

**LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS USED BY THE MALE  
CHARACTER IN “ONCE UPON A TIME IN HOLLYWOOD”  
MOVIE**

**THESIS**



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## ABSTRACT

Ramadhani, A. R. (2022). *Language Functions used by The Male Character in “Once Upon A Time In Hollywood” Movie*. English Department, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisor: Dr. A. Dzo’ul Milal, M.Pd

Keywords: Language Functions, Context, *Once Upon A Time In Hollywood* Movie

This research is aimed to analyze the language functions used by the male characters in the “Once Upon A Time In Hollywood” movie. The researcher identifies the types of language functions used by the male characters in the data and describes the context of language functions discovered in the data.

The research applied a descriptive qualitative method. This study is classified as discourse analysis because it focuses on communication or interaction analysis. The male characters’ utterances represent the data of the study. The source of this study is a transcript of the “Once Upon A Time In Hollywood”. The researcher used documentation to collect data. The researcher applied Jakobson's theory of language functions to the data and Hymes’ situational context theory to describe the context of the language functions.

According to the findings of this study, all types of language functions were found in the data. The referential function with 265 data is the most frequently used language function. In comparison, the poetic function with only 4 data is the least commonly used type of language function. The context of language functions such as setting, participants, ends (purposes), act sequences, key (tone or mood), instrumentalities, norms, and genre on the male characters’ utterances is also described by the researcher into narrative text.

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## ABSTRAK

Ramadhani, A. R. (2022). *Fungsi Bahasa yang digunakan oleh Karakter Pria dalam film "Once Upon A Time In Hollywood"*. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pembimbing: Dr. A. Dzo'ul Milal, M.Pd.

**Kata Kunci:** Fungsi Bahasa, Konteks, Film *Once Upon A Time In Hollywood*

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui fungsi bahasa yang digunakan oleh karakter pria dalam film "Once Upon A Time In Hollywood". Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi jenis fungsi bahasa yang digunakan oleh karakter pria dalam data dan untuk menggambarkan konteks fungsi bahasa yang ditemukan dalam data.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Penelitian ini tergolong analisis wacana karena berfokus pada analisis komunikasi atau interaksi. Tuturan tokoh pria direpresentasikan sebagai data penelitian. Sumber penelitian adalah transkrip film "Once Upon A Time In Hollywood". Dokumentasi digunakan oleh peneliti untuk mengumpulkan data. Peneliti menerapkan teori Jakobson pada data fungsi bahasa dan teori Hymes untuk mendeskripsikan konteks fungsi bahasa.

Di dalam penelitian ini ditemukan semua jenis fungsi bahasa. Fungsi referensial ditemukan sebanyak 265 data dan merupakan jenis fungsi bahasa yang paling sering digunakan, sedangkan fungsi poetic hanya ditemukan 4 data dan itu adalah jenis fungsi bahasa yang paling jarang digunakan. Konteks fungsi bahasa seperti setting, partisipan, akhir (tujuan), urutan tindakan, kunci (nada atau suasana hati), instrumentalitas, norma, dan genre pada tuturan para tokoh pria juga dijelaskan oleh peneliti di penelitian ini.

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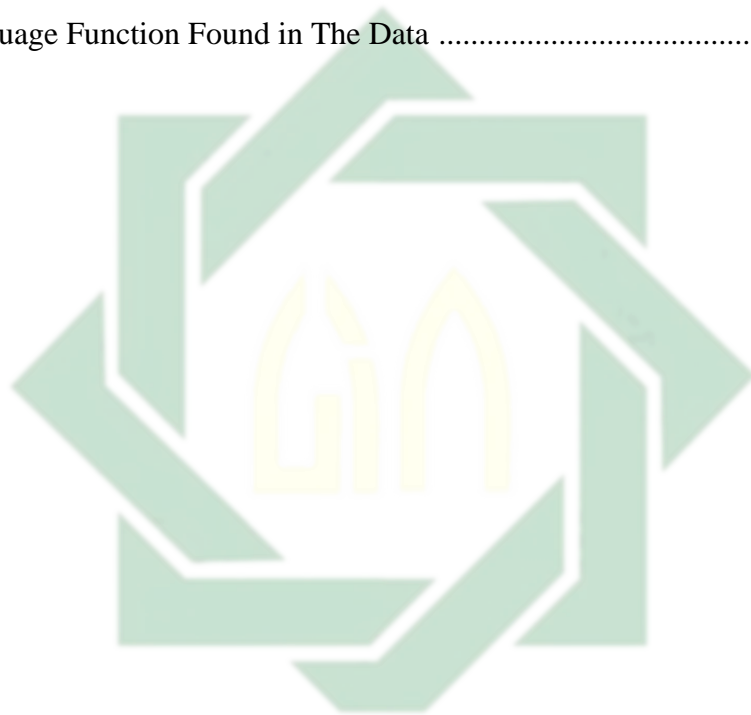
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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of five points; background of the study, problems of the study, significance of the study, scope & limitation, and definition of key terms.

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Humans invented language as an essential communication tool because it helps humans share their thoughts and understand each other. Arwood stated that “language represents the thinker’s underlying ideas or concepts” (2011, p. 54). Language is the capacity to obtain complex communication frameworks, and language is an example of such a framework. Agha stated, “language began from feelings, while others have held that it started from sound and intelligent ideas” (2006, p. 41). The language is used in various and unusual ways, such as writing, speaking, and signing.

Language must be investigated in all of its functions. People use language to send and receive messages because the most basic concept of language function is communication, also known as speech function. Jakobson in Chandler proposed that each of the six factors in his model of verbal communication determines a different function of language (2007, p. 184). The six factors of language functions are; referential, expressive, conative, phatic, metalingual, and poetic. In conclusion, a language is a tool for communicating with one another but also it has many functions to carry the meaning.

Roman Jakobson states that the language used in a movie should build communication between utterances from people and can be understood by audiences to know the meaning (1980, p. 454). It can be concluded that language is a form of meaning to help people communicate with each other and to express their ideas through sound, letters, and symbols.

There is much previous research that discusses language functions. First, Alfina (2015) analyzed language functions in “The Pacifier” movie. The researcher used Holmes’ theory in this research. The study showed there are only seven of eight types of language functions: expressive, directive, referential, metalinguistic, phatic, heuristic, and commissive. The most dominant kind of language function found in this study is the expressive function. The main character has never used the poetic function because the main character is a navy seal that often gives command rather than using aesthetic features of language. The second study done by Arum (2015), the researcher analyzed the language functions found in the “Enchanted” movie script. The researcher used Cook’s theory on language functions and Nurgiantoro’s theory to find messages in the movie script. The researcher found seven language functions: emotive, directive, phatic, poetic, referential, metalinguistic, and contextual. The researcher also found two messages (religious and social criticism) and two communicating forms of messages (direct and indirect) in the movie script.

Another study on language functions was also conducted by Bangun (2015). The researcher analyzed language functions and identified the effects of using language functions used by caretakers in talking to autistic children in the

“Mercury Rising” movie. The researcher used Holmes’ theory of language functions. The researcher found four language functions: directive, expressive, referential, and phatic. The researcher also found two responses from the effects of using language functions: verbal and non-verbal responses. Fourth, a study by Degaf (2014). The researcher investigated language functions in the “Miracle Run” movie. The researcher used M.A.K Halliday’s theory of language functions. The researcher found five language functions: regulatory, personal, interactional, representational, and imaginative. The researcher cannot find the instrumental and heuristic functions in the data. It is because in talking to autistic children, the caretakers did not request anything from them and did not question anything either.

The fifth is a study by ‘Aliyah (2015). The researcher used Roman Jakobson’s theory to investigate language functions in Toyota advertisement headlines. The result found four language functions: referential, conative, emotive, phatic, and poetic function. The data use grammatical features in three sentence types: declarative, interrogative, and imperative sentences. It also included certain tenses to express different language functions.

Sixth, Khoir (2016) explores the language functions used and the context of language functions used by Donald J. Trump in his Twitter tweet. The researcher used Jakobson’s theory on language function and found five language functions: referential, conative, emotive, phatic, and metalingual function. The seventh is a study done by Sartika (2017). The researcher analyzed kinds and the meaning of language functions used by Hillary Clinton in The Presidential Debates of the

United States of America in 2016. The researcher used Jakobson's theory on language functions and found all six language functions. The researcher also found several meanings behind the language function of Hillary Clinton's utterances.

The research done by Khasanah (2017) described the language functions used by Jokowi in his vlog uploaded in his youtube official account. The researcher used Jakobson's theory on language functions and found five language functions: referential, emotive, conative, phatic, and metalingual function. The most frequently used is the conative function. Furthermore, Maerobah (2018) described the language functions used in AirAsia Airline advertisements. The researcher used Jakobson's theory of language functions and found five language functions: referential, conative, phatic, emotive, and poetic function.

Based on the previous research, the language functions are mostly analyzed in advertisements and movies. The researchers used Holmes, Cook, and Halliday's theories, and many of them used Jakobson's theory of language functions. However, even though many researchers have analyzed movies with Jakobson's theory of language functions, the researcher still wants to conduct a study about language functions in a movie using Jakobson's theory to complete the previous studies. According to that, the researcher will analyze the "Once Upon A Time In Hollywood" movie (2019). The researcher chooses the transcript of this movie as the data. "Once Upon A Time In Hollywood" was selected because the researcher found many language functions while watching the movie and the researcher wants to analyze the situational context in the movie. "Once Upon A Time In

"Hollywood" is a comedy-drama movie directed and written by Quentin Tarantino. It tells about Rick Dalton, a former television actor, and his stunt double, Cliff Booth, who strives for fame and success in the film industry in 1969 Los Angeles during the final years of Hollywood's Golden Age.

The researcher narrows the scope of the study to conduct more focused research. As a result, this study focuses solely on the transcript of male characters from the movie. It is because the characters in the movie are mostly men, so it can help the researcher to get more data. And besides, no one ever conducted research about language functions that focus only on the male character's utterances before. Furthermore, in this research, the researcher will categorize the language functions based on the theory from Roman Jakobson (1980) according to the six kinds of language functions (referential, poetic, emotive, conative, phatic, and metalingual), and the researcher will describe the context in each language functions based on the situational context theory from Dell Hymes (1974).

This study intends to examine the types of language functions used in the film "Once Upon A Time In Hollywood", as it will demonstrate the kinds of language functions used and the types of language functions primarily used in the film. This research will also describe the context of those language functions themselves. The reader will see the classification of each utterance in "Once Upon A Time In Hollywood" movie based on the types of language functions.

## **1.2 Problems of the Study**

Refer to the study's background; the following research questions were developed to identify the language functions used by the male character:



1. What types of language functions are found in the movie “Once Upon A Time In Hollywood”?
2. What is the context found in the movie “Once Upon A Time In Hollywood”?

### **1.3 Significance of the Study**

This research expects to explain the language functions used by the male characters in “Once Upon A Time In Hollywood” (2019). From the results, the researcher expects all of the functions of language found in the data. The results may help the reader discover the types and contexts of language functions used by the male characters. It is expected to deliver some knowledge about each of the functions that are found.

Theoretically, the researcher hopes that this research will help contribute to adding the information about language functions. Moreover, it can reference other researchers who want to conduct further research about language functions.

Practically, the researcher intends to fill the gaps between the researchers in the linguistic area, especially about language function and its context. In addition, the researcher hopes that this study could enrich the reader’s knowledge about the use of language functions in society.

### **1.4 Scope and Limitation**

This study focuses on discourse analysis, which is concerned with language functions and the interpretation of context in the chosen film. To answer the first research question, the researcher examines the language functions found in the utterances of the male characters using Roman Jakobson's (1980) theory of

language functions. However, the researcher will also use Dell Hymes' (1974) idea to describe the context of the language function in order to answer the second research question. The researcher takes a transcript of the movie as the data. The research of language function is related to semiotics and textual interaction theories. The researcher limits the data discussion only to the utterances produced by the male characters in the "Once Upon A Time In Hollywood". The movie was released on August 24, 2019.

### 1.5 Definition of Key Terms

To prevent any misinterpretation about the basic concept of the study, the researcher defines key terms below:

1. **Language Function** is the various purposes of an utterance that can be categorized into several types. For example, delivering information, expressing emotions, empathy, clarifying utterances, etc.
2. **Context** is words and sentences surrounding any part of a discourse that helps determine its meaning.
3. **Once Upon A Time In Hollywood** is a 2019 comedy-drama movie written and directed by Quentin Tarantino. The movie is about Rick Dalton, a former television actor and his stunt double named Cliff Booth.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses some critical theories related to the topic of this study. This chapter is meant to support the framework of this study and the background presented in the previous chapter. The first sub-chapter explained language. The second sub-chapter described communication, and the third chapter explained language functions proposed by Roman Jakobson (1980). The fourth sub-chapter explained utterances, and the fifth subchapter explained the theory of context based on Dell Hymes (1964). Then, the last sub-chapter explained “Once Upon A Time In Hollywood”.

#### 2.1 Language

Edward Sapir said that “language is a purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions, and desires through a system of voluntarily produced symbols. Language is an auditory system of symbols.” (Sapir, 1921, p. 3). It means, for humans, a language is a tool that contains meaning to communicate with each other. Jakobson stated that language is “the central and most important among all human semiotic systems” (1980, p. 455). Émile Benveniste observed that “language is the interpreting system of all other systems, linguistic and non-linguistic.” (Chandler, 2007, p. 5). Despite all of that, language is always regarded as the most powerful communication system by far.

Roman Jakobson states that “language is a system of signs, and linguistics is part and parcel of the science of signs or semiotics.” (Jakobson, 1980, p. 454). The combination between a form and a meaning is an identical sign with their

purpose or exponent. The language used in the movie should build the communication between people from their utterances and can be understood by audiences to know the meaning. It can be concluded that language is a form that helps people to communicate with each other and to express their ideas through sounds, letters, and symbols.

## **2.2 Communication**

Communication is the object of speech. It is the act of conveying meanings from one to another. It has become a particular thing in social life. Hiebert stated that “communication is the transfer of meaning, the transmission of social values, or the sharing of experience.” (1992, p. 16). Communication can be defined as the process of conveying information, ideas, or opinions in a social context through the use of language. The purpose of communication is to provide the message. Humans, as well as animals, have different strategies in communicating. They communicate with each other to deliver the meaning.

The process of generating meanings in a situation in which a single source carries messages to several receivers which provide non-verbal and, in some cases, question-and-answer feedback is known as public communication. In comparison, mass communication is communication between a source and a large number of unknown receivers via a transmission system. According to the description above, public communication and mass communication represent the same purpose in communication. They have a reasonably large target audience or addressees. As a result, public communication can also be defined as mass communication.

In conclusion, communication is the process of conveying a message from the sender to the receiver. The number of participants in communication can be used to classify the type of communication, such as personal, group, and public or mass communication.

### **2.3 Language Functions**

As humans, we use language to communicate with each other, and it becomes our communication tool. Roman Jakobson said that “language is an arrangement of signs, and semantics is an integral part of the science signs or semiotics” (Jakobson, 1980, p. 454). The language utilized in the movie ought to have the option to manufacture the correspondence between articulations from individuals and can be comprehended by crowds to know the significance. Along these lines, it tends to infer that language is a structure that helps individuals to speak with one another and to express their thoughts through sound, letters, and images. According to Roman Jakobson, there are six types of language functions. Referential function, phatic function, emotive function, poetic function, conative function, and metalingual function.

#### **2.3.1 Referential Function**

Holmes said that referential function is “a function that focuses on denotative or cognitive purpose; the message or information.” (2001, p. 286). The referential function can be in the form of declarative, interrogatives, or statements. Jakobson said that “referential or denotative, or cognitive function is an orientation toward the context.” It means that in the referential function, people

can deliver both concrete and abstract things. This function aims to give the other information said by the speaker. For example, “*let’s meet here tomorrow at five o’clock!*” is the declarative statement. And “*what time is it?*” is an example of an interrogative word.

### **2.3.2 Phatic Function**

The phatic function focused on the condition or contact between the speaker and the hearer. Alfina stated that this function “reveals the condition of how the speakers show their sociability toward the hearer” (2015, p. 20). According to Holmes, the phatic function “expresses solidarity and empathy with others” (2013, p. 275). The phatic function is used to express personal feelings, thoughts, ideas, and opinions through various word choices or intonations. This function establishes, prolongs, checks, or discontinues the linguistic messages in communication. Lanigan stated that “the phatic function also distinguishes first and second-person discourse functions” (2010, p. 155-156).

### **2.3.3 Emotive Function**

The emotive function is a language function that focuses on the utterance of the addressee to express their feelings, thoughts, opinions, and ideas. Jakobson in Sebeok stated that “emotive function is focused on the addresser, aims a direct expression of the addresser’s attitude toward what he is speaking about” (1960, p. 354). In line with Jakobson, Holmes stated that “the emotive function expresses the speaker’s feelings” (2013, p. 275). “It is also an indication of phonic, grammatical, and lexical levels of distinctive features” (Kanaza, 2020, p. 48). For

example, the expression is submissive, “*I’m so sad today*” as the negative expression, and “*I feel so alive!*” as the positive expression.

#### **2.3.4 Poetic Function**

Jakobson stated that “poetic function focuses on ‘message’ for its own sake” (1960, p. 354). People cannot learn this function independently with the general problem of language. On the other hand, learning a language requires careful consideration of its poetic position. Poetry and slogans are two examples of poetic functions. It is a concern to the artistic nature of the language itself in poetry. Kanaza stated that “the poetic function aims to foreground textual features in which the particular form chosen is the essence of the message” (2020, p. 48). It is visible in diction, rhyme, alliteration, and figurative language.

#### **2.3.5 Conative Function**

According to Jakobson, the conative function is “a function that oriented towards the addressee” (1980, p. 83). It shows a language function that causes the addressee to respond to what the addresser says or desires the listener to do. Through the addresser's utterances, this function intends to order or ask the addressee to think or do something. Holmes stated that “the conative function is a directive utterance that attempts to get someone to do something” (2013, p. 275). For example, “*Clear the table, please!*”.

#### **2.3.6 Metalingual Function**

According to Jakobson, “metalingual function focuses on the code factor” (1980, p. 86). So when the addresser or addressee speaks, they should really check



to see if they are using the same code because speech is focused on the code and provides a metalingual function. On the other hand, the metalingual functions “describe language parts such as grammar or words that describe language itself” (Aprilia, 2021, p. 15). This function identifies the situation in which the addresser intends to clarify or correct the language. For example:

A: *“I don’t like you”*

B: *“Sorry, what did you say?”*

## 2.4 Utterances

Parera stated that “an utterance is the use of language, such as a sequence of sentences, a single phrase, or even a single word of addressers” (2004, p. 262). It can be represented and delineated in written language in many ways. And however, anything written between single quotation marks represents an utterance. An utterance is a piece of spoken language delivered by the addresser.

## 2.5 Context

Dell Hymes (1974) was the first scholar who conducted a context theory regarding the S.P.E.A.K.I.N.G grid (Van Dijk, p. 1). He identified this to show that language users need to know the situation to use the grammar or text correctly, not only learn its rules. The abbreviation of the S.P.E.A.K.I.N.G grid is explained as follows:

“S” stands for Setting / Scene: time, place, physical circumstances.

“P” stands for Participants: speakers and hearers of different categories.

“E” stands for Ends: goals and purposes of communication.

“A” stands for Act sequence: the format and order of communicative parts.

“K” stands for Key: tone and manner of the communicative act.

“I” stands for Instrumentalities: form and style of speech. (more formal)

“N” stands for Norms: the social rules of the event. (who may speak to whom)

“G” stands for the genre: the types of the communicative event. (e.g., conversation or debate).

## 2.6 Once Upon A Time In Hollywood

Quentin Tarantino’s 2019 comedy-drama film “Once Upon A Time In Hollywood” was written and directed by himself. This film was produced by Columbia Pictures, Bona Film Group, Heyday Films, and Visiona Romantica. Sony Pictures Releasing handled the distribution. It was co-produced between the United States and the United Kingdom. It has a large cast led by Leonardo DiCaprio, Brad Pitt, and Margot Robbie. The film follows an actor and his stunt double as they navigate the changing film industry in 1969 Los Angeles and features multiple storylines in a modern fairy tale tribute to the final moments of Hollywood's golden age. Rick Dalton is a faded television actor seeking fame and fortune in the film industry during the final years of Hollywood's Golden Age in 1969 Los Angeles, and Cliff Booth is his stunt double.

According to [vanityfair.com](http://vanityfair.com), the two were inspired by stuntman Hal Needham and actor Burt Reynolds, who had a long and wild friendship throughout their careers. Jay Sebring is the famed Hollywood hairdresser who dated Polanski. James Stacy is a longtime actor known for working on the Western series *Lancer*.

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter discusses the methodology of the research. This chapter consists of research design, data collection, research data, data source and the subject of study, research instrument, data collection technique, and data analysis.

#### 3.1 Research Design

This research used descriptive qualitative research design by conducting language functions analysis on the “Once Upon A Time In Hollywood” movie (2019) transcript. According to Creswell, “qualitative research is an approach for exploring and understanding the meaning of individuals or groups to a social or human problem” (2014, p. 4). Qualitative research examines the nature of something in various social settings and allows researchers to analyze the unquantifiable data. Wray and Bloomer said that “rather than counting the feature, the qualitative approach is concerned with describing and interpreting the data” (2006, p. 97). This present study aims to acknowledge the types of language functions and determine the context of language functions, so the data was analyzed by describing text. The descriptive approach was adopted for collecting and analyzing the context of language functions found in the male characters’ utterances. The researcher chose the male characters because the main characters are male, and this movie contains many male characters rather than female characters. So, to get enough data, the researcher chooses to analyze the male characters’ utterances from the film as the data.

## **3.2 Data Collection**

### **3.2.1 Research Data**

The data of this research was in the form of a transcript of male characters' spoken text. The male characters produced the words, phrases, and sentences in the film. The male characters' utterances gave the audience information about their struggle to maintain their careers and personal lives.

### **3.2.2 Data Source and Subjects of the Study**

The data source was from "Once Upon A Time In Hollywood" movie that was downloaded on December 08, 2019. And the data used in this research is the male characters' utterances. Since the data is in the form of the words, phrases, and sentences produced by the male characters, the subject of this research are Rick Dalton, Cliff Booth, Jay Sebring, James Stacy, Tex Watson, and all the other influential male characters.

### **3.2.3 Research Instrument**

This research only used the human instrument. The researcher collected the data by reading the transcript and selecting only the male characters' utterances. There is no interview, questionnaire, or observation to collect the data. The researcher was the primary instrument in this study because she counted, classified, and analyzed the data and elaborated on the study's findings.

### **3.2.4 Data Collection Technique**

In this research, the researcher collected the data through documentation. Documentation is the scientific method of analysis to collect the data by using the

document or evidence list. With that, the researcher collected the data by several steps below:

1. The researcher downloaded the “Once Upon A Time In Hollywood” movie (2019).
2. The researcher watched the movie to understand how the male characters interact.
3. The researcher downloaded the transcript of the “Once Upon A Time In Hollywood” movie (2019). The transcript is in the form of subtitles.
4. The transcript was printed by the researcher to help in the data analysis process.
5. The researcher read the transcript carefully and matched it with the movie to get accurate data.
6. The researcher highlighted every utterance produced by all the male characters included in the language functions. The researcher applied six colors: yellow for the Referential function, pink for the Phatic function, turquoise for the Emotive function, bright green for the Poetic function, blue for the Conative function, and gray for Metalingual function.
7. The researcher identified the context in language functions by using codes such as settings (S), participants (P), ends (E), act sequence (A), key (K), instrumentalities (I), norms (N), and genre (G). The example of the use of the code can be seen from the table below:

**Table 3.2.4 Codes of Context**

No.	Time Sequences	Data	Code	Context
			S	The parking lot of a restaurant.
			P	Rick Dalton and Cliff Booth.
			E	Cliff tries to calm Rick, who is upset.
			A	Rick and Cliff, who had just left the restaurant after meeting Marvin to talk about Rick's career, were upset because Marvin spoke about Rick's career.
1.	00:14:22,201 □ 00:14:31,310	<b>Cliff Booth:</b> What's got you so upset, man?	K	Cliff uses monotone speech, and his manner is friendly as a friend who cares about his friend.
			I	Delivered orally and informally.
			N	We should care about our friends, especially when they are at the lowest point in their life.
			G	Phatic because in that sentence, Cliff cares about Rick.

### 3.3 Data Analysis

After obtained and collected data from the data source, the researcher analyzed the data using the methods described below:

## 1. Classifying the data

Before displaying the total amount of language functions found in the data, the researcher calculated the number of each type of language function obtained from the data. And then, the researcher displayed it in table form to make it easier to understand which kind of language functions mostly and rarely found in the data. The example of the table is shown below:

**Table 3.3.1 Total Number of Language Functions found in the data**

No.	Type of Language Function	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Referential Function		
2.	Phatic Function		
3.	Emotive Function		
4.	Poetic Function		
5.	Conative Function		
6.	Metalingual Function		
<b>Total</b>			<b>100%</b>

## 2. Describing the data

After the researcher identified the context, the researcher presented each data into a narrative explanation based on Jakobson's (1980) language functions and Hymes' (1974) SPEAKING situational context theories. Here is the example of the narrative explanation:

### Data 2

**Time:** 00:06:26,592 → 00:06:37,672

Marvin: "We had a Rick Dalton double feature in our screening room last night."

Rick: "Oh, well, that's both flattering and-and embarrassing. What'd you see?"



### **Language Functions:**

From the conversation above, Rick expresses himself in a way that includes the emotive function of language because he expresses his feelings. Rick feels both flattering and embarrassing towards Marvin's statement. Marvin said that he watched Rick Dalton's double feature in his room last night, and Rick responded by saying, *"Oh, well, that's both flattering and-and embarrassing"* to Marvin.

### **Context:**

Marvin and Rick met at a restaurant to talk about Rick's career. When Marvin tells Rick about a movie that he watched last night, Rick responds to it by saying *"Oh, well, that's both flattering and-and embarrassing"*. From that sentence, Rick's tone is kind of surprised. The speech is delivered formally. The norm is to respond to other people politely when we're not that close to them yet. Rick's utterance is emotive because he expresses his feelings using the words *"flattering"* and *"embarrassing"* in his sentence.

### **3. Drawing Conclusion**

After the researcher analyzes the data, the last step is drawing conclusions. The researcher mentioned the types of language functions found in the data, what type is the most and rarely used, and the researcher also described the situational context of language functions found in the utterances produced by the male characters in the "Once Upon A Time In Hollywood" movie (2019).

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter is separated into two parts. The first section contains the findings, and the second section includes the discussions. The findings consist of the result of data analysis and focus on explaining the language functions and context found in the data. Meanwhile, the discussion part consists of the description based on the result of the data. Furthermore, this chapter discusses the answer to all the research questions.

#### 4.1 Findings

The researcher discovered all six types of language functions in the male characters' utterances after analyzed the data, as shown in the table below:

**Table 4.1 Language Functions found in the data**

No.	Type of Language Functions	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Referential Function	256	59%
2.	Phatic Function	30	7%
3.	Emotive Function	48	10%
4.	Poetic Function	4	1%
5.	Conative Function	70	16%
6.	Metalingual Function	32	7%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>100%</b>

From the table above, it can be seen clearly that the researcher has found 440 data of language functions used by all the male characters. There are referential function, phatic function, emotive function, poetic function, conative function, and metalingual function. In the first rank, there is a referential function. It is the most used language function with 256 data or about 59% of the total data. Next,

the Conative function is in the second rank with 70 data, about 16%. The third rank is the Emotive function, with 48 data, 10% of the total data. And in the fourth rank is the Metalingual function with 32 data or about 7% of the entire data. The fifth rank is the Phatic function with 30 data. And the sixth is the Poetic function. The rarely used language function is found with 4 data or only 1% of the total data. With that, it can be concluded the referential function is the most used type of language function found in the data with 59% of the total data. The poetic function is the rarely used type of language function found in the data with only 1% of the entire data.

Furthermore, the researcher identifies and analyzes the language functions contained in the data by presenting it into an explanation as follows:

#### **4.1.1 Types of Language Functions**

This part consists of explaining the language functions found in the data. The researcher used Jakobson's (1980) theory of language functions. According to Jakobson, there are six types of language functions. Referential function, phatic function, emotive function, poetic function, conative function, and metalingual function. It can be seen as follows:

##### **4.1.1.1 Referential Function**

Jakobson said that "referential, denotative, or cognitive function is oriented towards the context" (1980, p. 82). It means that in the referential function, people can deliver both concrete and abstract things. This function aims to give the other information said by the speaker. Furthermore, the explanation of the utterances of

male characters in “Once Upon A Time In Hollywood” movie (2019) that included in referential functions can be seen as follows:

#### Data 1

**Time:** 00:05:50,858 → 00:05:55,396

Marvin: “Oh, is that your son?”

Rick: “My son? No, that’s my stunt double, Cliff Booth. Yeah.”

From the conversation above, Rick produced one utterance that refers to the referential function of language. It is because Rick used language to provide information toward Marvin. In this scene, Rick had a statement, “*that’s my stunt double, Cliff Booth,*” to tell Marvin that Cliff is not his son. Cliff is Rick’s stunt double. By that, it was obvious that Rick’s underlined utterance is referential because he gives information to Marvin as the hearer.

#### Data 2

**Time:** 00:06:26,592 → 00:06:43,110

Marvin: “We had a Rick Dalton double feature in our screening room last night.”

Rick: “Oh, well, that’s both flattering and-and embarrassing. What’d you see?”

Marvin: “Thirty-five mm prints of *Tanner and The Fourteen Fists of McCluskey.*”

From the conversation above, Marvin produces two utterances that refer to the referential function of language. In the first underlined utterance, Marvin informs Rick about last night. He gives information by saying, “*We had a Rick Dalton double feature in our screening room last night*” to Rick. And for the second underlined utterance, Marvin answered Rick’s question. He responds by saying, “*Thirty-five mm prints of Tanner and The Fourteen Fists of McCluskey*”

to Rick. With all of that, it was evident that Marvin's utterances are referential because he gives information toward Rick as the hearer.

### Data 3

**Time:** 00:18:59,178 → 00:19:08,087

Rick: "That was Polanski. That was Roman Polanski. He's lived there for a month now. First time I seen him. Ha-ha-ha."

From the dialogue above, Rick produces three utterances that refer to the referential function of language. It is because Rick's statements provide information to the hearer. In this scene, Rick makes three declarative sentences. The first one is "*That was Polanski*" to tell Cliff about the people who just passed them. The second is "*He's lived there for a month now,*" and the third is "*The first time I seen him*" to inform Cliff about Polanski.

### Data 4

**Time:** 00:35:23,127 → 00:35:29,633

Sam: "I want you to know, I'm the one who cast you. And I couldn't be more delighted you're doing this."

Rick: "Oh, well, thank you, Sam."

From the conversation above, Sam produced one utterance that refers to the referential function of language. It is because Sam used language to provide information toward Rick. In this scene, Sam delivered a statement, "*I want you to know, I'm the one who cast you,*" to tell Rick that he is the one who cast him for this project. By that, it was evident that Sam's underlined utterance is referential because he gives information to Rick as the hearer.

### Data 5

**Time:** 00:45:50,154 → 00:46:02,801

Bruce: "So did I say something funny, stuntman?"

Cliff: "Yeah, you kind of did."

Bruce: "What's so funny?"

Cliff: “Look, man, I don’t want any trouble. I’m just here to do a job.”  
 Bruce: “But you’re laughing at what I’m saying.”

From the conversation above, Cliff produces two utterances that refer to the referential function of language. In the first underlined utterance, Cliff answered Bruce’s question. He responds by saying, “*Yeah, you kind of did,*” to Bruce. And for the second underlined utterance, Cliff states by saying, “*Look, man, I don’t want any trouble. I’m just here to do a job*” to Bruce. With all of that, it was evident that Cliff’s utterances are referential because he gives information and statements toward Bruce as the hearer.

#### 4.1.1.2 Phatic Function

According to Holmes, the phatic function “expresses solidarity and empathy with others” (2013, p. 275). The phatic function is used to express personal feelings, thoughts, ideas, and opinions through various word choices or intonations. This function is related to the speaker’s or hearer’s condition or contact. Furthermore, several explanations of the utterances of the male characters in the data that included in phatic functions can be seen as follows:

#### Data 6

**Time:** 00:14:22,201 → 00:14:24,971

Rick: “Son of a bitch.”

Cliff: “What’s got you so upset, man?”

Rick: “Well, if coming face-to-face with the failure that is your career ain’t worth crying about, then I don’t know what the fuck is.”

From the conversation above, Cliff produces one utterance that refers to the phatic function of language. It is because Cliff used language to express empathy towards other people. Cliff used phatic function in the form of

interrogative statements by saying, “*What’s got you so upset, man?*” to Rick.

Therefore, it is clear that Cliff cared about Rick by asking him that question.

#### Data 7

**Time:** 00:19:42,255 → 00:19:53,266

Rick: “I could be one pool party away f-from starring in a new Polanski movie.”

Cliff: “So you’re feeling better now?”

Rick: “Aw, yeah, yeah. Sorry about all that.”

From the conversation above, Cliff produces one utterance that refers to the phatic function of language. It is because Cliff uses language to express empathy towards other people. Cliff used phatic function in interrogative statements by saying, “*So you’re feeling better now?*” to Rick. With that question, Cliff cared about Rick’s feelings.

#### Data 8

**Time:** 01:28:40,121 → 01:28:54,836

Caleb: “See, honey? I told you they’d come to parlay.”

Scott: “You all right, honey?”

Caleb: “Oh, she’s just fine. Ain’t you, shorty?”

Marabella: “I’m fine, Scott.”

Based on that conversation above, Scott produces only one utterance that refers to the phatic function of language. It is because Scott used language to express empathy towards other people. In this scene, Caleb used a phatic function in interrogative statements by saying, “*You all right, honey?*” to Marabella.

Through that question, it is clear that Scott cared about Marabella. He is worried that Caleb might hurt her.



**Data 9**

**Time:** 01:45:31,698 → 01:45:40,675

George: “Rick who?”

Cliff: “It don’t matter, George. We were colleagues from the past, and I just wanted to make sure you’re doing okay.”

George: “I’m not doing okay.”

Cliff: “What’s the matter?”

George: “Can’t see shit. Would you call that “*the matter*”? The man can’t see shit, okay?”

From the conversation above, Cliff produces two utterances that refer to the phatic function of language. In the first underlined sentence, Cliff has a phrase, “*I just wanted to make sure you’re doing okay,*” to show his sympathy towards George. Cliff stated that he wanted George to do okay based on that sentence. And for the second underlined sentence, Cliff used the phatic function in interrogative statements by saying “*What’s the matter?*” to George. Through his utterance, it was clear that Cliff cared about George. He is distraught when George says that he is not doing okay.

**Data 10**

**Time:** 02:31:07,198 → 02:31:14,939

Rick: “Hey. Wait a minute. Wait a minute. What hospital you going to, Cliff? I’ll meet you there, huh?”

Cliff: “You don’t want to meet me in no hospital.”

Based on that conversation above, Rick produces two utterances that refer to the phatic function of language. It is because Rick used language to express empathy towards others. In this scene, Rick uses a phatic function in interrogative statements. Rick said, “*What hospital you going to, Cliff?*” because he does not know which hospital Cliff will be taken to in the first underlined sentence. It is

because he cared about his best friend. And in the second underlined sentence, Rick said, *“I’ll meet you there, huh?”* to show empathy towards Cliff.

#### 4.1.1.3 Emotive Function

The emotive function is a language function that focuses on the utterance of the addressee to express their feelings, thoughts, opinions, and ideas. Jakobson in Sebeok stated that “emotive function is focused on the addresser, aims a direct expression of the addresser’s attitude toward what he is speaking about” (1960, p. 354). Furthermore, the explanation of the utterances of the male characters in “Once Upon A Time In Hollywood” movie (2019) that included in emotive functions can be seen as follows:

##### Data 11

**Time:** 00:06:26,592 → 00:06:37,672

Marvin: “We had a Rick Dalton double feature in our screening room last night.”

Rick: “Oh, well, that’s both flattering and-and embarrassing.”

From the conversation above, Rick produces only one utterance that refers to the emotive function of language. Rick used language to express what he thinks and feels towards others by saying, *“Oh, well, that’s both flattering and-and embarrassing”* to Marvin. Rick revealed his personal feelings to Marvin because he used “flattering” and “embarrassing” in his utterance. Based on that, it is clear that Rick’s utterance is included in the emotive function.

##### Data 12

**Time:** 00:16:25,958 → 00:16:42,275

Rick: “What are you talking about? You’re my stunt double. Come on, now. Shit.”

Cliff: “Rick, I’m your driver, man. I’m-I’m your gofer. I’m not complaining, man. I like driving you around. I like doing shit”

around the house and house-sitting in the Hollywood Hills when you're gone."

Based on that conversation above, Cliff produces two utterances that refer to the emotive function of language. Cliff used language to express his thoughts and feelings towards others. In the first underlined sentence, Cliff produced "I like driving you around" to tell Rick about his personal feelings. He likes driving Rick around since his driving license got taken away. And in the second underlined sentence, Cliff produced the utterance "*I like doing shit around the house and house-sitting in the Hollywood Hills when you're gone*" to Rick. It is because Cliff likes to hang in his house when he is gone. It was evident that Cliff's utterances are all included in emotive function because he expresses his personal feelings and thoughts towards others.

### Data 13

**Time:** 00:18:02,456 → 00:18:14,168

Cliff: "Oh, hell, man, stay in L.A. Give it what fer next pilot season."

Rick: "Nah, nah. I'm... I'm... I'm too insecure now to score come pilot season. Screen Gems ain't gonna have nothing good to say about me."

From that conversation above, Rick produces only one utterance that refers to the emotive function of language. He used language to express what he thinks and feels towards others by saying, "*I'm too insecure now to score come pilot season.*" Rick's utterance revealed his personal feelings about scoring some pilot season. He feels too insecure now to score come the pilot season. And by all of that, it is clear that his utterance is included in the emotive function.

**Data 14**

**Time:** 00:57:48,538 → 00:57:54,211

Trudi: “Jeepers, this sounds like a good novel.”

Rick: “Yeah, it’s not bad.”

In the conversation above, Rick only produces one utterance that refers to the emotive function of language. Rick used language to express his personal feelings about something towards others. In that scene, Trudi thinks that the novel Rick reads is good. And then, Rick responds to her statement by saying, “*Yeah, it’s not bad.*” Therefore, Rick’s utterance revealed his personal feelings about the novel he read. He agreed with Trudi. He thinks the book is not bad.

**Data 15**

**Time:** 02:33:58,202 → 02:34:10,314

Jay: “Is everybody okay?”

Rick: “Well, the fucking hippies aren’t, that’s for goddamn sure. Yeah. But I’m fine. You know, my wife’s fine. We’re just a little shook up, is all.”

Based on that conversation above, Rick produces two utterances that refer to the emotive function of language. It is because he used language to express his personal feelings and thoughts. Rick answered Jay’s question in the first underlined sentence by saying, “*Yeah. But I’m fine*”. His utterance shows that he is okay because he survived the hippies’ attack. And for the second underlined sentence, he still answered Jay’s question by adding, “*We’re just a little shook up, is all,*” meaning that all of his family members were well but only slightly surprised by what had just happened to them. Therefore, it is clear that his utterances contain emotive functions.

#### 4.1.1.4 Poetic Function

Jakobson stated that “poetic function focuses on ‘message’ for its own sake” (1960, p. 354). It is visible in diction, rhyme, alliteration, and figurative language. The researcher only found 4 data of poetic function in the data, and the several explanations of it can be seen below:

##### Data 16

**Time:** 00:35:32,337 → 00:35:39,544

Sam: “Yeah, it is. Have you met Jim Stacy, the series lead?”

Rick: “Uh, not yet, no. No.”

Sam: “Well, you guys are going to be dynamite together.”

Rick: “Mm. Mm. Well, it sounds exciting.”

Sam: “Yeah, lightning in a bottle.”

Based on the conversation above, Sam produces two utterances that refer to the poetic function of language. In the first underlined sentence, he said, “*you guys are going to be dynamite together,*” which means that Rick and Jim will be amazing actors working together for their movie. The word “dynamite” in Sam's utterance is imagery, and it can be interpreted as something remarkable. Meanwhile, Sam said “lightning in a bottle” in the second underlined sentence, an idiom. According to the urban dictionary, the word “lightning in a bottle” means “Performing a rare feat” or “A moment of creative brilliance”.

##### Data 17

**Time:** 02:19:49,122 → 02:20:28,027

Cliff: “It’s feeding time. Brandy, couch. And don’t you mo... Oh, man.

Uh... The train has left the station. Bad idea.”

Based on the dialogue above, Cliff produces only one utterance that refers to the poetic function of language. In the underlined sentence, Cliff said, “*The train has left the station,*” which is a personification. In this scene, Cliff is drunk

because he smoked weed. He used the word “train” for his conscious self and “station” as his body and mind. For that reason, Cliff’s utterance is included in the poetic function of language.

#### 4.1.1.5 Conative Function

Holmes stated that “conative function is a directive utterance that attempts to get someone to do something” (2013, p. 275). Through the addresser's utterances, this function intends to order or ask the addressee to think or do something. Furthermore, the explanation of the statements of male characters in the data that included in conative functions can be seen below:

##### Data 18

**Time:** 00:14:17,564 → 00:14:22,068

Rick: “I’m sorry about that. Sorry about that.”

Cliff: “Here. Put these on. Don’t cry in front of the Mexicans.”

Based on that conversation above, Cliff produces two utterances that refer to the conative function of language. It is because Cliff used language to ask someone to do something. In this case, Cliff asked Rick to wear his glasses by saying, “*Here. Put these on,*” but then, he also asked him not to cry in public, especially in front of Mexicans, saying, “*Don’t cry in front of the Mexicans.*” Those two utterances are directive sentences included in the conative function.

##### Data 19

**Time:** 00:20:09,981 → 00:20:14,420

Cliff: “All right, 7:15 a.m.”

Rick: “Seven-fifteen.”

Cliff: “Out the door.”

Rick: “Out the door.”

Cliff: “In the car.”

Rick: “All right, see you then.”

From that conversation, Cliff produces three utterances. All of them refer to the conative function of language. It is because, in the first underlined sentence, Cliff said, “All right, 7:15 a.m.,” which means he gave Rick an order to be ready at 7.15 a.m; tomorrow. Cliff said, “Out the door,” which means Rick should be prepared tomorrow morning in the second underlined sentence. And in the third underlined sentence, Cliff said, “In the car,” which means Cliff gave a more detailed location where Rick should be tomorrow morning. With all of that, it is clear that Cliff’s utterances are included in the conative function because he gives an order to Rick.

#### Data 20

**Time:** 00:43:42,960 → 00:43:58,544

Randy: “Okay, you fucking horse’s ass. Let’s get you over to wardrobe. Now, I’ll put you in wardrobe, but you don’t stunt, I don’t pay you.”

Cliff: “Appreciate the opportunity, Randy. I won’t let you down.”

Based on that conversation, Randy produces two utterances that refer to the conative function of language. It is because he used language to give an order to someone. In the first underlined utterance, Randy said, “Let’s get you over to wardrobe,” to ask Cliff to go to the wardrobe. And in the second underlined utterance, Cliff said, “I’ll put you in wardrobe, but you don’t stunt,” to give Cliff an order not to stunt there. Therefore, all of those utterances are included in the conative function.

#### Data 21

**Time:** 01:13:56,105 → 01:14:07,584

Caleb: “Señor Madrid, you care to join me at my table where I entertain my guests?”

Johnny: “I’d be delighted, Monsieur DeCoteau.”

Caleb: “Take the bottle with you.”



Based on that conversation above, Caleb produces two utterances that refer to the conative function of language. It is because Caleb used language to ask or give orders to someone. In the first underlined sentence, Caleb asked Johnny to sit with him by saying, “*you care to join me at my table where I entertain my guests?*”. And in the second underlined sentence, Caleb orders Johnny to bring the bottle of beer to their table by saying, “*Take the bottle with you.*” Therefore, Caleb’s utterances are included in the conative function.

#### Data 22

**Time:** 02:14:45,719 → 02:15:02,135

Rick: “You fucking hippies came up here to smoke dope on a dark road, huh? Next time you want to try that, fix your fucking muffler.”

Tex: “Look, we’re really sorry we disturbed you.”

Rick: “Look, chief, you don’t belong here. Now, take this mechanical asshole and get it off my fucking street!”

Rick produces two utterances from the conversation above that refer to the conative function because he used language to ask someone to do something. In the first underlined utterance, Rick said, “*Next time you want to try that, fix your fucking muffler,*” to ask Tex to fix his muffler because he felt annoyed by the noise. And in the second underlined utterance, Rick gives orders to Tex to get away from his street by saying, “*Now, take this mechanical asshole and get it off my fucking street!*”. Therefore, those two utterances are included in the conative function because Rick asks and gives Tex orders.

#### Data 23

**Time:** 02:23:41,320 → 02:23:55,935

Tex: “How many other people are here?”

Cliff: “Oh, just the one sleeping in the back there.”

Tex: “Go get him and bring him into the living room.”

Katie: “What if he says no?”

Tex: “Don’t take no for an answer. You’re the one with the knife. Get him in here!”

From the conversation above, Tex produces three utterances. All of them are referred to as the conative function of language because Tex used language to give orders to someone to do something. In the first underlined sentence, Tex orders Katie to get the person who is sleeping out of his room by saying, *“Go get him and bring him into the living room!”* Meanwhile, in the second underlined sentence, Tex said *“Don’t take no for an answer”* to Katie as an order for her. And, in the last underlined sentence, Tex once again told Katie to get the person who was sleeping out of his room because Katie is the only person with a knife by saying, *“Get him in here!”*. From all these explanations, Tex’s utterances are included in the conative function of language.

#### 4.1.1.6 Metalingual Function

This function identifies the situation in which the addresser intends to clarify or correct the language. Jakobson said that “metalingual functions focus on the code factor” (1980, p. 86). When the addresser or addressee speaks, they should really check to see if they are using the same code because speech is focused on the code and provides a metalingual function. Furthermore, the explanation of the utterances of male characters in the data that included in metalingual functions can be seen below:

#### Data 24

**Time:** 00:02:17,678 → 00:02:26,119

Rick: “So Cliff here is meant to help carry the load.”

Allen: “Is that how you’d describe your job, Cliff?”

Cliff: “What, carrying his load? Yeah, that’s about right.”

From the conversation above, Cliff only produced one utterance included in the metalingual function of language. It is because Cliff used language to correct or to clarify something. Cliff defines Rick's statement by saying, "*What, carrying his load?*" to Allen in the underlined sentence. After that, he adds, "*Yeah, that's about right,*" to make his utterance clearer to understand. Therefore, Cliff's utterance is included in the metalingual function because he clarifies Rick's utterance.

#### Data 25

**Time:** 00:05:35,375 → 00:05:41,415

Rick: "Well, it's my pleasure, Mr. Schwartz. And thank you for taking an interest."

Marvin: "Schwarz, not Schwartz."

Based on that conversation above, Marvin only produces one utterance included in the metalingual function of language. It is because Marvin used language to correct something. Marvin said "*Schwarz, not Schwartz*" in the underlined sentence, correcting his name because Rick pronounced it wrong.

#### Data 26

**Time:** 00:47:25,783 → 00:47:33,425

Staff: "You know, Bruce, that guy's kind of famous."

Bruce: "That guy? For what?"

Staff: "Killed his wife and got away with it."

Bruce: "That guy?"

Staff: "That guy."

Based on the conversation above, Bruce produces two utterances included in the metalingual function of language. In the first underlined sentence, Bruce said, "*That guy?*" to clarify what his staff told about Cliff. And in the second underlined sentence, Bruce said "*That guy*" again because he still wanted to

clarify what his team said. Bruce still cannot believe the rumor about Cliff.

Therefore, based on that explanation, it is clear that Bruce's utterances are metalingual functions since he used language to clarify something.

#### **Data 27**

**Time:** 01:03:13,698 → 01:03:18,634

Officer: "Hilts, isn't it?"

Hilts: "Captain Hilts, actually."

Officer: "Seventeen escape attempts."

Hilts: "Eighteen."

In the conversation above, Hilts produces two utterances included in the metalingual function of language. It is because he used language to clarify or correct something. In the first underlined sentence, Hilts corrected the officer's utterance by saying, "Captain Hilts, actually," to make the officer understand. And in the second underlined sentence, Hilts also corrected the officer's utterance by saying "*Eighteen,*" which means he had already made eighteen escape attempts because the officer said it was only seventeen.

#### **Data 28**

**Time:** 01:44:58,399 → 01:45:06,675

George: "Uh... Who are you?"

Cliff: "It's Cliff Booth. Just stopped in to say hello and see how you're doing."

George: "John Wilkes Booth?"

Cliff: "No, Cliff Booth."

Based on the conversation above, Cliff only produces one utterance that refers to the metalingual function of language. It is because he used language to correct or clarify something. Cliff corrected George's statement by saying, "No, Cliff Booth" because George thinks that he is John Wilkes Booth instead of Cliff Booth in the underlined sentence.

#### 4.1.2 Context of Language Functions

This part consists of an explanation of the context of language functions found in the data. The researcher used Hymes' (1974) SPEAKING theory of situational context. According to Hymes, there are eight elements of situational context. There are the settings, the participants, the ends (purposes), the act sequences, the keys (tone or mood), the instrumentalities, the norms, and the genres. Furthermore, the narrative explanation of each data can be seen below:

##### 4.1.2.1 Context in Referential Functions

In this point, the researcher describes the context in referential functions that are found in the data into a narrative explanation.

##### Data 1

Marvin: "Oh, is that your son?"

Rick: "My son? No, that's my stunt double, Cliff Booth. Yeah."

Marvin and Rick are in the bar inside a restaurant. Marvin knows that Cliff is not Rick's son at the end of this conversation. This conversation begins with Rick and Cliff waiting for Marvin in a bar inside a restaurant. After Marvin arrives, he greets Rick and asks him who is the person beside him by saying, "*Oh, is that your son?*". He thought Cliff was Rick's son, but Cliff was Rick's stunt double. Rick responds by saying, "*No, that's my stunt double, Cliff Booth*". His tone of speech is a little surprised. The speech is delivered formally and Rick's utterance is referential because he gives a piece of information by saying, "*that's my stunt double, Cliff Booth,*" to Marvin.

**Data 2**

Marvin: "We had a Rick Dalton double feature in our screening room last night.

Rick: "Oh, well, that's both flattering and-and embarrassing. What'd you see?"

Marvin: "Thirty-five mm prints of *Tanner and The Fourteen Fists of McCluskey.*"

Marvin and Rick are in a restaurant. Marvin tells Rick the title of the movie that he watched last night at the end of this conversation. Marvin said that he had a Rick Dalton double feature in his screening room last night. Rick is curious and asks him about the title of the movie. And then, Marvin answers it by saying, "*Tanner and The Fourteen Fists of McCluskey*". Marvin's tone of speech is relaxed and the speech is delivered formally. Marvin's utterances are referential. It is because he states by saying, "*We had a Rick Dalton double feature in our screening room last night,*" and gives a piece of information by saying, "*Thirty-five mm prints of Tanner and The Fourteen Fists of McCluskey*" to Rick.

**Data 3**

Rick: "That was Polanski. That was Roman Polanski. He's lived there for a month now. First time I seen him. Ha-ha-ha."

Rick and Cliff are in the car, in the parking lot in front of Rick's house. The purpose is to let Cliff know about Polanski. So it begins when Rick and Cliff arrive in front of Rick's house, along with Polanski and Sharon who also arrive at their house. Rick, who was disappointed because of his career, immediately felt excited to see them. Rick's tone of speech is excited and the speech is delivered informally. Rick's utterances are referential.

**Data 4**

Sam: "I want you to know, I'm the one who cast you. And I couldn't be more delighted you're doing this."

Rick: "Oh, well, thank you, Sam."

Sam and Rick are in Rick's makeup trailer location set. The purpose of Sam's underlined utterance is to let Rick know about the person who cast him. It all began when Sam came into Rick's makeup trailer while he was compressing his face with ice water, then Sam introduced himself and the crew who were there. Then next, Sam tells Rick that he is the one who cast him by saying, "*I want you to know, I'm the one who cast you*" to Rick. His tone of speech is excited and the speech is delivered formally. Sam's utterance is referential because it contains information.

**Data 5**

Bruce: "So did I say something funny, stuntman?"

Cliff: "Yeah, you kind of did."

Bruce: "What's so funny?"

Cliff: "Look, man, I don't want any trouble. I'm just here to do a job."

Bruce: "But you're laughing at what I'm saying."

Bruce and Cliff are in Rick's new movie set. Bruce got offended by Cliff because he laughed while Bruce answered a question in front of many people, including Cliff. Bruce talked about how he admired Cassius Clay and asked a staff, who would be the winner if he and Cassius Clay fought. But his answer made Cliff laugh, so Bruce got offended. Cliff does not want any trouble there, so he said he was just there to do a job. Cliff's tone of speech is calm and he speaks informally to Bruce. The norm is not to act like the most extraordinary human



being because it all depends on the facts. Cliff's utterance is referential because he gives a statement to Bruce.

#### 4.1.2.2 Context in Phatic Functions

In this point, the researcher describes the context in phatic functions that are found in the data into a narrative explanation.

##### Data 6

Rick: "Son of a bitch."

Cliff: "What's got you so upset, man?"

Rick: "Well, if coming face-to-face with the failure that is your career ain't worth crying about, then I don't know what the fuck is."

Rick and Cliff are in the parking lot of a restaurant. Rick is upset and Cliff tries to calm him. It all begins when Rick and Cliff have just left the restaurant after meeting Marvin to talk about Rick's career. Rick was upset because Marvin told him the facts about his career, and then Cliff asked him, "*What's got you so upset, man?*", because he cared about him. Cliff's manner is friendly and care about his friend. The speech is delivered informally. The norm is to care about our friends, especially when they are at the lowest point in their lives. Cliff's utterance is phatic because he cares about Rick.

##### Data 7

Rick: "I could be one pool party away f-from starring in a new Polanski movie."

Cliff: "So you're feeling better now?"

Rick: "Aw, yeah, yeah. Sorry about all that."

Rick and Cliff are in the parking lot in front of Rick's house. Rick feels better after seeing Polanski. It all began when Rick and Cliff arrived in front of

Rick's house, along with Polanski and Sharon who also just arrived at their house.

Rick felt excited after seeing them. And then, Cliff asked him about his feelings.

Cliff's tone of speech is glad and the speech is delivered informally. Cliff's

utterance is phatic because his sentence shows that he cares about Rick.

### Data 8

Caleb: "See, honey? I told you they'd come to parlay."

Scott: "You all right, honey?"

Caleb: "Oh, she's just fine. Ain't you, shorty?"

Marabella: "I'm fine, Scott."

Caleb, Scott, and Marabella are in the saloon. Scott wants to know if Marabella is alright. So it all begins when Scott arrives at Arroyo del Oro to pick up Marabella because Caleb kidnapped her. When Scott got there, he worried and asked Marabella if she was okay or not by saying, "*You all right, honey?*".

Scott's tone of speech is worried and the speech is delivered informally. Scott's utterance is phatic because he showed his concern towards Marabella.

### Data 9

George: "Rick who?"

Cliff: "It don't matter, George. We were colleagues from the past, and I just wanted to make sure you're doing okay."

George: "I'm not doing okay."

Cliff: "What's the matter?"

George: "Can't see shit. Would you call that "*the matter*"? The man can't see shit, okay?"

Cliff and George are in George's bedroom. Cliff wants to make sure that George is doing okay. It begins when Cliff gives Pussycat lift back to her home in Spahn Movie Ranch. And then he visited one of the houses there. It was the home of George Spahn, Cliff's old friend. Cliff is feeling worried and the speech is

delivered informally. The norm is old friends are still friends. Cliff's utterances are phatic because his utterance shows that he cares about George.

#### **Data 10**

Rick: "Hey. Wait a minute. Wait a minute. What hospital you going to, Cliff? I'll meet you there, huh?"

Cliff: "You don't want to meet me in no hospital."

Rick and Cliff are in front of Rick's house. Rick wants to know which hospital Cliff is going to because he wants to see him later. It happened after the incident at Rick's house that left Cliff injured. Cliff was finally taken by an ambulance crew to the hospital. Rick's tone of speech is worried and the speech is delivered informally. The norm is to stay by the side of a friend when he is hurt. Rick's utterance is phatic because he shows empathy by saying, "*What hospital you going to, Cliff? I'll meet you there, huh?*" to Cliff.

#### **4.1.2.3 Context in Emotive Functions**

In this point, the researcher describes the context in emotive functions that found in the data into a narrative explanation.

#### **Data 11**

Marvin: "We had a Rick Dalton double feature in our screening room last night."

Rick: "Oh, well, that's both flattering and-and embarrassing."

Marvin and Rick are in a restaurant talking about the movies that Marvin watched last night. They actually met at a restaurant to talk about Rick's career, but then Marvin tells him that he saw some of Rick's films last night. Rick's speech tone is surprised and the speech is delivered formally. The norm is to

respond to other people politely when we're not that close to them yet. Rick's utterance is emotive because he expresses his feelings using the words "flattering" and "embarrassing".

### Data 12

Rick: "What are you talking about? You're my stunt double. Come on, now. Shit."

Cliff: "Rick, I'm your driver, man. I'm-I'm your gofer. I'm not complaining, man. I like driving you around. I like doing shit around the house and house-sitting in the Hollywood Hills when you're gone."

Cliff and Rick are in the car. They talked about Rick's career and Cliff gave him advice. He also told Rick about his personal feelings by saying that he has liked driving Rick around since his driving license got taken away, and Cliff also likes to hang in Rick's house when he is gone. Cliff's tone of speech is sincere and the speech is delivered informally. Cliff's utterances are emotive because he expresses his feelings by saying "*I like driving you around. I like doing shit around the house and house-sitting in the Hollywood Hills when you're gone*" to Rick.

### Data 13

Cliff: "Oh, hell, man, stay in L.A. Give it what fer next pilot season."

Rick: "Nah, nah. I'm... I'm... I'm too insecure now to score come pilot season. Screen Gems ain't gonna have nothing good to say about me."

Cliff and Rick are in the car, in front of Rick's house. Rick feels stuck about his career decision, so Cliff's persuasion does not work for him. It begins when Cliff and Rick return to Rick's house after meeting Marvin at a restaurant.

They discuss Rick's next career during the ride until they arrive at Rick's house. Rick's tone of speech is frustrated and hopeless. The speech is delivered formally. Rick's utterance is emotive because he expresses his feeling by saying, "*I'm too insecure now to score come pilot season,*" to Cliff. He feels insecure because he already ruined the last season of *Bounty Law*.

#### Data 14

Trudi: "Jeepers, this sounds like a good novel."  
 Rick: "Yeah, it's not bad."

Trudi and Rick are on the set of Rick's newest film. Rick agrees with Trudi's statement about the novel that he read. Rick answers Trudi's question by explaining the contents of the novel that he read. And then, Trudi responds to him by saying that it sounds like a good novel. Rick agreed with Trudi's statement, saying, "*Yeah, it's not bad.*" His tone of speech is agreed and the speech is delivered informally. Rick's utterance is emotive because he expresses his feelings in his utterance.

#### Data 15

Jay: "Is everybody okay?"  
 Rick: "Well, the fucking hippies aren't, that's for goddamn sure. Yeah. But I'm fine. You know, my wife's fine. We're just a little shook up, is all."

Jay and Rick talk in front of the main gate of Polanski's house. Jay knows that Rick's family is fine after the incident. It begins when Jay suddenly appears in front of Polanski's main gate, asking Rick if everything is okay or not. And then Rick answers his question by saying that the hippies are not okay, but he and his

wife are OK. Rick's tone of speech is calm and the speech is delivered formally.

The norm is to sympathize with each other. Rick's utterances are emotive.

#### 4.1.2.4 Context in Poetic Functions

In this point, the researcher describes the context in poetic functions that are found in the data into a narrative explanation.

##### Data 16

Sam: "Yeah, it is. Have you met Jim Stacy, the series lead?"  
 Rick: "Uh, not yet, no. No."  
 Sam: "Well, you guys are going to be dynamite together."  
 Rick: "Mm. Mm. Well, it sounds exciting."  
 Sam: "Yeah, lightning in a bottle."

Sam and Rick are in Rick's makeup trailer. Sam asked Rick about Jim Stacy, the series lead. So it begins when Sam meets Rick for the first time, and then they get to know each other. Not long after that, Sam talks about Jim with Rick. He uses imagery such as "dynamite" and idioms such as "lightning in a bottle" in his utterances. Sam's tone of speech is super excited and the speech is delivered informally. Sam's utterances are poetic.

##### Data 17

Cliff: "It's feeding time. Brandy, couch. And don't you mo... Oh, man. Uh... The train has left the station. Bad idea."

Cliff is in the kitchen of Rick's house. He feels like losing consciousness from being too drunk after taking his dog for a night walk. So it begins when Cliff returns to Rick's house with Brandy, his dog. And then prepares dinner for Brandy, but Cliff finds it challenging to open the can and realizes that he has lost

consciousness for being too drunk. He got drunk because he smoked weed while taking Brandy for a walk. Cliff's manner is aware and the speech is delivered informally. Cliff's utterance is poetic because he used personification using "train" as another word for "his conscious mind".

#### 4.1.2.5 Context in Conative Functions

In this point, the researcher describes the context in conative functions that found in the data into a narrative explanation

##### Data 18

Rick: "I'm sorry about that. Sorry about that."

Cliff: "Here. Put these on. Don't cry in front of the Mexicans."

Rick and Cliff are in the parking lot of a restaurant. Cliff gave Rick his glasses so he did not feel ashamed for crying in public, especially in front of Mexicans. It all begins when Rick leaves the restaurant with Cliff. He feels annoyed and upset by his conversation with Marvin. Soon after that, Rick lit a cigarette and cried on Cliff's shoulder for a few seconds until Cliff gave Rick his glasses to wear by saying, "*Put these on. Don't cry in front of the Mexicans*". Cliff's speech tone is care and the speech is delivered informally. The norm, as a public figure, is to maintain a good image in front of the public so that it can be an excellent example for many people. Cliff's utterance is conative because he gives an order to Rick.

##### Data 19

Cliff: "All right, 7:15 a.m."

Rick: "Seven-fifteen."



Cliff: “Out the door.”  
 Rick: “Out the door.”  
 Cliff: “In the car.”  
 Rick: “All right, see you then.”

Cliff and Rick are in front of the main door of Rick’s house. Cliff reminds Rick what time he would pick him up for his schedule tomorrow morning. It all begins when Cliff drives Rick home after he met Marvin at a restaurant, and they chat for a while in front of Rick’s house before he finally went home. Cliff gives Rick an order to be ready at 7.15 a.m; tomorrow morning, in front of his house. But then he added details for him to be prepared in the car. Cliff’s speech tone is serious and the speech is delivered informally. The norm is reminding each other is a good thing. Cliff’s utterance is conative. It is because he gives an order to Rick by saying, “*All right, 7:15 a.m.*” for the time, “*Out the door,*” and “*In the car*” for the place tomorrow morning.

#### **Data 20**

Randy: “Okay, you fucking horse's ass. Let's get you over to wardrobe.  
 Now, I'll put you in wardrobe, but you don't stunt, I don't pay you.”  
 Cliff: “Appreciate the opportunity, Randy. I won't let you down.”

Randy and Cliff are in front of Rick’s makeup trailer. Randy finally gives Cliff a job in the wardrobe. So it all begins when Randy comes out of Rick’s makeup trailer and asks Cliff to go to the wardrobe with him because he finally accepted Rick’s persuasion to give Cliff a job. Randy’s tone of speech is profound and the speech is delivered informally. The norm is to provide jobs to people who don't have jobs. Randy’s utterances is conative because he gave orders to Cliff.

**Data 21**

Caleb: “Señor Madrid, you care to join me at my table where I entertain my guests?”

Johnny: “I’d be delighted, Monsieur DeCoteau.”

Caleb: “Take the bottle with you.”

Caleb and Johnny are in the saloon. Caleb asks Johnny to sit together with him and give him an order to take the bottle. It all begins when Johnny arrives at the saloon, he meets Caleb and talks about their past. Then, Caleb asked him to sit together by saying, “*you care to join me at my table where I entertain my guests?*” and give him an order by saying, “*Take the bottle with you*”. Caleb’s tone of speech is humorous and the speech is semi-formal. Caleb’s utterances are conative.

**Data 22**

Rick: “You fucking hippies came up here to smoke dope on a dark road, huh? Next time you want to try that, fix your fucking muffler.”

Tex: “Look, we’re really sorry we disturbed you.”

Rick: “Look, chief, you don’t belong here. Now, take this mechanical asshole and get it off my fucking street!”

Rick and Tex are in Rick’s private street in front of his house. Rick repels Tex out of his street because he felt annoyed by the noise of Tex’s car muffler. It all began when Tex came to Rick’s house in his car. Rick, who felt annoyed by the noise of the muffler of Tex’s car, repels him out of his private road by saying that he should fix it. Rick’s tone of speech is soaring and the speech is delivered informally. Rick’s utterances are conative.

**Data 23**

Tex: “How many other people are here?”

Cliff: “Oh, just the one sleeping in the back there.”

Tex: “Go get him and bring him into the living room.”

Katie: “What if he says no?”

Tex: “Don't take no for an answer. You're the one with the knife. Get him in here!”

Tex, Cliff, and Katie are inside Rick’s house. Tex gives Katie orders to bring out the sleeping person in the room. It all begins when Tex and Katie break into Rick’s house and meet the drunk Cliff in the living room. Tex asked Cliff how many people were in this house and then gave Katie an order to bring the person into his room. Tex’s tone of speech is high and angry, and the speech is delivered informally. The genre is conative.

**4.1.2.6 Context in Metalingual Functions**

In this point, the researcher describes the context in poetic functions that are found in the data into a narrative explanation.

**Data 24**

Rick: “So Cliff here is meant to help carry the load.”

Allen: “Is that how you'd describe your job, Cliff?”

Cliff: “What, carrying his load? Yeah, that's about right.”

Rick, Allen, and Cliff are in the *Bounty Law* filming set. Rick answering Allen’s question about Cliff’s job. It all begins when Rick answers Allen’s question by explaining about his stunt double. After that, Allen asked Cliff how he would describe his job. Cliff’s tone of speech is calm. Cliff’s style of speech is in a formal way and his utterance is metalingual.

**Data 25**

Rick: “Well, it's my pleasure, Mr. Schwartz. And thank you for taking an interest.”

Marvin: “Schwarz, not Schwartz.”

Rick and Marvin are in a restaurant. Marvin corrects Rick's pronunciation of his last name. So it begins when Rick is at the bar inside a restaurant waiting for Marvin to talk about Rick's new future career. Then Marvin arrives and says hello to Rick. He also said that he had watched the Film Festival where Rick appeared in several films. Marvin's speech tone is serious and the speech is delivered formally but sounds friendly. The norm is mispronouncing people's names is normal as long as we want to correct the spelling. Marvin's utterance is metalingual because he corrects Rick's utterance by clarifying his last name correctly.

**Data 26**

Staff: “You know, Bruce, that guy's kind of famous.”

Bruce: “That guy? For what?”

Staff: “Killed his wife and got away with it.”

Bruce: “That guy?”

Staff: “That guy.”

Bruce and his staff are on the set of Rick Dalton's new movie to clarify what Bruce's staff was saying. This is after Bruce challenges Cliff into a fight. His staff told him about Cliff, famous because of rumors about his wife. But Bruce didn't believe it and tried to clarify it twice. Bruce's tone of speech is doubtful and the speech is delivered informally. The norm is not to believe in rumors. The genre is metalingual.

**Data 27**

Officer: "Hilts, isn't it?"  
 Hilts: "Captain Hilts, actually."  
 Officer: "Seventeen escape attempts."  
 Hilts: "Eighteen."

Hilts and the officer are in the air force training ground to correct what the officer said to Rick. So it all begins when Hilts is asked about his name by the officer, but then he fixes it by adding "captain." After that, Hilts also corrected the officer's utterance about his escape attempts by saying "eighteen". Hilts' tone of speech is profound and the speech is delivered informally. The genre is metalingual.

**Data 28**

George: "Uh... Who are you?"  
 Cliff: "It's Cliff Booth. Just stopped in to say hello and see how you're doing."  
 George: "John Wilkes Booth?"  
 Cliff: "No, Cliff Booth."

George and Cliff are in George's house in Spahn Movie Ranch. George corrects Cliff's name. It all begins when Cliff enters George's bedroom and wakes him up from his nap. George does not remember Cliff. He thinks Cliff is John Wilkes Booth. But then Cliff corrects his name to George. Cliff's tone of speech is patience and the speech is delivered formally. The genre is metalingual.

**4.2 Discussion**

This section discusses about the findings of this research. The point of the discussion is based on the research problems. This research identified the types of

language functions found in the movie. Other than that, this research also analyzed the context of language functions found in the movie.

The table in findings section shows that in this research, the researcher found all the six types of language functions used by the male characters with four-hundred-and-forty data. There are two-hundred-and-fifty-six referential function, thirty phatic function, forty-eight emotive function, four poetic function, seventy conative function, and thirty-two metalingual function.

Referential function is the first mostly used type of language functions. The male characters used this function because they often produces utterance that contains information or deliver a statement in the movie. For example, when Rick describes the job of his stunt double to public, and when Cliff answers several questions to people. Conative function is the second mostly used type of language functions. The male characters used this function because they produces utterance that intends to order or ask the hearer to think or do something in the movie. For example, when Randy orders Cliff to work at the wardrobe, and when Caleb asks Johnny to take the bottle with him. Emotive function is the third mostly used function. This function used by the male characters to expresses their feelings toward the others in the movie. The researcher found both positive and negative expression in the male characters' utterances. For example, when Rick feels insecure to score pilot season, and when Cliff expresses his thoughts and personal feelings as Rick's stunt double.

The fourth is metalingual function. The male characters used this function to clarify or correct something in their sentence. For example, when Marvin corrects Rick's pronunciation of his last name. The fifth is phatic function. The researcher found that the male characters used this function because they like to show their empathy and express their personal feelings toward the others in the movie. For example, when Cliff wants to make sure George is doing okay. The researcher found poetic function as the rarely used type of language function in the data. It is because the male characters did not use many poetic words in their utterances.

This study is similar to Sartika (2017) that found 5 types of language functions. But in this present study, the researcher found all the 6 types of language functions proposed by Jakobson. So, this present study can fill the incompleteness from the previous study. On the other hand, the context refers to the component of the speech such as settings, participants, ends (purposes), action sequences, keys (tone or mood), instrumentalities, norms, and genre. It is used as the basis for the researcher to analyze the context found in language functions and present it in narrative explanation.

By all of that, the researcher concluded that there is a correlation between the language functions and the context. Language functions depend on the context because that makes the male characters consider the person they talked to, where it happened, and the aims of their utterances. Moreover, the function of language is essential in aspects of communication. With that, the researcher can find out the details in the utterances.



## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

The conclusion from the findings and the suggestions for the next researcher is presented in this chapter.

#### 5.1 Conclusion

The researcher identified the language functions in this study based on Roman Jakobson's (1980) theory, and the context of language functions based on Dell Hymes' theory found in "Once Upon A Time In Hollywood". The researcher found 440 data in the transcript that consists of language functions in the male characters' utterances in the data. According to Jakobson (1980), there are six types of language functions; referential function, phatic function, emotive function, poetic function, conative function, and metalingual function.

The researcher found 256 data of referential function produced by the male characters. The referential function becomes the most used type of language function because the male characters carry information in their utterances. Next, the researcher found 70 data of conative function produced by the male characters because they used language to ask someone to do something in their statements. Moreover, the researcher found 48 data of emotive function, 32 data of metalingual function, and 30 data of phatic functions. The poetic function is the rarely used language function with only 4 data. The male characters do not use many poetic words in their utterances.

Furthermore, the researcher found several factors that affected the use of language functions by the male characters in the movie. It is called the situational

context. There are eight elements in a situational context: the settings, the participants, the ends (purposes), the action sequences, the keys (tone or mood), the instrumentalities, the norms, and the genre. The settings are mainly in Rick's house, a restaurant, and Rick's filming set location in the data. And the participants are mostly Rick and Cliff because they are the main characters.

## **5.2 Suggestion**

The researcher has suggestions for future researchers interested in analyzing language functions. The first suggestion is that future researchers use data from other kinds besides movies using Jakobson's theory of language functions, such as advertisements or signs around the environment. The second suggestion is to focus only on one type or the half types of language functions to more detailed future research findings. Furthermore, the researcher hopes that this current study will make some new contributions to the same field of study. And the researcher hopes that this study will be useful as a reference for future researchers who wish to conduct the same research topic.

UIN SUNAN AMPEL  
S U R A B A Y A

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