CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter presents some terms of theories related with the topic of the research, which is the language functions. In this part, the researcher divides the discussion of theories into three sub chapters. The first sub chapter tells about discourse analysis since it has become the primary theory that cover all theory used in this research. The second sub chapter is about the theory of language function proposed by Janet Holmes (2013). The third sub chapter is about theory of context proposed by Dell Hymes (1964). All theories about are used to assist the researcher in answering the statement of the problem in her study.

2.1 Discourse Analysis

Discourse as opposed to text, is one of linguistic branch which studying about language in use, taking on meaning in context for its users and perceived by them as purposeful, meaningful and connected (Cook, 1994:25). On the other hand, discourse analysis focuses on knowledge about language beyond the word, clause, phrase, sentence that is needed for successful communication. Based on Paltridge (2006:2), discourse also considered as the relationship between language and the social and cultural context in which it is used and looks at patterns of organization across text Furthermore, Cook (2001:3) stated that although the main focus of discourse analysis is on language, it is not concerned with language alone. It is also examines the

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

the expression as positive (e.g. *I'm feeling great today*) or negative (e.g. *I'm very gloomy tonight*).

2.3.2 The Directive Functions

The directive function is the use of language to direct, influence and manage one's own or other's action. Holmes (2013:277) clarifies that directive function refers to the language used as an attempt to get someone to do something. On the other hand, this function is created to giving orders or making requests by using interrogatives, declaratives and imperatives statements. Imperative sentences may express a strict demand such as saying (e.g. *Clear the table*) or it can seem less demanding by using the politeness strategy such as saying (e.g. *Clear the table*, *please*). Context informs when and how people express directives and how people respond to them. In this case, the researcher concluded that language is a means of control, which consists of demanding an action, suggesting an action, requesting an action, dealing with permission, dealing with obligations or expectations and requesting information.

2.3.3 The Referential Functions

Referential function of language shows the condition of the speakers who want to share their knowledge or news toward the hearer. As cited by Holmes (2013:275), referential functions refer to utterances attempt to provide information. In this case, people may express observations by report on the sensory information they are taking or have taken in. This function may use trough different forms of speech

such as declarative (e.g. *At the third stroke it will be three o'clock precisely*) or interrogative statements (e.g. *what time is it?*).

2.3.4 The Metalinguistic Functions

Holmes (2013:275) stated that metalinguistic function refers to the utterances comment on language itself. For example 'Hegemony' is not a common word. On the other hand, it is used to describe parts of language such as grammar or words that describe language itself. Another example is the word "ion" of the sentence means noun. Furthermore, Jackobson (1960:356) emphasized this function only focused attention on the code itself. It means that metalinguistic function reveals the condition in which the speakers want to clarify or correct the use of language itself. For example, speaker said, "I don't like you." – "Sorry what did you say?" asks the addressee.

2.3.5 The Poetic Functions

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

2.3.6 The Phatic Functions

Phatic reveals the condition of how the speakers show their sociability toward the hearer. It also can be known as a function of language that commonly used in everyday interaction includes greetings, complements, gossip, etc. According to Holmes (2013:275), phatic utterances express solidarity and empathy with others. The phatic function is, however, equally important from a sociolinguistic perspective. Phatic communication conveys an affective or social message rather than a referential one. One of the insights provided by sociolinguists has been precisely that language is not used to convey only referential information, but also expresses information about social relationships. For example, when two strangers are met and one of them say, "Hi, how are you, it's cold!" the speaker is indicating a readiness to be friendly and to talk.

2.3.7 The Heuristic Function

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

2.3.8 The Commissive Function

Holmes (2013:276) regarded that the commissive function refers to the language used to deal with promises threats, with marriage views, bets and also

declarations of war. Nevertheless, each category has its distinctive characteristics. The precise linguistic form used is crucial to bets, for instance. By uttering the words I bet . . . we 'perform' the bet. Similarly, the precise words uttered at particular points are crucial in a wedding ceremony. So it is possible to add a variety of further categories which may prove useful and illuminating for particular analyses. Simplify, Commissive function reveals what the speaker intends to commit themselves to do something in the future. Other examples are (1) I will clean my room, I promise. (2) You will get a punishment if you late again.

2.4 Features of Context

According to Paltridge (2006:54), an understanding of how language functions in context is central to an understanding of the relationship between what is said and what is understood in spoken and written discourse. It requires a consideration of how speakers organize what they want to say in accordance with who they are talking to, where, when, and under what circumstances.

On the other hand, Cook (1999) defines context is just a form of knowledge the world and the term context can be used in a broad and narrow sense. In the narrow sense, it refers to (knowledge of) factors outside the text under consideration. In the broad sense, it refers to (knowledge of) these factors and to (knowledge of) other parts of the text under consideration, sometimes referred to as co-tex (Song: 2010). From the explanation above, one main point of the context is the environment in which a discourse occurs, beside, it can be concluded that context is the result of

the hearer or the reader interprets the utterances based on the background knowledge of the utterances. It is important to understand the context of an utterance in order to help the hearer or reader to reveal the literal or the intended meaning of speaker's utterances.

Georgakopoulo (1997) as cited in Fidayanti (2012: 98) stated that there are four types of context; they are context of situation, context of culture, context as cotext and cognitive context. From the four types of context above, context of situations is the best codification of context elements that closed to the speech event. Context of situation includes who is speaking to whom, when, where, and for what purpose; the physical setting, the social scene in which the discourse occurs; the roles and status of the participants involved.

Context can be also known as speech event. Hymes (1974) stated that speech events is the most important one dealing with particular instances of speech exchanging, like exchange of greeting, enquiry and etc. Besides, in order to analyze speech events, some factors should be considered. One of the most comprehensive lists of such factors is Hymes' SPEAKING term, which is the abbreviation for setting, participants, ends, act sequences, key, instrumentalities, and genre (Vakili et. al, 2012:27). The abbreviation of SPEAKING grid will be explained as follow:

'S' for Setting and Scene: Setting refers to the time and place which is the concrete physical circumstances in which speech takes place. Scene refers to the abstract psychological setting, or the cultural definition of the occasion. Within a

particular setting, of course, participants are free to change scenes as they change the level of formality, or as they change the kind of activity in which they are involved.

'P' for Participants: It includes various combinations of speaker-listener, addressor-addressee, or sender-receiver. They generally fill certain socially specified roles. A two-person conversation involves a speaker and hearer whose roles change.

E' for Ends: It refers to the conventionally recognized and expected outcomes of an exchange as well as to the personal goals that participations seek to accomplish on particular occasions. On the other hand, it is the goals or purposes that a speaker wishes to reach.

'A' for Act sequence: It refers to the actual form and content of what is said: the precise words used, how they are used, and the relationship of what is said to the actual topic at hand.

'K' for Key: In the course of social interaction, participants offer each other cues as how to interpret the message content. It refers to the tone, manner, or spirit in which a particular message is conveyed such as lighthearted, serious, precise, pedantic, mocking, sarcastic, pompous, and so on. The key may also be marked nonverbally by certain kind of behavior, gesture, posture, or even deportment.

'I' for Instrumentalities: It refers to the choice of channel such as oral, written, or telegraphic, and to the actual form of speech employed, whether it will be deliver in a more formal way or a casual friendly one.

'N' for Norms of interaction: It is social rules governing the event and the participants' actions and reaction. Defines what is socially acceptable at the event.

The norm of interaction is the contextual custom in using the code, including for example allowance for an interruption, using gestures freely, addressing an audience, eye contacts, distance, asking questions about belief, etc.

'G' for Genre: It refers to the types of utterance that is being given such things as poems, proverbs, riddles, sermons, prayers, lecture, and editorials. Different disciplines develop terms for kinds of speech acts and speech communities sometimes have their own terms for types.