

context of communication: who is communicating with whom and why; in what kind of society and situation; through what medium; how different types and acts of communication evolved; and their relationship to each other. By all of these, discourse analysis considered what people mean by what they say, how they work out of what people mean and the way language present the different views and understanding of the world includes an examination of how discourse is shape by relationship between participant and the effect of discourse has upon social identities and relations.

Discourse analysis is also regarded as the examination of language use by the members of a speech community. It involves analyzing both form and language function and includes both spoken interaction and written text with the aims at focusing on cultural and ethnic factors that aid in our interpretation and understanding of different texts and types of talk (Awal and Bahar: 2013). Here, the researcher analyze the script of *The Pacifier* movie in which it is included to discourse analysis study since the script is a verbal record of communicative act which then it is transferred to become the written language forms. That is why the researcher uses discourse analysis as a basic science in analyzing language functions in a movie with the goal to get a better understanding of the structure of language and how language function in communication.

2.2 The Basic Function of Language

Language has a primary function to human live; it is to convey information to each other, or request services of some kind in a variety of situations, such as use language to apologize, refuse, giving direction, asking permission, and expressing a wish. Keraf (1997:1) stated the primary function of language is as communication tool between members of the society in the form of symbol of the sound produced by human vocal organs. It is supported by Brown and Yule (1983:1) argument, which stated the analysis of discourse deals with the description of linguistic forms independent of the purposes or functions which those forms are designed to serve human affairs. It means that all human being needs a language to interact with other people although they have different abilities to use and deliver the language itself. People can fulfill their need to survive through producing and receiving language.

However, Brown and Yule (1983:1) have been divided two major functions of language in order to emphasize convenience analytic, as follow:

2.2.1 Transactional Function

Transactional is a function of language, which serves in the expression of content. In this case, language used to transmit factual or propositional information so that the recipient gets the informative detail correct. For example, *A doctor tells nurse how to administer medicine to a patient.*

2.2.2 Interactional Function

Interactional function is involved in expressing social relations and personal attitudes. In this case, conversational analysts have been particularly concerned with the use of language to negotiate, role-relationships, peer-solidarity, the exchange of turns in a conversation, the saving of face of both speaker and hearer. For example, *Good morning. Lovely day isn't it?*

Furthermore, Halliday (1973) stated that a functional approach to language means investigating how language is used: trying to find out what purposes that language serves for us, and how people are able to achieve these purposes through speaking and listening, reading and writing (Ambrosio et. al, 2015:107). It means that function of language is an understanding about how language works in functional terms. Language is used to perform some kinds of communicative acts with the purpose to convey and interpret meaning in communication.

From the highlight about the definition of language function above, therefore, it can be concluded that in communication activity, people carry out several functions of language, in which these functions of language refers to the purpose of using language itself. Function of language itself is a function which is for a convey information and expressing social relationship. It also conveys the overt message and at the same time sets up or confirms the social identity and relationships of the people who are speaking or writing to another.

2.3 Types of Language Function

This study uses theory of language functions proposed by Holmes (2013). Holmes (2013:275) stated in his book that there are eight categories of speech functions, in which each of those functions has its own characteristics and purposes. They are expressive, directive, referential, metalinguistic, poetic, phatic, heuristic and commissive functions. Three of them are recognized by many linguists although the precise labels they are given may differ and seem to be very fundamental functions of language because they derive from the basic components of any interaction. Those three functions are expressive (addressor), directive (addressee), and referential (message). Meanwhile, the categorization of the eight types of speech functions will describe in the following:

2.3.1 The Expressive Functions

According to Holmes (2013:275), the expressive is a kind of language function refers to the language used to express what the speaker's mind or personal feelings. Furthermore, the term of expression focused on thoughts, attitude, needs, and opinions of the speaker in which delivered in different choice of words and intonation. People may express their thoughts by draw conclusions based on what they have experienced. People may express feelings to communicate their emotions. People may express their needs communicating in an instrumental way to help us get things done. These expressions are submissive to social factors and to the nature of

