listeners, etc.

3. Channel

   Channel is the medium through which the message travels between the addressee and the addresser, e.g. Internet, Radio, Television, etc.

4. Context

   Context is the social or physical context. It can be explains as the situation, when and where the communication takes place.
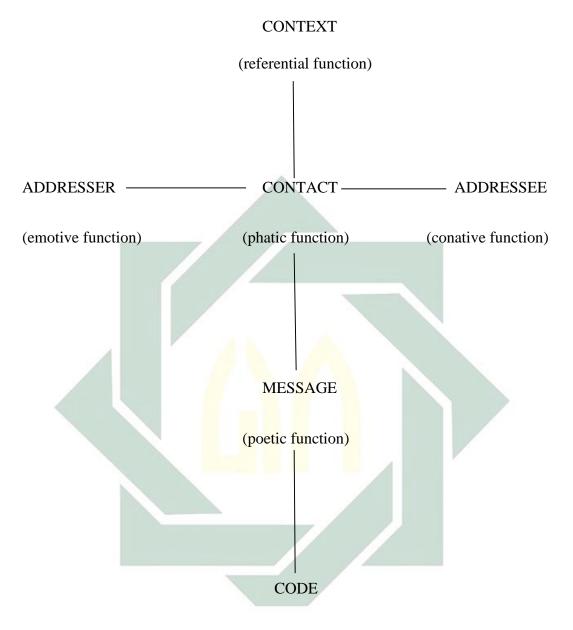
5. Message form

   Message form is the particular grammatical and lexical choices of the message.

6. Code

   Code is the language or dialect that is used to deliver the message, e.g. English, Japanese, Bahasa Indonesia, etc.

CONTEXT

(referential function)

ADDRESSER ——————— CONTACT ——————— ADDRESSEE

(emotive function)   (phatic function)   (conative function)

MESSAGE

(poetic function)

CODE

(metalinguistic function)

Figure 2.3 Jakobson's schema of Language Function

(source Fasold (2006, p. 193)

From the schema above, can be seen that each component of communication

represents the language function.

2.3.2 Types of Language Function

Based on Jakobson's theory, there are six types of language function:

1. Emotive Function

   The emotive function focuses on the addresser. Its purposes for communicating the inner states and emotions of the addresser (direct expression of the speaker attitudes toward what he/she is speaking of).

   For example: "Oh, My God!", "Amazing".

2. Conative Function

   The orientation of conative function is the addressee. The aim of this function is seeking to affect others, whether the behavior, emotion, or even the feeling of the addressee.

   For example: "Please, open the door!", "Shut up!"

3. Referential Function

   The referential function means carrying information which is focused on the context. This function usually can be used to inform something such as report, description, statement, or confirm and explaining something.

   For example: "This room is hot"

4. Metalinguistic Function

   The metalinguistic function used to establish mutual agreement on the code, such as definition of something. It is sequence which is used to build an equivalence relation and it contains information about the lexical code.

   For example: "This bone is known as femur".

5. Phatic Function

The phatic function which is focuses on the contact, means opening the channel or checking that something is working either for practical reasons or social ones to establish and maintain the channel of communication. For example: "Anybody hear me?"

6. Poetic Function

The poetic function is a particular form chosen to deliver a message. Its orientation is the message for its own sake and the sound must be seen as an echo the sense. It also be used to express something in different way using poetic words which plays with forms of the text like rhyme, repetition, alliteration (repeat consonant), assonance (repeated vowels, and so on. For example: "no pain no gain"

2.4 Utterance

According to Hurford and Heasly (1984), an utterance is any stretch of talk by one person, before and after which there is a silence on the part of that person. Hurford and Heasly (1984) also stated that the utterance is used by particular speaker, on a particular occasion, of a piece of language, such as a sequence of sentences, or a single phrase, or even a single word. From this statement, the utterances are collected from one person. Because of that, the researcher analyzed the utterances of Hillary Clinton based on Language Function.

2.5 Presidential Debate

Debate is a process in which people try to give their argument for opposing a conflict. Debate is a method of formal situation to give an argument with a disciplined manner. A debate consists of contestant arguing opposite sides of a specific proposition or resolution in order to win the adherence of listeners (Lee and Lee, 1898, p.25). Debate are divided into two kinds, there are formal debate and informal debate. Formal debate between candidates for elected office, such as the leader debates that are sometimes held in democracies or candidate of president. Informal or forum debate is relatively shown by TV show such as America talk show and other talk show. Presidential debate is the kind of formal debate because consist of candidate of President in a country. Presidential debate is the same with political debate. Presidential debate contain attributes consistent with all three definitions. In essence, these definitions provide three requisites for debate: (1) participants are on opposing a conflict; (2) participant to a formalized set of rules to present their ideas and opinions; (3) a third party is the target of candidate messages.

According to Freeley and Steinberg (2008, p.368) proposed that presidential debates are a new tradition in America history. Debate between presidential candidates are now well established in election.

The issue of presidential debate to make the better president, senator, governor, others are not formally stated. All of questions asked for candidates during the debate must cooperative to answer the question. The characteristics of presidential debate is must be viewed within the context of the total campaign not

the others. Questions, responses, and positions taken do not begin or end with the political debate. The presidential debates have specific purposes to each people. The purpose of candidates it is an opportunity to discuss their agendas and to demonstrate their leadership potential if they win this campaign. The purpose of the panelist it is an opportunity to raise issues and positions they consider important or they perceive as being important to voters. The purpose of the public, the debates are as the one opportunity in the campaign to view the candidates for an extended period of time in a live situation without a formal script. The public can make judgments about their ability to articulate the direction they would take if elected.

2.6 Previous Studies

Previous study is given to show the similarities and differences between this research and another research. There are three review the previous that related in this research. The first previous studied is Saphira (2015), she analyzed Language Function Found in Novel by Ika Natassa Entitled "Antologi Rasa". She used Roman Jakobson theory and used qualitative approach by used document analysis to analyze the data. She found 142 utterances which consist of 32 emotive functions, 29 conative functions, 28 phatic functions, 53 referential functions, and there is no poetic function and metalinguistic function used by the main characters in the novel.

The second previous studied has done by Supriyono (2015), he analyzed Language Function Found in Mizone Fres in Television Commercial. He used Hymes and Gumperz's theory (1964) and used qualitative approach. He found out three of eight functions of language. Those are directive function, phatic function

and referential function. Referential function is the most frequently used function that contained some information. He also found double function that exist in one utterance.

The last previous studied done by Alfina (2015), she analyzed Language Functions Used by the Main Character in "The Pacifier" Movie. She used Holmes's theory to analyze language function and also used Hymes's theory to explain the context of the language function in "The Pacifier" Movie. She found out seven types from eight types of language functions categorized by Holmes, they are; expressive, directive, referential, metalinguistic, phatic, heuristic and commissive functions of language. She also found out the context of the use of language functions, they are; setting, participants, ends, act sequences, key, instrumentalities, norms and genre.

In conclusion, the similarities of the previous studies and this present research are the kind of language functions and the language function mostly used. Meanwhile the differences between the previous studies and this present research are subject, theory and the research problem because the second research problem is the meaning behind language functions used by Hillary Clinton in The Presidential Debates of United State of America 2016 and used Jakobson's theory (1960).