LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS USED BY THE MAIN CHARACTERS IN THE "LITTLE WOMEN" MOVIE (2019)

THESIS



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ABSTRACT

Aprilia, D. S. (2021). Language Functions Used by the Main characters in the "Little Women" Movie (2019). English Department, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisor: Dr. A. Dzo'ul Milal, M.Pd.

Keywords: language functions, movie, discourse analysis

This study analyzes language functions used by the main characters in the "Little Women" movie (2019). There are two problems investigated in this study. First, what kinds of language functions are used by the main characters in the "Little Women" movie? Second, what is the context behind the language functions used by the main characters in the "Little Women" movie? In this study, the data is taken from the whole utterances of the four main characters in the movie.

The researcher used a qualitative method to analyze the data of this study. The descriptive method was applied to analyze the utterances of the main characters such as Meg, Jo, Beth, and Amy through the transcriptions of the "Little Women" movie (2019). The data were collected by first downloading the transcript of the movie, which was then identified by underlying the utterances of the main characters, based on the types of language functions. Then, the researcher analyzes the context behind the language functions used by the main characters in the "Little Women" movie (2019).

The result in this study shows that there are seven types of language functions found in the movie. The researcher finds 753 utterances produced by the main characters. The expressive function becomes the most dominant type of language function found in this research with 300 data. Referential function found with 212 data. Moreover, directive functions were found with 97 data. Heuristic function found with 109 data. Then, the phatic function was found with 22 data. Furthermore, the commissive function was found with 12 data. Moreover, the poetic function found only 1 data in this research. Meanwhile, the metalinguistics function is not found in this research.

The explanation above shows that the main characters mainly express their feelings, minds, thoughts, needs, and opinions in their utterances. This research also shows that some factors influenced the use of the language functions by the main characters. They are the settings, the participants, the end or the propose, the action sequence, the key, the instrument, the norm, and the genre. It can be said that the main characters used language functions depends on whom, where, and what when they occur communicate.

ABSTRAK

Aprilia, D. S. (2021). Fungsi Bahasa yang di Gunakan oleh Karatker Utama dalam Film "Little Women" (2019). Program Studi Sastra Inggris, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pembimbing: Dr. A. Dzo'ul Milal, M.Pd.

Kata Kunci: fungsi bahasa, film, analisis wacana

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis fungsi bahasa yang digunakan oleh karakter-karakter utama di film "Little Women" (2019). Ada dua rumusan masalah untuk dijawab di penelitian ini. Yang pertama, apa saja macam-macam fungsi bahasa yang digunakan oleh karater utama dalam film "Little Women"? Yang kedua, apa konteks dibalik kegunaan fungsi bahasa oleh karakter utama dalam film tersebut? Dalam penelitian ini, data didapatkan dari keseluruhan kalimat-kalimat karakter utama dalam film.

Peneliti menggunakan metode kualitatif untuk menganalisis data di penelitian ini. Metode deskriptif digunakan untuk menganalisi kalimat-kalimat karakter utama seperti Meg, Jo, Beth, dan Amy melalui transkripsi film "Little Women". Data diperoleh dengan mengunduh transkripsi film yang kemudian di identifikasi dengan cara memberi garis bawah pada kalimat karakter utama berdasarkan tipe-tipe fungsi bahasa. Lalu peneliti menganalisis konteks yang ada dibalik penggunaan fungsi bahasa oleh karakter utama dalam film "Little Women" (2019).

Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa ada tujuh tipe fungsi bahasa yang ditemukan dalam film. Peneliti menemukan ada sebanyak 753 ucapan yang diproduksi oleh karakter utama yang mengandung fungsi bahasa. Fungsi ekspresif menjadi fungsi bahasa yang paling mendominasi yaitu sebanyak 300 data. Fungsi referential ditemukan sebanyak 212 data. Selain itu, fungsi perintah ditemukan sebanyak 97 data. Fungsi heuristis ditemukan sebanyak 109 data. Lalu fungsi phatic ditemukan sebanyak 22 data. Selain itu, fungs komisif ditemukan sebanyak 12 data. Dan fungsi puitis hanya ditemukan 1 data. Sedangkan fungsi metalinguistic tidak ditemukan dalam penelitan ini.

Dari penjelasan diatas menunjukkan bahwa karakter utama lebih sering mengungapkan perasaan, fikiran, kebutuhan, dan opini melalui ucapan mereka. Pada penelita ini juga menunjukkan bahwa ada beberapa faktor yang mempengaruhi penggunaan fungsi bahasa oleh karakter utama. Diantaranya yaitu latar tempat, peserta, tujuan, adegan, kunci, sarana, norma, dan jenis. Jadi bias dikatakan bahwa karakter uatama menggunakan fungsi bahasa tergantung pada siapa, dimana, dan apa ketika merek melakukan sebuah komunikasi.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The researcher presents five points in this chapter. The first is the background of the study. The second is problems of the study. The third is significance of the study. The fourth is scope and limitation. And the fifth is the definition of the key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Language plays an essential role in human life because it is the main instrument of communication. As a communication tool, language is composed of separate sounds, words, sentences, and other utterances units (Linton, 2006, p.4). Language is expressing both written and spoken. Humans as social creatures need to interact with other people to fulfill their necessities of life. To interact with each other, people have to communicate to convey what they want to tell the other as a hearer. Communication is forming from the language humans' use. Without language, human would face difficulty in conveying what the speaker meant to tell the hearer. In addition to being a communication tool, human also use language for various purposes, such as expressing ourselves to others, including our thoughts, opinions, minds, needs, and feelings. Moreover, people also use language to describe things, persuade, command, ask for help, and ask questions to get information or give information to other people. Roman Jakobson (cited in Cook, 1989, p. 26) states that there are six types of language functions: referential

function, expressive function, phatic function, directive function, metalinguistic function, and poetic function.

While communicating, sometimes people struggle to understand what others are saying. It can create misunderstanding between the addresser and the addressee. Therefore, to understand what others are saying, people must understand the function of the language itself. Cook (1989, p.24) says that the function of language is to look at what is being said or written behind the literal meaning and see what the sender of a message in that context tries to do. In conclusion, the language used by other people in this world has various functions and purposes that the speaker wants to convey to the listener. It would be easy for the listener to get the aim or the speaker's purpose if the listener understands the function of the language itself. Therefore, the use of language for communication has to adjust to the person spoken with, purposes in making the intent of the language easier to convey.

McCarthy (1991, p.5) argued that discourse analysis concerns studying the relationship between the context and language. In our daily interaction, we can describe that there are three aspects we need to occur communication, they are speaker, text, and hearer. Text here refers to everything that is written or spoken by the speaker. By analyzing discourse analysis, we can find the correct meaning as the speaker's intention in our daily interactions. As mentioned above, text as the object of discourse analysis can be classified into two types: written and spoken text. We can find written text on a book, magazine, newspaper, letter, instruction,

recipes, PowerPoint presentation, email, message, etc. While spoken text, we can find it in interviews, dialogues, speech, movies, videos, radio, and so on.

Hornby (1995, p. 434) stated that the movie is moving picures which consist of a story and recorded to be showing at the cinema or on television. The movie, also known as films or visual comunication, that uses moving pictures and variety of sound such as dialogue between people, soundtrack that consist of music, and sound effect for every activity that happened in the movie. Movie has various of genres: adventure, comedy, action, documentary, animation, drama, horror, science fiction, romantic comedy, thriller, and fantasy. Moreover, there are several movies adapted from novels. These Novels are inspired based on the author's experience. Bordwell and Thompson (2008) stated that there are two ways in grouping films. That is by genre of the movie and by some conception of the film's relation to reality. One of the movies adapted from novels that adopt from the author's experience is a movie directed by Greta Gerwig entitle "Little Women" movie (2019).

There has been growing interest in language functions theory. Numerous studies have been conducted research that concerned with language functions in various subjects. Such as language functions in advertisement (Maerobah, 2018), in songs (Drama, 2019), in medical conversation (Susanthi, Pastika, Yadnya, & Saraswati, 2018), in English club (Asdar, 2017), in a vlog (Khasanah, 2017). The previous studies mentioned above focused only on finding and analyzing the types of language functions found in the research studies. Furthermore, several studies concern language functions in different focus on the study. Sartika (2016)

conducts language functions focused on analyzing the language functions and the meaning behind Hillary Clinton's language functions in the USA's presidential debates in 2016. Then, the research of language function in classroom discourse (Ambrosio, Binalet, Ferrer, & Yang, 2015) focused on identifying the kinds of language functions in children's discourse aspecially in social classroom interaction. In this study, the researcher found that children's classroom discourse leads to learning experiences through language functions that determine children's purpose in the negotiation of meaning in their talk. At the same time, Sulfa (2017) conducting language functions in surah Yusuf of the holy Qur'an. In this study, the researcher focused on the types of language functions used by Prophet Yusuf and Zulaikha and the differences between male and female language. The researcher found that referential function is mainly used by Prophet Yusuf, while Zulaikha mostly used expressive function. While in the language gender, the writer found that Prophet Yusuf speaks forcefully and gently, while Zulaikha mostly speaks emotionally.

Moreover, several studies conducted language functions that used social media such as Twitter and Instagram as the subject of the studies; they are research studies conducted by (Anggario, 2016; Chofiyya, 2016; Khoir, 2016). The two studies are focused on finding the types of language functions and describe the context behind the language functions. In contrast, one of the three studies above focused on analyzing language functions and politeness strategies. Furthermore, numerous research studies conduct language functions in movies. The first is a research study conducted on language functions by Yulistiono

(2015). In this research, the researcher used the theory of language functions proposed by Roman Jakobson. Also, to describe the most dominant types of language functions used by the main character that is Solomon Northup, a man in the "12 Years a Slave" movie. This study showed that there are 117 from 199 data that consist of referential functions and becomes the most dominant type of language function. Then, (Putri, Safnil, & Kasmaini (2018) also conducted language functions that have the same focus as the previous study explained before that are to find the kinds of language functions and describe the most dominant type of language functions based on the theory proposed by Roman Jakobson. In this research, the writer found that only 5 out of 6 language functions were found in the movie. Therefore, the referential function becomes the most dominant type of language function, with 35.2% of the total language function found in the movie.

Ardianto (2015) analyzing language functions that focused on finding language functions proposed by Holmes theory and identifying the effects of using language function found in the conversation between the caretaker and a nine-year-old boy with autism. In the study, the researcher found 41 utterances used by the caretaker in talking to autistic children. Moreover, the caretaker's language function gives an effect like a verbal and non-verbal response. Karmila (2019) conducted language functions that have the same focus as the research studies explained before, but these two research studies have a different result. In this study, the researcher shows five language functions used by the main character in "White House Down" film. There are expressive function, directive

function, referential function, metalinguistics function, and phatic function. Besides, there are two ways to use language functions by the main character in the movie: direct communication and indirect communication. Fikri (2019) conducted language functions that focused on finding the kindmovies of language functions used by the movie's main character and the social dimension among characters in the movie. In this study, the writer found 21 language functions byusig the theory of Janet Holmes's (2008). Based on the finding, the researcher shows that the most dominant types of language functions used in this movie are referential and emotive functions.

Moreover, Arum (2015) focused in conducted language functions in "Enchanted" movies. In the study, the researcher purposed to know the kind of language function found in the movie and understands how the language functions help the reader understand the messages in the movie. This study only shows seven language functions found in the movie. Also, four aspects are used in helping the readers to understand the message of the movie. The last previous studies that used movies are conducted by Alfina (2016). In the study, the researcher focused on analyzing the types of language functions proposed by Janet Holmes used by Shane as the main character of "The Pacifier" movie. Also, to describe the context of language functions used by the main character is talking to the children. The result of this study shows that there are only 7 out of 8 language functions found in the movie. Besides, the researcher found the context of language functions such as setting, participants, end, action sequences, key,

instrumentalities, norms, and genre, which appeared on the primary character utterances in the movie.

From the numerous previous studies above, it can be seen that many researchers emphasized language functions by using different subjects, research problems, and different proposed theories. By all of these, the researcher interests in conducting similar research by using language functions as the topic. The researcher used a movie entitled "Little Women" as the object of the study. However, this study is different from the previous studies already mentioned above. Because iIn this present study, the researcher emphasizes analyzing the language functions proposed by Janet Holmes (2013) and analyzing the context of language function based on Hymes (1974).

The researcher chooses language functions as the topic of this research because language is the most important thing used by humans to occur communication deliver various aims and purposes to each other in daily life. There are many functions of language that benefit humans, such as expressing feelings, ideas, emotions, asking for something, and so on. Furthermore, the knowledge of language function has excellent importance for communication because it helps the hearer get more understanding about the meaning behind the utterances by knowing the context of the situation when the speaker produces utterances that are delivered to the hearer. So that the hearer can get a clear understanding of what the speaker conveys and avoid any misunderstanding between the speaker and the hearer.

The researcher used the movie as the object of the study because many people like to watch movies in their spare time, even many of them watching movies as their hobby. Also, through the movie, people can get much knowledge, social value, and morals depicted in the movie because of the various genres. In this present study, the researchers choose the "Little Women" movie (2019). That is because the researcher can only access or download the newest version of the movie that is released on 2019. Besides this movie This movie is fascinating to watch because it tells about the life of four young women who have family relations as sisters. Those four women are called the March sisters; they are Meg March, Jo March, Beth March, and Amy March. These March sisters have different personalities that portray in the movie.

Moreover, they have different dreams and are wanted to live their life on their own terms. However, as sisters, they always try to give support and taking care of each other. In the movie, some conversations occur between sisters. Those conversations mostly contain various language functions depending on the context of situations when the utterances are produced. Although several previous studies mentioned above analyze language functions in movies, none have been done conducting language functions produced in the utterances between sisters.

Therefore, the researcher is interested in conducting research about language functions produced by the main characters in the "Little Women" movie.

Based on the explanation above, this present study was designed to analyze the types of language functions produced by the main characters of "Little Women" movie (2019) and the context behind the language functions in the

movie. The researcher analyzes this research data by using Janet Holmes's theory (2013) about language functions. In addition, the researcher also uses Hymes theory (1974) about the theory of context.

1.2 Problem of the Study

The researcher formulates the problems of study to be analyzed in this present study as follows:

- 1.2.1 What kinds of the language functions are used by the main characters in "Little Women" movie (2019)?
- 2.2.1 What is the context behind of the language functions used by the main characters in "Little Women" movie (2019)?

1.3 Significance of the Study

The researcher expects this research to are able to provide both theoretically and practically. Theoretically, the researcher hopes this research will contribute to the development of discourse analysis theory, especially in understanding the functions of language. In addition, this research can enrich information for future researchers, mainly from English department students who want to conduct their study on language functions mainly used in movies. Practically, through the result of this research, the researcher intends to show the functions of language produced by the main characters in "Little Women" movie (2019) such as Jo, Meg, Beth, and Amy, in their conversations so that the reader of this research can get more understanding about the functions of language.

1.4 Scope and Limitation

This present research focuses on discourse analysis. This study is limited to finding the types of language function and interpreting the context in "Little Women" movie (2019). The researcher examines the language functions from the utterances produced by the main characters such as Jo, Meg, Beth, and Amy based on Janet Holmes' (2013) theory of language functions. On the other hand, the researcher applied the theory of context proposed by Dell Hymes (1974) to respond to the second problem statement of the context of language functions used by the main characters in the "Little Women" movie (2019). The main characters' utterances that the researcher selects consist of language functions as the limitation of discussion in this study.

1.5 Definition of Key Terms

- Discourse analysis is the study of language in use and analysis between written and spoken data.
- **2. Language functions** are the way we deliver our utterances for specific purposes. For example, whether to express our thought, emotion, or to ask for help, give commands, and so on.
- 3. Context is the situation that is taking place. Through context, we can understand what is being said without get more understanding what the words being used mean is.
- **4. Little Women movie** is a film adaptation of the 1868 novel of the same title by Louisa May Alcott, which became an American drama film written and directed by Greta Gerwig in 2019.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents the theories related to the topic of the research. There are four sub-chapters in this chapter. The first subchapter explained discourse analysis. Then, the second subchapter explains language function. The third subchapter explains the theory of language functions proposed by Janet Holmes (2013). At the same time, the third subchapter explains the theory of context based on Dell Hymes (1964). Then the last chapter explains about "Little Women" movie (2019). The researcher used the theories above to assist her in answering the research questions in this research study.

2.1 Discourse Analysis

Discourse analysis is the study about how is the use of language. It is also focuses on knowledge that extends beyond the words, clauses, phrases, and sentences required for effective communication. Paltridge (2006, p.2) argued that the term of discourse analysis as a way of analyzing between writing and speech is introduced by Zellig Harris (1952). Harris had two main interests; they investigate language broader than a sentence and the relationship between linguistics and non-linguistic behavior. There are two kinds of discourse: the first is spoken discourse, and the second is written discourse. Written discourse is in the form of text which the writer writes. It can be called a printed record. At the same time, spoken discourse is a text in the form of a verbal record of a communicative act.

2.2 Language Functions

Language has a variety of functions depending on the meaning behind the speaker's or the writer utterances. According to Brown (2020, p.199) functions are essentially the aims that we achieve through language, for example; responding, stating, parting, requesting, greeting, etc. People need to use language as a communication tool to communicate with one another. By using language, people will convey anything to the hearer. It can provide information, news, asking something, asking for help, rejecting, receiving, etc.

According to Brown & Yule (1986, p.1), there are two types of the functions of language which serve in the expression of 'content.' The first is the transactional function, and the second is the Interactional function.

1. Transactional Function

In primarily transactional language, we assume that what the speaker or writer is concerned with the efficient of the information transmission. It means that it is essential for the recipient to get the details of the information correctly. If the message is not correctly understood by the recipient, there will be unfortunate or even disastrous consequences in the real worlds. For example, when a police officer gives directions to a traveler, a doctor tells a nurse how to administer medicine to a patient, or a scientist describes an experiment.

2. Interactional Function

The interactional function is plays a role in expressing social relationships and personal attitudes. In this case, conversational analysis has focused on language to negotiate, role-relationship, peer-solidarity, the exchange of turns in a

conversation, and also the saving of both speaker and hearer's face. For example, when two strangers are shivering at a bus stop in the freezing wind, and one turns to the other and says, 'My goodness, it is cold,' it indicates that the speaker wants to be friendly in talking. A lot of ordinary everyday conversation appears to consist of one person commenting on something present that is visible to both the speaker and the listener.

Furthermore, in this study, the researcher uses the theory of language function proposed by Janet Holmes (2013). In his book, Holmes (2013, p. 275) stated that there are eight categories of speech functions, each with its own set of characteristics and purposes. They are expressive, directive, referential, metalinguistic, poetic, phatic, heuristic, and commissive functions. Many linguists recognize three of them. However, the precise labels they are given may differ but they appear to be basic functions of language because they derive from the essential components of any interaction. Those three functions are expressive (addressor), directive (addressee), and referential (message). Meanwhile, the following will escribe the categorization of the eigt types of language functions.

2.2.1 Expressive Function

Holmes (2013, p.275) said that expressive utterances express the speaker's feelings. Furthermore, the term of expression concentrated on the speaker's thoughts, attitude, needs, and opinions, which were communicated using various words and intonation. People can express themselves by drawing conclusions based on their experiences. People may express their feelings in order to

communicate their emotions. These expressions are influenced by social factors as well as the expression's positive nature. For example, *I am feeling great today*.

2.2.2 Directive Function

Directive utterances attempt to get someone to do something (Holmes, 2013, p. 275). The Directive function is to use the language to manage one's activities, influence, and manage the others. On the other hand, this function is designed to give orders or requests through interrogative, declarative, and imperative statements. Imperative sentences can make a stringent request like saying (e.g., cleaning up the table) or being less demanding using a politeness strategy (e.g., Clear the table, please). The explanation above says that language is a means of control consisting of demanding action, suggesting action, wanting action, dealing with permission, handling duties or expectations, and asking for information.

2.2.3 Referential Function

Holmes (2013, 275) stated that referential utterances aims to provide information. The referential function is a function that shows the status of speakers who want to share knowledge or news with the listener. In this case, by reporting the sensory information they take in or considering, people may comment on it. This function may use various forms, such as statements. For example, *At the third stroke, it will be three o'clock precisely*. Or question statements, for example, *where are you now?*

2.2.4 Metalinguistic Function

Holmes (2013, 275) says that metalinguistic utterances comment on language itself. For example, 'Hegemony' is not a common word. On the other hand, it is used to describe language parts such as grammar or words that describe language itself. Another example is the word "ion" of the sentence means noun. It means that the metalinguistic function reveals the condition in which the speakers want to clarify or correct language itself. For example, the speaker said, "I don't like you." – "Sorry, what did you say?" asks the addressee.

2.2.5 Poetic Function

Holmes (2013, 275) says that poetic utterances focus on the aesthetic features of the language. The poetic function shows how speakers use any wordplay to produce the words. For example, a poem, a rhyme, an ear-catching motto, *peter piper picked a peck of pickled peppers*.

2.2.6 Phatic Function

Phatic utterances express solidarity and empathy with others. Phatic reveals how the speakers demonstrate their sociability to the listener (Holmes, 2013, p. 275). It can also be called a language function which usually includes greetings, gossips, compliments, and so on in everyday interactions. For example, *Hi, how are you, lovely day, isn't it!*

2.2.7 Heuristic Function

In his book, Holmes (2013, p. 276) argued that Halliday identified the heuristic function as a function of language concerned with learning. This

function is glossed as the "tell me why" function. The study of children's language acquisition revealed the need for this function, in which language is used to learn and discover. For example, why tree's leaf color is green?

2.2.8 Commissive Function

Holmes (2013, p. 276) stated that commissive function is a function which deals with promises and threats, and with marriage vows, bets, and declaration of war. Similarly, the precise words uttered at particular points are crucial in a wedding ceremony. So it is possible to add a variety of other categories that may be helpful and illuminating for detailed analyses. In conclusions, this function is used to tell the hearer about what the speaker want to do in the future such as commits or plans.

From the explanations above, the researcher concludes that there are various functions of language used by humans in their communication. However, those functions are mainly used to deliver the aim of the speaker to the hearer correctly. Therefore, it is important to understand the mean or the aim of what the speaker conveys to avoid any misunderstanding when doing communication.

2.3 Context

Cook (1989, p. 10) defines a context can be defined as a type of knowledge of the world that can be used broadly and narrowly. Furthermore, Paltridge (2006, p. 54) states that understanding how language functions in context essential to understanding the relationship between what is said and understood both spoken and written discourse. It requires considering how speakers organize what they

want to say, following whom they are talking to, where is the communication take place, when is the conversation occur, and under what circumstances. From the explanation above, it can be said that it is essential to understand the context of the speaker's utterances to help the hearer or reader to reveal the literal or the intended meaning of the speaker's utterances. Besides, in order to analyze speech events, some factors should be considered.

There are some theory about context of situations proposed by many expets, one of them is proposed by Dell Hymes (1974). Hymes says that aside from the linguistic aspects, other factors such as the communication setting, goals, and participants is important in understanding the situations of speech. Hymes proposed the factors of context which called as SPEAKING models. The explanation of the term SPEAKING can be seen as follows:

- 'S' refers to the setting which is the concrete physical circumastances consist
 of when the time and where the place in which the communication occurs.

 Particiants which are in specific setting can change the scenes as they change
 the level of formality or the types of activity in which they are involved, the
 example of setting; September, 10th, 2016, 16 a.m. in front of a mosque in the
 city of Surabaya.
- 2. 'P' refers to the participants that fill specific roles in a communication. There must be at least two people or more that are involved in a communication. One person as the speaker or addresser and the other as the hearer or addressee. It is also incudes the relationship between the participants. The roles of the participants can be change during their interactions.

- 3. 'E' is refer to the ends of communication. End also refers to the purposes, aims, goals, or expected outcomes that the participations seek to achieve on specific events.
- 4. 'A' is refers to the act sequences that includes the form and the content. It refers to the actual form and order of speech acts which built the event. It can be the plot of the story presented to the speaker. The act sequence consists of the turn-taking and interrupting by the partiipants in the conversation. In other hand, act sequence is how the speech act performed in a conversation.
- 5. 'K' is the key that refers to the tone, manner, or spirit in which a particular message is conveyed, such as serious, precise, lighthearted, pedantic, mocking, sarcastic, pompous, and so on. The key may also be marked nonverbally by specific behavior, posture, gesture, or even deportment.
- 6. 'I' refers to the instrumentalities. It refers to the choice of the channel, such as oral, written, or telegraphic, and to the primary form of speech employed.
 Also it can be delivered in various ways such as formal, informal, casual, or friendly.
- 7. 'N' refers to the norms in a interactions. Norms is the social rules that guide the event and the actions and reactions of the participants. These rules can determined how specific acts are interpreted. Its also defines what is socially acceptable in communication.
- 8. 'G' refers to the genre or the types of event or speech act given, such as poems, proverbs, riddles, sermons, prayers, lectures, and editorials. Different types of speechacts have different or particular terms for the genre.

2.4 Little Women Movie (2019)

Little women movie is a 2019 American film directed by Greta Gerwig. Little women's movie reflects back and forth on the life of four young women called March sisters who live in the middle of the nineteenth century. They are Meg March, Jo March, Beth March, and Amy March. Although they are sisters, they have different dreams and are determined to live their life on their terms. This movie depicted a family, dreams, sacrifice, and love relevant to real life. The story of this movie is adapted from a novel with the same name, which is inspired based on the author's experience, namely Louisa May Alcott. This movie was first released on December 25th 2019, in the United States.

Furthermore, according to (https://en.m.wikipedia.org), several awards and nominations have been given to Little Women's movie (2019). The film winning for Best Costume Design after received six nominations at the 92 Academy Awards. While at the 25th Critic's Choice Awards, Little Women movie (2019) gets nine nominations and won one of the Best Adapted Screenplay nominations. Moreover, this film also received five nominations at the 73rd British Academy Film Awards and two nominations at the 77th Golden Globe Awards. It was also chosen as one of the top ten films of the year by the American Film Institute.

In this movie, the March sisters have different characteristics. However, they always try to taking care and support of each other. The second oldest, Jo, becomes the center among those four main characters. She is described as an outspoken tomboy character with a passion for writing. Besides, like her other three sisters, Jo loves her family and sisters, which makes her prioritize her family

before her own needs. The story begins in the winter of 1861 when the March sisters sit in their living room listening to their mother, namely Marmee, who read a letter from their father, Mr.March, who is serving as a Union chaplain in the civil war. Later that day, on Christmas morning, their mother pleases the girls to give their breakfast to a poor family, the Hummels. One day, Jo sells her hair to help finance her mother's trip, who will go to tend their father, who is sick in the hospital in Washington DC. After Marmee left the house, those four young women are busy with chores they had to finish. Beth, the third sister, decided to visit the Hummels family to give them some food. Nevertheless, after Beth returns home, she got a fever. It is because she contacts the baby of Hummels family who is suffering from scarlet fever.

Three years later, Meg, the oldest one of March's sisters, married a man named Mr.Brooke, then she moves to a new house with her husband. Soon, she gives birth to twins Demi and Daisy. While the youngest, Amy, got a chance to accompany Aunt Carroll on her trip to Paris. It is because Aunt Carroll prefers a ladylike woman just like Amy. In short, Jo moves to New York to get a job. She lives in a boarding house and gets a job as a teacher for some children there. Besides, Jo has a dream to become a writer. So, she attempts to write a story and goes to the publishing office to offer her story. A few days passed, suddenly, Jo got a letter from her mother, tells her that Beth's condition is getting worse. Because of that, Jo is going home immediately to take care of Beth to hope that her health will get better. However, in the end, after suffering some years ago, Beth cannot resist her illness anymore that caused her to die.

After that, Amy comes back home from Paris. She was shocked at the news she had heard and felt very sad and missed Beth. That day, Amy tells Jo that she already married a man, Laurie, their neighbor who studies in Paris. Jo feels so lonely because her sisters cannot be with her, just like in their childhood. Meg and Amy are already married, while Beth has died. Jo decided to write a story about her and her beloved sister's life and make it into a novel to get rid of those feelings. In the middle of her writing, a man named Mr. Friedrich comes to her house. He was lived in the same boarding house as Jo in New York. A year later, Jo married Mr. Fried rich. Furthermore, at the end of the story, the family happily gathered together, and Jo feels so happy because the novel she writes is finally published.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

In this chapter, the researcher gives explanations about how to use the methodology of this research. It consists of three parts: research design, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

The researcher used a descriptive qualitative method to analyze language functions produced by the main characters in the "Little Women" movie (2019). According to Creswell (2014, p. 183) that qualitative research is an approach for describing and analyzing the meaning of the text of narrative studies based on the knowledge or the understanding of the writer. The researcher used the transcript of the movie in the form of words, phrases, and sentences. Moreover, the researcher used the descriptive method because it was appropriate to identify, classify, and describe the phenomenon of language functions used by the main characters in the "Little Women" movie.

3.2 Data Collection

The researcher explained the data and data sources, research instruments, and data collection techniques in this subchapter.

3.2.1 Data and Data Source

The data of this research were in the forms of words, phrases, and sentences of the main characters in the "Little Women" movie (2019). The data were

collected from the whole utterances produced by the main characters of the "Little Women" movie (2019), such as Jo, Meg, Beth, and Amy, which dealt with the types of language functions. The utterances in the main characters' conversation were used to answer the first question, which was to find the kind of language functions used by the main characters in the "Little Women" movie.

Meanwhile, the data source of this research was taken from the "Little Women" movie (2019) directed by Greta Gerwig, which was released at the end of 2019. The data were taken from the transcript of this movie which has 135 minutes of duration. The researcher got the transcript in the form of the subtitle of "Little Women" movie (2019) as the data in this research by downloading it from https://scriptpdf.com/little-women-script-pdf/. Furthermore, to answer the second research question of this study, the researcher used Hymes' context theory to know the context behind the function of language produced by the main characters of the "Little Women" movie. The data of this research is the utterances of the main characters in the "Little Women" movie (2019) that consists of language functions.

3.2.2 Instruments

This research instrument was the researcher herself because she was the only instrument that was important to collect the data and analyzed them through her insight. As cited from Ary (2010, p. 424) that humans acted as the main instrument in collecting and analyzing the data in a qualitative study.

Furthermore, other supporting instruments were applied to gather this research data, such as books, laptops, and the internet. Books and the internet were used to

make the researcher easier in collected some references for the research.

Meanwhile, the laptop was used as an instrument that helped the researcher in conducting this research through all the processes.

3.2.3 Data Collection Techniques

In this research, the researcher collected the data of this research by using some procedures as follows:

- 1. The researcher watched the "Little Women" movie (2019) many times to understand the plot and the context behind the movie. Also, the researcher paid attention to the scenes that consisted of language functions based on Janet Holmes' theory produced by the main characters in the movie.
- 2. Then, the researcher downloaded the transcript of the "Little Women" movie (2019) from the internet. The transcript was in the form of the subtitles of the movie.
- 3. The researcher printed the transcript out to assist her in obtaining and indicating the data.
- 4. Then, the researcher read the transcript and matched the suitability between the transcript and the movie.
- 5. The researcher underlined the utterances that consisted of language functions produced by the main characters. The researcher applies different colors based on each type of language function. Such as blue for Expressive function, yellow for the Directive function, red for Referential function, green for Metalinguistics function, black for Poetic function, purple for Phatic function, orange for Heuristic function, and dark blue for Commissive function.

4 Data Analysis

Based on Schatzman and Strauss in Creswell (2009, p. 199), qualitative data analysis mainly requires classifying things which characterize them. In this research, after collecting the data from the data source, the researcher analyzed the data by following the steps below:

1. Developing Codes

The researcher identified the data by giving code in each utterance consist of language functions based on Janet Holme's (2013) theory. The code of language functions could be seen in the table below:

Table 3.1 The Codes of Language Functions

Types of Language Fun <mark>ct</mark> ions	Codes
1. Expressive Functions	Е
2. Directive Functions	D
3. Referential Functions	R
4. Metalinguistic Functions	M
5. Poetic Functions	Poe
6. Phatic Functions	Ph
7. Heuristic Functions	Н
8. Commissive Functions	С

2. Classifying the Data

The researcher classified each type of language function produced by the main characters in the "Little Women" movie (2019). In classifying the data, the researcher used a table. The table is consists of the minutes and the utterances that

consist of language functions with different underlined colors. The table can be seen below:

Table 3.2 Language Functions Classification

No	Minutes	Utterances	Codes
1.	00:02:01,213> 00:02:06,895	Jo: No sir. She has sold to "Olympic" and "Scandal" and she got a prize for a	R
		tale at the "Blarney Stone Banner."	
2.	00:04:10,371> 00:04:13,598	Jo: Good morning, sir. Good day	Ph
	00:07:15,431>	Amy: STOP THE CARRIAGE!	
3.	00:07:17,950	LAURIE! LAURIE!	D

3. Describing Data

After classifying the data, the researcher explained the language functions produced by the main characters in the movie based on Holmes' theory to answer the first research problem. Then, to answer the second question, the researcher analyzed the context of their conversation based on Hymes' SPEAKING theories. The researcher presented them with a narrative explanation to give detailed descriptions and explanations about the data analysis.

4. Drawing Conclusion

After analyzing the data, the researcher gave a conclusion as the result of this study by mentioning what type of language functions, what language function that mainly and rarely used by the main characters in the movie, and explained the context of the situation behind the use of language functions in the utterances produces by the main characters of "Little Women" movie (2019).

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

The researcher divides this chapter into two parts. The first part is the findings and the second part is the discussion. The findings are consisting of the result analysis of the language functions used by the main characters in the "Little Women" movie (2019) and the context behind the language functions used by the main characters. While the discussion is consists of the interpretation based on the result of the research findings.

4.1 Findings

In this part, the researcher presents the explanations of the research findings of the data. The researcher analyzes the language function produced by the main characters occurs in their communication in the movie. Furthermore, the researcher has found many utterances of the main characters consisting of the language functions. The researcher found that there are only seven out of eight types of language functions in this study. There are expressive function, directive function, referential function, poetic function, phatic function, heuristic function, and commissive function. The researcher found that 753 data consists of language functions used by the main characters. The expressive function becomes the most dominant type used by the main characters, which occurs 300 times. Then, the referential function becomes the second rank that occurs 212 times. The third rank is the heuristic function which occurs 109 times. Moreover, 97 data consist of a directive function. Then, phatic function occurs 22 times. The commissive

function occurs 12 times. Furthermore, only one data is included in the poetic function. Meanwhile, the metalinguistics function is not found in this study.

Moreover, to give a clear understanding of the data finding analysis of this research, the researcher put them into a table below:

Table 4.1 The Frequencies and Percentages of Language Functions in the "Little Women" Movie (2019).

No	Types of Language Functions	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Expressive Function	300	40%
2.	Directive Function	97	13%
3.	Referential Function	212	28%
4.	Metalingualistics Function	0	0%
5.	Poetic Function	1	0%
6.	Phatic Function	22	3%
7.	Heuristic Function	109	14%
8.	Commissive Function	12	2%
Total		753	100%

From the table above, the researcher concluded that the maximum data found in the "Little Women" movie (2019) deals with expressive functions with a total of 40%. In contrast, the metalinguistics function is regarded as the overall minimum with 0% of the total data.

Furthermore, some factors influenced the using of language functions used by the main characters. These factors are including in the context of situations. In this study, the researcher used the theory of context proposed by Dell Hymes (1974). Here, Hymes used the term of S-P-E-A-K-I-N-G to explain the component

included in the context of the situation. The terms SPEAKING are referring to the setting, the participants, the ends, the act sequence, the key, the instrument, the norm, and the genre. The main characters in the movie delivered the aims in their communication through considered their position and to whom they talk.

Therefore, Meg, Jo, Beth, and Amy have equal status as the main characters are sisters and daughters that make them talk informally to each other.

Furthermore, the researcher analyze the data by describing the context behind the language functions followed by the explanation about the types language functions used by the four main characters. The researcher applied the theory proposed by Janet Holmes (2013) to analyze the types of language functions.

There are eight types of language functions: expressive function, directive function, referential function, metalinguistics function, poetic function, phatic function, heuristic function, and commissive function. Also, the theory of SPEAKING models proposed by Dell Hymes (1974) is used to describe the context of the main characters utterances that consists of language functions in this study. The explanations of the research finding can be seen as follow:

4.1.1.1 Expressive Functions

According to Holmes (2013, p. 275), expressive utterances express the speaker's feelings. Furthermore, the term of expression concentrated on the speaker's thoughts, attitude, needs, and opinions, which communicated using various words and intonation. People can express themselves by drawing conclusions based on their experiences. People may express their feelings in order to communicate their emotions. These expressions are influenced by social factors

as well as the expression's positive nature. Furthermore, the utterances of the main characters in "Little Women" movie (2019) that included in expressive functions can be seen below:

Datum 1

Time: 00:12:08,973 --> 00:12:13,982

Amy: "Who will you dance with, Jo?"

Jo: "You know I never dance."

Amy: "Why can't we all go to the party?! It's not fair!"

The setting of the conversation is in the March House, especially in Jo and Meg's room. The participants are Amy and Jo. The end is that Amy cannot go to the party and stay at home with Beth. The act sequence is the March sisters are all together helping Jo and Meg, who are getting ready for the holiday party. In the middle of their activities, Meg delivers her personal feeling that she feels annoyed because she cannot go to the party with her sisters. The key indicates that the tone of speech is feeling annoyed. The instrument indicates that the channel of speech is orally and delivered informally. It is because the conversation is occurring between sisters who have equal status.

Moreover, the norm is that there will be jealousy between siblings, and it is normal because they want to have or get the same things as their siblings. The genre is expressive because Amy expresses her personal thought which is annoyed. Firstly, Amy asks Jo about whom she will dance with when she at the party. Then, Jo replied to Amy that she would not dance with anyone because she never dances before. Amy expresses her thought by saying, "why can't we all go to the party?! It's not fair!" It means that Amy feels annoyed because she cannot

go to the party and must stay at home while Jo and Meg go to the holiday party. From the explanation above, it is clear that Amy's utterance is included in the expressive functions of language.

Datum 2

Time: 00:22:47,759 --> 00:23:04,185

Friedrich: "Oh, I think you're talented, which is why I'm being so blunt."

Jo: "I can't afford to starve on praise."

Friedrich: "Are you upset?"

Jo: "Of course, I'm upset! You just told me, you didn't like my work!"

The setting of the conversation above is in the drawing room in the boarding house. The participants are Jo and Friedrich. The end is Jo feels upset because of Friedrich comments to her works. The act sequence is Jo and Friedrich are in the drawing room in their boarding house in New York. Friedrich reads Jo's work then told her that he doesn't likes the story Jo's write. Then Jo is upset because of that. The key is indicates that the tone of speech is unhappy. The instrument is indicates that the speech is delivered orally and in informal way. The norm is you should accept what other people said to you because people have their own opinion about something..

Furthermore, the genre is expressive because she expresses her personal feeling that is upset. In this scene, Friedrich reads Jo's story because he said that he wants to reads her works and will give her honest comment for her works. Then, Friedrich puts down the paper as he finished to reads. Friedrich tells Jo that he doesn't like her works because he thinks that the story is not good. Jo feels upset of what Friedrich said to her. Then, Jo expresses her feelings by saying, "Of course, I'm upset! You just told me, you didn't like my work!" Jo is upset because

she expects Friedrich to give her good comment or praise her works. But it turns out she get bad comment because Friedrich doesn't likes her works. From the explanation above, it is clear that Jo's utterances are included in expressive functions because she expresses her personal feelings toward the hearer.

Datum 3

Time: 00:27:33,314 --> 00:27:41,603

Beth: "I think the melancholy piece I've figured out is pretty good."

Jo: "Meg, wait until you see this new speech."

Beth: "I don't see how you can write such splendid things, Jo."

Beth: (marveling at the pages) "You're a regular Shakespeare"

Jo: "Not quite."

The conversation above occurs in the March house in the morning. The participants of the conversations are Beth and Jo. The end is Beth praised the story written by Jo. The act sequence is Jo show her work which is a story to her sisters, Meg, Beth, and Amy. Beth thinks that the story is pretty good with the melancholy piece, making the story more interesting. Beth shows her personal feelings to Jo by saying such good reactions to the story. Then, Jo tells Beth that her story is not as good as what Beth says. The key indicates that the tone is feeling impressed. The instrument is orally and delivered informally. The norms revealed that giving compliments to someone works is important because it can make the authors feel appreciated and more confident.

Moreover, the genre of Beth's utterances is included in expressive function because Beth delivers her thought toward Jo's works. In this scene, Beth conveys her thought about the story, which is written by Jo, by saying "I think the melancholy piece I've figured out is pretty good." Beth thinks that the way Jo

writes or delivered the melancholy scene in the story is pretty good. Furthermore, Beth expresses her thought by saying "You're a regular Shakespeare." Beth thinks that Jo is a good writer because she can produces such a good story. From the utterances above, Beth expresses her thought about Jo's works which make her amazed. Then, Jo humbly replied to Beth by saying that her story is not as good as Shakespeare's. By all of that, it is clear that Beth's utterances are included in expressive functions because she delivers her thought to Jo as the hearer.

Datum 4

Time: 00:44:06,546 --> 00:44:35,631

Jo: "I'm not going back. I'm using the rest to take her to the sea and get her strong. When's Amy coming home?"

Marmee: "We didn't want to worry her."

Jo: (sharply) "does she not know?"

Meg: "Beth insisted we not tell her, because she didn't want to ruin Amy's trip."

Jo: (rueful) "Amy has always had a talent for getting out of the hard parts of life."

Marmee: "Jo, don't be angry with your sister."

The conversation above occurs in the March House, especially in the kitchen. There are three participants in the conversation, Jo, Meg, and Marmee. The end is Jo calming herself to take her anger away. The act sequence is Jo arriving from New York, walked in the March House to the kitchen. Then she was surrounded by Marmee, Hannah, Meg, Daisy, and Demi. Then, Jo asks them when Amy will come back home from her trip to nurse Beth together. Meg tells Jo that Amy will not go home because Beth insisted them not tell Amy about her condition. Jo feels angry with Amy because she thinks that Amy can enjoy her trip without worrying about Beth's condition. The key indicates that the tone of speech is angry. The

instrument is orally and informal. The norm shows that usually, it is important to

know the other conditions and take care of each other as a family. The genre of

Jo's utterances is expressive.

It is because Jo conveys her personal feeling that she is angry with Amy.

Firstly, Jo comes back to March's house from New York after getting a letter from

Marmee tells that Beth's conditions are getting worse. When Jo arrives in the

March house, there are Marmee, Hannah, Meg, and her children Daisy and Demi.

Jo asks them when Amy will come home from Paris to nurse Beth together. Then,

Meg told Jo that Beth asks them not to tell Amy about her condition because Beth

didn't want to ruin Amy's trip. Jo expresses her personal feeling, which is angry

after hearing Meg answer by saying "Amy has always had a talent for getting out

of the hard parts of life." From Jo's utterance above, it can be said that Jo delivers

her angriness towards Amy. Jo is angry because she feels that Amy must come

back home to take care of Beth with the others instead of enjoying her trip to Paris

with Aunt March. Then, Marmee as a mother, tells Jo to calm herself down and

not to get angry with her sisters.

Datum 5

Time: 00:48:20,234 --> 00:49:03,693

Amy: "I'm sorry Jo."

Marmee: "Amy"

Amy: (a rush of words) "It's just that the only thing you care about is your writing. And it's not as if I could've hurt you by ruining one of your dresses. And I really did want to hurt you. I am the most sorry for it

now. I'm so sorry"

Marmee: "Jo, Don't let the sun go down on your anger. Forgive her. Help

each other. And you begin again tomorrow."

Jo: (running from the room) "She doesn't deserve my forgiveness. And I will hate her! I will hate her forever!"

The setting of the conversation is in the March house, especially in the living room at night. The participants are Amy, Jo, and Marmee. The end is that Jo walked out of the room without gives Amy her forgiveness. The act sequence is Amy clarifying why she is burning Jo's story, admitting her bad behavior, and apologizing to Jo. Then, Marmee tries to calm down Jo, who is crying because she feels so angry with Amy, and tells her to forgive Amy. However, Jo, who already feels so angry, said that Amy does not deserve her forgiveness and she will not forgive Amy forever then Jo walked out of the room. The key indicates that the tone of speech is sincere and angry. The instrument indicates that the channel of speech is orally and informal. The norm is that you must acknowledge the mistakes you have made and accept the consequences.

Moreover, the genre in this conversation is expressive because Beth and Jo express their personal feelings. However, in the conversation, they express different kinds of feelings. Amy is expressing her feeling that is sorry, while Jo is expresses her personal feeling, which is angry. In this scene, Amy said that she feels sorry for burning Jo's story when she and Meg go to the party. Amy said that she wants to hurt Jo because she was not allowed Amy to come to the party with them. Then, Amy tells Jo that she felt so sorry for having done such a thing by saying "I am sorry, Jo. I am the most sorry for it now. I'm so sorry." Then, Marmee asks Jo to forgive Amy and not let her anger take over her. However, Jo is so angry and expresses her feeling to Amy by saying "She does not deserve my forgiveness. And I will hate her! I will hate her forever!" Here, Jo delivers her angriness toward Amy because she burned her story down. Jo said that she would

never forget Amy because she thinks that Amy does not deserve her forgiveness for what Amy has done.

Datum 6

Time: 01:32:23,028 --> 01:33:01,093

Jo: "I just hate that you're leaving me. Don't leave."

Meg: "Oh, Jo. I'm not leaving you. And besides one day, it will be your turn." Jo: "I'd rather be a free spinster and paddle my own canoe. I would. (hugging her, crying). I can't believe childhood is over."

The setting of the conversation is in Meg and Jo's room in March's house. The participants are Jo and Meg. The end is Jo crying because she did not want Meg to leave her. The act sequence is Meg sit on the chair while Jo sits on the floor puts her head on Meg's lap as Meg patted Jo's head. Jo desperately expresses her personal feelings to Meg by saying "I just hate that you're leaving me. Don't leave." It can be seen that Jo delivers her sadness by telling Meg that she wants Meg to stay with her and not leaving her after Meg is getting married. Then, Meg tells Jo that she will not leave her and said that someday it would be Jo's turn to marry someone. Jo replied to Meg by telling her that she will not married and live her own life by herself. Moreover, Jo still feels so sad that she and her other sisters get older and realize that their childhood is already over. The key indicates that the tone of speech is sadness. The instrument indicates that the channel of speech is orally and delivered informally. The norm is that siblings are always together, and it will be hard for them to be separated, even only for a moment.

The genre of Jo's utterances above is included in expressive function. It is because Jo expresses her feeling that is sadness to Meg. Firstly, when Meg gets married to John, Jo expresses her feeling to Meg by saying "I just hate that you're

leaving me. Don't leave." Here, Jo tells Meg to stay with her and their other

sisters in March's house and not leave her after getting married. Jo feels sad

knowing that her older sister will have her own family, making them cannot be

together like before. Else, Jo expresses her sadness by saying "I can't believe

childhood is over." Jo feels sad because knowing that one of her sisters gets

married, she realized that their childhood had already passed as they grew older.

4.1.1.2 Directive Functions

The Directive function is to use the language to manage one's activities,

influence, and manage the others. On the other hand, this function is designed to

give orders or requests through interrogative, declarative, and imperative

statements. According to Holmes (2013, p. 275), directive functions attempt to get

someone to do something. The utterances of the main characters that consist of

directive functions can be seen below:

Datum 7

Times: 00:08:06,415 --> 00:08:19,690

Amy: "Laurie, come to the New Year's Party! It's a ball and everyone will

be there, including Fred. Pick me up at the hotel at eight, the Chavain! Laurie, dress for festivities! Top hats and silks!"

Laurie: "I will! I'll wear my best silk."

The setting of the conversation is in the carriage in the Paris promenade in

the morning. The participants are Amy and Laurie. The end is that Amy wants

Laurie to come to the New Year's party with her. The act sequence is when Amy

rides an open-air carriage with Aunt March accidentally meets Laurie in the street.

Laurie is a young man who lives with her grandfather near the March house. Amy

and Laurie greet each other as they are happy to meet. Then, Amy asks Laurie to

come to the New Year's party and pick her up at the hotel. Else, Amy gives an

order to Laurie to wear a top hat and silks. Then, Laurie replied that he would

wear his best silks when he goes to the party. The key indicates that Amy gives a

command to Laurie by using imperative statements and exclamation mark. The

instrument is orally and delivered informally. The norm is it will be more fun if

you come to an event with such a good friend. The genre of Amy's utterance is

directive. It is because Amy is giving orders to Laurie and expects him to do

something.

In this scene, Amy accompanying Aunt March on her trip to Paris suddenly

meets Laurie. Then, Amy expects an action from Laurie by produced the

utterance, "Laurie, come to the New Year's Party! Pick me up at the hotel at eight

- the Chavain! Laurie, dress for festivities! Top hats and silks!" In this case, Amy

gives a command by using imperative statements and exclamation mark that

indicates her command to Laurie. Amy ordered Laurie to come to the New Year's

party and ask him to pick her up at the hotel. Moreover, Amy gives an order to

Laurie to wear top hats and silks. From the explanation above, it is clear that Amy

carries out the directive function of language in which he is giving orders or

commands the hearer and expects him to do something through her utterance.

Datum 8

Time: 00:12:55,186 --> 00:13:09,295

Meg: "Don't stare, don't put your hands behind your back, don't say Christopher Columbus, don't say Capital, don't shake hands, don't

whistle."

Sallie: "Meg March! You look so pretty!"

Jo: "Meg."

The setting of the conversation above is in the hallway at the Gardiner's New

Year's party in the night. There are three participants in this conversation, in

which Meg, Jo, and Sallie. The end is that Jo is left alone in the middle of the

party. The act sequence is Meg and Jo walk down the hallway at the Gardiner's

party. Meg gives orders to Jo about what Jo should not do when they are at the

party. Meg pulls away by her friend, Sallie Moffat. Then, Jo is standing alone

after being left by Meg. The key indicates that the tone of speech which used by

the speaker is serious. The instrument of the speech is orally and delivered

informally. The norm does not leave someone alone, especially the one whom you

come with. Because it can make them feel uncomfortable. The genre is directive

because Meg gives a command to Jo.

In this scene, Meg and Jo are on their way to the hall where the holiday party

is held. Before they enter the hall, Meg gives a command to Jo by saying, "Don't

stare, don't put your hands behind your back, don't say Christopher Columbus,

don't say Capital, don't shake hands, don't whistle." Here, Meg using a

declarative statement in delivering her order to Jo about what Jo should not do

during the party. Suddenly, Meg's friend, namely Sallie, pulls Meg away from Jo

to invite her to dance and left Jo awkwardly standing alone at the party.

Context:

Datum 9

Time: 01:12:14,934 --> 01:12:29,325

Jo: "Will this be enough for the train?"

Marmee: "Twenty five dollars! That's not like Aunt March to be so

generous."

Jo: "I didn't go to Aunt March, I couldn't bear to."

Marmee: "Where did you get the money?"

Jo: "I only sold what was my own."

Meg: "Jo, your hair!"

The setting of the conversations above is in the March family home in the evening. There are three participants; Jo, Marmee, and Meg. The end is that Jo wants Marmee to take the money she gave to buy a ticket. The act sequence is the March families are helping Marmee in preparing the stuff she needs. Suddenly, Jo comes into the house then places money in her mother's hand, and tells her to use the money to buy the train ticket. Marmee thinks that Jo gets the money from Aunt March. However, Jo tells them that she cut her hair and sold them. Then they got surprised because of it. The key indicates the manner in which the speaker delivered the speech is compassion because Jo is an urge to help. The instrument of the speech is orally and informal. The norm is there are many ways to help each other, especially for the beloved one, such as for the family members.

Furthermore, the genre is directive because Jo gives a command to her mother, Marmee. In this scene, Meg, Amy, and Hannah are helping Marmee in getting everything ready. Marmee should go to Washington after getting a telegram tells that Mr. March is sick. At just that moment, Jo suddenly rushes into their house and gives money to her mother. Here, Jo delivered her command by saying "Will this be enough for the train?" Jo's utterance is in the form of an interrogative statement by using a question mark. However, it does not mean that Jo only wants to ask something, but she delivered a command. Jo gives Marmee an order to take the money she gave to buy the ticket as she will go to Washington

by train. From the explanation above, it is obvious that Jo's utterance is included

in directive functions because in her utterance she indirectly give an orders to

Marmee to buy a ticket by using the money she gave.

4.1.1.3 Referential Functions

Holmes (2013, p. 275) stated that referential utterances provide information.

The referential function is a function that shows the status of speakers who want

to share knowledge or news with the listener. In this case, by reporting the sensory

information they take in or considering, people may comment on it. This function

may use various forms, such as statements. The utterances of the main characters

that included in referential functions as follow:

Datum 10

Time: 00:01:42,901 --> 00:02:15,157

Jo: "Excuse me. I was looking for the Weekly Volcano office. I wished to see

Mr. Dashwood? A friend of mine desired me to offer a story, by her.

She wrote it, she'd be glad to write more if this suits."

Mr. Dashwood: "Not a first attempt, I take it?"

Jo: "No sir, she has sold to "Olympic" and "Scandal." And she got a

prize for a tale at the "Blarney Stone Banner."

Mr. Dashwood: "A prize?"

Jo: "Yes."

Mr. Dashwood: "Sit."

The setting of the conversation is in Mr. Dash wood's desk in the Publishing

Office in daylight. The participants are Jo and Mr. Dashwood. The act sequence is

Jo wants to offer a story she wrote to an editor in Publishing Office. She tries to

convince Mr. Dashwood to take her offer by telling him the achievement she gets.

Then, Mr. Dashwood tells Jo to sit while he read the story. The key indicates that

the tone of speech is informative. The instrument indicates that the channel of

speech is orally and delivered formally. The norm is that we must be confident of what we are doing and work hard to reach our goals. The genre is referential because Jo provided information to Mr. Dashwood, who is an editor.

In this scene, Jo comes to Publishing Office to offering a story she writes. Jo tells Mr. Dashwood about why she is looking for him by saying, "A friend of mine desired me to offer a story, by her, She wrote it, she'd be glad to write more if this suits." Mr. Dashwood gives a response by asking Jo if this is her first time to attempt offering a story or not. Then, Jo answers by produces declarative utterances as "No, sir, she has sold to "Olympic" and "Scandal". And she got a prize for a tale at the "Blarney Stone Banner." to give information to Mr. Dashwood about the achievement that she got as a writer. Besides, Jo hopes that Mr. Dashwood gets interested in her story and buys the story so Jo can get money. Then, Mr. Dashwood asks Jo to sit while he read the story.

Datum 11

Time: 01:35:09,328 --> 01:35:26,337

Amy: "Marmee! Marmee! Aunt March is going to Europe.."

Jo: "And she wants me to go with her? That's wonderful! Now I know why I spent all those boring hours reading to her."

Amy: "No, no. She wants me to go. As her companion."

The setting of the conversation above is in the March house garden. The participants are Amy, Marmee, and Jo. The end is Amy deliver information that she will go to Europe. The act sequence is after she gets Aunt March into a carriage, Amy crying of joy and runs to Marmee, who is standing with Jo. Amy tells Marmee that Aunt March will go to Europe. But Jo cut her utterances by saying that Aunt March wants her to come with her. Then, Amy said that that she

is the one who will come to Europe as Aunt March's companion. The key

indicates that the tone of speech is excited. The instrument indicates that the

speech is delivered orally and informal. The norm is that we should accept any

reality even though it is not in accordance with our expectations. The genre of

Amy's utterances is referential. It is because Amy provided information to

Marmee and Jo.

Moreovere, in this scene, after Meg and John's wedding ceremony, Amy runs

to Marmee crying with joy. Amy tells Marmee that Aunt March will be going to

Europe by saying "Marmee! Marmee! Aunt March is going to Europe." But

before Amy finished her utterances, Jo said that Aunt March wants Jo to go with

her. Moreover, Amy produces an utterance "No, no. She wants me to go as her

companion." Here, Amy tells Jo that Jo is wrong because the one who will go to

Europe with Aunt March is Amy, not Jo. From the explanations above, it is clear

that Amy's utterances are included in referential functions of language because

she is provided information to Marmee and Jo as the hearer.

4.1.1.4 Poetic Functions

The poetic function shows how speakers use any wordplay to produce the

words. Holmes (2013, p. 275) said that poetic utterances focus on the aesthetic

features of the language. There is one data found in this study that consists of the

utterances of the main characters in "Little Women" movie (2019) that included in

phatic functions. The explanation of the analysis can be seen below:

Datum 12

Time: 00:28:44,597 --> 00:28:49,087

Marmee: "Merry Christmas. How are my girls?"

Beth: "I'm so hungry!"

Meg: "Look at this breakfast!" Jo: "I could eat a horse."

Amy: "Don't say that, Jo!"

The conversation above occurs in the March house kitchen. The participants are Marmee, Beth, Jo, Meg, and Amy. The end is they eat breakfast together. The act sequence is Marmee walked into her house then come to the kitchen with her daughters. Then, she asks March's sister about how they feel. Then Beth and Jo said that they are hungry. But unlike Beth, Jo replied by using wordplay instead of common terms to describe how hungry she is. The key indicated that the tone of speech is exaggerating. The instrument indicates that the speech is delivered orally and in informal way. The norm is that you can use any wordplay in delivered your utterance but do not use it too much. The genre is poetic because she used wordplay in her utterance.

Furthermore, in this scene, Marmee, who is coming home from visiting the Hummels family, goes to the kitchen with her four daughters. Then, she asks them about how they are fells. Then, Beth replied by telling her that she is hungry. Else, Jo replied by saying "I could eat a horse." Here, Jo tells her mother that she is starving like Beth, but she uses an idiom instead of a common utterance like the way Beth is saying. From the explanation above, it is clear that Jo's utterance is included in the phatic function because she used wordplay, which is an idiom in her utterances.

4.1.1.5 Phatic Functions

Holmes (2013, p. 275) phatic utterances express solidarity and empathy with others. Phatic reveals how the speakers demonstrate their sociability to the listener. It can also be called a language function which usually includes greetings, gossips, and complements in everyday interactions. The utterances of the main characters that consist of phatic functions can be seen below:

Datum 13

Time: 01:13:08,044 --> 01:13:27,641

Amy: "Jo, What is it? Is it Father?"

Jo: "No. It's my hair."

Amy: "I would feel the same way."

Jo: "I know you would."

The setting of the conversation above is in the March house, especially in the upstairs hallway at night. The participants are Amy and Jo. The end is that Amy tries to comfort Jo, who is crying. The act sequence is Jo sits alone in the hallway, trying to make as little noises as she cries. Amy walks out of her room, then comes to her sister, Jo, and comforts her. Amy asks Jo why she is crying. Jo tells Amy that she is so sad because her hair is not as beautiful as before after she cuts it. The key indicates that the tone of speech is worried. The instrument of the speech is delivered orally and in informal way. The norm is that we must show our empathy to someone who feels sad and try to comfort them to make them better. The genre of Amy's utterance is phatic. It is because in the underlined utterances, Amy showing empathy toward Jo.

In this scene, Jo sits alone in the hallway, crying silently. Then, Amy comes to Jo to ask her by saying, "Jo, What is it? Is it Father?" From that question, Amy shows that she is worried and interested in Jo's condition. Amy tries to

comfort Jo by hugging her. Jo replied that she cries because of her hair. Jo cuts her hair and sold them to get money for Marmee. Amy gets emotional because of Jo as she can feel how Jo is feeling. By all of these, Amy's utterance above is included in the phatic function since she used language to express her empathy toward Jo as the hearer.

Datum 14

Time: 00:03:59,267 --> 00:04:13,598

Mr. Dashwood: "What name would she like put to the story?"

Jo: "Yes - none at all, if you please."

Mr. Dashwood: "Just as she likes, of course."

Jo: "Good morning, sir. Good day."

The setting of the conversation above is in the publishing office, especially at Mr. Dashwood's desk. There are two participants; Jo and Mr. Dashwood. The end is that Jo ended their conversation by saying goodbye. The act sequence is Jo comes to the publishing office to sell her writings. After they come to the deal about the compensation or the money Jo will get, she ends their conversation by saying goodbye to Mr. Dashwood. The key indicates that the tone of speech is happy. The instrument indicates that the speech is delivered orally and formal. The norm is that we must deliver our greetings or say goodbye properly, especially to the older. The genre is phatic.

It is because Jo used language to greet someone in her utterance, which is included in the most common speech acts in everyday interaction. In this scene, after successfully selling her story and to an editor, namely Mr. Dashwood, Jo ended their conversation by shaking hands with him. Then, Jo saying goodbye and greets Mr. Dashwood by saying, "Good morning, sir. Good day." In this case, Jo

produces utterances that consist of the most common speech acts in everyday

interaction. By all of this, it is clear that Jo's utterance is included in the phatic

function.

4.1.1.6 Heuristic Functions

In his book, Holmes (2013, p. 276) argued that Halliday identified the

heuristic function as a function of language concerned with learning. This

function is glossed as the "tell me why" function. The study of children's language

acquisition revealed the need for this function, in which language is used to learn

and discover. There are several data from the main characters' utterances that

included in heuristic functions as follow:

Datum 15

Time: 01:19:37,755 --> 01:19:42,941

Hannah: "What is it?"

Doctor: "It's scarlet fever."

Amy: "What's "scarlet fever"?"

Doctor: "I visited the Hummel's, the baby has died."

The setting of the conversation is in the March house, especially outside of

Beth's room. The participants in this conversation are Hannah, the doctor, and

Amy. The end is Beth is sick because of scarlet fever. The act sequence is the

doctor comes out of Beth's room after checked her condition. Then, Hannah asks

the doctor what happened to Beth. The doctor said that Beth is sick because of

scarlet fever. Amy, who is clueless about the doctor's diagnosis, asks him about

what scarlet fever is. The doctor said that Beth got the fever after she comes to the

Hummels family which the baby has died because of scarlet fever. The key

indicates that Amy is curious about something. The instrument indicates that the speech is delivered orally and informal. The norm is that you have to ask what you do not know to get the correct information instead of just guessing or making your own assumptions about something.

Meanwhile, the genre of Amy's utterance is heuristic. It is because Amy used language to discover something. In this scene, Amy delivered a question in her utterance "What's "scarlet fever"?" To the doctor who was checked Beth condition. Furthermore, Amy's question contained her curiosity about scarlet fever that made Beth sick. The explanation above shows that Amy's utterance is included in the heuristic function since she used language to discover something.

Datum 16

Time: 00:47:37,576 --> 00:47:56,601

Jo: "Has anyone taken my novel?"

Meg: "No."

Beth: "No, why?"

Jo: "Amy, you've got it."

Amy: "No, I haven't."

Jo: "That's a lie."

Amy: "No, it isn't. I haven't got it, I don't know where it is and I don't care.

Jo: Tell me or I'll make you!"

Amy: "I burnt your book! I told you I'll make you pay, and I did!"

The setting of the conversation above is in the March living room at night.

The participants are Jo, Meg, Beth, and Amy. The end is that Amy Is the one who takes Jo's novel and burns it. The act sequence is Meg and Jo coming back home from the party. Then Jo goes to her room to write down her ideas for the story of her novel. Then, Jo comes out from her room to the living room, asking her sisters whether they take her novel or not. Jo has suspected Amy because she is acting

strange as she reads her book even more intently than before. Then, Amy tells Jo that she was the one who takes her novel and burns it because she hates Jo for not letting her come to the party. The key indicates that the tone of speech is worried and confused. The instrument indicated that the speech is delivered orally and informal. The norm is that you must control your anger so you do not hurt the other. The genre is heuristics because Jo used language to discover something.

Furthermore, in this scene, Jo and Meg are coming back from a party. Then Jo goes to her room to write down her ideas to make a story. However, she does not find her novel anywhere. Then, Jo asks Meg, Beth, and Amy if they know where her novel is by saying "Has anyone taken my novel?" Here, Jo's utterance is in the form of a question mark and indicates that she is discovering where her novel is. By all of that, it is clear that Jo's utterances are included in the heuristic function since she is discovering something by asking Meg, Beth, and Amy as the hearer.

4.1.1.7 Commissive Functions

Holmes (2013, p. 276) commissive function is a function which deals with promises and threats, and with marriage vows, bets, and declaration of war. By uttering the words, *I bet* . . . we 'perform' the bet. Similarly, the precise words uttered at particular points are crucial in a wedding ceremony. So it is possible to add a variety of other categories that may be helpful and illuminating for detailed analyses. The utterances of the main characters that included in commissive functions can be seen below:

Datum 17

Time: 00:55:34,872 --> 00:55:43,839

Mr. Laurence: "You are the musical girl?"

Beth: "I love it dearly, and I'll come, if you are quite sure nobody will hear

me, and be disturbed."

Mr. Laurence: "Not a soul, my dear."

The setting of the conversation is in front of Laurence's house. The participants are Beth and Mr. Laurence. The end is Beth will come to Mr. Laurence's house. The act sequence is there are many people, including March sisters, Marmee, Hannah, Mr. Laurence, Laurie, and Mr. Brooke. All of them are prepared to sets Amy off for her adventure to visit Annie Moffat. Then, Mr. Laurence asks one of March's sisters to co to his house to practice his daughter's piano and make it keep in tune. Then, Beth, who likes to plays piano, committed that she will come to Mr. Laurence's house just if no one is disturbed by the sounds of the piano. Mr. Laurence replied by convincing her that there will not be any. The key indicates that Amy conveys to fulfill Mr. Laurence's desire. The instrument indicates that the form of the speech is delivered orally and formal because Beth talks to the older. The norm is not to waste the opportunity to develop something you like to do.

Furthermore, the genre is commissive because Beth used language to deal with commit to some future course of actions. In this case, Mr. Laurence wants one of March's sisters to come to his house to practice on his daughter's piano and keep it in tune. Mr. Laurence asks Beth to make sure that she is the one who likes playing music. Then, Beth replied to Mr. Laurence by committed to coming to his house as she said, "I'll come, if you are quite sure nobody will hear me, and be

disturbed." Beth's utterances are included in commissive functions since she attempts to promise something to Mr. Laurence.

Datum 18

Time: 01:55:02,549 --> 01:55:16,925

Meg: "What will you do?"

Jo: "I'd like to open a school. We never had a proper school, and now there

are women's colleges opening there should be a school. For Daisy."

Amy: "And what will Demi do?"

Jo: "I'll open a school for boys and girls, both."

The setting of the conversation above is in the Aunt March house. There are three participants; Jo, Meg, and Amy. The end is Jo will open a school in the house that Aunt March gave her. The acts sequence is Meg ask Jo about what she will do with the house. Jo tells Meg that she will open a house because they never had a proper school before. Moreover, because there is a women's college that opens there, she thinks there must be a school for girls, especially for Meg's daughter, namely Daisy. Then, Amy asks Jo what Demi will do then. So Jo explains that she will open a school for both boys and girls. The key indicates that the tone of speech is serious. The instrument indicates that the speech is delivered orally and informal.

Moreover, the norm of the conversation above is to use what people give wisely so that it can be helpful for others. The genre is commissive because Jo used language to commit herself to do something in the future. In this scene, Jo, Meg, and Amy are in Aunt March's house given to Jo. Meg asks Jo what she will do with the house. Jo replied by saying "I'd like to open a school." Moreover, Jo explains that she will open a school for both boys and girls. Here, the utterances of

Jo indicated that she committed herself to what she wants to do in the future. It is clear that Jo's utterances are included in commissive functions.

4.2 Discussions

In this part, the researcher wants to discuss this present study with some previous studies based on the finding above. There are several previous studies that conducted language functions by using movies. Some of those previous studies used the theory of language functions proposed by Jackobson that is different from this present study which used the theory proposed by Janet Holmes. This present study is in line with the research study conducted by Alfina (2016) that found expressive functions as the dominant type of language functions produces by the main character that is a man who has higher status or position as the hearer, which are children. While in this present study, the main characters have equal status with each other as sisters.

Moreover, this present studies are similar to the previous studies conducted by Ardianto (2015), which used the same theory proposed by Janet Holmes. However, this present study used additional theory proposed by Dell Hymes to investigate the context of language functions. Also, this study has a different focus of study that makes have different results from this present study. This previous study only found four types of language functions in the results. While in this present study found seven types of language functions as the results. So, this present study can fulfill the incompleteness of the previous study above.

From the explanation above, the researcher concludes that this present study is extremely different from the previous studies mentioned above. Because it is

focused on the language functions that occur between sisters with an equal status that none of the previous studies have conducted before. This present study intends to give knowledge about the use of language function by women in movies. The main characters in the movie are consisting of four young women. Here, March sisters were being raised in the same environment which make them more comfortable and related to each other. That is why they can express their thoughs, minds, needs, opinions, and feelings to each other. Its also make them mainly used the type of speech that is informal in their utterances. Else, the use of language functions depends on the context of the situation that makes them considered to whom they speak, where they are doing the communication, and what the aims of their utterances. In addition, the researcher found that in this research, there are various functions of language used by the main characters to delivers their utterances depends on the aims when they talk to the hearer. Such as expressing their feelings, providing information, giving orders, showing their sociability, discovering something, committing to doing something, and producing aesthetic features of the language.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In this chapter, the researcher presents the conclusions of the finding in this research and suggestions for the next researchers who interest in conducting the same field that is language functions.

5.1 Conclusions

In this study, the researcher analyzed the use of language functions and the context of situations of the using language functions by the main characters I the "Little Women" movie (2019). The researcher found total of 753 data in the movie that consists of language functions in the utterances of the main characters in the "Little Women" movie (2019). Holmes (2013) stated that there are eight types of language functions; expressive function, directive function, referential function, metalinguistics function, poetic function, phatic function, heuristic function, and commissive function.

Form the total data found in the movie, there are 300 utterances of the main characters that included in expressive function. It makes the expressive functions becomes the most dominant type of language function that used by the main characters in the movie. The four main characters mainly express their personal feelings and thought to the hearer. 212 data are included in the referential function. Moreover, 97 data found consists of directive function. 109 data found consists of heuristic function. 22 data found included in phatic function. 12 data found included in commissive function. Then, there is only 1 data that included in

poetic function. Meanwhile, the researcher is doesn't found any utterances that consist of metalinguistics function in the movie.

Furthermore, the researcher found that there are several factors that influenced the use of language functions by the main characters in the movie. The factors are also called the context of situations. There are eight components in the context of situations such as the setting, the participants, the end or purposes, the act sequence, the key, the instrument, the norm, and the genre. In the movie, the main characters mainly deliver their utterances orally and in informal way when they communicate with each other because they have equal status as sisters.

Besides, the setting is mostly in the March house, it is because as a family they are live all together in a house.

From the explanation above, the researcher concluded that there are seven types of language functions found in this research. Moreover, the main characters mainly used expressive function in their utterances. It is because they want to deliver how and what are they feelings such as angry, sad, happy, excited, upset, and feels sorry. Although they are sisters which mean there are older sisters like Meg and Jo while Beth and Amy are the younger sisters, they still talk casually to each other without thinking about the age difference between them. Furthermore, when they want to deliver the aims in their utterances, they use language functions depends to whom they talk with, where the communication is occurs, and what the aims or purposes that they want the hearer to understand.

5.2 Suggestions

The focus of this research is to analyze the use and he context behind the language functions used by the main characters in the "Little Women" movie (2019). The researcher suggest to the next researcher who interest in analyzing a study about language functions to apply the different theory in their research. The researcher also suggests the next researcher to conduct different focus. For example, the next researcher can focus to analyze on one or two types of language functions to get specific result about it. Else, the next researcher can try to use other media for example language functions that occurs in interview. Furthermore, the researcher hopes that this present study can give contribution and new references to the readers especially to the next researcher who want to conduct the same field of research.

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