

**SPEECH FUNCTIONS ANALYSIS AND COMPARISON
BETWEEN JAMES AND ALYSSA IN “*THE END OF THE
F***ING WORLD*” NETFLIX SERIES**

THESIS



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SPEECH FUNCTIONS ANALYSIS AND COMPARISON BETWEEN JAMES
AND ALYSSA IN “*THE END OF THE F***ING WORLD*” NETFLIX SERIES

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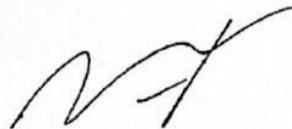
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ABSTRACT

Praditya, W. O. (2022). *Speech Functions Analysis and Comparison Between James and Alyssa in “The End of The F***ing World” Netflix Series*. English Department, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisor: Tristy Kartika Fi'aunillah, M.A.

Keywords: speech functions, movie, The End of The F***ing World

This research was conducted to analyze the speech functions used by the main characters in *The End of The F***ing World* movie series. The objectives of the study are to find out the type of speech functions used by the main characters based on Holmes' theory (2013) and also to compare the speech functions used by the main characters, namely James and Alyssa.

This research used descriptive qualitative approach. The technique of collecting data was streaming the movie series on Netflix website, downloading the movie series script, comparing the script with the dialogue in the movie series, selecting the data refers to speech function used by James and Alyssa, analyzing and discussing the research finding based on Holmes' speech functions theory.

The results revealed that James and Alyssa produced a total 247 utterances of speech functions. James produced 106 utterances while 141 utterances produced by Alyssa. There are five types of speech functions used by James. They are expressive (25 data), directive (7 data), referential (52 data), metalinguistic (2 data), and phatic (20 data). Meanwhile, Alyssa used six types of speech functions. They were expressive (39 data), directive (22 data), referential (54 data), metalinguistic (3 data), poetic (8 data), and phatic (15 data). James was dominant in the use of referential and phatic function. Furthermore, Alyssa was dominant in using expressive, directive, metalinguistic, and poetic function.

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ABSTRAK

Praditya, W. O. (2022). *Analisis Fungsi Tuturan dan Perbandingan Antara James dan Alyssa di serial Netflix The End of The F***ing World*. Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora. UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pembimbing: Tristy Kartika Fi'aunillah, M, A.

Kata kunci: fungsi tuturan, film, The End of The F***ing World

Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menganalisis fungsi tuturan yang digunakan dalam serial film *The End of The F***ing World*. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui jenis fungsi tuturan yang digunakan oleh karakter utama berdasarkan teori Holmes (2013) dan juga membandingkan fungsi tuturan yang digunakan oleh karakter utama.

Metodologi penelitian dalam penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Teknik pengumpulan data adalah dengan melakukan streaming film serial di Netflix, men-download naskah serial film, membandingkan naskah dengan dialog dalam film series, memilih data yang mengacu pada fungsi tuturan yang digunakan oleh James dan Alyssa, menganalisis dan mendiskusikan temuan penelitian berdasarkan teori fungsi tuturan Holmes.

Hasilnya, peneliti menemukan James dan Alyssa menghasilkan total 247 ujaran fungsi ucapan. James menghasilkan 106 ucapan sedangkan Alyssa dengan 141 ucapan. Ada lima jenis fungsi ucapan yang digunakan oleh James. Fungsi tersebut diantaranya adalah ekspresif (25 data), direktif (7 data), referensial (52 data), metalinguistic (2 data), dan fatis (20 data). Selain itu, Alyssa menggunakan enam jenis fungsi ucapan di antaranya adalah ekspresif (39 data), direktif (22 data), referensial (54 data), metalinguistic (3 data), puitis (8 data), dan fatis (15 data). Fungsi tuturan James didominasi oleh penggunaan fungsi referensial dan fatis. Sementara itu, Alyssa lebih dominan menggunakan fungsi ekspresif, direktif, metalinguistik, dan puitis.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This section contains the study's background, study statement, significance of the study, scope and limitations, and description of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

People, as social creatures, require language to interact and communicate with each other in today's society. People can interact and collaborate using language as a channel. Language is crucial for humans. Language allows people to communicate their thoughts. Through language, people can communicate and express their feelings to each other such as expression of giving a command, expression of order, expression of request, and even expression of giving suggestions. Widdowson (1978, p.3) states that humans generally need to apply their understanding of the language system to achieve some communication goal. Holmes (2013, p.246) says that people typically use standard forms for people they do not know, and more use vernacular forms for their friends. People generally talk differently between children and adults, a language that has different ways of expressing politeness and impolite.

Language is used to speak to each other; via speaking, we will understand what we mean to each other. Harmer (2007, p.284) says that speaking not only presupposes knowledge of language features, but speaking is also the ability to speak eloquently to process language and information, while Ayu and Pratiwi (cited in Quianthy, 1990, p.7) propose that speaking as a means of conveying

information or ideas in various languages orally. While speaking, we produce a conversation. To make a conversation, we need interlocutors.

Interlocutors have the right to respond to the other person when facing each other to make communication comfortable to sustain good social interactions. However, an interlocutor also has the right to deny the speaker if the hearer does not like the topic being discussed. Fihayati (cited in Kurnia, 2014, p. 22) states that relationships that are manifested with each other, an individual with a group, or a group with other people as a result of interactions between peers are called social relationships. Making good conversations and interacting with other people will feel comfortable for both speakers and hearers. The relationship between language and society is studied in sociolinguistics.

Sociolinguistics is a study of language and society concerned with understanding communication to understand the structure of language and how language functions in touch (Wardhaugh, 2006). According to Holmes (2013, p.1), sociolinguistics studies the relationship between language and context in various contexts. The way people convey language with multiple aspects of social context in linguistic choices can represent social identity relationships. It investigates the area of language and society; it also has close links with social sciences, especially anthropology, social psychology, human geography, and sociology (Trudgill, 2000). The way the language is conveyed is based on conditions and situations. One sociolinguistics topic that studies the science of speech is the function of speech.

Speech functions are terms expressed in different contexts repeatedly involving consideration of politeness. Choosing the appropriate linguistic form for guidance to family, friends, and even strangers involves considering the dimensions of solidarity and social status (Holmes, 2013). Holmes (2013, p.286) defines that there are several ways to categorize the function of speech. Speech function is a primary function of language because, from any interaction, the speech functions have been formed speaker (expressive), address (directive) and message (referential). Phatic communication conveys fewer referential messages than practical or social messages. Newmeyer (2000) states that the function of language is basically for communication or the speech function; language is used by someone to give and receive messages between themselves. It is not easy to adequately see the function of language because it is so entrenched in all of today's human behavior that it can be surmised that there is a bit of a functional side in which language does not play a role. Of course, this is very interesting to be used as a study, where currently, people, when speaking, does not think about what speech function they use. Maybe this is a trivial thing for some people, but on the contrary, it is also an exciting thing. One of the perceptions given by sociolinguistics is to reveal information about social relationships, and it is also used to convey referential details.

There are already several studies that discussed speech functions. The first study comes from Nur Syamsiyah (2018) in Walisongo State Islamic University Semarang entitled *A Speech Function Analysis of Utterances in Beauty and The Beast Movie Script by Bill Condon*. This previous study is about speech functions

in the fantasy movie *Beauty and The Beast*; the researcher found that there are four types of speech functions that are produced by the characters, which are statements with a portion of 52%, questions of 23%, command 24% and the last offer are only 1%. In addition, Syamsiah also found answers from speech functions such as recognition, contradiction, answer, rebuttal, obedience, rejection and rejection. This research also explains the implications of the speech function used in Bill Condon's film script *Beauty and the Beast* for use in language learning.

There are similarities between this research and the study above, which are about the topic and research design. The previous study and this research both study the field of sociolinguistics, that is, speech functions. Other similarities exist in the research design. Both of these studies used a qualitative method. On the other hand, this study has differences from the previous research, the difference between the data and the theory used. First, the previous study's data is *Beauty and The Beast* movie with the fantasy genre, and the researcher analyzes the whole characters in the movie.

In contrast, the data of this present study is *The End of The F***ing World* Netflix series with the dark comedy genre and is more focused on analyzing the movie's male and female main characters. The other difference is the theory used; this present study uses Holmes' theory of speech functions, which is the newest theory. In contrast, the previous study used the theory of speech functions by Halliday (1994).

The second study comes from Septiowati (2020). This study is about speech functions in *The Jumanji: Welcome to The Jungle*. She found 3 out of 4 kinds of Halliday's speech functions used by the characters in *The Jumanji: Welcome to The Jungle* movie, which are a command, statement, and question. The highest speech functions are "statement" with 50%, followed by "question" with 30%, and "command" with 20%. Septiowati also analyzes responses of speech functions.

The similarities between this research and the study above are also found in the topic and research design. The previous study and this research both study the field of sociolinguistics, that is, speech functions. Other similarities exist in the research design. Both of these studies used a qualitative method. On the other side, the differences between this research and the previous study are also discovered, the difference between the data and the theory used. First, the data of the previous research is *The Jumanji: Welcome to The Jungle* movie by Jake Kasdan, while the data of this present study is *The End of The F***ing World* Netflix series. The other difference is the theory used; this current study uses Holmes' theory of speech functions, which is the newest theory. In contrast, the previous study used the theory of speech functions by Halliday (1994).

Ngazizah (2017) did the same research on the scope of speech functions with the title *The Analysis of Speech Function of Teachers' Talk in English Classroom of SMAN 5 Purworejo* from Purworejo Muhammadiyah University. She used teachers' talk as her substance research. She observed three English teachers at SMAN 5 Purworejo. From the three teachers observed, she found different total

utterances of the three teachers and classified them into six types of speech functions. The dominant type of speech function found in teachers' talk in English classrooms is a referential function from 138 of 265 utterances with a percentage of 52,07 %.

The topic and research design are similar to this research and the study above. The previous study and this research both studies on the scope of speech functions. Other similarities exist in the research design. Both of these studies used a qualitative method. On the other hand, this study has differences from the previous study, the difference in the data and data collection techniques. First, the data source for this research is a transcript movie series, *The End of The F***ing World*. At the same time, the previous study used the data of teachers talking in the English classroom of SMAN 5 Purwokerto. The other difference is data collection techniques; this research uses the internet and downloads the transcript of *The End of The F***ing World* movie to collect the data. In contrast, the previous study used observation, interviews, and audiovisual materials to collect the data.

Hapsari (2018) did the same research as Ngazizah (2017). She used Holmes' theory to classify speech functions. She used the student group discussion in the tenth grade of MAN Salatiga in the academic year 2018/2019 as the object of this research. She found all speech functions used in group discussion (expressive, directive, referential, metalinguistic, poetic, phatic). The common speech used by the student while discussing the task to perform is metalinguistic. It is because metalinguistic serves to provide commentary information about the

language itself and ensure interlocutors understand the meaning of English according to the needs of students.

The topic and research design between this previous study and this present study are similar. Both the previous study and this research study the scope of speech functions. The leading theory of speech functions from these two studies is the same as that from Holmes (2013). Other similarities exist in the research design. Both of these studies used a qualitative method. On the other hand, this study has differences from the previous study, the difference in the data and data collection techniques. First, the data of this study is a transcript movie series entitled *The End of The F***ing World*. In contrast, the previous study is utterances by the student's group discussion in the tenth grade of MAN Salatiga in the academic year 2018/2019. Data collection techniques are also different between this research and the previous study; this research uses the internet and downloads the transcript of *The End of The F***ing World* movie series to collect the data, while the previous study used Observation, Interview, and Documentation (Recording and Transcribing) to collect the data.

Holmes' theory is also used in an article by Wilany, Megah, and Iriyana (2018) entitled *Speech Function Used in A Little Princess of Frances Hodgson Burnett novel*. The researcher used Holmes' theory to categorize the utterances derived from a list of data found in a novel. In contrast, this study uses the Netflix movie series as the data. Using qualitative methods to provide the data, the researchers found 50 utterances by the main character in the novel that contained

speech functions and only five of eight speech functions by Holmes (2013). The dominant speech functions were expressive functions with 20 words.

The studies mentioned above were analyzed based on Halliday's speech functions: statement, question, command, and the last offer to analyze the movie. At the same time, Holmes' speech functions are expressive, directive, referential, metalinguistic, poetic, and phatic to analyze English classroom and literary work. Nonetheless, to the best of the researcher's knowledge, none of them concentrated on the speech functions comparison between male and female main characters in movie series and used Holmes' theory. Furthermore, none of the research listed above dealt with the Netflix series, which have several disturbing scenarios and conversations nearly equivalent to the language used in speech functions. Therefore, the researcher aimed to determine the speech functions using Holmes' theory in the Netflix series.

The researcher chose this movie series because James and Alyssa as the main characters who provide various utterances, particularly in speech functions. This movie series is based on a mini-comic released by Forsman. Forsman was contacted by British director Jonathan Entwistle, who first planned a short film from that material launched four years ago and still got hype until now. This movie series has two seasons; the first season, launched in 2017, was nominated for the British Academy Television Award for Best Drama Series and won in 2020—the second season, launched in 2019, also received a Peabody Award in 2019. Jessica Barden and Alex Lawther, who played James and Alyssa, were initially relatively unknown actors. The movie series has turned them into patrons

for poor youths. Barden became popular in the United States mainly because of her character's accent and her Yorkshire accent. The storyline in this movie has many variations on the function of speech by James and Alyssa as the main characters.

James and Alyssa are teenagers who start a journey by running away from home and experiencing unexpected things. James is a teenager who diagnosed himself as a psychopath who had a hobby of killing animals since childhood. Alyssa is a rebellious girl who doesn't think much when talking about it and has problems at home. The way James and Alyssa use their language is different. In addition, by analyzing the speech function, one can find out the kinds of utterances it uses in daily conversations, both in text and context. This research analyzes the many types of speech functions based on Holmes' theory discovered at *The End of The F***ing World* movie series.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background and the focus of the study, the research questions for this study are:

1. What are the types of speech functions used by James and Alyssa in *The End of The F***ing World* movie series?
2. How are James' speech functions compared to Alyssa's in *The End of The F***ing World* movie series?

1.3 Significance of the Study

The present study is supposed to contribute to the linguistics field, particularly in speech function analysis. It should explain and clarify the main characters' speech function at *The End of The F***ing World* movie series. From the results, the researcher believes that this study can lead to the discovery of new findings linked to speech functions analysis that will serve as a guide for future research. Last but not least, the researcher hopes this study can be a reference for English Department students researching speech functions.

1.4 Scope and Limitation of the Study

In this study, the researcher uses *The End of The F***ing World* script, written as the data source. The researcher limited the subject of the study only to the main characters who dominated *The End of The F***ing World* movie series. They are James and Alyssa, who start a journey by running away from home and are faced with an unexpected event. The limitation considered to make the researcher focus on the speech function uttered by the main characters. The discussion is affirmed on using speech functions based on Holmes' theory, which is expressive, directive, referential, metalinguistic, poetic, and phatic.

1.5 Definition of the Key Term

1. **Speech functions:** speech that is used by people for communication in society and has a specific purpose.

2. **Movie:** a story of a certain character who is made structurally and intact or it can also be called an audio-visual communication medium to convey a message to a group of people.
3. **The End of The F***ing World:** a British dark comedy movie series on Netflix directed by Jonathan Entwistle that was adapted from a mini comic by Charles Forsman.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher provides related theory for this study in order to solve the research questions. The theory linked to the study is speech functions.

2.1 Speech Functions

People around the world speak up to convey their ideas or message. Since speech is one of the means through which people connect with each other in daily lives, they always utilize it. However, every speech conveyed by someone has a certain function based on the context. According to Wilany, Megah, & Iriyana (2018) speech functions are the terms used to study various utterances using and the function in speech. Meanwhile, Holmes (2013, p.283) states that speech functions are terms expressed in different contexts repeatedly involving consideration of politeness. The importance of studying speech function is due to how helpful it will be in creating positive social relationships in daily life. Choosing the appropriate linguistic form for guidance to family, friends, and even strangers involve considering the dimensions of solidarity and social status. Holmes (2013) states there are six primary forms of the speech functions, those are:

2.1.1 Expressive

According to Holmes (2013, p.275), expressive are utterances to express the speaker's feelings. This function serves the declaration of the speaker's

ambiance. It is used to express personal feelings, thoughts, ideas and opinions with different choices of words, intonation etc.

Example: *I'm feeling great today*

From the example above the utterance "*I'm feeling happy today*" means the speaker as "I" feel happy on that day, it shows his/her feelings.

2.1.2 Directive

Holmes (2013, p.275) states that directive utterances are attempts to get someone to do something. The context of a directive is one in which something needs or should be done. Such as one person trying to make one or more others do something. Directions are aimed at the listener to do what the speaker wants. These utterances attempt to get someone to do something. A directive function can be articulated by imperative sentences, interrogative sentences, and declarative sentences.

- a) Imperative: a sentence that gives a command to do something with no word that acts as a subject, command in the imperative can sometimes sound rude or impatient. Usually, these utterances end with a period. (*e.g, Sit down.*)
- b) Interrogative: these utterances usually used to command a question and ends with the question marks. (*e.g, Will you sit down?*).
- c) Declarative: a sentence that gives information or talks about something with the subject that comes before the verb, Declarative is more polite than Imperative. These utterances used to end with period. (*e.g, I want you to sit down.*)

2.1.3 Referential

According to Holmes (2013, p.275), referential utterances convey information. This sentence corresponds to the context factor and describes an object or situation. Similarly, the referential is associated with an element whose actual value is under questioning. Hapsari (cited in Tribus, 2017, p.5) proposes that a referential function is most frequently used in ESL / EFL settings because it relates to descriptions or contextual information.

Example: *At the third stroke it will be three o'clock precisely.*

From the example above the utterances “*At the third stroke it will be three o'clock precisely.*” It shows that the speaker tries to give information to the listener.

2.1.4 Metalinguistic

According to Holmes (2013, p.275), metalinguistics are utterances that comment on the language itself. It means the metalinguistic function describes parts of the speech, such as grammatical terms or the language itself. The purpose of this function is to make sure the interlocutor understands the meaning used by the speaker. Usually, metalinguistic utterances can be found when people study them. It is focused on clarifying or negotiating a previous speech.

Example: *'Hegemony' is not a common word.*

From the example above the utterance “*'Hegemony' is not a common word.*” it shows the utterance that comments on the language itself. The word *is not a common word that refers to Hegemony* itself.

2.1.5 Poetic

Poetic utterances focus on aesthetic features of language (Holmes, 2013). Poetic can be found in a poem, an ear-catching motto, and a rhyme. Jakobson (1987) states that poetic function is a phrase that focuses on word sequences, and the word-wide sense deals with poem. The poetic function does not always refer to poetry but rather the ability to manipulate language more creatively.

Example: *Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers.*

From the example above the utterance “*Your skin is as soft as silk.*” It shows a sentence that is beautiful and attracts attention and also often found in poetry or poem.

2.1.6 Phatic

According to Holmes (2013, p.275), phatic utterances demonstrate empathy and solidarity with others. In addition to disclosing information about social relationships, phatic words also convey referential information.

Example: *Hi, how are you, lovely day isn't it?*

From the example above the utterance “*Hi, how are you, lovely day isn't it?*” It shows that the speaker expresses solidarity and empathy by asking the listener.

2.2 Movie

A movie is often called a living picture. It means that by watching movies, we are watching the images that can change and move from one image to another. Soraya (cited in Danesi, 2010, p.134) explains that a movie is a text that contains a series of photographic images that lead to the illusion of movement and action in

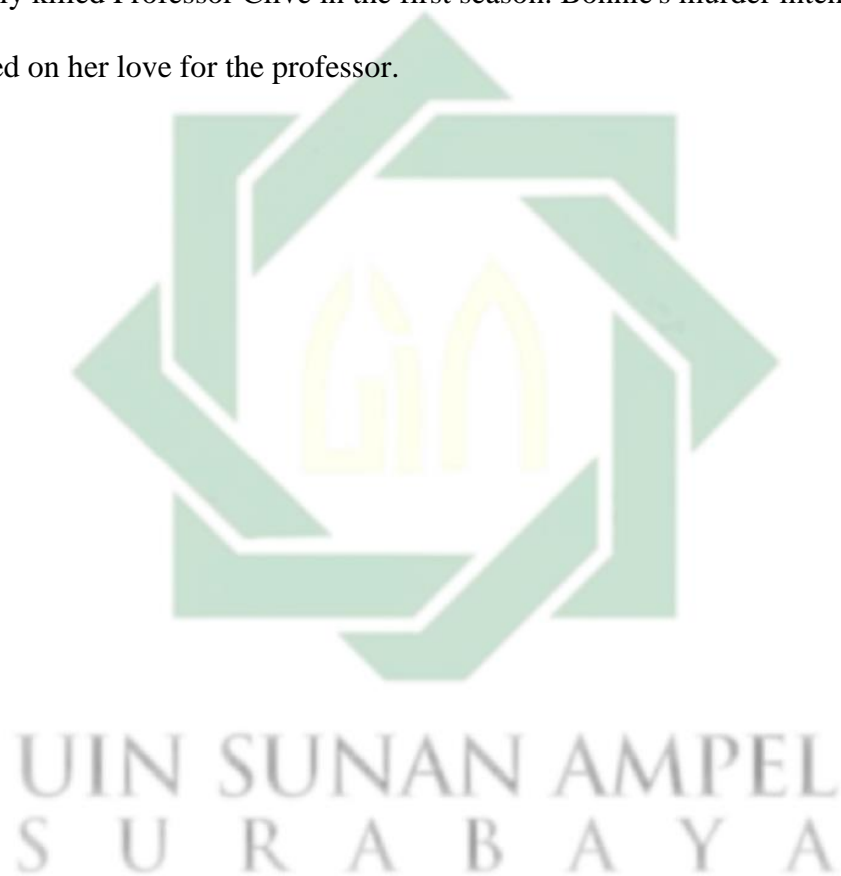
real life. In addition, in the movie, there are embedded values such as educational, moral, and other values. Movies are a very influential medium, more than any other medium, because both audio and visually, it works well together in making viewers less bored and simpler to keep in mind due to their attractive format.

2.3.1 The End of The F*ing World**

The movie series is about a pair of teenagers who both left their homes. The movie series is adapted from a mini-comic by Charles Forsman and directed by Jonathan Entwistle in 2017 for the first season, followed by the second season in 2019. In the first season, James is a 17-year-old teenager who diagnoses himself as a psychopath. Since childhood, James has had a hobby of killing animals. When he grew up, James was bored with it. He then decided to kill humans. James then targets one of his school friends to kill, namely Alyssa. Alyssa is a rebellious girl who doesn't think about it when she talks about it. Alyssa has a problem at home. She wants to run away from home and hopes to have a more exciting life. James then joined the runaway from the house that Alyssa initiated. The reason James joined was to look for an opportunity to kill Alyssa. So begins the journey of these two people running away from home, and they are faced with various unexpected events.

Season two tells the continuation story between James and Alyssa. At the end of the last episode in the first season, James ran from the police and Alyssa, who was arrested while chasing James, and a gunshot was heard, which then appeared on a black background as a sign of the end of the first season. The story continues when James finally recovers and is discharged from the hospital after suffering a

gunshot wound, and he desperately goes looking for Alyssa. Alyssa was surprised when she found James in the car in front of the cafe where she worked. The introduction of new characters in the second season was also opened in the first episode. The appearance of Bonnie at *The End of The F***ing World* season two adds to the audience's tension. Bonnie intends to kill James and Alyssa, who previously killed Professor Clive in the first season. Bonnie's murder intention was based on her love for the professor.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

The researcher provides the research method used to collect and analyze data in this chapter. It consists of the following parts: research design, data collection, research data, data source, instrument, data collection techniques, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

This study implemented a descriptive qualitative method. The researcher applied this method to investigate the words, sentences, and utterances of James and Alyssa as the main characters in the Netflix series entitled *The End of The F***ing World*. Generally, the qualitative method is a method that highlights the feature of an in-depth understanding of an issue rather than looking at the issue for generalization research and data are presented descriptively. According to Wray and Bloomer (2006), qualitative research involves description and analysis instead of calculating features. Qualitative research involves interpretive and naturalistic approaches. If qualitative research looks at things in their natural settings, it's attempting to interpret or comprehend natural phenomena through the lens of the meaning humans assign to them. In this study, the researcher applied the descriptive qualitative method to acquire description and comprehension in analyzing the data of speech functions from *The End of The F***ing World* movie series to reveal the research questions.

3.2 Data Collection

The method used to collect the data explained in this section. Data collection contains of research data, data sources, instruments, and data collection techniques.

3.2.1 Research Data

The researcher used the entire utterances of James and Alyssa as the main characters in *The End of The F***ing World* movie series as the primary data of this research. The total duration of the first and second seasons of the movie series is around 320 minutes. All seasons of this movie series will be used as the data. The research data of the present study will be in the form of words, phrases, and sentences uttered through the speech function.

3.2.2 Data Sources and Subject of the Study

The data source of this research is *The End of The F***ing World* movie series. The researcher used the movie from the Netflix website. The duration of this movie series is around 320 minutes. The researcher used the movie series because James and Alyssa as the main characters who provide various utterances, particularly in speech functions. James and Alyssa's language is also different; those characters were analyzed whether they use the speech functions or not. James and Alyssa may have different speech functions to make a conversation. The main characters have an important role in the storyline in the movie because the main character is who makes the storyline changeable.

3.2.3 Instrument

The instrument of this research is the researcher himself. In this case, the researcher collected and analyzed the data by himself. Besides that, the other instrument used an internet application on a computer to find the data and search the script of *The End of The F***ing World* movie series.

3.2.4 Data Collection Techniques

The data in this study were collected from *The End of The F***ing World* movie series directed by Jonathan Entwistle and based on a mini-comic by Charles Forsman. The data collection techniques are described as follows:

1. Watching the movie

The researcher watched *The End of The F***ing World* movie series, with the total duration of the first and second seasons being around 320 minutes. To better understand the content, the researcher watched the movie one or two times and watched it carefully. The researcher also pays attention to the unique utterances used by the main characters to find the speech terms.

2. Downloading the script

The researcher downloaded the script of *The End of The F***ing World* movie series from <https://8flix.com/transcripts/the-end-of-the-f-ing-world/season-1-6257970/tt6257970s1-dialogue-transcripts/>.

3. Rewriting the script in movie series to MS.Word

The researcher copied the transcript text into Microsoft Word and compared the script from the internet with the dialogue in *The End of The F***ing World* movie series to ensure it fits.

4. Highlighting the data

The researcher focused on finding and collecting the words, sentences, and utterances in *The End of The F***ing World* movie series uttered by James and Alyssa as the main character. Then, the researcher selected and listed the data, which referred to speech functions in the movie and highlighted the words.

3.3 Data Analysis

1. Identifying the data

After collecting the data, the researcher analyzed them through several steps. The researcher identified the selected data that indicate the speech functions uttered by James and Alyssa as the main characters at *The End of The F***ing World* movie series. The researcher identified data by selecting the words, sentences, and utterances that indicate the speech functions. Then, the researcher gave a code to the data, the code explained in the step two.

2. Categorizing the data

The researcher categorized the identified data through the table by grouping them into several types of speech functions for a more manageable and clearer understanding. The researcher made a table from the identified data to categorize the utterances included in the kinds of speech functions proposed by Holmes (2013). The table format of the data analysis is below:

Table 3.1 Types of Speech Functions Used by James

J A M E S	No.	Sentence	Speech Functions							
			Exp	Dir			Ref	Met	Poe	Pha
				Imp	Int	Dec				
Total										

Table 3.2 Types of Speech Functions Used by Alyssa

A L Y S S A	No.	Sentence	Speech Functions							
			Exp	Dir			Ref	Met	Poe	Pha
				Imp	Int	Dec				
Total										

Abbreviations:

Exp: Expressive

Ref: Referential

Dir: Directive

Met: Metalinguistic

Imp: Imperative

Poe: Poetic

Int: Interrogative

Pha: Phatic

Dec: Declarative

3. Discussing the data

The researcher described the classified data to get the answer to the research questions. After the researcher identified the data that indicated the speech functions. The researcher analyzed the forms of the speech functions by referring to the grammatical form (expressive, directive, referential, metalinguistic, poetic, phatic) based on Holmes' theory. The researcher discussed the data from the data analysis based on Holmes' theory. The researcher improved the information by providing examples and a data summary to complete the analysis.

4. Drawing conclusion

Last but not least, the researcher concluded and gave a suggestion based on the four steps above, which cover speech functions expressed by the main characters at *The End of The F***ing World* movie series.



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CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

In this chapter, the researcher provides the research findings and discussion. The researcher identified and compared the types of speech functions based on Holmes' theory. Afterward, the researcher explained each type of speech functions in James' and Alyssa's utterances in *The End of The F***ing World* movie series.

4.1 Findings

In analyzing speech functions' utterances in this movie series, the researcher looked into the six types of speech functions based on Holmes' theory: expressive, directive, referential, metalinguistic, poetic, and phatic. The researcher presents the findings of the kinds of speech functions used by James and Alyssa in *The End of The F***ing World* Netflix series, which are taken from data collection as a guideline to discuss data analysis. The findings are taken from the script of *The End of The F***ing World* movie series, which have been selected and listed. The researcher found all types of speech functions.

4.1.1 Speech Functions Used by James and Alyssa

After classifying and analyzing James' and Alyssa's utterances at *The End of The F***ing World* movie series, the researcher found the type of speech function used by James and Alyssa. The percentage of each type of speech function of James and Alyssa is different. James uttered 106 words, and he used 5 out of 6 types of speech functions which are expressive, directive, referential,

metalinguistic, and phatic. Different from Alyssa, she uttered 141 utterances of speech functions. Alyssa uses all types of speech functions which are expressive, directive, referential, metalinguistic, poetic, and phatic.

4.1.1.1 Types of Speech Functions Used by James

In James's analysis of speech functions at *The End of The F***ing World* movie series, the researcher found 25 times expressive, while directive appears seven times. Next, the researcher found referential 52 times, metalinguistic two times, and then in phatic found 20 times. There were none of the poetic functions found in James' utterances. Finally, the total language speech functions used by James are 106, as shown in the diagram below:

Table 4.1 Total of Speech Functions Found in James' Utterances

No.	Speech Functions	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Expressive	25	23.58%
2.	Directive	7	6.60%
3.	Referential	52	49.06%
4.	Metalinguistic	2	1.89%
5.	Poetic	-	-
6.	Phatic	20	18.87%
Total		106	100%

1. Expressive

Holmes (2013) mentions that expressive is one of the speech functions. This type serves as the declaration of the speaker's ambience. It is used to express

personal feelings, thoughts, ideas and opinions with different choices of words, intonation, etc. As seen in figure 4.1 above, there are 25 utterances of 106 utterances that belong to the expressive function. It makes the expressive function become the second function used by James. The data can be seen below:

Datum 1

(S1 Eps1)

James: "I don't have a phone either."

Alyssa: "Really?"

James: "Yeah. **I hate them.**"

As seen in the data above when James said "*I hate them.*" it indicates as a giving an expression to Alyssa. James expresses his hatred to "*them*" this word refers to a phone. This utterance belongs to expressive function because James shows his feelings to Alyssa. Another example of expressive function also occur from the conversation between James and Alyssa that happen at James' house.

Datum 2

(S1 Eps1)

Alyssa: "This is pretty retro."

James: "**I don't like it.**"

As seen in the data above when James said "*I don't like it.*" it indicates as a giving an expression to Alyssa. James expresses his feels of sadness to Alyssa. The word "*it*" refers to swing because it reminds him to his mum. This utterance belongs to expressive function because James shows his feelings to Alyssa.

Datum 3

(S1 Eps2)

Alyssa: "I can't go home. Like, ever. You can."

James: "**I don't want to.**"

As seen in the data above when James said "*I don't want to.*" it indicates as a giving an expression to Alyssa. James expresses the same feeling with Alyssa that he doesn't want to back home. This utterance belongs to expressive function because the speaker shows his/her feelings to the hearer.

Datum 4

(S1 Eps2)

Alyssa: "Do you want me, or do you just go along with things?"

James: "**I want you.**"

As seen in the data above when James said "*I want you.*" it indicates of the speaker's feelings. James expresses that he wants Alyssa, it means he start to loving Alyssa. This utterance belongs to expressive function because James shows his feelings to Alyssa.

Datum 5

(S1 Eps4)

James: "**Sorry**"

Alyssa: "It's OK."

As seen in the data above when James said "*Sorry*" it indicates that James expresses his feelings. James shows that he was afraid because he had killed the owner of the house he and Alyssa broke into. This utterance belongs to expressive function because the speaker shows his/her feelings to the hearer.

Datum 6

(S1 Eps5)

Alyssa: "I didn't come back for the money. I'm sorry I left you."

James: "**I'm sorry I killed him.**"

As seen in the data above, James expresses his feelings to Alyssa because he is feeling guilty after killed Professor Clive. This utterance includes expressive function because the speaker expresses their feelings.

Datum 7

(S2 Eps2)

Alyssa's mum: "How are you?"

James: "**I'm okay.**"

As seen in the data above, James shows his feelings by saying "*I'm okay*" to Alyssa's mum. This utterance it can be referential functions because James gives information about him, but based on context James touched by being visited by Alyssa's mum. So, this utterance refers to expressive functions.

Datum 8

(S2 Eps3)

James: "**[softly] I love you.**"

Alyssa: "What?"

James: "I said, "It's time. Let's go.""

As seen in the data above, James expresses his feelings all this time while Alyssa sleeps. This utterance can be referential functions because provide information, but the word "love" is belonging to expressive functions.

Datum 9

(S2 Ep3)

James: **“Oh, thank God.”**

As seen in the data above, James expresses his feelings. In this situation James feels happy because he managed to take his towed car. This utterance belongs to expressive functions because the speaker expresses his feelings.

Datum 10

(S2 Eps4)

James: **“Sorry about this.”**

Bonnie: **“I’m thirsty.”**

As seen in the data above, James expresses his feelings. This situation occurred because James’s leak car tires that had previously occurred because it was stabbed by Bonnie. James apologizes to Bonnie about punctured tire in his car. It expresses that James feels bad for Bonnie who rides in his car.

2. Directive

Directive function attempt to get someone to do something (Holmes, 2013). The directive function can be articulated by imperative sentences, interrogative sentences, and declarative sentences. Based on figure 4.1 above, there are seven utterances from 106 utterances that belong to the directive function. It makes the directive function become the fourth function used by James. The data can be seen below:

Datum 11

(S1 Eps1)

Alyssa: “What happened to your hand?”

James: “**Shut up.**”

As seen in the data above, when the speaker (James) said “*Shut up.*” it indicates as a giving command to the hearer (Alyssa). Alyssa following what James said and stop asking James. This utterance is marked as imperative sentence because there is no word that acts as a subject and includes directive function. The second example of directive function can be seen in this conversation between James and Alyssa.

Datum 12

(S1 Eps3)

James: “**Um, stop.** Please, could you stop?”

Alyssa: “What?”

James: He was putting me off.

As seen in the data above when James said “*um, stop.*” it indicates as a giving command to Alyssa. Alyssa following what James said and stop asking James. This utterance is marked as imperative sentence because there is no word that acts as a subject and includes directive function.

Datum 13

(S1 Eps3)

James: “Um, stop. **Please, could you stop?**”

Alyssa: “What?”

James: “He was putting me off.”

As seen in the data above, when James said “*Please, could you stop?*” it indicates as a giving command to the Alyssa as the hearer and she is following what James said and stop touching James. This utterance is marked as interrogative sentence because it is command with question tag and the sound is slowly and includes directive function.

Datum 14

(S1 Eps4)

James: “Do you want to hit me?”

Guys: “Are you OK?”

James: “**Please, will you beat me up?** I’ll pay you.”

As seen in the data above, James uses directive function. In this situation, James was frustrated with his actions that made Alyssa leave him. After that, James asks the boys he meet to punch him and will pay the boys. This utterance is marked as interrogative sentence because ended with the question tag and includes directive function.

Datum 15

(S2 Eps4)

Alyssa: “What?”

James: “**Please can you let me say sorry?**”

As seen in the data above, when James said “*Please can you let me say sorry?*” it indicates as a giving command to the Alyssa. James asks Alyssa to let he apologize to Alyssa using interrogative form. This utterance is marked as interrogative sentence because it ends with the question marks and belongs to directive function.

3. Referential

According to Holmes (2013), referential functions are utterances that provide information. Figure 4.1 above shows that there are 52 utterances from 106 utterances that express referential function. It makes the referential function becomes the first function used by James. The data can be seen below:

Datum 16

(S1 Eps1)

James: “OK. **I don’t have a phone either.**”

Alyssa: “Really?”

James: “Yeah.”

As seen in the data above when James said “*I don’t have a phone either*” it indicates as a giving information to Alyssa. James informs to Alyssa that he also doesn’t have a phone after Alyssa told if she didn't have a phone. This utterance belongs to referential function because the speaker giving information to the hearer. The referential function also happens in the conversation between James and Alyssa after the car burn.

Datum 17

(S1 Eps2)

Alyssa: (*laughs*)

James: “Why are you laughing? **My dad loves this car. It’s the most expensive thing he’s ever bought.**”

As seen in the data above when James said “*My dad loves this car. It's the most expensive thing he's ever bought.*” it indicates as a giving information to Alyssa. In this situation the car they were driving hit a tree and exploded, when

Alyssa laughs James informs to her that the car there was in and hit a tree was James' father's favorite expensive car. This utterance belongs to referential function because the speaker giving information to the hearer.

Datum 18

(S1 Eps3)

James: “**Think that’s him.**”

Alyssa: “Who?”

James: “The guy that lives here.”

As seen in the data above when James said “*Think that’s him*” it indicates as a giving information to Alyssa. James informs to Alyssa what he found in the cupboard of an empty house that they entered, and assumed that the photo they saw was the owner of the house. This utterance belongs to referential function because the speaker giving information to the hearer.

Datum 19

(S1 Eps4)

[*both groan*]

James: “**Dead people are heavier than alive people. I read that.**”

Alyssa: “Good to know.”

As seen in the data above, James said “*Dead people are heavier than alive people*”. It indicates James gives an information to Alyssa. In this situation, James and Alyssa tried to lift Prof Clive's corpse but it's not strong, while James informs about the fact to Alyssa and try to calm the awkward situation. This utterance includes referential function because the speaker giving information to the hearer.

Datum 20

(S1 Eps4)

James: **“It was a present from my dad. The knife.”**

Alyssa: “What’s it for?”

James: “Hunting.”

As seen in the data above, James indicates used referential function. James informs Alyssa about the knife, the one he used to stab Prof Clive who hurt Alyssa. It is the birthday gift from James’ dad. This utterance belongs to referential function because James provides information to Alyssa.

Datum 21

(S1 Eps5)

James: “Hey”

Alyssa: “Hey”

James: **“I lost the money”**

Alyssa: “I didn’t comeback for the money.”

The utterance used by James is indicates referential function. After leaving each other, James informs to Alyssa that their money got lost after used by James to pay the boys to punch him. This utterance includes referential functions because James gives information to Alyssa.

Datum 22

(S1 Eps6)

James: **“I’m just gonna start the car.”**

Alyssa: “He’s just hot-wiring. It takes a while.”

Frodo: “Oh, OK. Cool.”

As seen in the data above, James informs to Alyssa and Frodo that he gets out to start the car. In this situation James and Alyssa didn't think they would take Frodo to go with them. This utterance includes referential functions because James gives information to Alyssa and Frodo.

Datum 23

(S1 Eps8)

Alyssa: "What was she like?"

James: "**Really kind. Really sad. She just always...found everything a bit much, I think.**"

The utterance used by James is indicates referential function. James describes his mum to Alyssa so well and how the way describing it looks like he misses his mum so bad. This utterance includes referential functions because James gives information about what was his mum like.

Datum 24

(S1 Eps8)

Leslie: "Darling?"

James: (*on phone*) "**I killed him. I killed him. She didn't do anything.**"

As seen in the data above, in this situation James found Leslie's phone that call the police, then James to the police on the phone that who killed Prof. Clive wasn't Alyssa and it's him. This utterance includes referential functions because James provides information to the police.

Datum 25

(S2 Eps3)

James: **“My dad’s dead.”**

Alyssa: “Shit. Sorry.”

As seen in the data above, the utterance used by James is indicates referential function. This situation was awkward because James and Alyssa haven’t seen each other for a long time, until James informs to Alyssa that his dad was die. This utterance includes referential function because James provides information to Alyssa.

Datum 26

(S2 Eps4)

Alyssa: “What happened to you after the beach?”

James: “no one told me anything. Not properly, anyway. It was quite bad.”

Alyssa: “Yeah, obviously.”

James: **“I couldn’t walk for a bit. He was really supportive. Until he died.”**

The utterance used by James indicates referential function. James gives information to Alyssa about his condition after he was shot by police. James also remembering his father’s memories before he died. This utterance belongs to referential function because James provides information.

Datum 27

(S2 Eps5)

James: (*knocking the door*) “Bonnie? Are you awake?”

Bonnie: “I’m not wearing any clothes.”

James: “Okay. **The mechanic’s on her way.**”

As seen in the data above, the utterance used by James indicates referential function. James informs to Bonnie's room that his car will be repaired and ready to go. This utterance includes referential function because James gives information to the hearer.

Datum 28

(S2 Eps6)

Leigh: "What did he like?"

James: "**Eating shit food, cars, my mum.**"

James uses the referential function in his utterance. In this utterance James answer Leigh's question and gives information about what his father's favorite. This utterance belongs to referential function because the speaker provides information to the hearer.

Datum 29

(S2 Eps8)

Police: "Okay. Can I give your girlfriend's address?"

James: "**She's not, She's not my girlfriend. But she was my friend.**"

In this situation James is being interviewed by police after the accident what happened to him. His utterance deny that Alyssa is his girlfriend. This utterance includes referential function because James informs about who Alyssa was.

Datum 30

(S2 Eps8)

Alyssa: "This is where they met? Your parents?"

James: "Yeah"

Alyssa: "What were they doing?"

James: **“It used to be a park. He was sitting on a bench. He told her he loved her straight away.”**

As seen in the conversation above, James’ utterance indicates referential function. In this situation, James and Alyssa was standing under the toll road. James gives information to Alyssa about what place that his parents first met.

4. Metalinguistic

Metalinguistic are utterances that comment on the language itself (Holmes, 2013). It means the metalinguistic function describes parts of the language, such as grammatical terms or the language itself. Only two utterances from 106 utterances belong to the metalinguistic function. It makes metalinguistic become the fifth function used by James. The data can be seen below:

Datum 31

(S1 Eps7)

Alyssa: “All right?”

James: **“All right, like good.”**

The utterance used by James is indicates metalinguistic function. Alyssa was asked to James about “All right”. James gives his answer about Alyssa’s question. “Like good” it refers to “All right”. James uses language to clarify the language used by himself as the same as comments the language itself. The second metalinguistic comes from James when they eat.

Datum 32

(S2 Eps8)

James: “**This is called a Lazy Susan. So, you can pass the food round more easily.** They’re actually...”

Alyssa: “F*ck’s sake, James”

This utterance belongs to metalinguistic functions because James gives definition of the table in front of Alyssa and Bonnie. James explains about Lazy Susan and the utterance that comments about the language itself is belongs to metalinguistic functions.

5. Poetic

Poetic utterances focus on aesthetic features of language (Holmes, 2013).

James uses no poetic function.

6. Phatic

Holmes (2013) states that phatic utterances express solidarity and empathy with others. As seen in figure 4.1 above, 20 utterances from 106 belong to the phatic function. It makes the phatic function becomes the third function used by James. The data can be seen below:

Datum 33

(S1 Eps2)

James: “**You all right?**”

Alyssa: “I’m going to the vending machine?”

James: “OK.”

As seen in the data above, when James said “*You all right?*” it indicates as expressing the empathy or solidarity to Alyssa. James asked Alyssa’s condition

because he heard Alyssa crying in the bathroom. This utterance belongs to phatic function because James expresses his empathy to Alyssa. Another phatic function also occur when James on a trip with Alyssa.

Datum 34

(S1 Eps3)

James: “**Are you hungry?**”

Alyssa: “Always.”

The utterance used by James is indicates phatic function. James expresses his empathy to Alyssa by asked her whether she is hungry or not after the long journey they took and get an accident. This utterance belongs to phatic function because the speaker expresses the empathy or solidarity to the hearer.

Datum 35

(S1 Eps6)

Alyssa: “Right. Let’s do this.”

James: “**Are you OK?**”

Alyssa: “Course I am.”

James shows his empathy to Alyssa because Alyssa looks scared to meet his father. This utterance includes phatic functions because the speaker shows his/her solidarity or empathy to the hearer.

Datum 36

(S2 Eps2)

Gwen (Alyssa’s mom): “Would you like a yogurt?”

James: “No, thank you. **How’s Alyssa?**”

Gwen: “You need to break up with her.”

James: “What?”

James shows his empathy by asking about Alyssa to her mom, because James haven't seen each other since he was shot by police. It shows that how much he still cares about Alyssa.

Datum 37

(S2 Eps3)

Alyssa: “I’m getting married tomorrow.”

James: “I know. **Congratulations.**”

James shows his solidarity by saying “*Congratulations*” to Alyssa because she is getting married. Based on context James shows his solidarity but the James’ feelings are not willing Alyssa to marry someone else.

Datum 38

(S2 Eps3)

James: “**Are you cold?**”

Alyssa: “No.”

In this situation Alyssa looks like hugging herself and James showing his empathy to Alyssa by asking her.

Datum 39

(S2 Eps4)

Alyssa: “Do you mind sleeping in there?”

James: “No, that’s fine.”

Alyssa: “Thanks.”

James: “**It’s going to be okay, Alyssa.**”

James shows his solidarity to Alyssa who looks sad. James tries to calm the situation.

Datum 40

(S2 Eps5)

James: “**Morning.**”

Alyssa: “Morning.”

James: “You look nice.”

James greets Alyssa. This word belongs to phatic function because expresses solidarity. By make a greeting to Alyssa, James wants to open the conversation with her.

4.1.1.2 Types of Speech Function Used by Alyssa

In analyzing the types of speech functions used by Alyssa based on Holmes’ theory, there are six types of speech functions used by Alyssa, just like what Holmes stated. The researcher found 39 times expressive, while directive appears found 22 times. Referential appears found 54 times, and metalinguistic appears just found three times. Next, the researcher found poetic eight times and phatic 15 times. Finally, the total of speech functions used by Alyssa is 141, as shown in the diagram below:

Table 4.2 Total of Speech Functions Found in Alyssa’s Utterances

	No.	Speech Functions	Frequency	Percentage
A	1.	Expressive	39	27.66%
L	2.	Directive	22	15.60%
Y	3.	Referential	54	38.30%
S	4.	Metalinguistic	3	2.13%
S	5.	Poetic	8	5.67%
A	6.	Phatic	15	10.64%
		Total	141	100%

1. Expressive

As seen in figure 4.1 above, from 141 utterances, expressive were analyzed in 39 utterances. It makes expressive functions become the second function used by Alyssa. The expressive function expresses personal feelings, thoughts, and ideas. The data can be seen below:

Datum 41

(S1 Eps1)

Alyssa: “**This is pretty retro.**”

James: “I don’t like it.”

Alyssa feels the atmosphere of James’ house like retro. In this situation Alyssa looks happy at James’s house. This utterance belongs to expressive functions because Alyssa expresses her feelings. The second expressive occur in conversation between James and Alyssa at restaurant.

Datum 42

(S1 Eps2)

James: “What?”

Alyssa: “**I like food.**”

This utterance contains information about Alyssa, but this is belonging to expressive function because in this situation when Alyssa said that she like food she is looks happy.

Datum 43

(S1 Eps3)

Alyssa: “**It was actually really nice. Thank you.** How do you know how to cook?”

James: “Taught myself.”

The utterance used by Alyssa is indicates expressive function. In this situation Alyssa looks happy after eating all food that James made. This utterance belongs to expressive function because Alyssa expresses her feelings.

Datum 44

(S1 Eps4)

James: “What’s the matter?”

Alyssa: “What’s the matter? The matter, James, is the last night, you murdered someone and **every time I try to close my eyes, or think about anything, anything else, all I can see is his face and his neck, and you stabbing him, thanks.**”

As seen in the data above, the utterance used by Alyssa is indicates expressive function. Alyssa expresses her feels of scared by expressing everything what on

her mind. Alyssa looks panicked and scared after James stabbed Prof Clive and can't just forget it.

Datum 45

(S1 Eps7)

Alyssa: "Can we stay with you for a bit?"

Leslie: "Course you can. You're my blood, girl."

Alyssa: "**Cool. Thanks**"

The utterance used by Alyssa indicates expressive function. Alyssa feels happy after her dad allowed Alyssa and James to stay at his house. This belongs to expressive functions because Alyssa expresses her feelings.

Datum 46

(S1 Eps8)

Alyssa: "**I think I hate my dad more than I hate my mum.**"

James: "Me too."

In this conversation, Alyssa indicates used expressive function. Alyssa expresses her feelings about hatred to her parents, Alyssa hates her father more than her mum. This shows that Alyssa shows her feelings.

Datum 47

(S1 Eps8)

Leslie: "Argh! What is wrong with you?"

Alyssa: "You want to know what's wrong with me, yeah? **You. You are. You don't care about me.**"

Contextually, there is no word that expresses Alyssa's feelings but, in this situation, Alyssa feels disappointed and angry to her dad. Alyssa was crying when she said "*You don't care about me*" it indicates that she is expresses her feels.

Datum 48

(S2 Eps4)

James: "Are you okay?"

Alyssa: "**Yes, James. This is exactly how I pictured my honeymoon kicking off.**"

The utterance used by Alyssa is indicates expressive function. Alyssa expresses that she is hate her situation what should have been enjoyed at the beginning of the marriage instead of being stuck in a situation with James.

Datum 49

(S2 Eps6)

Iggy: "Why'd you leave?"

Alyssa: "**I got scared.**"

Alyssa gives the reason why she's leaves her wedding to Todd's sister. This utterance can be referential function because it provides information, but in this situation, Alyssa expresses her feels that looks regret and scared, so this utterance belongs to expressive functions.

Datum 50

(S2 Eps8)

James: (*crying*)

Alyssa: "**I'm sorry I scared you.**"

James: "Can we get out of here, please?"

Alyssa apologizes to James because she made James worried. This utterance belongs to expressive functions because it expresses Alyssa's feeling, that Alyssa feels guilty to James.

2. Directive

Alyssa used the directive function as the third function in this movie. The directive function is used to ask someone to do something. Based on figure 4.1 above, there are 22 utterances from 141 utterances that belong to the directive function. It makes the directive function become the third function used by Alyssa. The data can be seen below:

Datum 51

(S1 Eps1)

Stepfather: "All right?"

Alyssa: "**Go away.**"

Alyssa asks her stepfather to go away using rude sounds. In this situation Alyssa hates and doesn't like her stepfather. This utterance is marked as imperative sentence because there is no word that acts as a subject and includes directive function. Another directive function happens when Alyssa gets panicked at that situation.

Datum 52

(S1 Eps4)

Alyssa: "No one can know that we've been here, OK? No one can know that we've been here, OK? **Go find some bleach.**"

In this situation Alyssa try to calming James who looks scared after he killed Prof Clive. Alyssa commands James with shouting and sounds impatient. This utterance is marked as imperative sentence because there is no word that acts as a subject and includes directive function.

Datum 53

(S1 Eps6)

Alyssa: “**Hey, can you stop?**”

In this utterance Alyssa used directive function. In this situation Alyssa sees a payphone and asks James to stop the car at there. This utterance is marked as interrogative sentence because is more polite and ends with the question marks and includes directive function.

Datum 54

(S2 Eps3)

Alyssa: “James?”

James: “Yeah?”

Alyssa: “**Tomorrow when the car’s fixed, you will leave, won’t you?**”

Alyssa asks James to leave her after the car’s fixed. This utterance is marked as interrogative sentence because is more polite and ends with the question marks and includes directive function.

Datum 55

(S2 Eps6)

Alyssa: “Todd, wait! **I wanna talk to you. Please, stop.**”

Alyssa asks Todd to stop running away from her. This utterance is marked as declarative function because there is subject that comes before the verb and includes directive function. It will generate information and more polite than imperative.

3. Referential

In this movie, Alyssa also uses a referential function to provide information. Referential functions are utterances that provide information. As seen in figure 4.1 above, Alyssa produces 54 utterances from 141 utterances that express referential function. It makes the referential function becomes the first function used by Alyssa: The data can be seen below:

Datum 56

(S1 Eps1)

Alyssa: **“She’s the only cool person in this town.”**

James: “Her?”

Alyssa: “Yeah. She’s done stuff.”

As seen in the conversation above, the utterance used by Alyssa is indicates referential function. Alyssa gives information to James about grandma who walking in front of them. Because the grandma looks so cool with the clothes she’s wear. The second referential function can be seen in this conversation between James and Alyssa.

Datum 57

(S1 Eps3)

Alyssa: **“We should lie low for a bit. Wait a couple of days before we start getting on any trains or anything.”**

James: “Why?”

Alyssa: “Because we robbed a guy, James.”

Alyssa informs to James about what should they do in their situation. This utterance belongs to referential functions because Alyssa provides information to James.

Datum 58

(S1 Eps3)

James: “How do you know?”

Alyssa: “Know what?”

James: “That this one’s safe.”

Alyssa: **“No obvious burglar alarm. Dust everywhere, so no cleaner to worry about that.”**

In this situation Alyssa goes around the house and informs to James about the situation of the place that the house they will live in to rest. This utterance belongs to referential function.

Datum 59

(S1 Eps7)

Leslie: “He a poof?”

Alyssa: **“He’s, my boyfriend.”**

Alyssa informs to her dad about who is James. This utterance is like introducing someone and it belongs to referential function because it provides information.

Datum 60

(S1 Eps8)

Leslie: “Can we start again? Please?”

Alyssa: “**There was a man.**”

James: “Alyssa...”

Alyssa: “**We killed him. He was going to hurt me. He was bad. He was really bad.**”

Alyssa gives information to her dad about the things that happened so far with James. In this situation James had forbidden Alyssa to tell the truth but Alyssa kept telling her father.

Datum 61

(S2 Eps3)

Alyssa: “**I’m getting married tomorrow.**”

James: “I know. Congratulations.”

The utterance used by Alyssa indicates referential function. Alyssa informs James that she getting married tomorrow.

Datum 62

(S2 Eps3)

Alyssa: “We need to pay.”

James: “I know. Shall we still go?”

Alyssa: “**You know, if you do a runner, the waiter or waitress usually has to pay out their tips?**”

In this situation James tries to repeat what he did with Alyssa but she is not the same as before. Alyssa gives information the consequences to the waiter or waitress if James do a runner.

Datum 63

(S2 Eps3)

Security: "I'm sorry."

Alyssa: "**Look, we just got married. We're saving up for our honeymoon. We don't have a lot of money.**"

The utterance used by Alyssa indicates referential function. Alyssa gives information about why she and James don't have much money for redeems James' car, actually this is a lie but this utterance includes to referential function because provides information.

Datum 64

(S2 Eps4)

Alyssa: "Good news."

James: "What?"

Alyssa: "**There's a house or something up the road, I saw smoke.**"

As seen in the data above, Alyssa indicates used referential function. In this situation, Alyssa gives information after she's back from pee. She informs that there is house around the forest after seeing the smoke coming from there.

Datum 65

(S2 Eps7)

Alyssa: "I'm sorry we left you."

Bonnie: "It's okay."

Alyssa: "No, it's not okay. It's, like, a really shit thing to do. **I've had a bad couple of days.**"

In this situation, Alyssa used referential function to confides and informs to Bonnie about what happened after she left Bonnie.

Datum 66

(S2 Eps7)

Bonnie: "I came to give you this. You left it."

Alyssa: "**Well, I'm getting divorce, so I probably won't be needing it.**"

Bonnie wants to return Alyssa's dress, but Alyssa informs to her that she has been divorce and don't need her dress anymore. This utterance belongs to referential function.

Datum 67

(S2 Eps7)

Bonnie: "Why did you break into his house?"

Alyssa: "**I don't know. We were 17. We drank some of his vodka and his wine. We ate some of his food, put his records on. And then we went to bed.**"

In this utterance Alyssa used referential function. Alyssa gives information to Bonnie about the reason why she breaks Prof Clive's house and what she did at the house.

Datum 68

(S2 Eps7)

Policeman: "I'd love it warm."

Alyssa: "**Oven's broken.**"

The policeman who stopped at Alyssa's restaurant wanted a warm cake, but Alyssa informs to him that the oven is broken so can't warm the apple strudel.

Datum 69

(S2 Eps7)

Bonnie: "I want to talk to you first."

Alyssa: "Why?"

Bonnie: "So, I could hear it from you, what happened."

Alyssa: "**Your boyfriend tried to rape me. So, James stabbed him.**"

As seen in the conversation above, Alyssa used referential function to inform Bonnie the truth about the reason why her boyfriend was killed. In this situation, Bonnie still didn't believe about what Alyssa said.

Datum 70

(S2 Eps7)

Bonnie: "That was never proved."

Alyssa: "**What? There were loads. There was a video and photos. We saw them.**"

Alyssa gives more information to Bonnie about the behavior of Bonnie's boyfriend to other girls.

4. Metalinguistic

In figure 4.1 above, there are three utterances consisting of metalinguistic functions. The metalinguistic function describes or comments on parts of the language or even the language itself. The data can be seen below:

Datum 71

(S1 Eps4)

James: "The knife."

Alyssa: "What's it for?"

James: "Hunting."

Alyssa: "**Yeah, cause that's a big thing where we live, isn't it?**"

As seen in the conversation above, the utterance used by Alyssa indicates metalinguistic function. Alyssa was asked to James about the knife used for. Alyssa uses language to clarify the answer by James as the same as comments the language itself. Another metalinguistic function also occur in this conversation between James and Alyssa.

Datum 72

(S1 Eps4)

James: “What’s the matter?”

Alyssa: “What’s the matter? **The matter, James, is that last night, you murdered someone.**”

In this utterance Alyssa indicates used metalinguistic function. It belongs to metalinguistic function because Alyssa gives explanation about the meaning of “*the matter*” in her situation with James.

5. Poetic

The following function used by Alyssa is the poetic function. Like jokes and poetry, this function is tied to someone's imagination. As seen in 4.1 above, there are eight utterances consisting of the poetic function used by Alyssa. The data can be seen below:

Datum 73

(S1 Eps2)

James: “Why is no one stopping?”

Alyssa: “Probably because you’ve got your tits out. I’m serious. **No one stops for weirdos except other weirdos. And you like a proper day release.**”

This utterance refers to poetic function since Alyssa said “*No one stops for weirdos except other weirdos*” it produces a rhyme on the last words. Alyssa also uses metaphor word “*like a proper day release*” to describe this that James do. The second poetic function used by Alyssa when she proud to James.

Datum 74

(S1 Eps6)

James: “And then we drive off before anyone notices, OK?”

Alyssa: “**You’ve really come out of you shell, you know.**”

In this utterance, Alyssa used metaphor to describe James. James is depicted as a snail coming out of their shell, which means that James looks more open to Alyssa. This utterance includes poetic functions because Alyssa uses metaphor sentence.

Datum 75

(S2 Eps3)

James: “I don’t know. You came to me.”

Alyssa: “**I didn’t come to you. You came to me. You were stalking me.**”

In this conversation, Alyssa produces a creative utterance; the utterance sounds an ear catching motto and has a rhyme in the last word. This utterance belongs to poetic function.

Datum 76

(S2 Eps5)

Alyssa: “You dumped me, James. **You dumped me in a letter, like a Victorian.**”

James: “Wait, no.”

Alyssa used metaphor form (Victorian) to describe herself the one that James dumped in a letter. Alyssa imagines herself as Victorian in Victoria era (1837-1901) that people who are interested in living like Victorians are attracted to the simpler essence of life.

6. Phatic

The phatic function is usually used to express empathy and solidarity with others. This function is also found in Alyssa’s utterances. Alyssa produces 15 utterances from 141 utterances that express phatic function. The data can be seen below:

Datum 77

(S1 Eps2)

James: “He put my hand there.”

Alyssa: “**You know if people wanna do stuff to you, you don’t have to let them.**”

James: “Yeah.”

In this situation, James was harassed by stranger and Alyssa expresses her solidarity to James by giving him an advice. It shows that Alyssa care about James. Another phatic function also occur in conversation between James and Alyssa at beach.

Datum 78

(S2 Eps4)

Alyssa: “**What happened to you after the beach?**”

James: “no one told me anything. Not properly, anyway. It was quite bad.”

As seen in the conversation above, the utterance used by Alyssa indicates phatic function. Alyssa asks James about his condition after he got shot by police at the beach. It shows Alyssa care to James.

Datum 79

(S2 Eps7)

Alyssa: “**Are you okay? You don’t look very well.**”

Bonnie: “Yeah, I’m fine.”

In this situation, Alyssa used phatic function. Alyssa asks Bonnie about her condition when Bonnie is seen swallowing drug. It shows Alyssa care about Bonnie.

Datum 80

(S2 Eps7)

The customer: “Night, then.”

Alyssa: “**Night.**”

Alyssa shows her solidarity by replying greeting by her customer. In this situation, Alyssa gets a greeting from a customer who comes to her restaurant. This utterance belongs to phatic function.

4.1.2 Comparison of Speech Functions Types Used by James and Alyssa

In this section, some results show the different speech functions used by James and Alyssa in the movie series *The End of the F***ing World*. Figure 4.3 depicts the data, and Appendix 1 contains the data analysis table. James and Alyssa used five types of speech function categories, as shown in figure 4.3. They

are expressive, directional, referential, metalinguistic, and phatic functions.

Besides, one function is just used by Alyssa, namely the poetic function.

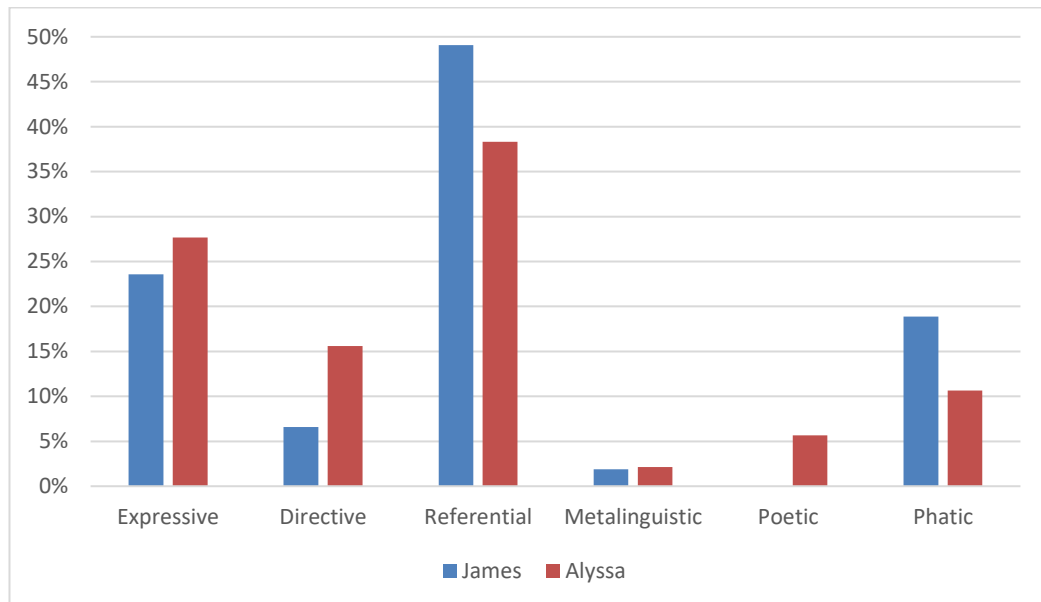


Figure 4.3 Percentage of Speech Functions Types Used by James and Alyssa

1. Expressive

The first function used by James and Alyssa is the expressive function. As seen in figure 4.3, James uses it less than Alyssa. The expressive function is the second function used by James and Alyssa. James uses this function at just 23.58%, while Alyssa uses it higher at 27.66%. Those data indicate that Alyssa prefers to express her affection, emotion and feelings more than James. Alyssa's character in this movie shows that she prefers to talk more than James. Alyssa likes to express her feelings through words. Women use their feelings more than men do. Alyssa's expressive function is dominant.

2. Directive

The following function is the directive function. Directive functions are divided into three they are imperative, interrogative, and declarative. The directive function is the third function used by Alyssa, while for James, it is the fourth function. In this research, the directive function was found in 6.60% used by James, with three utterances as imperative and four as interrogative. In contrast, Alyssa used 15.60% with 14 utterances as imperative, six utterances as interrogative, and two utterances as declarative. Alyssa uses directive functions more often than James. The imperative is more often used by Alyssa, which is 14 times, 11 different from James. It shows that Alyssa has a rougher character than James. Alyssa likes to command people to do what she says. However, Alyssa sometimes politely commands, as evidenced by six more interrogative utterances than James with 4. In this function, Alyssa's utterances are more dominant than James'.

3. Referential

The third function is the referential function. As seen in figure 4.3, James uses it higher than Alyssa. The referential function is James and Alyssa's first or most dominant type. James used 52 utterances, while Alyssa used 54 utterances. James uses this function in 49.06%, whereas Alyssa uses it in 38.30%. As a result, James dominates this function. The difference might reach 10.76%. It shows that James delivers more information, facts, and guidance than Alyssa. James' character is quiet but more informative than Alyssa's. James often talks and

produces information for his interlocutors. James is more dominant in referential function than Alyssa.

4. Metalinguistic

The next function is the metalinguistic function. This research found that James uses it less than Alyssa despite the difference not being very specific. This function is the fifth function used by James, while for Alyssa, it is the sixth function. James uses this function in two utterances in 1.89%, while Alyssa uses three utterances in 2.13%. Therefore, Alyssa dominated this function. It shows that Alyssa's character is more active and talkative than James and has a language knowledge or definition of something broader than James.

5. Poetic

The fifth function is the poetic function. Alyssa just uses the poetic function. Alyssa produced eight utterances of poetic function with a percentage of 5.67%, while James does not use this function in his utterances. James does not use this function because it is inversely proportional to his quiet character, while Alyssa is a girl with an expressive character who makes poetic function come up from her speech.

6. Phatic

The last function is the phatic function. James uses this function more than Alyssa. This function is the third function used by James, while for Alyssa, it is the fourth function. James produced 20 utterances of phatic function out of 106 total utterances with a percentage of 18.87%, while Alyssa, with 141 total

utterances, only produced 15 utterances of phatic function. It shows that James has a more friendly and caring nature than Alyssa. It is evidenced by the results of the phatic function spoken throughout the movie series.

4.2 Discussions

The researcher summarizes the findings in this section. The utterances in the movie series transcript that refer to speech functions uttered by the main characters at *The End of the F***ing World* movie series were used as research data. Holmes (2013) defines speech functions are terms expressed in different contexts repeatedly involving consideration of politeness. The researcher also compares the speech functions used by the main characters at *The End of The F***ing World* movie series.

In this study, the first question has been answered by the researcher. It deals with the types of speech functions used by the main characters at *The End of The F***ing World* movie series. This research focused on James and Alyssa's utterances at *The End of The F***ing World* movie series as the main character. Furthermore, the researcher analyzes the data using Holmes' theory. The researcher took the data from the script *The End of The F***ing World* movie series. The researcher found that James and Alyssa produced a total of 247 utterances of speech functions. James produced 106 utterances and only used 5 out of 6 types of speech functions, which are expressive, directive, referential, metalinguistic, and phatic. Meanwhile, with 141 utterances, Alyssa uses all kinds of speech functions, which are expressive, directive, referential, metalinguistic, poetic, and phatic.

In addition, the researcher has answered the second research question: James' speech functions compared to Alyssa's at *The End of The F***ing World* movie series. The researcher found James used it 25 times in expressive function while Alyssa used it 39 times, then in directive function, James used it seven times while Alyssa used it 22 times. In contrast, in a referential function, the researcher found James used 52 times while Alyssa used it 54 times. Then the researcher also discovered James used it two times in the metalinguistic function while Alyssa 3 times and eight times used by Alyssa for the poetic function; James did not use this function. After that, the researcher found James used it 20 times in phatic function while Alyssa used it just 15 times. The most dominant type used by James and Alyssa is the referential function at *The End of The F***ing World* movie series. Even though the referential function is the most dominant, the percentage of usage by James and Alyssa is different. James uses the referential function 52 times out of 106 utterances with a percentage of 49.06 percent.

In comparison, Alyssa used it 54 times out of 141 utterances with a percentage of 38.30 percent. James uses referential function more often than Alyssa. Holmes (2013) mentions that referential function is utterances that provide information. James' character in the movie series is quiet, but when he talks, he uses referential function more than Alyssa. It shows that even though James has a quiet character, he is also more informative than Alyssa.

Based on the findings above, the researcher discovered all types of speech functions expressed at *The End of The F***ing World* movie series. Those

functions are expressive function, directive function, referential function, metalinguistic function, poetic function, and phatic function. Referential becomes the dominant speech function at *The End of The F***ing World* movie series. It is related to the study examined by Ngazizah (2017). She discovered all types of speech functions used by three teachers at SMAN 5 Purworejo. The referential function also becomes the dominant type of speech function used by three teachers at SMAN 5 Purworejo. At the same time, it contradicts the previous research by Hapsari (2018). Her study used a student group discussion in the tenth grade of MAN SALATIGA in the academic year 2018/2019 as a data source. She discovered all types of speech functions based on Holmes' theory. The dominant function is the metalinguistic function with 62 data because students in this group discussion learn about language, which makes the metalinguistic function becomes the most dominant type of speech function. According to Holmes (2013), the purpose of this function is to make sure the interlocutor understands the meaning used by the speaker.

In addition, contrary to Wilany, Megah, and Iriyana's research (2018), their study used *A Little Princess* of Frances Hodgson Burnett Novel as the data source. Their only found five types of speech functions based on Holmes' theory. The dominant function is the expressive function. Expressive is frequently employed in daily conversation as well as in many types of interaction, such as speaking with others within a certain group or organization. It is because everyone's feelings and emotions may be expressed in every communication.

Furthermore, the researcher intends to correlate this research with the previous research by Septiowati (2020) that examined *The Jumanji: Welcome to The Jungle Movie* by Jake Kasdan using Halliday's speech functions theory. Certainly, the findings of this previous study differ significantly from this study due to the use of different theories. This study shows different results from previous studies which found three types of speech functions, namely command, statement, and question. Septiowati (2020) also analyzes speech functions response. This research concludes that movie is a suitable medium for studying speech functions since the learner may directly examine each character's conversation. As a result, the speech function in the movie *Jumanji: Welcome to the Jungle* may be used as a teaching tool. Another previous study with different theory from Syamsiah's research (2018) that investigated speech functions in *Beauty and The Beast* movie by Bill Condon. The findings of this previous study also differ significantly from this study due to the use of different theories. She discovered all types of speech functions based on Halliday's theory and also found the rejoinders of speech function.

However, the results discussed above show some differences from the findings of other studies; none of the other researchers examined speech functions using theory proposed Holmes (2013) to analyze movie series. The fact that the results of the current study differ from those of the other research is perhaps the most significant fact. The current research findings show that referential function is the dominant type of speech functions. The main characters at *The End of The F***ing World* movie series tend to use the referential function to give

information to the hearer because James and Alyssa are two troubled teenagers. Indirectly, the main characters use the referential function in their conversation to solve every problem that comes to them. Holmes (2013) mentions that the referential function is associated with an element whose true value is under questioning.

The researcher provides the contributions of this research on speech functions in this section. To avoid misunderstandings, this research contributes to comprehending the message or true intentions of what someone transmits. Different speech functions may also bring about different functions. Understanding how to use speech functions in communication is critical; if we understand how to use speech functions, we will understand that the language has meaning. Holmes (2013) mentions that each utterance may represent more than one function, and any function may be expressed by a stretch of speech that does not precisely match an utterance. The most important result is that Holmes' (2013) theory that dividing speech functions into six types is relevant to identifying speech functions used by the main characters in the script movie series *The End of the F***ing World*.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

In this section, the researcher gives a brief explanation of the present study's result and findings. Also, gives suggestions for further research.

5.1 Conclusions

Based on the results of the study, two conclusions may be drawn to answer the research questions. The first research question discusses the various speech functions that used by the main characters in *The End of the F***ing World* movie series. For the result, there are six types of speech functions in Holmes' theory. They are expressive, directive, referential, metalinguistic, poetic, and phatic. While in this research, there are five types of speech functions used by James. They are expressive, directive, referential, metalinguistic, and phatic. In contrast, there are six types of speech functions used by Alyssa which are expressive, directive, referential, metalinguistic, poetic, and phatic. In *The End Of The F***ing World* movie series, speech functions with the types of referential becomes the most occur features used by James and Alyssa but in different percentage.

The second is related to the second research question; how are James' speech functions compared to Alyssa's? The data analysis showed five types of speech functions used by James and Alyssa. They are expressive, directive, referential, metalinguistic, and phatic. The referential function is used by James and Alyssa as the first function, but James used it more than Alyssa. It shows that James is an informative person, he wants to explain something, offer his

knowledge, or describe the situation. James and Alyssa also use the expressive function as the second function, but Alyssa's percentage is higher. It shows that Alyssa is more expressive person than James. Alyssa uses the directive function as the third function, while James uses the directive function as the fourth function. It means Alyssa has a more powerful character than James.

Metalinguistic function is the fifth function used by James, while Alyssa uses the metalinguistic function as the sixth function, but with different percentage. Alyssa uses this function more often than James, it shows that Alyssa is convoluted person, so she needs to clarify the language used by herself. James uses the phatic function as the third function. Meanwhile, Alyssa uses the phatic function as the fourth function. It indicates that James is a person who cares about the things around him. Alyssa uses the poetic function as the fifth function; James does not use this function. It means that between two main characters, Alyssa is the dramatic one.

5.2 Suggestion

These suggestions are made by the researcher to two groups of people. They are the future researchers and the readers. This study contributes to understanding the variety of speech functions and the use of speech functions in the movie script. Hopefully, this research could be a guideline and inspiration to dig deeper into similar research. Therefore, further research can develop this research further.

The reader should learn more about the types of speech functions. This research provides detailed information on analysis utterances in a movie script.

Hopefully, this research can build a better understanding of speech functions. In short, the readers are able to implement the speech function according to their needs in communication.



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