Language Functions Based on Gender Differences in *A Walk to Remember*

THESIS

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ABSTRACT

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Key Words : language functions, male and female, A Walk to Remember

This thesis is intended to analyze language functions used by Landon as male character and Jamie as female character in *A Walk to Remember* movie. There are three research problems stated in this study, which are the types of language functions used by Landon and Jamie, the frequency of the language functions mostly used by Landon and Jamie, and the difference between male and female language functions of Landon and Jamie.

The researcher applied descriptive qualitative method in this study. The data source of this study is the movie script of *A Walk to Remember*. Whereas, the data of this study are Landon and Jamie utterances which contain language functions that exist in the movie. The researcher identifies the language function by underlining and coding, the type by classifying the utterances of characters, the frequency by calculating and the difference by explaining.

As the result, this investigation shows there are only seven types used by Landon and Jamie: expressive, directive, referential, metalinguistic, poetic, phatic, and commissive. By all of these, expressive function plays the most significant role in two characters. The researcher also found the difference language functions by Landon and Jamie: Landon uses expressive, directive, referential, metalinguistic, phatic, and commissive while Jamie's uses expressive, directive, referential, metalinguistic, poetic, and phatic; the higher level is expressive function Landon 40% and Jamie 37% than the lowest level is 2% commissive for Landon and 2% phoetic for Jamie; and Landon shows the language function to the point but Jamie used the language functions more expressive, emotional, polite, long explanation and hyperbolic.

INTISARI

Ikromah, Luk'inun Jurrotul. 2018. Language Functions based on Gender Differences in A Walk to Remember. English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities. The State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

Pembimbing : Dr. A. Dzo'ul Milal, M.Pd

Kata Kunci : fungsi-fungsi bahasa, pria dan wanita, A Walk to Remember

Skripsi ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis fungsi-fungsi bahasa yang digunakan oleh Landon sebagai karakter pria dan Jamie sebagai karakter wanita dalam film *A Walk to Remember*. Ada tiga masalah penelitian yang dinyatakan dalam penelitian ini, yaitu jenis-jenis fungsi bahasa yang digunakan oleh Landon dan Jamie, frekuensi fungsi bahasa yang sebagian besar digunakan oleh Landon dan Jamie, dan perbedaan antara fungsi bahasa pria dan wanita dari Landon dan Jamie.

Peneliti menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dalam penelitian ini. Sumber data dari penelitian ini adalah naskah film *A Walk to Remember*. Sedangkan, data penelitian ini adalah ujaran Landon dan Jamie yang berisi fungsifungsi bahasa yang ada dalam film. Peneliti mengidentifikasi fungsi bahasa dengan menggarisbawahi dan memberi kode, jenis dengan mengklasifikasikan ujaran dari karakter, frekuensi dengan menghitung dan perbedaan dengan menjelaskan.

Sebagai hasilnya, penyelidikan ini menunjukkan hanya ada tujuh jenis yang digunakan oleh Landon dan Jamie: expressive, directive, referential, metalinguistic, poetic, phatic, dan commissive. Dari ini semua, expressive function memainkan peran paling penting dalam dua karakter. Peneliti juga menemukan perbedaan fungsi bahasa oleh Landon dan Jamie: Landon menggunakan expressive, directive, referential, metalinguistic, phatic, dan commissive sedangkan Jamie menggunakan expressive, directive, referential, metalinguistic, poetic, dan phatic; di level tertinggi ada expressive dari Landon 40% dan Jamie 37% dari level terendah ada 2% commissive untuk Landon dan 2% phoetic untuk Jamie; dan Landon menunjukkan fungsi bahasa langsung pada intinya sedangkan Jamie menggunakan fungsi bahasa lebih ekspresif, emosional, sopan, penjelasan yang panjang dan hiperbola.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This first chapter explains about the basic of the research that includes the reason why the researcher choose the topic in background of the study, statement of the problems which are investigated, objectives of the study, expectation of some target readers in significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study and the definition of the key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Humans communicate with language, because language is the tool used for presenting the ideas, thoughts, feelings, and opinions. Only humans from all the creature in the world use language. In society, people use language to create communication system in order to reach the goal of the communication itself which is all about getting the message and understanding the meaning that depends on the context. From communication, language function can be created as well.

Basically, the function of language is to know and understand other people's idea. Language and society are connected each other and it is impossible to understand one without another. Brown and Yule (1983) divided language into two basic functions, they are; transactional, which language serves in expression of content and interactional function, in order to expressing social relations and

personal attitudes. According to Halliday as cited in Alfina, 2016: 4, language functions is refer to the purpose of language means investigating how language is used: trying to find out what purposes that language serves for, and how people are able to achieve these purposes through speaking and listening, reading and writing.

The study about language function is studied by Discourse Analysis. Discourse analysis refer to the study language in use: written text and spoken data, from the common to highly institutionalized forms of conversation (McCarthy, 1991: 15). The examples of written discourse are articles, novel, short story, and so on. Meanwhile, speech, lecture, dialogue, debate, conversation, and so on are considered as spoken discourse. More particularly the study about language function in lecture is studied by conversation analyst as an approach to analysis of spoken discourse.

In addition, movie include the spoken discourse. Movies also known as films are a type of visual communication which uses moving pictures and sound to tell stories of inform. Movies can be fictional (made up), or true, or a mix of the two. There are some genres of the movie to be categorized, such as action, adventure, animated, buddy, comedy, documenter, drama, tragedy, film noir, family, horror, romantic-comedy, science fiction, thriller, western, suspense, and fantasy.

Movie is the media which has an interesting side from the others media, because in movie there are mixing between audio and visual. It is also unique

media, because movie usually include the sound of people talking or dialogue, there is a music which is called soundtrack, and sound effect for every activities that are happening in the movie. From watching a movie, peoples can get something new, for example the experience, information, knowledge, and moral value.

Related to language functions, many researchers have focused on investigating language functions in various subjects and theories. Most of the researchers using in Roman Jakobson's theory. There are some researchers who attempt in movie script; Irawan (2014) and Machmudha (2015). Irawan (2014) analyzed the language function in the New Moon, the data source of this study is the subtitle of the movie from Bella Swan utterances. In this study, the writer found 173 utterances containing language function and there is no poetic function used by Bella Swan in this movie. The study Machmudha (2015) focused on Alicia and dr. Rosen's utterances when having a verbal communication with John Nash who schizophrenia sufferer in A Beautiful Mind movie. Based on the writer's data, the language functions mostly used in the movie is referential function with occurs 45 times used to tells, inform or explain about something to make a good verbal communication with schizophrenia sufferer.

Research in the advertisement using Roman Jakobson's theory have been done by 'Aliyah (2015), Fitriyah (2017), and Andora (2017). The first is 'Aliyah (2015), she describes linguistic features and language functions of Toyota advertisement headlines. This research find the headlines use the linguistics

features; grammar, lexical semantic, and phonology. Her thesis also deliver particular messages with employ various combinations of language functions. The second is Fitriyah (2017), she takes 20 videos from YouTube as the data to analyze Maybelline advertisements and found 173 utterances. This thesis conclude that all utterances in the Maybelline advertisements use referential and conative functions, the adresser uses referential functions to describe about the product, conative functions to to convince the adressers to buy the Maybelline product, some of them use emotive functions to express adressers' feeling, phatic function to attract the adressers' attention, and use poetic functions with aesthetic utterances to make it easy to remember. The third is Andora (2017), his thesis try to find the language functions in Samsung S8 and S8+ Smart Phone Advertisement. The data source is taken from Samsung's official YouTube channel and Samsung Smartlife channel. Then the data are the utterances from two advertisement of Samsung S8 and S8+. For the conclusion, the researcher finds 41 utterances of language functions also all the utterance is using referential function.

Other previous studies in media social is have been done by some researchers. Khoir (2016) in Donald Trump Twitter, Chofiyya (2016) in Ani Yudhoyono's Instagram, and Khasanah (2017) in Jokowi vlog. The interesting study from Chofiyya (2016), she tries to reveal the meaning behind of each language function that used by Ani Yudhoyono's caption Instagram. The other research who tries to shows meaning behind language function is Sartika (2017)

in the language function used by Hillary Clinton in the presidential debates of United State of America 2016. The study from Nikmah (2017) tries to analyze in The Death of Salesman Drama. She used language functions theory from Roman Jakobson with context by Dell Hymes (1974). There is also Sulfa (2017), her study in the Holy Qur'an and also cross gender analysis. Because she continue her data to discover the language gender by Phropet Yusuf and Zulaikha. This present study is also interested in taking gender case that is analyzing the differences between male and female language of prophet Yusuf and Zulaikha in Surah Yusuf.

Dealing with this, the present study shows that language functions indeed had already analysed by some researchers with another theory. Thesis from Degaf (2010) succeed to discover language functions used by the caretakers of autistic children in Miracle Run movie, using theory from M. A. K. Halliday. The data are collected from the language used from the caretakers; they are mother, doctor, teacher, and theraphist. The result of this study shows regulatory function is the most dominat. Then another research come from the journal by Yunita (2013) in "Up" movie script. Based on the finding of the analysis and language function of Halliday, it is found the most frequently used regulatory function which intended to manage the behavior of others, to manipulate the person in the environment, and each utterances carries its own message based on the language functions it has.

There are some researchers who attempt in Janet Holmes's theory; Alfina (2016) in the movie and Anggario (2016) in Twitter. According to Janet Holme's theory, there are eight types of language function; expressive function, directive function, referential function, metalinguistic function, poetic function, phatic function, heuristic function and commissive function. Although they have same main theory, Alfina (2016) combine the language function with the theory of context by Dell Hymes (1974) whereas Anggario (2016) mix the theory of language function with politeness strategy by Brown and Levinson (1974).

Recently, the areas of study about language function in movie or film have received many attentions by researchers in different movies and focus. Machmudha (2015) focused on the types of language functions applied by two main character by using Roman Jakobson's and its frequency and Irawan (2014) concern with one main character, and Degaf (2010) succeed to discover language functions using theory from M. A. K. Halliday in four character in the movie. Then another research of Halliday's theory come from the journal by Yunita (2013) Carl Fredricksen utterance in movie script. Alfina (2016) using Janet Holmes's theory, apllied in one character and the context by Dell Hymes (1974). So, the new present study, the researcher want to analyze movie with the theory from Janet Holmes and combine with gender analysis, to discover the differences the male and female language.

In relation to the statement before, the researcher chooses *A Walk to Remember* movie that directed by Adam Shankman and written by Karen Janszen,

based on American Novelist, Nicholas Sparks' 1999 novel A Walk to Remember. The duration of this movie is 102 minutes. Its movie was released in January 25, 2002. The story centered on two main characters are Landon Carter and Jamie Sulivan. The researcher has several reason why choosing this object. The first is the novel was inspired by Sparks' sister, Danielle Sparks Lewis, who later died of cancer in June 2000. Although the story is largely fictional, certain parts were based on real experiences (https://id.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/A_Walk_to_Remember_(novel)). The second is however the genre is drama-romance, the story is not about love story as much as, there is contain of moral value which can apply in the real life.

1.2 Research Questions

Seeing to the background of study, the researcher attempts to provide the research problems as the following:

- 1. What are the types of language functions used by Landon and Jamie in the movie "A Walk to Remember"?
- 2. What is the frequency of the language functions mostly used by Landon and Jamie in the movie "A Walk to Remember"?
- 3. What is the difference between male and female language functions of Landon and Jamie in the movie "A Walk to Remember"?

1.3 Research Objectives

By following the research questions above, the purposes of this study are:

- 1. To find out the kinds of language functions are used by Landon and Jamie in the movie "A Walk to Remember".
- 2. To know the frequency of the language functions mostly used by Landon and Jamie in the movie "A Walk to Remember".
- 3. To describes the difference between male and female language functions of Landon and Jamie in the movie "A Walk to Remember".

1.4 Significance of the Study

Significantly, the present study is expected to give an advantage either for the researcher or the reader itself. The researcher hopes that it will give the advantages both theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this study is expected to enrich the Discourse Analysis field, especially in Language Functions by Janet Holmes which is combined with the differences between male and female language. Furthermore, this research hopefully can make other researchers exploring interrelated theory of two or more collaboration studies. Practically, the researcher hopes that this study will help the readers to understand about the kinds of language functions, the frequency of language functions, and the differences between male and female language of the movie. Moreover, this research will be useful as a reference for everyone who wants to conduct the research in this two

attractive collaboration to make the next other researchers can explore better in applying these theories.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

The scope of this research is mainly Discourde Analysis which combines with Language Function and gender language analysis. The researcher only focuses on language functions produced by male and female in *A Walk to Remember* movie. For analyzing the entire data of language functions and classifying the types of those language functions, the researcher is inspired by the theory of language functions that proposed from Janet Holmes, that provides eight types of language function, they are expressive function, directive function, referential function, metalinguistic function, poetic function, phatic function, heuristic function and commissive function. The researcher only focused on two main characters in the movie, Landon and Jamies' utterances. Then, the researcher describes the differences between male and female language of Landon and Jamie in the movie *A Walk to Remember* which was released in 2002 in the United States.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

In order to avoid misinterpretation about the used terms, it is important for the researcher to give suitable meanings of key terms. Some key terms are defined as follows:

- a) Language Functions : Is refer to the purpose of language means investigating how language is used: trying to find out what purposes that language serves for, and how people are able to achieve these purposes through speaking and listening, reading and writing. It means that when people read or hear the utterances, they not only try to know the definition of word, but they also want to understand the meaning of the writer or the speaker conveys. (Halliday as cited in Alfina, 2016: 4)
- b) Gender : A system of meaning, a way of understanding of male and female (Eckert and Ginet, 2003).
- c) A Walk to Remember : Is an American romantic drama film directed by Adam Shankman and written by Karen Janszen, based on Nicholas Sparks' 1999 novel with the same title A Walk to Remember. This movie released at January 25, 2002.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter presents some terms of theories related with the topic of the research, which is the language functions. In this part, the researcher divides the discussion of theories into three sub chapters. The first sub chapter tells about discourse analysis since it has become the primary theory that cover all theory used in this research. The second sub chapter is about the theory language function. The third sub chapter is about the types of language function proposed by Janet Holmes (2013). The fourth sub chapter is about theory of language and gender proposed by Robin Tolmach Lakoff (2004). All theories about are used to assist the researcher in answering the statement of the problem in her study. In this chapter, the researcher also presents some previous studies that support this present study.

2.1 Discourse Analysis

Discourse analysis is the study of the language in use. Discourse analysis also focuses on knowledge about language beyond the word, clause, phrase and sentence that is needed for successful communication. According to Paltridge (2006: 2), Zellig Harris (1952) is the first who introduced term discourse analysis as a way of analysing between speech and writing. Harris had two main interest: the investigation of language broader than sentence and the relationship between linguistics and non-linguistic behavior.

In discourse analysis there are spoken and written discourse. Written and spoken is the way that is used by the human being to communicate each other. Written text is a text that is wrote by the writer. It is as a printed record. It is different with spoken text. Spoken text is as verbal record of communicative act.

2.2 Language Function

Language functions refer to the purposes in which the use of language to communicate (http://eldstrategies.com/languagefunctions.html). According to Halliday (1992) as cited in Alfina (2016: 4), language function is not only study about what language is used for, but also study about how language is used. It means that when people read or hear the utterances, they not only try to know the definition of word, but they also want to understand the meaning of the writer or the speaker conveys. Moreover, the use of language that serves the function is influenced by many factors. People use the utterances in a different language and different context. The meanings of the speaker utterances are depend on the interpretation of the hearer. In understanding the intended meaning of the speaker, the hearer must understand the situation that influences the utterances. The situation here means the context of the utterances that make acceptable by the hearer.

According to Brown and Yule (1983: 1) there are two major types functions of language in the form of analitical convenience:

a) The Transactional

The transactional is the function of language to serves the expression of the content. This function use to give factual or propositional information. The speaker must give the clear and detail information to the hearer. For example, a doctor tells a nurse how to administer medicine to a patient.

b) The Interactional

The interactional is the function of language which involve to show the expressing social relations and personal attitudes. In this case, interactional is use to build and keep the social relationships, such as negotiate role-relationships, peer-solidarity, the exchange of turns in a conversation, the saving of face both speaker and hearer. For example, when two strangers are standing at a bus-stop in an icy wind and someone says "My goodness, it's cold".

2.3 Types of Language Function

This study uses theory of language functions proposed by Holmes (2013). Holmes (2013: 275) stated in his book that there are eight categories of speech functions, in which each of those functions has its own characteristics and purposes. They are expressive function, directive function, referential function, metalinguistic function, poetic function, phatic function, heuristic function and commissive function. Three of them are recognized by many linguists although the precise labels they are given may differ and seem to be very fundamental

functions of language because they derive from the basic components of any interaction. Those three functions are expressive (addressor), directive (addressee), and referential (message). Meanwhile, the categorization of the eight types of speech functions will describe in the following:

2.3.1 Expressive Function

According to Holmes (2013: 275), the expressive is a kind of language function refers to the language used to express what the speaker's feelings, like "I'm feeling great today" or "I'm very gloomy tonight". Furthermore, the term of expression focused on thoughts, attitude, needs, and opinions of the speaker in which delivered in different choice of words and intonation. People may express their thoughts by draw conclusions based on what they have experienced. People may express feelings to communicate their emotions.

2.3.2 Directive Function

The directive function is the use of language to direct control, influence and manage the behavior of participant, not only yet to do, to act or to speak certain idea, but also to behave in general according to some plan or system to the speakers likes. Holmes (2013: 277) clarifies that directive function refers to the language used as an attempt to get someone to do something, by command, request or warning, e.g. Clear the table. On the other hand, this function is created to giving orders or making requests

by using imperatives, interrogatives, and declaratives statements. Imperative sentences may express a strict demand such as saying (e.g. Clear the table) or it can seem less demanding by using the politeness strategy such as saying (e.g. Clear the table, please). Besides, it can be in the form of interrogative sentence by "Could you clear the table?" or declarative "I want you to clear the table".

2.3.3 Referential Function

Referential function of language shows the condition of the speakers who want to share their knowledge or news toward the hearer. As cited by Holmes (2013: 275), referential functions refer to utterances attempt to provide information, e.g. At the third stroke it will be three o'clock precisely. As cited in Khasanah (2017: 13), referential function could be describes a situation, object, or mental state, for example "The restaurant is comfortable". This function may use trough different forms of speech, it can be seen in the forms of declarative and interrogative statements, for example:

- Declarative statements (After this semester, I'm going to visit London).
- Interrogative statements (What is your name?).

2.3.4 Metalinguistic Function

Holmes (2013: 275) stated that metalinguistic function refers to the utterances comment on language itself. For example 'Hegemony' is not a common word. On the other hand, it is used to describe parts of language such as grammar or words that describe language itself. Another example like "I is a personal pronoun". Machmudha (2015: 15) give the addition, whenever the addresser and or the adressee need to check up whether they use the same code. Example: "I don't follow you." – "What do you mean?" asks the addressee. This function focuses attention on the code itself, to clarify it or renegotiate it. Metalinguistic function is also predominant in questions like "Sorry, what did you say?" where the code (message) is misunderstood and needs correction or clarification.

2.3.5 Poetic Function

Poetic function reveals of how the speakers produces the utterances by using any kind of word plays. Considered to Holmes (2013: 275), poetic function is the utterances of language that focus on aesthetic features of language. It is includes the use of linguistic features such as a poem, rhyming words, an-ear catching motto, alliteration or paronomasia and antithesis. For example, "Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers".

2.3.6 Phatic Function

Phatic reveals the condition of how the speakers show their sociability toward the hearer. It also can be known as a function of language that commonly used in everyday interaction includes leave takings, greetings, complements, gossip, etc. It is also performed by gesture, physical contact, and facial expression, such as waves, shaking hands or smile. For greeting a friend, a speaker can say (hi/hello). As for greeting a stranger, the speaker can use (hello), but more formal greetings between strangers are (good morning/afternoon/night). According to Holmes (2013: 275), phatic utterances express solidarity and empathy with others. For example, when two strangers are met and one of them say, "Hi, how are you, lovely day isn't it!" the speaker is indicating a readiness to be friendly and to talk.

2.3.7 Heuristic Function

Holmes (2013: 276) argued in his book that Michael Halliday identified a function of language which is concerned with learning. This function was labeled by Halliday as heuristic and also glossed as the 'tell me why' function. The need of this function arose from the study of children language acquisition in which language is use to learn and discover. For example, "What is the function of tractor?".

2.3.8 Commissive Function

Holmes (2013: 276) regarded that the commissive function refers to the language used to deal with promises threats, with marriage views, bets and also declarations of war. Commissive function reveals what the speaker intends to commit themselves to do something in the future. For examples are (1) I will clean my room, I promise. (2) You will get a punishment if you late again.

2.4 Language and Gender

Language and gender is the study about the relation between language in use and gender. Gender does not mean the distinction of sexes only – male and female, but it carries a wider meaning which affects the attitude or behavior, thought, language style, and the way people dressed up. It is the social elaboration of biological sex. A circle of society can affect the construction of one's gender from his or her biological sex. Eckert and Ginet (2003: 12) argued that biological differences between males and females decide gender by causing enduring distinctions in capabilities and dispositions. For instance, the higher levels of testosterone, are said to lead men to be more aggressive than women; and left-brain dominance is show to lead men to be more "rational" while their relative lack of brain lateralization should lead women to be more "emotional".

Lakoff (2004: 78) then, claimed that women tend to use several features in talking or known as 'women's linguistic features' such as the use of hedges, they use hedging devices to express uncertainty, and they use intensifying devices to

persuade their addressee to take them seriously for example: I guess, kind of, well, and so forth; superpolite forms (euphemism) means women are supposed to speak polite than men, they usually using to say "please" and "thank you"; tag questions (men usually ask something to do point, while woman use questions more frequently by using question tag to avoid making strong statements and raising intonation); speaking in italics (more lady like and feminine); "empty" adjectives (divine, charming, cute, sweet, lovely, and so on); hypercorrect grammar (women are not supposed to talk rough); women are avoid profanity or less swear words; and specialized color terms (woman make far more precise discrimination in naming colors than men; words like beige, mauve, ecru, aquamarine, lavender, and so on).

Holmes (2013: 281) also supported Lakoff finding that the forms of language used by the women are less direct and more polite than men. He shows in his study of doctors' directives to patients, male doctors commonly used imperatives (e.g. eat more fruit), while female doctors used less direct forms (e.g. maybe you could try fresh fruit for dessert). It shows that men and women have different speech function; women tend to focus on the effective function of interaction more often than men.

2.5 Previous Studies

A review of related studies is needed, to show how the present study differs from the previous researchers so that it produce new findings. As far as the researcher concerns, the researcher founded some researchers that have connection with the topic. Let's go to the first previous study, it was from the thesis written by Fitria Tahta Alfina (2016) under the title *Language Functions Used by The Main Character in the Pacifier Movie*. Her thesis aimed to found the language functions and the context of language functions that used by Shane's utterance using Hymes (1974). The result of this study, the researcher concluded there are only seven from eight types of language function categorized by Janet Holmes (2013) found in 139 Shane's utterance. They are expressive, directive, referential, metalinguistic, phatic, heuristic, and comissive. Then, the researcher stated that expressive function is mostly used in the Shane's utterance.

Moving to the second one, Nuki Anggario (2016) had conclude the research about language function by *An Analysis of Language Functions used by Buzzer Jokowi on Twitter*. The purpose of this paper to analyze language function and politeness strategy used by buzzer in cybeerspace Twitter during campaign period. Participants of this study are 17 buzzers supporting presidential candidate Joko Widodo, who also appears in 60detikaja.com webpage. By the applying Holmes's (2001) theory, this study shows there are only five from eight functions appearing in this study that are referential, directive, expressive, phatic or social, and poetic function. Expressive function became the most appear function, there are 188 times in the tweet made by buzzer. The result revealed that expressive function and positive politeness became function and strategy that most often appears in this study and there is a connection between the expressive function with positive politeness and directive function with negative politeness.

As focusing on language and gender analysis, the last study came from Humairotus Sulfa (2017) in her thesis by the title *Language Functions Used by Prophet Yusuf And Zulaikha in Surah Yusuf of The Holy Qur'an; A Cross-Gender Analysis*. The purposed of this study was to found the language functions in the utterances in Surah Yusuf by using Roman Jakobson's theory (1980). This study carry out the kinds of language functions and also the difference between male and female language functions of prophet Yusuf and Zulaikha in Surah Yusuf. In the conclusion the writer found there are 26 verse that spoken by Prophet Yusuf and 6 verse that spoken by Zulaikha. It were found in the translation of Surah Yusuf by Muhammad Taqi-ud-Din Al-Hilali and Muhammad Muhsin Khan. The language functions which mostly used by Prophet Yusuf are the referential function and for Zulaikha's utterance, mostly expressive function. While in the language gender, Prophet Yusuf mostly used speak forceful and gentler, then Zulaikha mostly speak with emotionally.

From all the previous studies, the new research would create a new finding which is different from the others. It is because the researcher combines the theory of language function from Janet Holmes with gender analysis, to discover the differences between male and female language functions. Furthermore, this research is use another object to be analyzed, that is script from romantic drama movie with the title *A Walk to Remember*.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this part, the researcher discusses about the methodology of the research which consists of research design, research instrument, data and data source, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

Based on the purpose of the study, this study aims to get detailed understanding about what types of language functions applied by Landon and Jamie in the movie "A Walk to Remember", the frequency of the language functions mostly used by Landon and Jamie, and to describe the difference between male and female language functions of Landon and Jamie. The research design which is appropriate to this study is descriptive qualitative method, since the source of the data in this analysis is in the form of the script movie "A Walk to Remember" which consists of the utterance from Landon and Jamie. Ary (2010: 29) stated that the purposes of qualitative research is the understanding about the data in the form of words than a numeric data. So in this case, the data itself were the text of the utterances.

3.2 Data and Data Source

The researcher used the transcript of the movie directed by Adam Shankman with the tittle *A Walk to Remember*. The data was taken from all the

words, phrases, clauses, and sentences which contain eight language functions based on the Janet Holmes's theory and the difference of language functions used by male annulated female. The researcher only focused on the utterances of Landon and Jamie as the main character in the movie.

3.3 Research Instruments

The key instrument of this research was the human, it referred to the researcher herself, because the researcher was the only instrument who had a duty to gathering and analyzing the data. As the main instrument, researcher had the role of planning, collecting, analyzing and reporting the research findings. According to the Creswell (2014: 185), he stated that one of the characteristics of qualitative research is the researcher as primary instrument, who collect data through examining, observing, or interviewing participants. In qualitative research, the researchers may use other instrument, like books or internet but the researcher is the one who actually gather the information. There was also supporting instrument that helped the researcher to conduct the research such as books, internet and laptop.

3.4 Data Collection

In doing the collection of the research data, the researcher will use some steps:

1. Underlining by identifying

This step is used to underline all the words, phrases, clauses, and sentences which contain eight language functions based on the Holmes's theory (2013). By underlining the name of the character the researcher choose and collecting the utterances that produced by the character of Landon and Jamie.

2. Coding the types of language functions

After the researcher underlining the utterances from both male and female characters, Landon and Jamie, the researcher was given the code for each utterances that contains of language functions. The code given for the type of language functions based on the abbreviation: Expressive (E), Directive (D), Referential (R), Metalinguistic (M), Poetic (Po), Phatic (Ph), Heuristic (H), and Commissive (C).

3.5 Data Analysis

Therefore, after getting and collecting the data from the data source, there are some steps in doing data analysis:

1. Classifying the language functions by Landon and Jamie

For answering the research question number one, the researcher was classified the language function, from each utterances by male and female character. It can be in the form of word, phrase, clause or sentence which contains one of the eight types of language functions. The researcher did

not only looked to the type of language function, but also considered the situation of the utterance.

 Calculating to find the frequency of the language functions mostly used by Landon and Jamie

To answering the research question for number two, the researcher was looked for the language function that mostly used by Landon and Jamie by calculated the percentage for every type of language functions mostly used by Landon and Jamie as below:

Formulation:
$$\frac{Y}{X} \times 100 = \dots \%$$

Y: The amount data's number for each type

X: The overall of data

For example:

Expressive function:
$$\frac{15}{134} \times 100 = 11\%$$

3. Explaining the differences language function between male and female character

For research question number three, in order to get the differences between male and female character in applying the language functions, the researcher explained it into three parts, they are: the first is the difference from the type of language function used by Landon and Jamie, the second is from the frequency, which is the higher from Landon and Jamie also which is the lowest from Landon and Jamie, and the last part is the difference from the way they are reveal for each type of language function.

4. Making a conclusion

The last step in data analysis was the conclusion. Here, the researcher made the conclusion by giving a brief explanation from the result of analysis.



CHAPTER VI

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter is the main section of this present study. It reports the result of research analysis which contains two subsections, they are findings and discussion. The findings and discussion are presented to answer the statement of problems, so that the objective of the research can be reached.

4.1 Findings

The finding section is presents the results of the data analysis. The first finding is about the types of language functions used in *A Walk to Remember* movie, it shows various types of language functions from Landon and Jamie utterances. For the second finding is about the frequency of occurence language functions, and the third is about the differences of language functions of male and female characters.

4.1.1 The Types of Language Functions used by Landon and Jamie

This part provides the finding of the present study to answering the research question number one about the types of language functions applied by Landon and Jamie in *A Walk to Remember* movie based on Holmes's theory of language functions. According to Holmes (2013), speech function or can be known as the language functions which categorized into eight types, they are expressive, directive, referential, metalinguistic, poetic, phatic, heuristic, and commissive.

Based on the analysis, it is found six types language functions by Landon and six types language functions by Jamie. Then, the researcher put on the complete finding in the table as:

Language Functions by Landon			Language Functions by Jamie		
Type	Frequency		Туре	Frequency	
Expressive	23	40%	Expressive	18	37%
Directive	18	31%	Directive	10	20%
Referential	4	7%	Referential	13	27%
Metalinguistic	2	3%	Metalinguistic	2	4%
Phatic	10	17%	Poetic	1	2%
Commissive	1	2%	Phatic	5	10%
Total	58	100%	Total	49	100%

Figure 4.1 The Types of Language Functions used by Landon and Jamie

Based on the table 4.1, it is obvious that Landon's utterance produces expressive, directive, referential, metalinguistic, phatic, and commissive. While from Jamie's utterance shows expressive, directive, referential, metalinguistic, poetic, and phatic. For the complete explanations of research finding as follows:

4.1.1.1 Expressive Function

Expressive function is a kind of language function refers to the language used to express what the speaker's feelings, like "I'm feeling great today" or "I'm very gloomy tonight". Furthermore, the term of expression focused on thoughts, attitude, needs, and opinions of the speaker in which delivered in different choice of words and intonation. The following were Landon and Jamie's utterances that includes in expressive function of language:

a. Landon's utterances

Datum 2

Landon: You know, Mama, my leg really hurts today. I don't think I can go

anyplace.

Mom: Maybe I should call your father. Landon: No. I'm not talking to him.

Mom: This has gotta stop between you two. You can't do that. You need a

father.

In the dialogue above, Landon produces the expressive function.

By the utterance "You know, Mama, my leg really hurts today. I don't think I

can go anyplace" it shows the expressive function. Because from that

utterances, Landon wants to reveal to his mother about his feeling of his ilness

in his leg after the accident with his friends. It is also supported by his facial

expression which groaning in pain.

Datum 3

Eric: So how's the leg, man?

Landon: It's good.

Tracie: I can't believe you were in jail.

Eric: What'd you tell them?

Landon: It was a nice night for a drive. Ended up at the cement factory,

found Gephardt. Tried to help him, got spooked. Figured I'd leave before

they thought I was involved. Gotta hand it to you.

The example of the conversation above contains expressive

function. It is signaled by an underlined of Landon's utterance "It's good", in

order to express his happiness because his leg is more better than before. In this

case, Landon produces those utterances to respond Eric's question about the

condition of his leg.

Datum 17

Landon: Feeling Christian?

Jamie : Seat belt? (after a few minutes) Jamie : I forfeit. Landon : Thank you.

The example of datum above shows expressive function. This scene opened by Landon who wants to ride on Jamie's car after practicing drama in the school. Then, in the car when Jamie plays her favorite music, suddenly Landon changes into his favorite music and Jamie changes it, but Landon changes it again. Finally, Jamie yielded to Landon. After that, Landon says "Thank you" to Jamie because she has succumbed to him. It includes in expressive function of thanking.

Datum 39

Landon: <u>I came to say I'm sorry.</u> Eddie: Well, you did. Feel better? Landon: No. I feel like shit.

Eddie: You know what? I actually thought. I wanted to be your friend. And

now I have no idea why. No idea.

The dialogue above reflects to expressive function. in this situation, Landon comes to Eddie's room in the hospital to saying sorry, because he has made Eddie's hurt. From Landon's utterance "I came to say I'm sorry", it includes the expression of apologizing. Thus, it represents someone feeling and opinion to say sorry for having done something that has caused him inconvenience or unhappiness.

Datum 40

Eddie: Well, you did. Feel better?

Landon: No. I feel like shit.

Eddie: You know what? I actually thought. I wanted to be your friend. And

now I have no idea why. No idea.

Landon: I made that jump once. I thought I was a badas. I remember actually

saying that I meant to belly flop.

From the dialogue between Landon and Eddie above, it is

represents expressive function. it can be known from the utterance "No. I feel

like shit". Landon wants to share his feeling of regrets toward his actions for

what he has done to Eddie. He feels like bad person who tries to hurt his own

friend.

Datum 43

Eric: Well.....you got Belinda thinking that little lip action.....between you

and Jamie was kind of real.

What's with you? You don't have time for your real friends anymore.

Landon: I don't know, buddy. I'm just over it. I'm sick and tired of doing the

same shit all the time.

Eric: This girl's changed you and you don't even know it, man.

The dialogue between Eric and Landon above indicates the

expressive function. It is signaled by the underline utterance "I'm sick and tired

of doing the same shit all the time". Landon wants to reveal his feeling of tired

and exhausted over what he has done. He also wants to changes his life to be

better.

Datum 69

Landon: I love you.

Now would be the time to say something.

Jamie: I told you not to fall in love with me.

From the dialogue above, Landon uses expressive function. It is

because Landon expresses his feeling and opinion to Jamie. In this situation,

Landon feels in love with Jamie by saying the underlining utterance "I love

you". Actually Jamie also loves him, but she does not make it clear in front of

him.

b. Jamie's utterances

Datum 16

School play dancer: Now then, let see...

Jamie will be our Alicia, a mysterious club singer. Sally will be playing

Caroline.

Jamie: Congratulations.

School play dancer: And Landon will read Tommy Thornton.

In the datum above, Jamie produces one utterance in which refers

to the expressive function of language. She shows the expressive function by

saying "Congratulations" to Sally, because Sally has been choosen to act as the

main character, Caroline. In this scene, Jamie gives the example about

expression of congratulation. Thus, it represents congratulate Sally for having

accomplished something.

Datum 44

Jamie: You.

Landon: Me.

Jamie: What is it?

T - - - 1 - - - T - - 4 - - - -

Landon: I got you something.

Jamie: Thank you.

Landon: Well, I'll see you at school.

Jamie: Okay.

From the conversation between Jamie and Landon above, Jamie

produces the expressive function. Because in thos situation, Landon comes to

Jamie's house and gives a gift to Jamie. From the underlined word "Thank

you", it is the utterance which contains expressive function to responds

Landon's action. This datum shows the expression of thanking from Jamie.

Landon: I want to ask you something.

Jamie: Okay.

Landon: Will you go out with me on Saturday night?

Jamie: I'm sorry. I can't go.

Landon: You have something else going on?

Jamie: No.

In the datum above, Jamie's utterance contains of expressive function. In this case, Landon ask Jamie to go out on Saturday night, but Jamie refuses him. She reveals the expressive function by saying "I'm sorry. I can't go". This kinds of Jamie's expression of apologizing to Landon.

Datum 68

Jamie: How can you see places like this.....and have moments like this, and

not believe?

Landon: You're lucky to be sure.

Jamie: It's like the wind. I can't see it, but I can't feel it.

Landon: What do you feel?

Jamie: I feel wonder and beauty.....joy, love. I mean, it's the center of

everything.

On the dialogue above, Jamie shows the utterance which refers to the use of expressive function, because Landon has invited her to see a beautiful place with a beautiful scenery. In order to express her feeling of happiness, she uses the utterance "I feel wonder and beauty.....joy, love. I mean, it's the center of everything", when Landon asks about her feeling.

Datum 81

Landon: Can you find this star right here?

Jamie: Sure.

So why am I looking for this star?

Landon: Because I had it named for you.

See?

It's official.

It's from the International Star Registry.

Jamie: This is wonderful! I love you.

In the example of datum above, Jamie's utterance represents the expressive function, because in this scene Landon gives Jamie a great gift, a star with Jamie's name from the International Star Registry. Jamie produces the utterance "This is wonderful! I love you", in order to show her amazed and excitement feeling over what Landon has given.

Datum 90

Landon: Are you scared?

Jamie : To death. Lighten up.

Landon: It's not funny.

Jamie: I'm scared of not being with you.

Landon: Oh, baby, that will never happen. I'll be here.

From the underlining utterance which produced by Jamie above, it presents expressive function. Jamie wants to reveal her fear to Landon, when Landon ask her about death. By saying "I'm scared of not being with you", Jamie wants to help Landon to stay calm about her illness.

Datum 91

Mr. Sullivan: Honey, if I kept you too close, it's because I wanted to keep you longer.

Jamie : Dad...

Mr. Sullivan: You know, when I lost your mother.....I was afraid that my

heart would never open again.

Jamie, I couldn't look at your for days.

But then...

Jamie : <u>I love you so much.</u>

On the dialogue between Daddy and her children above, Jamie produces expressive function. The setting of this scene is in hospital, when Jamie lies on her bed. Then, Mr. Sullivan approaches her and reveals that what

he has doing just because he loves his daughter. Jamie also wants to show her

love to her father by saying "I love you so much".

4.1.1.2 Directive Function

The directive function is the use of language to direct control, influence, and

manage the behavior of participant, not only yet to do, to act or to speak certain

idea, but also to behave in general according to some plan or system to the speakers

likes. Holmes (2013: 277) clarifies that directive function refers to the language

used as an attempt to get someone to do something, by command, request or

warning, e.g. "Clear the table". The following were Landon and Jamie's utterances

that includes in directive function of language:

a. Landon's utterances

Datum 15

Eric: I don't know what your problem is. Miss Garber has nice hooters.

Landon: This is bullshit. Thanks.

Eric: I can't wait to see you in stage makeup. That's gonna be cool.

Landon: Be back in an hour.

From the conversation above, between Eric and Landon, is presents

the directive function. When Eric accompany Landon to school to practicing

drama, Landon used language in order to command Eric to pick up him after

one hour. In this situation, Landon command an action from Eric. It can be

known by the underlining of Landon utterance "Be back in an hour".

Datum 21

Landon: Come on. Do you know I got three weeks to memorize all this?

Eric: You couldn't pull this off in three months! De Niro couldn't!

Landon: I didn't write it, okay?

Eric: But you're gonna make a jackass of yourself in front of everyone.

Landon: Look, I don't have a choice, so would you help me out, please?

Eric: I'm just busting on you. I'll be there opening night, front row. And you

can count on it. With tomatoes.

Landon: Thanks man.

The dialogue above contains of directive function. Landon needs Eric's help to memorize all the dialog of the drama but Eric can not help him. By revealing the utterance "Look, I don't have a choice, so would you help me out, please?", Landon needs Eric to do something for him, but Eric replies that he just busts him, because he can not help him.

Datum 34

Landon: Come on, Jamie. Open the door, please!

Jamie: What do you want?

Landon: You're not in a good mood.

Jamie: You don't miss a thing.

Landon: Listen, I was hoping we could run lines together.

Jamie: Okay, but just not so anybody knows, right?

Landon: I just figured we could surprise everyone with how good I get.

Jamie: We could be secret friends.

Landon: Exactly! It's like you're reading my mind.

Jamie: Great. Maybe you could read mine? Landon: Jamie, I can't just be your friend.

Jamie: Landon, I thought I saw something in you. Something good. But I

was very wrong.

On the datum above, Landon produces two utterances which contains of directive function. Landon used that utterances to ask Jamie to do something. The first, by utterance "Come on, Jamie. Open the door, please!", in this case Landon gives command using imperative sentence in order to asked Jamie to open the door. The second, by utterance "Listen, I was hoping we could run lines together", in this utterance Landon gives request using declarative sentence with full stop, he wants Jamie listen about what his goal.

Landon: You know the answer? Come on, man, I know you know.

Okay. It's you, me, and the basket. We form the three corners of a triangle.

Take a step towards the basket.

Am I at the same angle to you and the basket as before?

High School Sudent: Yeah.

Landon: Are you?

High School Sudent: Yeah.

Landon: So, what did we just make? High School Sudent: A similar triangle?

Landon: Yes. Okay, make me an isosceles. You got it, two sides the same.

Okay, enough of this. Let's play.

The dialog above presents two directive functions of language by Landon. In this case, Landon is teaches a High School Sudent. From the first directive function Landon gives command to him to answer the Landon's question by saying "Come on, man, I know you know", it is in the form of declarative sentence. After he knows about the answer, Landon asks him to finish the lesson and playing basket together. For the second directive function, Landon also uses declaration sentence like "Okay, enough of this. Let's play".

Datum 41

Mom: Honey, I couldn't believe it.

What a transformation.

Landon: <u>Thanks</u>, <u>but please stop</u>. Mom: Don't be home too late.

Landon : Okay. Thanks. Mom : Okay, okay.

From the conversation above, between Landon and his mother, presents the directive function. By the utterance, "Thanks but please stop", he reveals his command to his mother. In this case, his mother hugs Landon after his performances of drama, because she feels proud to her son and Landon asks an action from his mother to stop hug him.

Belinda: Come on, eat lunch with me.

Jamie: Okay.

Belinda: Want a Tic Tac?

Jamie : No, thanks. Belinda : Okay.

Wow.

Is that you? Nice bod.

Landon: Look, this is about me, okay?

This is not you.

Stay here.

The conversation above contains directive function, because Landon wants Jamie follows his instruction. In this scene, Belinda invites Jamie to come to the canteen. In the canteen, there are so many friends who will taunt her, because Belinda has planned it with her friends. Therefore, Landon comes and tries to avenge Belinda and her friends' act who has embarrased Jamie. By saying "Look, this is about me, okay? This is not you. Stay here", Landon wants Jamie to feel safe with his presence.

Datum 59

Waiter Cafe: This is for you.

(give the table menu)

Jamie: Thank you very much.

Waiter Cafe: Would you like something to drink?

Jamie : Sweet tea, please. Landon : <u>Make that two</u>.

From the conversation above, it can be known that Landon's utterance represents directive function. In this situation, Landon supported Jamie's utterance to the waiter cafe. When Jamie wants to sweet tea, Landon also gives direction to waiter cafe to make it two, by saying the underlined utterance as "Make that two".

Jamie: Where are we going? Landon: Just hold on, you'll see.

Come on, come on, come on. Let's go!

Jamie: What we are doing?

Landon: Run! Okay, okay. Stand there.

Jamie : All right.

Landon: One foot there, and one foot there.

Jamie: Okay. You're acting crazy. What's going on? Landon: Right now, you're straddling the state line.

Jamie: Okay.

In the datum above, Landon produces three directive functions. By telling those three directive function of language, Landon wants Jamie to do some actions. In the first section, by saying "Come on, come on, come on, come on. Let's go!", Landon tells Jamie to get out of the car and follow him. The second directive function, by ordering "Run! Okay, okay. Stand there", Landon commands to Jamie to run and stop at a place that Landon has determined. And then, from the last directive function, Landon's statement "One foot there, and one foot there" asks Jamie to put her feet in the place in which Landon has prepared.

Datum 84

Landon: Dad, open the door!

Dad: Landon?

Landon: I need your help.

Dad: What's wrong? You okay?

Landon: It's my girlfriend, Jamie. She's... She's got cancer. And I need you

to come and see her right now.

The datum above presents directive function. From the underlining utterance "Dad, open the door!", it shows that Landon giving commands to his

father to do an action. In that situation, Landon comes to his father's house in

the midnight after he knows about Jamie's disease.

Datum 85

Dad: What's wrong? You okay?

Landon: It's my girlfriend, Jamie. She's... She's got cancer. And I need you

to come and see her right now.

Dad: Okay, calm down.

Landon: Can you help me or not?

Dad: I don't know her case. I don't know her history. I'm a cardiologist. I

Landon: You know, you just forget it. I knew it.

Dad: Would you wait? Landon, wait!

The dialog between Landon and his father above contains directive

function. Because Landon gives order to his father by saying "And I need you

to come and see her right now". After Landon knows about Jamie's disease, he

become panic and then ask for help to his father. He wants to his father sees

the condition of Jamie.

Datum 87

Mr. Sullivan: Landon

Landon: I'm not going anywhere. Please tell Jamie that.

In that conversation, Landon uses directive function of language.

Because he requests the action to Jamie's father, he wants to tell something to

Jamie through her father. In this situation, Jamie is sick and Landon sends a lot

of flowers for her. By saying the underlined utterance "Please tell Jamie that",

Landon wants Jamie to know that whatever will be happens, he will always be

there for her.

b. Jamie's utterances

Datum 10

Jamie: Look at the chart, you'll see Halley's comet.

From the utterance above, Jamie produces directive function of language. By saying the underlined utterance, "Look at the chart, you'll see Halley's comet", Jamie gives command to all of her friends to do something. In that situation, Jamie is giving information to her friends about how to see Halley's comet from a chart.

Datum 14

Landon: How do you know? You read it in your precious book?

Jamie: Please don't pretend like you know me, okay?

Landon: But I do. I do. We have all the same classes since kindergarten. Why, you're Jamie Sullivan. You sit at lunch table seven. It's not the reject table, but it's definitely self-exile territory. You have exactly one sweater. You look at your feet when you walk. And for fun, you tutor on weekends.....and hang out with the Stars and Planets kids. How's that sound? Jamie: Fairly predictable.

The datum above shows the example of directive function. It is because she requests an action from Landon by uttering "Please don't pretend like you know me, okay?". She commands Landon to do not pretend like he knows about her because the truth is they never greeted each other all this time.

Datum 26

Landon: You gonna keep me out here all afternoon?

Jamie: Come on in. My script is on my room. I'll be right down. Make

yourself at home.

Landon: Oh, yeah. It's not likely.

The datum above presents directive function of language. From Jamie's utterance "Come on in", she wants Landon to do something. She commands to Landon to enter the house when Landon come to Jamie's house.

It is supported by the next utterance from Jamie that she will take her script in

her room and make himself at his house.

Datum 28

Landon: What are you doing here?

Jamie: I should ask you the same.

Landon: Do you normally walk alone in a cemetery at nught?

Jamie: Maybe.

Landon: Where you going?

Jamie: Come and see.

Landon: Okay. What is that?

Jamie: This is my telescope.

The conversation between Landon and Jamie above contains of

directive function. In this situation Landon sees Jamie walking around the

cemetery at the night. Then, Landon asks to Jamie what she is doing and Jamie

command him to follow her by saying "Come and see". After that, Jamie shows

her telescope to Landon which she put in the cemetery.

Datum 30

Landon: Where you going?

Jamie: Come and see.

Landon: Okay. What is that?

Jamie: This is my telescope. I built it when I was 12. <u>Take a look</u>.

Landon: Saturn. Very cool.

Jamie: I'm planning on building a larger one so I can see the comet

Hyakutake. It comes this spring. Nobody knows when it'll be back.

The datum above contains directive function from Jamie's

utterance. From the underlined utterance "Take a look", Jamie request an action

from Landon. Jamie ordered Landon to trying her teleskop and see what

Jamie's see, because Jamie had seen the planet Saturn.

Datum 58

Waiter Cafe: This is for you.

(give the table menu)

Jamie: Thank you very much.

Waiter Cafe: Would you like something to drink?

Jamie : <u>Sweet tea, please</u>. Landon : Make that two.

Based on the conversation above, Jamie's utterance indicates directive function. Jamie uses that utterance to command the waiter cafe to do something. By saying the underline's utterance "Sweet tea, please", she wants the waiter cafe make a cup of tea for her.

Datum 97

Landon: What's going on? Jamie: I get to go home.

<u>Please thank your father for me.</u> Landon: What does she mean?

Mr. Sullivan: He's been trying to reach you. He's going to pay for private home care.

In the conversation above, Jamie produces directive function. She wants Landon to say thank you to his father, by saying "Please thank your father for me". Because Landon's father has helped to pay her for private home care, so Jamie can go home early from the hospital.

Datum 103

Jamie: Thank you.

Landon : You're welcome. Jamie : It's beautiful.

Landon: Okay, it's time. Go check it out.

Jamie: There it is.

Come here. Come look.

Come here. Come look, quick.

Landon: That is cool.

On the datum above, it shows directive function. In this case, after Jamie as treated at home, Landon gave her a telescop to see Hyakutake's comet.

It is the larger telescop that she has. Jamie produced "Come here. Come look.

Come here. Come look, quick" to made Landon to do her instruction.

4.1.1.3 Referential Function

Referential function of language shows the condition of the speakers who

want to share their knowledge or news toward the hearer. As cited by Holmes

(2013: 275), referential functions refer to utterances attempt to provide information,

e.g. At the third stroke it will be three o'clock preciesly. As cited in Khasanah

(2017: 13), referential function could be describes a situation, object, or mental

state, for example "The restaurant is comfortable". The following were Landon and

Jamie's utterances that includes in referential function of language:

a. Landon's utterances

Datum 6

Jamie: This is a device made of plastic wrap, a coat hanger and Wite-Out.

Does anyone know what it is?

Landon: It's a star frame.

Jamie: This is a star frame. It will help you locate stars with you naked eye.

Mercury and Jupiter can be seen just over the west horizon after sunset.

In the example of dialogue above, Landon produces one referential

function. By telling the underlined utterance "It's a star frame", Landon uses

language to give information toward hearer, to Jamie and her friends because

in that situation Jamie is explaining about a tool that will help them to locate

stars with their naked eye.

Datum 11

Mom: Good morning, Landon.

Landon, wake up!

Come on. Up, up, up!

Up!

Landon: It's Saturday, no school.

Mom: Tutoring.

From the conversation between Landon and his mother above, he uses referential function. It is because Landon uses the utterance "It's Saturday, no school" in order to tell his mother that today is weekend so there is no school on the weekend when his mother tries to wake his up.

Datum 86

Eric: Your mom called me.

Talk to me, man.

Landon: About what?

Eric: About you.....about Jamie. Landon: What's there to talk about? She's the best person I've ever known.

Eric: I didn't understand.

Landon: It's okay, man. It's okay.

Based on the datum above Landon represents referential function of language. It is because he wants to inform something to Eric. Landon produces the utterance "She's the best person I've ever known", to explain that Jamie is the best person who have ever known for him. But Eric does not understand about what Landon had explained and Landon can accept it.

b. Jamie's utterances

Datum 12

Jamie: Do you wanna buy some raffle tickets?

I'm trying to raise money to buy Jefferson new computers.

Landon: No.

Jamie : So I saw you in there with Luis. And I know it can be difficult.....but

maybe you should back into it from somewhere else.

Jamie: Are you gonna go visit Clay Gephart? That would be a no. They

moved him from the hospital to a rehab place.

Landon: Is this your idea of small talk? If so, your social skills need work.

No one made him jump.

From the conversation above it contains two referential function. It is because Jamie wants to inform something to Landon. In the first utterance "I'm trying to raise money to buy Jefferson new computers", Jamie informs to Landon that she would buy Jefferson the new computer, through a lottery ticket and she offers to Landon maybe he wants to participate. The second utterance Jamie produce "They moved him from the hospital to a rehab place", she wants to give information to Landon about the condition Mr Clay Gephart in the hospital.

Datum 18

Landon: Feeling Christian?

Jamie : Seat belt? (after a few minutes) Jamie : I forfeit. Landon : Thank you.

Jamie : <u>Forty-two</u>.

Landon: What do you mean, forty-two?

Jamie: Forty-two is befriend somebody I don't like.

It's a to-do list I have for my life.

Landon: Like getting a new personality?

Jamie: Join the Peace Corps, make a medical discovery.

The dialogue between Landon and Jamie above reflects referential function. Jamie produces two referential function that she used to provide information. For the first utterance, Jamie tells "Forty-two", it is a kind of term who only known by Jamie. Then Landon ask what mean is it. Jamie gives the explanation by saying the second referential function, "Forty-two is befriend somebody I don't like. It's a to-do list I have for my life". Jamie try to explain what she wants to Landon.

Landon: Where you going?

Jamie: Come and see.

Landon: Okay. What is that?

Jamie: This is my telescop. I built it when I was 12. Take a look.

Based on the concersation above, Jamie presents referential function. she wants to share the information to Landon by saying "This is my telescop. I built it when I was 12". In this case, Jamie asks to see and try her telescop that she built in 12 years old.

Datum 32

Landon: Where you going?

Jamie: Come and see.

Landon: Okay. What is that?

Jamie: This is my telescop. I built it when I was 12. Take a look.

Landon: Saturn. Very cool.

Jamie: I'm planning on building a larger one, so I can see the comet Hyakutake. It comes this spring. Nobody knows when it'll be back.

The datum above reflects the referential function of language. It is because Jamie uses the utterance to giving information to Landon. In this case, Jamie shows her telescope that she has since 12 years old ago. By the utterance "I'm planning on building a larger one, so I can see the comet Hyakutake. It comes this spring. Nobody knows when it'll be back", she wants to share the information that she wants the larger telescop to see comet Hyakutake in the spring season.

Datum 77

Landon: Hey.

Jamie: Hey. Will you help me?

Landon: Yeah.

So, what did you tell your father?

Jamie: The truth. I just left you out of it.

So, what do you want to see?

Landon: Pluto.

Jamie: Pluto only rises a few minutes before sun.

On the dialogue above Jamie presents referential function. It is because Jamie's utterance to share the information toward Landon. In this case, Landon wants to see the Pluto through Jamie's telescope. Then Jamie explains by saying the utterance "Pluto only rises a few minutes before sun".

Datum 82

Landon: What are you gonna do?

Jamie: I'm sick.

Landon: I'll take you home, you'll be...

Jamie: No. Landon! I'm sick. I have leukimia.

Landon: No. You're 18, you're perfect.

Jamie: No.

I found out two years ago. I've stopped responding to treatments.

Based on the conversation above, Jamie produces two referential function. both of referential function is to provide the information toward Landon. From the first and second utterances, Jamie said that she had suffered from leukimia since two years ago.

4.1.1.4 Metalinguistic Function

Holmes (2013: 275) stated that metalinguistic function refers to the utterances comment on language itself. For example 'Hegemony' is not a common word. On the other hand, it is used to describe parts of language such as grammar or words that describe language itself. Another example like "I is a personal pronoun". This function also focuses attention on the code itself, to clarify it or

renegotiate it. The following were Landon and Jamie's utterances that includes in metalinguistic function of language:

a. Landon's utterances

Datum 19

Landon: Feeling Christian?

Jamie : Seat belt.
(after a few minute)
Jamie : I forfeit.
Landon : Thank you

Landon: Thank you.
Jamie: Forty-two.

Landon: What do you mean, forty-two?

Jamie: Forty-two is befriend somebody I don't like.

It's a to-do list I have for my life.

Landon: Like getting a new personality?

Jamie: Join the Peace Corps, make a medical discovery.

In the datum above indicates metalinguistic function of language. It is because Landon uses language to clarify on the language used by Jamie. On the underlined utterance, Landon produces "What do you mean, forty-two?" in order to make a clear Jamie's statement about forty-two. Then, Jamie explains to Landon what forty-two is.

Datum 98

Landon: What's going on? Jamie: I get to go home.

Please thank your father for me. Landon: What does she mean?

Mr. Sullivan: He's been trying to reach you. He's going to pay for private home care.

From the conversation above, it is presents metalinguistic function. on the underlined one, Landon uses language to clarify on the language used by Jamie. In this scene, Landon produces the utterance "What does she mean?" to clarify what the meaning of Jamie's utterance. Then Mr. Sullivan, Jamie's

father gives the explanation clearly, in which Landon's father had payed the private home care for Jamie.

b. Jamie's utterances

Datum 24

Landon: Jamie.

Jamie: What do you mean?

I've known you for years. You've never been the first to say hello.

Landon: I need help with my lines.

Jamie : <u>Landon Carter's asking me for help?</u>

Landon: Yeah.

Jamie: Okay, I'll pray for you.

Based on the datum above between Landon and Jamie, Jamie's utterance indicates metalinguistic function. In this scene, Landon who never greeted with Jamie suddenly asked for help to her. Then Jamie rechecked on the language by the utterance "Landon Carter's asking me for help?". In this situation, Jamie comments on Landon's utterance that he needs help with his lines.

Datum 79

Landon: Can you find this star right here?

Jamie: Sure.

So why am I looking for this star?

Landon: Because I had it named for you.

See?

It's official.

It's from the International

Star Registry.

Jamie: This is wonderful! I love you.

In the dialogue above, when talking with Landon, Jamie presents metalinguistic function. By telling "So why am I looking for this star?", Jamie

tries to comment on the Landon's utterance because Landon has asked to find

a star. Then, Jamie clarify why she must find that star for Landon.

4.1.1.5 Poetic Function

Poetic function reveals of how the speakers produces the utterances by using

any kind of word of word plays. Considered to Holmes (2013: 275), poetic function

is the utterances of language that focus on aesthetic features of language. It is

includes the use of linguistic features such as a poem, rhyming words, an-ear

catching motto, alliteration or paronomasia and antithesis. The following were

Landon and Jamie's utterances that includes in poetic function of language:

a. Landon's utterances

The researcher did not find the poetic function of language from Landon's

utterance.

b. Jamie's utterances

Datum 66

Jamie: How can you see places like this.....and have moments like this, and

not believe?

Landon: You're lucky to be so sure.

Jamie: It's like the wind. I can't see it, but I feel it.

Landoon: What do you feel?

Jamie: I feel wonder and beauty.....joy, love. I mean, it's the center of

everything.

From the conversation above, Jamie produces poetic function. it is

because the utterance "It's like the wind. I can't see it, but I feel it" contains a

rhyming words. In this case, Jamie only reveal her feeling when Landon took

her to a place on the beach with a beautiful moment and beautiful scenery. She

shows her thankful because Landon has invited her.

4.1.1.6 Phatic Function

Phatic reveals the condition of how the speakers show their sociability

toward the hearer. It also can be known as a function of language that commonly

used in everyday interaction includes leave takings, greetings, complements,

gossip, etc. It is also performed by gesture, physical contact, and facial expression,

such as waves, shaking hands or smile. According to Holmes (2013: 275), phatic

utterances express solidarity and emphaty with others. The following were Landon

and Jamie's utterances that include in poetic function of language:

a. Landon's utterances

Datum 45

Jamie: You.

Landon: Me.

Jamie: What is it?

Landon: I got you something.

Jamie: Thank you.

Landon: Well, I'll see you at school.

Jamie: Okay.

Mr. Sullivan: Mr. Carter.

Landon: Later, Reverend.

From the conversation above Landon indicates phatic function. he

uses thw utterance "Later, Reverend" to show his solidarity with Jamie's father.

In this case, Landon comes to Jamie's house and gives something to Jamie.

After giving a gift to Jamie, Landon asks permission to go back and make a

leave taking with her father.

Landon: Baby, I'm sorry. Okay?

They're animals, all right?

You want me to take you home?

Let's get out of here.

Are you sure you're okay?

Jamie: I'm fine.

Thank you for everything. Landon: You're welcome.

The dialog above presents phatic function. in this situation, Landon tries to save Jamie from his friends. Then Landon produced utterance "Are you sure you're okay?" because Landon wants to check Jamie's condition after his friends embarrashed her in the canteen.

Datum 67

Jamie: How can you see places like this.....and have moments like this, and

not believe?

Landon: You're lucky to be so sure.

Jamie: It's like the wind. I can't see it, but I feel it.

Landon: What do you feel?

Jamie: I feel wonder and beauty.....joy, love. I mean, it's center of

everything.

On the datum above, Landon shows phatic function. In this scene, Landon takes Jamie to a placeon the beach. Jamie was very happy and enjoy the moment. Then Landon asked, "What do you feel?" to Jamie. Because Landon wanted to show the condition of being interested toward Jamie.

Datum 70

Mr. Sullivan: Jamie. Say good night to Mr. Carter.

Landon, go home. The night's over.

Landon: Good night.

Jamie: Good night.

Landon: Good night, sir.

The datum above, the underlined of Landon's utterance contains phatic function. Landon produces the most common speech acts in everyday interaction which is consist of greeting someone. In this case, Jamie is taken home by Landon. In Jamie's house, Mr. Sullvian has waiting for them in the front porch. Then, Jamie's father tells Jamie to say good night to Landon and he also tells Landon to go home because it was late at night. Before Jamie says "Good night" to Landon, he had said it first, not only to Jamie but also to her father.

Datum 75

Landon : <u>Hey.</u> Jamie : Hey.

Will you help me? Landon: Yeah.

So, what did you tell your father?

Jamie: The truth. I just left you out of it.

So, what do you want to see?

Landon: Pluto.

Jamie: Pluto only rises a few minutes before the sun.

From the datum above, the underlined of Landon's utterance contains of phatic function. In this case, Landoon produces the utterance "Hey" when he meet Jamie in the yard. The aim of his utterance is for greeting to Jamie.

Datum 96

Landon: What's going on? Jamie: I get to go home.

Please thank your father for me. Landon: What does she mean?

Mr. Sullivan: He's been trying to reach you. He's going to pay for private home care.

On the conversation above, Landon presents phatic function.

landon uses the underlined utterance "What's going on?" in order to shows his

sympathy to Jamie. The scene takes place in the hospital the place where Jamie

was treated. When Landon came to visit her, Jamie already in a wheelchair that

assisted by a nurse. Landon become confused and asked what happened to

Jamie.

b. Jamie's utterances

Datum 71

Mr. Sullivan: Landon, go home. The night's over.

Jamie: Good night.

Landon: Good night.

Landon: Good night, sir.

The datum above, the underlined of Jamie's utterance contains

phatic function. Jamie produces the simple speech acts in everyday interaction

which is consist of greeting someone. In this case, Jamie is taken home by

Landon. In Jamie's house, Mr. Sullivan has waited for them in the front porch.

Then, Jamie's father tells Jamie to say good night to Landon and he also orders

Landon to go home because it was late at night.

Datum 76

Landon: Hey.

Jamie: Hey.

Will you help me?

Landon: Yeah.

So, what did you tell your father?

Jamie: The truth. I just left you out of it.

So, what do you want to see?

Landon: Pluto.

Jamie: Pluto only rises a few minutes before the sun.

From the datum above, the underlined of Jamie's utterance contains of phatic function. In this case, Jamie produces the utterance "Hey" when she meets Landon in the yard. The aim of her utterance is for reply the greeting from Landon's utterance.

Datum 93

Landon: How you feeling? Jamie: I'm okay. How are you?

Landon: Pretty good.

Jamie: I have something for you.

Landon: You do?

Jamie: Don't worry, it's not a Bible. It was my mother's. It's got quotes from

her favorite books.....and quotes by famous people. Her thoughts.

In the conversation above, Jamie produces phatic function. She uses that function to shows her solidarity also common greeting when meets with someone. She ask to Landon about his condition after Landon ask about her condition by uttering "How are you?".

4.1.1.7 Heuristic Function

Holmes (2013: 276) argued in his book that Michael Halliday identified a function of language which is concerned with learning. This function was labeled by Halliday as heuristic and also glossed as the 'tell me why' function. The need of this function arose from the study of chilldren language acquisition in which language is use to learn and discover. For example, "What is the function of tractor?". However, the researcher did not find the heuristic function of language that used by Landon and Jamie in their utterances.

4.1.1.8 Commissive Function

Holmes (2013: 276) regarder that the commissive function refers to the language used to deal with promises threats, with marriage view, bets, and also declarations of war. Commissive function reveals what the speaker intennds to commit themselves to do something in the future. For example: I will clean my room, I promise. The following were Landon and Jamie's utterances that includes in commissive function of language:

a. Landon's utterances

Datum 25

Landon: I need help with my lines.

Jamie: Landon Carter's asking me for help?

Landon: Yeah.

Jamie: Okay, I'll pray for you.

Landon: Jamie, look...

Jamie: You've obviously never asked anybody for help before, right? A request like yours requires flattery and groveling. It can't be about you. It has to be for the common good.

Landon: It is for the common good. Eddie Zimmerhoff deserves the best.

Please?

Jamie: Okay. One condition, though.

Landon: What's that?

Jamie: You have to promise you won't fall in love with me.

Landon: That's not a problem.

Jamie: Okay. I'll see you today after school.

Based on the conversation above, Landon shows commissive function of language because he uses language to deal with promise something. In this case, Jamie asks Landon to promise that he would never fall in love with her and Landon accepted it. From the underline's utterance, Landon said "That's not a problem" to shows that he can make a promise for Jamie.

b. Jamie's utterances

The researcher did not find the commissive function of language from Jamie's utterance.

4.1.2 Language Function mostly used by Landon and Jamie

As the second finding of the present study, this part presents the answer about the frequency of language function that mostly used by Landon and Jamie in A Walk to Remember movie. Referring to the figure 4.1, the first is Landon's utterance which is contains of six language function in the movie. For Landon, the total language function appear in the movie are 58 times. The biggest percentage is reached by expessive function that is 40% with the number of occurrence 23 times. Directive function is subsequently in the second level that is 31% or used for 18 times. Phatic function is the third level that is 17% or used for 10 times. Referential function occupies the fourth level with the 7% or used for 4 times. Metalinguistic function is the fifth level that is 3% or used for 2 times. At last, commissive function places the lowest level percentage that is 2% or used for 1 time. In Jamie, the findings show that are 49 language functions occur in the movie. Expressive function reaches the highest frequency among the other function. it occurs 18 times or 37% of the total number. It is followed by referential function which occurs 13 times or equal to 27%, directive function wich occurs 10 times or equal to 20%, phatic function which occurs 5 times or equal to 10%, metalinguistic function which occurs 2 times or equal to 4%, and the last is poetic function which occurs 1 time or equal to 2%.

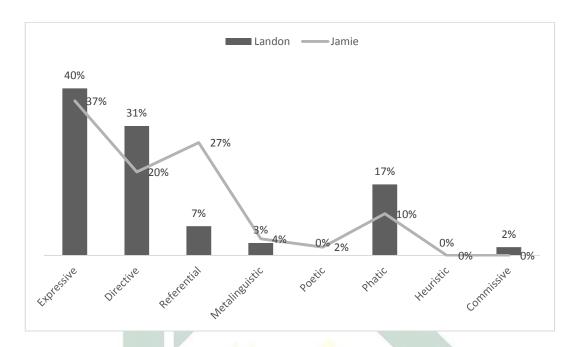


Figure 4.2 The Percentages of Language Functions between Landon and Jamie

Figure 4.2 above illustrates the comparison of the percentage the finding for the type of language functions mostly used in A Walk to Remember movie by Landon and Jamie. The bar used to represents Landon's utterance and the line portrays Jamie's utterance. It is clear that the two characters have applied the types of language functions proposed by Holmes.

4.1.3 The Differences between Male and Female Language Functions

In the last section of the present study, the researcher explained about the differences between Landon (as male) and Jamie (as female) in using the language functions, the differences between male and female language function was divided by three parts:

1. From the types of language functions

The first differences comes from the types of language function that used by Landon and Jamie. In Landon's language functions, he uses expressive, directive, referential, metalinguistic, phatic, and commissive. While in Jamie's language functions, she uses expressive, directive, referential, metalinguistic, poetic, and phatic. In this case, Landon produces commissive function because Jamie asks him to make a promise. Then, Jamie produces poetic function because she is more expressive to show her feeling.

2. From the frequency in a percentage of using language functions

The second differences from those language function is from the frequency of both Landon and Jamie. The differences of the frequency can be seen clearly from the figure 4.1. Each type has different frequency and percentage for male and female character, except for heuristic, since the percentages are same because the researcher did not find heuristic function in the movie. In some types, male character has higher that female character, and in other types female character are the one who has higher frequency. In expressive, Landon has higher percentage with 40% or 23 times while Jamie has 37% or 18 times. The next iis directive, Landon has higher than Jamie with the total of 31% or 18 times and 20% or 10 times. For the referential, Landon is lower in 7% or 4 times than Jamie in 27% or 13 times. Then metalinguistic, Landon with 3% or 2 times and Jamie with 4% or 2 times, they have differences 1% and make Jamie is higher. In poetic, the male character did not has utterance while the female has 2% or 1 time. Landon has higher that Jamie again in phatic, he has

17% or 10 times and she has 10% or 5 times. For the last one is commissive

which is only owned by male character in 2% or 1 time.

3. From the way they express each type of language functions

The third differences is about the way they use and express each type of

language function. In expressive function, the way Jamie expresses her love

more emotional than Landon and she makes the expressive function with

hyperbolic words. It can be seen from the datum below:

Landon: Are you scared?

Jamie: To death.

Lighten up.

Landon: It's not funny.

Jamie: I'm scared of not being with you.

Landon: Oh, baby, that will be happen. I'll be here.

On the datum above, Jamie expresses her feeling that she is not scared

about death, she scared if not being with Landon. From the utterance above,

Jamie reveals that she used the language which is prefers to die than can not be

with Landon. The way they use the expression of apologize is different, Jamie

uses in 2 times than Landon uses in 6 times.

The next is directive function, in this function Jamie's utterance more

polite, more expressive and indirect in making an order or command to

someone. For example in Jamie's utterance:

Jamie: Would you like to dance?

Landon: Sorry, I don't dance.

Jamie: Me neither. I mean, not usually in front of anybody.

Landon: Well, no. I mean, I don't at all. As in, I can't.

Jamie: Everybody can dance. Come on, you can't be that bad. Please? For

me? Come on.

In the conversation above, Jamie asks Landon to dance and Landon refuse

her. But he still persuade Landon to dance with her. She uses directive's

utterance softly and patiently.

Then in referential function, Landon shows his information to the point

while Jamie shows her referential by giving additional information for example

in the conversation below:

Jamie: Does anyone know what it is?

Landon: <u>It's a star frame</u>.

Jamie: This is a star frame. It will help you locate stars with your naked eye.

Mercury and Jupiter can be seen just over the west horizon after sunset.

When Jamie asks about a thin, Landon gives the answer which contains of

information direct to the point by the utterance "It's a star frame". And Jamie

also answers by saying "This is a star frame. It will help you locate stars with

your naked eye. Mercury and Jupiter can be seen just over the west horizon

after sunset", more longer than Landon's answer.

In metalinguistic function, the ways Landon's utterance is different with

Jamie's utterance. It can be seen below:

Jamie: Forty-two.

Landon: What do you mean, forty-two?

Jamie: Forty-two is befriend somebody I don't like.

It's a to-do list I have for my life.

Landon: Like getting a new personality?

Jamie: Join the Peace Corps, make a medical discovery.

In the datum above indicates metalinguistic function from Landon's

utterance. It is because Landon uses language to clarify on the language used

by Jamie. On the underlined utterance, Landon produces "What do you mean,

forty-two?" in order to make a clear Jamie's statement about forty-two. Then,

Jamie explained to Landon what forty-two is. While from Jamie's utterance:

Landon: Jamie.

Jamie: What do you want?

I've known you for years. You've never been the first to say hello.

Landon: I need your help with my lines.

Jamie: <u>Landon Carter's asking me for help?</u>

Landon: Yeah.

Jamie: Okay, I'll pray for you.

Jamie's utterance presents metalinguistic function. In this scene, Landon who never greeted with Jamie suddenly asks for help to her. Then Jamie rechecked on the language by the utterance "Landon Carte's asking me for help?". In this situation, Jamie commented on Landon's utterance that he need help with his lines. It can be concluded that the way Landon makes his utterance for make a clear about Jamie's utterances while Jamie uses her metalinguistic for comments on Landon's utterance.

For last, the difference of the way they use phatic function in this case, Landon uses phatic to ask Jamie's condition than Jamie uses this function to greeting. Landon's utterance can be seen below:

Landon: Baby, I'm sorry. Okay?

They're animals, all right?

You want me to take you home?

Let's get out of here.

Are you sure you're okay?

Jamie: I'm fine.

Thank you for everything. Landon: You're welcome.

In this situation, Landon tries to save Jamie from his friends. Then Landon produces utterance "Are you sure you're okay?" because Landon wants to

checked Jamie's condition after his friends embarrashed her in the canteen.

While Jami's utterance:

Mr. Sullivan: Jamie. Say good night to Mr. Carter.

Landon, go home. The night's over.

Landon : Good night.
Jamie : Good night.

Landon: Good night, Sir.

The underliined of Jamie's utterance contains phatic function. Jamie produces the most common speech acts in everyday interaction which is consist of greeting someone. In this case, Jamie is taking home by Landon. In Jamie's house, Mr. Sullivan has waiting for them in the front porch. Then, Jamie's father tells Jamie to say good night to Landon.

4.2 Discussion

In this study, the researcher has analyzed the language function used by Landon and Jamie. This present study has related topic with the previous studies, which are investigated the functions of language although conducted by different research problems and object of the study. The result from the previous study by Sulfa (2017) in her thesis under the title Language Functions Used by Prophet Yusuf And Zulaikha in Surah Yusuf of The Holy Qur'an; A Cross-Gender Analysis. The purposed of this study was to found the language function in Surah Yusuf by using Roman Jakobson's theory (1980). She found language function from 26 verse that spoken by Prophet Yusuf and 6 verse that spoken by Zulaikha. In conclusion, Prophet Yusuf mostly used speak forceful and gentler, then Zulaikha mostly speak with emotionally.

However, this present study was extremely different with the previous study, because the researcher analyzes and describes the language functions based on theory from Holmes and gender theory by Lakoff. The findings portray that the total emergence of language functions found in the movie show different rate. This is influenced by different problem and situation which happens in Landon and Jamie's character. The total of Landon's utterance is 58 and Jamie's utterance is 49. As mentioned in the findings, there are 6 types of language function in male character and 6 types also for female character. Expressive function plays the most significant role in two characters, Landon and Jamie. It becomes so significant because in two characters expressive function appears in 23 times and 18 times, higher than the other. Thus in the lower level, there are two different function of language. For Landon as male character, he only uses commissive function in one time. Whereas in Jamie's side, she only produces poetic function in one time.

Continuing the result of language functions, the finding of this present study show different result. In this case, the analysis is carried out three aspects differences. As the first aspect, it is about description of the type differences used by two characters, this aspect presents about which is the type used by Landon and Jamie. There is an aspect of differences from the frequency to indicates which is the most type that used and the type of rarely used. The last aspect points out the way Landon and Jamie reveal every type of language function.

In this occasion, the researcher has connected the language function with politeness strategy, especially for bald on record and positive politeness strategy. As stated by Milal (2014: 75) in his book, Brown and Levinson propose four

strategies of politeness (1987), namely, bald on record, positive politeness strategy, negative politeness strategy, and off-record strategy. Based on his book, bald on record is the strategy by which communicative act is realized in the most directive way, such as "Take my hand". Whereas, positive politeness strategy used by showing solidarity between interlocutors, for example "Hey, buddy, I'd aprreciate it if you'd let me use your pen".

Later on, the researcher presents the example for each politeness strategy. Bald on record usually used by someone has powerful and authority among the group of people. It is also used between intimate friends. From the findings, there are some directive function formed as bald on record strategy found in the movie. For instance, "Be back in an hour", Landon shows this utterance when he talks with his close friend, Eric. On the other hand, one of the example from positive politeness strategy is "Come on, Jamie. Open the door, please!" Landon uses this utterance to satisfy the hearer, in order to make Jamie did what he asked.

By all of this, the researcher concluded that the language has a lots of variation, so an utterance maybe contains two or more variation of language. It can be seen from the example in the pharagraph above. When Landon and Jamie presents directive function, they also uses politeness strategy in the same time.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

In this chapter, the researcher presents two points in which the first point refers to the conclusion and the second point refers to the suggestion. The researcher draws the conclusion based on the whole point of this study. Furthermore, the researcher provides suggestion in order to give highlights for the next researchers who are interested in doing further researches in the same field of the study.

5.1 Conclusion

This study is about the language function used by the main character Landon and Jamie in the *A Walk to Remember* movie. For language functions, the researcher uses theory from Janet Holmes which provides eight types of language functions, they are, expressive, directive, referential, metalinguistic, poetic, phatic, heuristic and commissive. The researcher wants to investigate the type of language functions and the language function that mostly used by Landon and Jamie. Since the language function in this study used by male and female character, the researcher also wants to reveal the differences between male and female language functions used in the movie.

Based on the result of data finding, the researcher concluded there are only seven from eight types of language function categorized by Holmes (2013) found in the movie. They are expressive, directive, referential, metalinguistic, poetic,

phatic, and commissive. Heuristic is the language function which never used both of Landon and Jamie.

However, the researcher also found the language function that mostly used by Landon and Jamie. For Landon's utterance which is contains of six language function in the movie with the total language function are 58 times. The biggest percentage is reached by expressive function that is 40% with the number of occurence 23 times. Directive function is subsequently in the second level that is 31% or used for 18 times. Phatic function is the third level that is 17% or used for 10 times. Referential function occupies the fourth level with the 7% or used for 4 times. Metalinguistic function is in the fifth level that is 3% or used for 2 times. At last, commissive function places the lowest percentage that is 2% or used for 1 time. Then, Jamie's utterance which is contains of six language function in the movie. The findings show that are 49 language functions occur in the movie. Expressive function reaches the highest frequency among the other function. It occurs 18 times or 37% of the total number. It is followed by referential function which occurs 13 times or equal to 27%, directive function which occurs 10 times or equal to 20%, phatic function which occurs 5 times or equal to 10%, metalinguistic function which occurs 2 times or equal to 4%, and the last is poetic function which occurs 1 time or equal to 2%.

Related to the male and females' character, the researcher also presented the differences language function between Landon as male and Jamie as female. The researcher divided the differences into three parts. One of the differences between Landon and Jamie comes from the type itself, the finding shows that Landon uses

expressive, directive, referential, metalinguistic, phatic, and commissive. While in Jamie's language functions, she uses expressive, directive, referential, metalinguistic, poetic, and phatic.

The next differences is from the frequency in using the language functions, it shows that expressive function become the most frequent occured among the other function, both from Landon and Jamie. This function reachs 23 times or equal 40% for Landon and 18 times or equal 37% for Jamie. Then from the lowest level, Landon achieves 1 time or equal 2% in commissive and Jamie attains 1 time or equal 2% in poetic.

The last differences is about the way Landon and Jamie reveals the language functions. In using expressive function, Jamie shows her language more emotional, more expressive and using hyperbolic words. The next is directive function, in this function Jamie's utterance more polite, more expressive and indirect in making an order or command to someone. Then in referential function, Landon shows his information to the point while Jamie shows her referential by giving additional information. After that move to metalinguistic function, Landon uses metalinguistic for make a clear about Jamie's utterances while Jamie uses her metalinguistic for comments on Landon's utterance. For last, the differences of the way they use phatic function. In this case, Landon uses phatic to ask Jamie's condition than Jamie uses this function for greeting.

5.2 Suggestion

This research focusses on revealed the kinds of the type of language function in *A Walk to Remember* movie and the differences of male and female language functions, by using Holmes's theory and Lakoff's theory. As the final result, the researcher has proven the differences language functions from male and female in the movie. Therefore, for further investigation the researcher truly suggests that the other researchers analyze the language functions through different statement of the problems. Moreover, in the case discourse analysis, the other researcher can make a new combination such as language function with politeness strategy or another theory. Then, they can investigate more interesting data source related with discourse analysis for instance in advertisement, talk show, newspaper, novel, etc. Thus, by this suggestion the researcher really expects that this present study can be a good reference for linguistics learner and even inspire them to conduct further research.

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