CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents the result of reviewing of some theories that are relevant to the problems. The study review consists of the concept of language, the function of language, movie, the synopsis of "Spider-Man: Into the Spider-Verse" movie and previous study.

A. The Concept of Language

In Charles Darwin's vision of the origins of language, early humans had already developed musical ability prior to language and were using it "to charm each other." This may not match the typical image that most of us have of our early ancestors as rather rough characters wearing animal skins not very charming, but it is an interesting speculation about how language may have originated. It remains, however, a speculation. We simply don't know how language originated. We do know that the ability to produce sound and simple vocal patterning (a hum versus a grunt, for example) appears to be in an ancient part of the brain that we share with all vertebrates, including fish, frogs, birds and other mammals. But, that isn't human language (Yule, 2010: 1).

The study of language is conducted within the field of linguistic. Contrary to popular belief, linguists are not necessarily polyglots individuals fluent in many languages. Instead, their primary interest is the scientific study of language. Like a biologist studying the structure of cells, a linguist studies the structure of language: how speaker create meaning through combination of

sounds, words and sentences that ultimately result in text extended stretches of language (e.g. a conversation between friends, a speech, an article in a newspaper). Every language has structure it, can be described, as Leech (1983: 21-4) notes, by postulating in Charles:

1) Rules governing the pronunciation of sounds; the ways that words are put together; the manner in which phrases, clauses, and sentences are structured; and, ultimately, the ways that meaning is created. Rules of grammar operate at various levels: phonetics/phonology, morphology, syntax and semantics.

2) Principles stipulating how the structures that rules create should be used (e.g. which forms will be polite in which contexts, which forms will not).

Language is basically a media of communication. Through language we can be able to communicate each other, such means a gesture, art, dress, and music. The study of communication system has its origins in semiotics. According to A. Teew (1984: 6) semiotic as a sign as an act of communication and then refined into a literary model which accounts for all the essential factors and aspects for understanding literary phenomena as a unique means of communication in any society.

B. The Function of Language

Discourse analysis is needed for language use analysis. As such, it cannot build on the description of linguistic forms independent of the purpose or function they are designed to use in human affairs. Brown and Yule (1983: 1) adopt two terms to describe two major functions of language and emphasize that this division is an analytic convenience. It would be unlikely that, on any

occasion, a natural language utterance would be used to fulfill only one function, to the total exclusion of the other. They are**:**

1) **Transactional Function**

Transactional Function is a language which is used to make a transaction and which has a result. Chojimah (2014: 4) states language functions transactional when it is used for transferring information. Teaching- learning process, political speeches, academic seminar, and talk show TV are just few examples of communicative events in which language is used transaction ally. According to Nasr (1984: 4), transactional function is language function in which human use their linguistics abilities to communicate knowledge, skill and information.

2) **Interactional Function**

Interactional function must have developed, in part, for the transfer of knowledge from one generation to the next. This function of language remains fairly restricted in time and space as long as it can only be realized in speech. By its nature, speech is transient.

Interactional function is the function involved in expressing social relations and personal attitudes. It is used for maintaining social relationship. For example: daily conversation. Based on Nasr (1984: 4),interactional function is function of language which relates with how humans use language to interact with each other, socially or emotionally: how they indicate friendliness, cooperation, hospitality, or annoyance, or pain, or pleasure.

e.g. natural sounds : *cuckoo, ding-dong*

emotional reaction : *wow, ugh, oops*

In brief, a language function is a language that is performed for social purposes. According to Cook (1989: 26), the function of language can be divided into seven functions, they are:

1. Emotive Function

    Emotive function is communicating the inner state and emotions of the addresser ('Oh no!', 'Fantastic', 'ugh', and swear words used as exclamations)

2. Directive Function

    Directive function is seeking to affect the behavior the addressee ('Please help me!', 'shut up!', 'I'm warning you').

3. Phatic Function

    Phatic function is opening the channel or checking that it is working ('Hello', 'lovely weather', 'Do you come here often?', or for practical ones ('Can you hear me?', 'Are you still there', 'Can you see the blackboard from the back of the room?' 'Can you read my writing?')

4. Poetic Function

    The poetic function is in which the particular form chosen is the essence of the message. Chojimah (2014: 16) also states that language is a medium to express feeling, interest, attitudes, and many others in the form of poetry. Like: Fresh Outside, Healthy Inside.

5. Referential Function

The referential Function corresponds to the factor of Message and describes a situation, object or mental state. The descriptive statements of the referential function can consist of both definite descriptions and deictic words. Like: Mubbarrok was toppled down by Egyptians in 18-day-massive demonstrations.

6. Metalinguistic Function

The metalinguistic function is focusing attention upon the code itself, to clarify it or renegotiate it ('what does this word here mean?', 'This bone is known as the "femur" ', ' "will" and "shall" mean the same thing nowadays')

7. Contextual Function

The contextual function is creating a particular kind of communication ('Right, let's start the lecture', 'it just a game')

As Croft in Newmeyer (1998: 13) explained briefly outline three current trends in functionalism, they are: external functionalism (including cognitive linguistics), integrative functionalism and extreme functionalism.

1. External functionalism (including cognitive linguistics)

External functionalism, like functionalism in general, rejects the project of characterizing the formal relationships among grammatical elements independently of any characterization of the semantic and pragmatic.

2. Integrative Functionalism

Integrative functionalists are typically unwilling to distinguish between the functional role that a linguistic element might perform vis-à-vis other linguistic elements with which it is associated and the external functional motivation for that element. In this respect they differ dramatically from external functionalists. For example: speaking for the latter, notes that though functional considerations are undeniably critical in the shaping of linguistic structure, it does not follow that they should be incorporated directly into the grammar as descriptive statements and has offered the view that only acomprehensive linguistic description will encompass both the grammar of a language as well as extensive accounts of the varied functional considerations that have shaped it.

3. Extreme Functionalism

This approach explains that all of grammar can be derived from semantic and discourse factors the only 'arbitrariness' in language exist in the lexicon.

C. Movie

A film, also called a movie or motion picture, is a series of still or moving images. A film is created by photographing actual scenes with a motion picture camera: by photographing drawing or miniature models using traditional animation techniques: by means of CGI and computer animation: or by a combination of some or all of these techniques and other visual effects. The process of film making is both an art and an industry. Films were

originally recorded to plastic film which was shown through a movie projector to large screen

The origin of the name "film" comes from the fact that photographic film (also called film stock) has historically been the primary medium for recording and displaying motion pictures. Many other terms exist for an individual motion picture, including picture, picture show, moving picture, photo-play and flick. French theorists are fond of making the differentiation between "film" and '"cinema". The filmic is that aspect of the art that 16 concerns its relationship with the world around it: the "cinematic" deals strictly with the esthetics and internal structure of the art. In English, we have a third word for "film" and "cinema" movies which provides a convenient label for the third facet of the phenomenon: its function as an economic commodity.

Movie is a series of still or moving images. It is produced by recording photographic images with cameras, or by creating images using animation techniques or visual effects. The process of film making has developed into an art form and industry. Films are made up of a series of individual images called frames. When these images are shown rapidly in succession, a viewer has the illusion that motion is occurring. "A movie or motion picture includes Photographs, diagrams, or pictures in a series which projected in the screen by aprojector fr process in turning in a screen that cause appearance in screen look natural movement", according to Sharon and Weldon (1977:93). The viewer cannot see the flickering between frames due to an effect known as persistence of vision, whereby the eye retains a visual image for a fraction of

a second after the source has been removed. Viewers perceive motion due to a psychological effect called beta movement.

Movie made with a screenwriter writes a script, which is the story of the movie with words that the actors will say. Then a producer hires people to work on the movie and gets all of the money that will be needed to pay for the actors and the equipment. Producers usually get the money by borrowing it from a bank or by getting investors to lend money to the movie production. Some producers work for a movie studio; other producers are independent (they do not work for a movie studio). Actors and directors read scripts to find out what to say and what to do. The actors memorize the words from the script that they will say in the movie, and learn the actions that the script tells them to do. Then the director tells the actors what to do and a cameraman takes motion pictures of them with a motion picture camera

According to Bordwell and Thompson (2008: 20) there are: two principal ways of grouping films. One way is by genre. When we label film science-fiction movie, a horror film, or a musical, we are using genre categories. We also usually classify films by some conception of the film's relation to reality or to its manner of production. So, besides live-action fiction films, we recognize documentaries, animated films, and experimental films. These types also exemplify non-narrative approaches to overall form.

When filming has finished, an editor puts the moving pictures together in a way that tells the whole story within a set amount of time. Audio engineers and sound engineers record music and singing and join it with the moving pictures. When the movie is done, many copies of the movie are made by

movie labs and put onto movie reels. Then the movie reels are sent to cinemas. An electric machine called a projector shines a very bright light through the movie, and people sitting in a dark room see it on a big screen. And movie have some genres. Film genres are various forms or identifiable types, categories, classifications or groups of films that the recurring and have similar, familiar or instantly recognizable patterns, syntax, filmic techniques or conventions – that include one or more of the following: settings (and props), content and subject matter, themes, mood, period, plot, central narrative events, motifs, styles, structures, situations, recurring icons (e.g., six-guns and ten-gallon hats in Westerns), stock characters (or characterizations), and starts. Many films are considered *hybrids* – they straddle several film genres (http://www.bizymoms.com/entertainment/film-genres.html)

1. Action

    These types of movies are high octane, big budget movies that show many physical stunts. If there is heroism, fights involving guns, swords or karate moves, horseback action or any destructive forces of nature, your keyword is Action. In these movies, it is usually a fight between the good guys and bad guys, i.e. Fight Club.

2. Adventure

    Do you like thrilling stories that take you to wondrous places? They are similar to action films but the action may be less and more weight will be given to experiences. Indian Jones movies belong to this category.

3. Comedies

They are loved by young and old for the feel good content. A comedy can be based on innocent humor, exaggerations, facial expressions or downright crude jokes. Meet the Fockers is an example.

4. Crime and Gangster Films

Such films trace the lives of fictional and true criminals, gangs or mobsters. Serial killer films may be included here, i.e. Gangs of New York.

5. Drama films

A film genre that depends mostly on in-depth development of realistic characters dealing with emotional themes. Dramatic themes such as alcoholism, child abuse, drug addiction, moral dilemmas, racial prejudice, religious intolerance, etc, put the characters in conflict with themselves, others, society and even natural phenomena. Drama is one of the broadest movie genres and includes subgenres such as romantic drama, war films, sport films, period drama, courtroom drama and crime. They are sensible movies with a strong plot. Dramas depict true stories or real- life situations. The character development is noteworthy, i.e. Little Women.

6. Epics/ Historical films

An epic involves elements like war, romance and adventure. The sets are created carefully to reflect the time period. Ben Hur is a classic example. Historical movies tend to pay homage to a legend or hero.

7. Horror

You either loves them or hates them. These films expose our fears and give rise for nightmares. For some, horror films provide catharsis but

others can barely sit through a movie, due to the violence and gory scenes.
i.e Jaws.

8. Musicals/Dance films

These are entertaining films that are based on full scale scores or song and dance. They can either be delightful, light-hearted films for the while family(i.e. The Sound of Music) or contain a dark aspect (Sweeney Todd) that is explored through music.

9. War films

These are very true to real life and often depict the waste of war. Attention is given to acts of heroism, the human spirit, psychological damage to soldiers and the pain of families waiting at home. i.e. Flags of Our Fathers.

10. Westerns

This genre is central to American culture and to its film industry. They speak of the days of expansion and the trials with Native Indians. The plots and characters are very distinctive. Remember Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid?

11. Animation

Computer graphics and special effects are the backbone of these films which are enjoyed by the young and old. i.e. Kung Fu Panda.

12. Thrillers

It different from Horror because they are more provocative than scary.i.e. The Bone Collector.

13. Sci-Fi

If you like futuristic scenes, movies like Star Wars will intrigue you. They can be classified as adventure films too.

D. Previous Study

The researcher found previous study which the result of researcher before. Here, to get and provide the originality of her research, the researcher wants to present previous research that deals especially with language function.

Nova Puspita Arum (2015) in her thesis "An Analysis on Language Function Found in "Enchanted" Movie Script" from English Department Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training in State Islamic Institute of Tulungagung. In her study, to get and analyze the data about language function, the researcher use Cook's theory, there are seven of language functions: Emotive, Directive, Phatic, Poetic, Referential, Metalinguistic, and Contextual.

Another study is from Muh Syahril Asdar. A. (2017) in "An Analysis of Language Function in BPEC (Benteng Panynyua English Club) in Fort Rotterdam" from English Department, Adab and Humanity Faculty, Alauddin State Islamic University Makassar. The researcher used language function theory from Leech in Ba'dulu, the kinds of language functions can be divided into five functions: Informational, Expressive, Directive, Aesthetic, and Phatic.

Both the researches before, they have different using theory and data. But in similarity, between in this research and both the researches before, they have same statement of research problem that analyzing kinds of language functions. In this research, the researcher discusses the kinds of language

function and how the language functions can help the reader
in "Spider-Man: Into the Spider-Verse" movie script