CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher presents the result of the study through some steps, as mentioned in data analysis that involves the language functions of "Enchanted" movie scripts and language function can help the reader in understanding the message.

A. Findings

The researcher finds and analyzes kinds of language function that are found in "Enchanted" movie screenplay and how can the language function help the reader in understanding the message.

1. a. The findings on the kinds of language functions in "Enchanted" Movie Script.

The researcher found the kinds of language function based on document analysis, there are seven kinds of language function, are: emotive function, directive function, phatic function, poetic function, referential function, metalinguistic function and contextual function

a. Language function as emotive function

Emotive function has function to communicate the inner state and emotions of speaker or writer. There are many emotive functions that found in sentences or utterances of "Enchanted" movie script that used by different addresser to different addressee in different place and on different occasion. Here, the researcher found

language has function as emotive function is twenty three, but the researcher analyzes ten examples from "Enchanted" movie script, such as:

Data (1)

Birds   : Giselle, Giselle, how about this for your statue?
Giselle   : <u>Oh, this is will be perfect,</u> thank you
Birds   : You're welcome.

For the dialogue, the researcher finds out six aspects of language based on Jacobson theory in Soeparno, as follows:

Addresser	Giselle
Context	In sunny morning, in the Giselle's house, Giselle are making a prince statue.
Message form	*Oh, this will be perfect!*
Contact sign	Sounds
Code	English
Addressee	Birds

From the utterances above, Giselle expresses her emotion of happiness to birds which bring a chickpea for a statue of prince so that looked is perfect. This language "oh, this will be perfect" could be included into the emotive function.

Data (2)

Giselle   : <u>Oh, my goodness!</u>
Pip   : Whoa, whoa. What? What's the problem?
Giselle   : I didn't give him any lips.

In the dialogue, the researcher finds six aspects of language that are necessary for communication to occur:

Addresser	Giselle
Context	In sunny morning, in the Giselle's house, Giselle are showing her prince statue to animals.
Message form	*Oh, my goodness!*
Contact sign	Sounds
Code	English
Addressee	Pip

In the dialogue above, it shows that "Oh, my goodness!" is the language has function to communicate the inner state and emotion of surprised from Giselle to Pip about her prince statue which not given a lips yet.

Data (3)

Edward   : Look at below! Look at below!
Nathanial : Amazing, sire. Your tenth troll this month.

Here, based on the dialogue, the researcher can know the language has six aspects:

Addresser	Nathanial
Context	In sunny morning, in the forest, Nathanial are drawing near to Edward who catch a big troll.
Message form	*Amazing, sire. Your tenth troll this month.*
Contact sign	Sounds
Code	English
Addressee	Edward

And from the dialogue above, Nathanial expresses her inner state or emotion of marvel to Edward who can catch a big troll as the

tenth troll in a month. So, "Amazing, sire" is the example of emotive function in language.

Data (4)

Nathanial : No, you're hallucinating!
Edward : Ride, Destiny!
Nathanial :<u>Oh! Oh, pooh. Oh, no. No. this isn't good.</u> All these years of troll chasing, trying keep him from ever meeting a girl. Oh the queen. No, she's not going to like this.

In the above dialogue between Nathanial and Edward, the researcher finds out the six of language aspects, they are:

Addresser	Nathanial
Context	In sunny morning, in the forest, Nathanial are preventing Edward to meet a girl.
Message form	*Oh! Oh, pooh. Oh, no. No. this isn't good.*
Contact sign	Sounds
Code	English
Addressee	Edward

From the dialogue above, it shows that "Oh! Oh, pooh. Oh, No, No. this isn't good" is the language has function to communicate the inner state and emotion of afraid and worry from Nathanial to Edward who hears a nice song is sung by Giselle because Nathanial gets govern from Narissa (Edward's stepmother) to keeping away a girl with Edward that can change her position a queen in the castle.

Data (5)

Giselle : <u>Oh, my Gosh!</u> It's you.
Edward :Yes, it's me. And you are?

Giselle   : Giselle.

In the dialogue, the researcher analyzes the six aspects of language, include:

Addresser	Giselle
Context	In the forest, Giselle and Edward are riding a horse and introducing each themselves
Message form	*Oh, my Gosh! It's you.*
Contact sign	Sounds
Code	English
Addressee	Edward

Beside that, the researcher also finds that "Oh, my Gosh! It's you is the language has language function as emotive function, because the language used to communicate the inner state and emotion (surprised and happiness) from Giselle to Edward that helps her from the big troll.

Data (6)

Giselle   : Oh! Excuse me. I am so sorry. Oh am I late?
Nathanial : No, miss.
Giselle   : I do hope I'm not late.
Nathanial: Just in time.
Giselle   : Oh, thank goodness.

The researcher finds out the six aspect of language based on the dialogue above:

Addresser	Giselle
Context	In the yard of castle, she is running to the inside of the castle hastily and talking to Nathanial about she come late and the opening her

	wedding party with Edward.
Message form	*Oh, thank goodness.*
Contact sign	Sounds
Code	English
Addressee	Nathanial

Hence, the researcher analyses that "Oh, thank goodness" include as emotive function, because Giselle expresses her communicate and the inner state and emotion of grateful from Giselle to Nathanial because she doesn't come late in her wedding party with Edward.

Data (7)

Giselle : That we.., <u>oh, my</u>. (looks at the ugly hag)

Old hag aka Narisa : Oh, what lovely bride.

Giselle (a little worried) : That's very kind of you, but I really…

From the dialogue, the researcher knows six aspects of language function, like this bellow:

Addresser	Giselle
Context	In the castle, she is meeting a old hag who talking about a wedding gift that will be given to Giselle.
Message form	*That we, oh, my.*
Contact sign	Sounds
Code	English
Addressee	Old hag aka Narissa.

Furthermore, the researcher analyses that Giselle expresses her communicate inner state and emotion of surprised and afraid when

she meets an ugly hag that suddenly emerges in front of her. So, "That we, oh, my." is included as emotive function because to communicate emotion from Giselle.

Data (8)

Giselle   : Grumpy!
Small man : <u>Jeez, lady</u>. Are you for real?
Giselle   : I think so. Oh, wait! Wait! Where are you going?

Here, based on the dialogue above, the researcher analyzes the six of language aspects:

Addresser	Small man
Context	In the road of New York. Giselle is looking for everyone that points her for a way to go home.
Message form	*Jeez,lady.*
Contact sign	Sounds
Code	English (US)
Addressee	Giselle

From the above dialogue, the researcher also finds that a small man expresses her emotion of angry to Giselle, because she bumps him. This language "Jeez, lady." could be included into the emotive function.

Data (9)

Robert : <u>Great.</u> I'll see you then.
Phoebe : I'll see you in the morning, OK!

For the dialogue above, the researcher can find the six aspects of language:

Addresser	Robert
Context	In the office, Robert and Phoebe is planning to the next meeting.
Message form	*Great.*
Contact sign	Sounds
Code	English
Addressee	Phoebe

The next step, the researcher analyze that "Great" included in emotive function, because it is emotion of excitement from Robert to Phobe, because Robert wants to pick up her daughter.

Data (10)

Morgan : <u>Wow</u>, Dad. She's really sleepy.
Robert : Oh, no. That's not acceptable. No.
Morgan : You're not really gonna make her go, are you, Daddy?
Robert : I want you to go to bed.

Based on the dialogue above, the language has six aspects, are:

Addresser	Morgan
Context	In Robert house, Robert and her daughter are talking about Giselle that look very tired.
Message form	*Wow, Dad. She's really sleepy.*
Contact sign	Sounds
Code	English
Addressee	Robert

Hence, the researcher knows that "Wow, Dad. She's really sleepy" is emotive function, because Morgan expresses her inner state and emotion of pity to Giselle who have been slept in the sofa and looked very tired.

b. Language function as Directive Function

Directive function is language might be used to direct others to do something. There are many directive functions that found in sentences of "Enchanted" movie script that used by different addresser to different addressee in different place and on different occasion. Here, the researcher found languages has function as directive function is thirty, but the researcher analyzes ten examples from "Enchanted" movie script, like this bellow:

Data (1)

Giselle : Oh, this will be perfect. Thank you.
Birds   : You're welcome.
Pip   : <u>Come on! Ok! You, mookses, move it</u>! We have got a face to put together here while it's still ingrained in her subcranium.

The first example of directive function, here the researcher gets six aspects of language, they are:

Addresser	Pip
Context	In Giselle house, Pip and birds are helping Giselle to make a prince statue.
Message form	*Come on! Ok! You mookses, move it!*
Contact sign	Sounds
Code	English
Addressee	Birds

From the utterances above, the researcher also that "Come on! Ok! You mookses, move it!" includes directive function because

Pip asks the birds to repair the face of Giselle's prince statue immediately possible.

Data (2)

Edward : Oh! I must find the maiden, that belongs to that sweet voice.
Nathanial : Oh, no! Come back, sire.

For the second example of directive function that found by the researcher, it can analyze the six aspects of language:

Addresser	Nathanial
Context	In forest, nathanial is preventing Edward that want to meet a girl is singing with nice voice.
Message form	*Oh, no! come back, sire!*
Contact sign	Sounds
Code	English
Addressee	Edward

Based on the utterance above, the researcher also analyzed that "oh no! Come back, sire!" is the language includes as the directive function, because Nathanial asks Edward to go back and do not meet a girl who singing a nice song.

Data (3)

Nathanial : No, you're hallucinating!
Edward : Ride, Destiny!

From the third example of directive function, the researcher analyzes the six aspects of language:

Addresser	Edward
Context	In forest, Edward is asking his horse to walk that to find a girl is singing a nice song.
Message form	*Ride, Destiny!*
Contact sign	Sounds
Code	English
Addressee	His horse (Destiny)

Hence, the researcher knows that "Ride, Destiny" is directive function, because Edward asks a horse walk immediately possible to find a girl that sing a nice song with nice voice.

Data (4)

Troll : I eat you now.
Pip : Everybody, scatter!
Troll : Gotcha. Huh!

For the forth example of directive function, the researcher gets the six of language aspects, like as:

Addresser	Pip
Context	In Giselle house, Pip is looking the big eyes from Troll that want to eat Giselle.
Message form	*Everybody, scatter!*
Contact sign	Sounds
Code	English
Addressee	Giselle and other animals

Furthermore, the researcher also analyzes that "Everybody, scatter!" is one of example from directive function because the language is used to direct others to do something like Pip asks Giselle and other animals to run and avoid from a big troll.

Data (5)

Pip   : Hey, Honey, <u>wait up!</u> we ain't done with you yet.
Nathanial   : No, Ahoy!

For the next example, the researcher can finds the six aspects of language, such as:

Addresser	Pip
Context	In the yard of castle, pip is pursuing Giselle that afraid is she come late in her wedding party.
Message form	*Hey, Honey, wait up!*
Contact sign	Sounds
Code	English
Addressee	Giselle

From the utterances above, the researcher can do classification that "wait up!" is includes as directive function, because the language is used to direct others to do something like Pip asks Giselle to wait it and other animals enter the castle.

Data (6)

Giselle   : <u>Please, if you could just point me to the castle?</u> Where are you going? I'm supposed to   be at the ball to wed my true love, Prince Ed…Oh! Edward! Edward? Oh! (Giselle shouts as she is going down the subway)
Everybody : (just keep silent and see Giselle)

From the utterances above, the language has six aspects of language that found by the researcher:

Addresser	Giselle
Context	At night, in the road, Giselle is looking for someone that knows the way to castle.

Message form	*Please, if you could just point to me to the castle?*
Contact sign	Sounds
Code	English
Addressee	Everyone who Giselle meet in the road.

Hence, the researcher do classification this language "please, if you could just point to me to the castle" as directive function, because Giselle asks and hope to everyone that knows and point her the Andalasia's way.

Data (7)

Giselle : Hello! It's me, Giselle, from Andalasia. Hello! Hello! Is there anybody home? Hello, please open the door. It's very cold out here.

Then next example of directive function, the researcher finds out the six aspects of language, they are:

Addresser	Giselle
Context	At night, in the castle billboard, Giselle is looking for someone that opens the door.
Message form	*Hello, please, open the door.*
Contact sign	Sounds
Code	English
Addressee	Someone

For the utterance from Giselle, the researcher analyzes that "Please, open the door" includes into the directive function, because Giselle ask and hope someone to open the door.

Data (8)

Morgan : Daddy, why is there a princess on the castle billboard?
Robert : It's an advertisement. It's a mannequin.
Morgan : She's really there!
Robert : No, she's not. What are you doing? <u>Get back in here! Stop!</u>

For the eighth example, the researcher gets the six aspects of language from the utterances:

Addresser	Robert
Context	At night, in the taxi, Robert and Giselle are talking about a princess in castle billboard.
Message form	*Get back in here! Stop!*
Contact sign	Sounds
Code	English
Addressee	Morgan

From the utterances above, the researcher analyzes that "Get back in here! Stop!" is language has language function as directive function because Robert calls and asks Morgan to still stay in the taxi.

Data (9)

Morgan : Princess!
Robert : (shouts) Morgan! Don't you ever do that again!
Morgan : (points at woman) Look! Look!
Giselle : Is anybody there? Do you know Edward?
Robert : <u>Stay here!</u>

For the next example of directive function, the researcher analyzes the six aspects of language:

Addresser	Robert
Context	At night, in the castle billboard. Robert is giving govern to Morgan to still stay

	in her position.
Message form	*Stay here!*
Contact sign	Sounds
Code	English
Addressee	Morgan

From the above utterances, the researcher also analyzes that the language has function as directive function, because Robert asks Morgan to still stay and wait him for helping a girl who wears funny dress (Giselle) that will be felt.

Data (10)

Giselle : (turn to Robert) Oh, hello. I was wondering if maybe you…, whoa! (loses her balance on the billboard)
Robert : (shouts) Hang on!
Giselle : Oh!
Robert : Don't let go! Wait! Just hang on!

And the last example of directive function that found in "Encahnted" movie script, here the researcher analyzes six aspects of language:

Addresser	Robert
Context	At night, in the castle billboard Robert is helping Giselle loses her balance and will fall.
Message form	*Hang on!* and *Don't let go! Wait! Just hang on!*
Contact sign	Sounds
Code	English
Addressee	Giselle

From the above dialogue, the researcher also analyzes that the language has function as directive function because Robert asks Giselle that loses her balance and will fall from the castle billboard to still stay and he will help Giselle.

c. Language Function as Phatic Function

Phatic Function is language can be used to open communication. There are many phatic functions that found in sentences of "Enchanted" movie script that used by different addresser to different addressee in different place and on different occasion. Here, the researcher found language has function as phatic function in "Enchanted" movie script is eighteen, but the researcher analyzes ten examples from "Enchanted" movie script, like this bellow:

Data (1)

Birds   : Giselle, Giselle, how about this for your statue?
Giselle : Oh, this is will be perfect.

From the first example of phatic function, the researcher knows the six aspects of language, as follows:

Addresser	Birds
Context	In Giselle house, they are making a prince statue.
Message form	*Giselle, Giselle.....,*
Contact sign	Sounds
Code	English
Addressee	Giselle

Here, the researcher analyzes that calling name's someone included as phatic function because birds open communication to Giselle with calling her name "Giselle, Giselle…"

Data (2)

Edward   : Do you hear that, Nathanial?
Nathanial : Me? No. No, I hear nothing.

For the second example, the six aspects of language that analyzed by the researcher, are:

Addresser	Edward
Context	In the forest, in sunny morning, Edward is hearing a girl who is singing a nice song
Message form	*Do you hear that, Nathanial?*
Contact sign	Sounds
Code	English
Addressee	Nathanial

The researcher also analyzes that "Do you hear that, Nathanial" based on the utterance above, is one of example from phatic function because it used by Edward to open communication with Nathanial to asks and ascertains him hear a girl who singing a song or not.

Data (3)

Pip   : Hey, Honey, wait up! we ain't done with you yet.
Nathanial : No, Ahoy!

For the next example, the researcher finds out the six aspects of language, such as:

Addresser	Pip
Context	In the yard of castle, pip is pursuing Giselle that afraid is she come late in her wedding party.
Message form	*Hey, Honey, wait up!*
Contact sign	Sounds
Code	English
Addressee	Giselle

From the utterances above, the researcher can analyzes and do classification that "Hey, Honey…," included as the phatic function. It could be known, because Pip is pursuing Giselle that run quickly and open communication to Giselle with calling her *Hey, Honey….*

Data (4)

Giselle : <u>Oh, hello old man!</u> Oh, hello, may I sit with you? Oh! I'm very tired, and I'm scared. I've never been this far away from home before, and I'm not sure all where I am. If somebody could show me just a bit of kindness, a friendly "Hello" or even a smile, I'm sure that would lift my spirit so much.

Old man: (just give a smile and suddenly he takes her tiara from her head)

From the fourth example of phatic function in "Enchanted" movie script. The researcher analyzes the six of language aspects:

Addresser	Giselle
Context	In the one of place in New York when rainy fall, Giselle met a homeless man and introducing herself.
Message form	*Oh, hello, old man!*
Contact sign	Sounds
Code	English
Addressee	Homeless man

Here based on the dialogue, the researcher knows that "Oh, hello old man" is phatic function because Giselle not knows the homeless yet, so she wants to introduce herself. Here to open communication with the homeless man, Giselle say "Oh, hello, old man".

Data (5)

Robert :"Sweetie….., I'm going to ask her to marry me." (tell his daughter)
Morgan:"What?"

For the fifth example of phatic function, the researcher get six aspects of language that are:

Addresser	Robert
Context	In the taxi, Robert and Morgan are starting to talk about Nancy.
Message form	*Sweetie…*
Contact sign	Sounds
Code	English
Addressee	Morgan

Here, the researcher analyzes that "Sweetie.." is language has function as phatic function. It could be known because Robert started communication to his daughter about his planning to marry Nancy with call his daughter is sweetie.

Data (6)

Giselle: Hello! It's me, Giselle, from Andalusia. Hello! Hello! Is there anybody home?

Furthermore, the researcher finds out the six aspects of language:

Addresser	Giselle
Context	At the night, In the castle billboard, she is asking someone to open the door
Message form	*Hello! It's me, Giselle, from Andalusia. Hello! Hello! Is there anybody home?*
Contact sign	Sounds
Code	English
Addressee	Morgan

Based on the utterance from Giselle, the researcher analyzes that Giselle looks for shop owner to helps her for meet Edward because she estimates that the shop is a castle, but it just castle billboard. It include as the phatic function.

Data (7)

Morgan : <u>Daddy</u>, why is there a princess on the castle billboard?
Robert   : It's an advertisement. It's a mannequein.

For the seventh example of phatic function, here the researcher knows six aspects of language:

Addresser	Morgan
Context	At night, In the taxi, she is asking to Robert about a princess in the castle billboard.
Message form	*Daddy…,*
Contact sign	Sounds
Code	English
Addressee	Morgan

From the utterances above, the researcher analyzed that "Daddy.." is language has function as phatic function, because Morgan open to communicate and ask to Robert about a princess in the castle billboard with calling his, Daddy.

Data (8)

Robert :(shouts up above to her) Hey, Lady!
Giselle :(turns to Robert) Oh Hello. I was wondering if maybe you… whoa?(Loses her balance on the billboard)

For the eighth example of phatic function, the researcher has six aspects of language that found by the researcher:

Addresser	Robert
Context	At night, In the castle billboard, Robert is shouting Giselle to go down from there.
Message form	*Hey, Lady!*
Contact sign	Sounds
Code	English
Addressee	Giselle

Based on the dialogue above, the researcher analyzes that Robert is shouting Giselle because he is surprised and worry when see Giselle stand on the castle billboard, and here Robert open communication to Giselle that known before with say "Hey, Lady!"

Data (9)

Robert : (on phone) Hi, I need a car at 116th and Riverside, please.
Woman : Hold please,
Robert : Thank you.

The next example of phatic function, here the researcher finds the six aspects of language, as follows:

Addresser	Robert
Context	At night, In his apartment, Robert is calling a woman to make ordering a taxi for Giselle.
Message form	*Hi..,*
Contact sign	Sounds
Code	English
Addressee	Giselle

From the dialogue above, the researcher analyzed that "Hi.." is language has function as phatic function because Robert want to order a taxi for Giselle, and call a woman that work in taxi's service with used say "Hi" to open communication.

Data (10)

Giselle : Oh, Good morning, Robert. Oh! That's too thoughtful of you. Thank you! Oh, I hope you had nice dreams.
Robert : I think I'm still one.

The last example of phatic function, the researcher analyzes the six aspects of language:

Addresser	Giselle
Context	In Robert's apartment, Giselle is hoping to Robert that he have a nice dream.
Message form	*Oh, good morning, Robert!*
Contact sign	Sounds
Code	English
Addressee	Robert

Based on the utterance between Giselle and Robert, the researcher knows that "Good morning" includes as phatic function because Giselle to open communication to Robert with say "Good morning" to Robert.

d. Language Function as Poetic Function

Poetic Function is language can be used as medium to express feeling, interests, attitudes, and many others in the form of poetry. There are many poetic functions that found in sentences of "Enchanted" movie script that used by different addresser to different addressee in different place and on different occasion. It can be known if it the sentences of poetry form because it has beautiful sentences based on choice word or rhyme. Here, the researcher found languages has function as poetic function in "Enchanted" movie script is twenty, but the researcher analyzes ten examples from "Enchanted" movie script, such as:

Data (1)

Birds   : And these for the eyes.
Giselle : Blue? Oh, how did you know? <u>And they sparkle just like his.</u> Mm! Ok! There we go. Yes! That's it!

The first example of poetic function in "Enchanted" movie script, the researcher finds out the six aspects of language:

Addresser	Birds

Context	In Giselle's house, they are talking about diamonds
Message form	*Blue? And they are sparkle just like his.*
Contact sign	Sounds
Code	English
Addressee	Robert

From the above dialogue, the researcher analyzes that *Blue? And they are sparkle just like his* included as poetic function, because Giselle expresses her interest to a prince with said that diamonds sparkle like eyes' prince. It is very nice language based on choice of word and meaning in the form of poetry.

Data (2)

Birds   : Do you feed each other seed?
Giselle : No.

From the second example, the researcher analyzed the six aspects of language:

Addresser	Birds
Context	In Giselle's house, they are talking about something must be did by someone has a boy/ girlfriend.
Message form	*Do you feed each other seed?*
Contact sign	Sounds
Code	English
Addressee	Giselle

Here, the researcher analyzed and did classification "do you feed each other seed?" included as poetic function, because birds use

the beautiful language based on rhyme and the language include one of poetry form.

Data (3)

Giselle (sing) : And that's the reason we need lips <u>so much</u>
      For lips are the only things that <u>touch</u>
      So to spend a life of endless <u>bliss</u>
      Just find who you love through true <u>love kiss</u>.

Based on the third example, the researcher analyzes the lyric into the six aspects of language:

Addresser	Giselle
Context	In Giselle's house, Giselle is singing a nice song.
Message form	*So much and touch, bliss and kiss*
Contact sign	Sounds
Code	English
Addressee	Other animals.

Here, Giselle sings a song which has nice lyrics based on rhyme. So, the researcher do classification into poetic function. Beside that the lyrics of song is form of poetry.

Data (4)

Edward (sing)   : <u>you're the fairest maid, I've ever met, you were made</u>.
Giselle   : to finish you duet.
Edward/ Giselle together   : And in years to come we'll reminisce.

Based on the fourth example, the researcher analyzes the six aspects of language, they are:

Addresser	Edward

Context	In forest, Edward and Giselle is singing together and riding a horse.
Message form	*You're the fairest maid and maid, met, made.*
Contact sign	Sounds
Code	English
Addressee	Giselle

From the lyrics of nice song that sang by Edward and Giselle, it is includes into poetic form because "you're the fairest made" is a feeling or praising expressed by Edward to Giselle. Besides that, it has language function as poetic function because sounds effects like maid, met and made in the last of every sentences.

Data (5)

Narissa : <u>Oh, so this is the little forest rat who thinks she can steal my throne</u>. Never!

The fifth example, the researcher analyzes the six aspects of language in the utterance from Narissa.

Addresser	Narissa
Context	In the castle, Narissa is looking Edward and Giselle meet through her magic power.
Message form	*Little forest rat who thinks she can steal my throne. Never!*
Contact sign	Sounds
Code	English
Addressee	Herself

Based on the monologue from Narissa, she gets angry to Giselle and said that Giselle like a little forest rat. It includes

language in the form of poetry based on the good choice words (poetic function).

Data (6)

Pip   : (to the animals) <u>Oh, and what do we look like garbage?</u> close the door on me!
Nathanial : If you'll allow me…"

For the sixth example of poetic function, the researcher finds the six aspects of language:

Addresser	Pip
Context	In the yard of castle, Pip is pursuing Giselle to in the castle.
Message form	*Oh, and what do we look like garbage?*
Contact sign	Sounds
Code	English
Addressee	Nathanial

Based on the dialogue above, the researcher analyzes that Pip expresses his feeling and asks to other animals what they look like garbage. Here, It includes language in the form of poetry based on the good choice word and meaning.

Data (7)

Narissa : <u>Specious, formosus, preclarasus</u>!

Furthemore, the researcher found the six aspects of language, are:

Addresser	Nathanial
Context	In the castle, old hag transformed back as Narissa.

Message form	*Specious, formosus, preclarasus!*
Contact sign	Sounds
Code	English
Addressee	Herself

From the monologue above, the researcher finds that "Specious, formosus, preclarasus!" is language has function as poetic function, because it have nice language based on rhyme. It will be said by Narissa if she uses her power of magic.

Data (8)

Old hag : But a wish on your wedding day. That's the most magical of all. just close your eyes, my darling, and make your wish. <u>That's right. That's night</u>. Lean in close. Are you wishing for something?

Giselle : Yes' I'm. And they both lived happily ever aft… (old hag pushes her into the enchanted well).

For the eight example of poetic function, the researcher gets the six aspects of language:

Addresser	Narissa
Context	In the of castle, Narissa is persuading Giselle to close the well
Message form	*That's right. That's night.*
Contact sign	Sounds
Code	English
Addressee	Giselle

Based on from the utterance above, the researcher analyzes that "That's right. That's night" is language has function as poetic function, because the language is very nice if is heard because it have the same rhyme.

Data (9)

Nathanial : Where, <u>my most adored</u>, where did you send her?
Narissa : To a place where there are no "happily ever after.
(laughs)

The next example of poetic function from the dialogue above, the researcher gets the six aspects of language:

Addresser	Nathanial
Context	In the yard of castle, Pip is pursuing Giselle to in the castle.
Message form	*My most adore!*
Contact sign	Sounds
Code	English
Addressee	Narissa

Here, the researcher analyzes that "My most adore!" is language has function as poetic function, because Nathanial express her interest to Narissa with call her "my most adore queen", the language is nice based on good choice word and meaning.

Data 10

Arty : What are you talking about?
Edward : I seek a beautiful girl. <u>My other half, my one coquette, the answer to my love's duet.</u>
Arty : I'd like to find one of them to.

For the last example of poetic function, the researcher finds the six aspects of language:

Addresser	Edward
Context	At the sunny morning, in the road of New York, Edward is looking for Giselle.
Message form	*I seek a beautiful girl. My other half,*

	my one coquette, the answer to my love's duet.
Contact sign	Sounds
Code	English
Addressee	Nathanial

Based on the above dialogue, the researcher finds that Edward expresses her interest to Giselle in poetry form based on good choice word, with to say that Giselle is his other half, his one coquette and the answer to my love's duet. It includes the poetic function.

e. Language Function as Referential Function

Language function is language can be used as information carrier. There are many referential functions that found in sentences of "Enchanted" movie script that used by different addresser to different addressee in different place and on different occasion. Here, the researcher found fifteen referential functions in "Enchanted" movie script, but the researcher analyzed ten examples from "Enchanted" movie script, including:

Data (1)

Narrator (tell) : Once upon a time, in a magical kingdom known as Andalasia, there lived an evil queen. Selfish and cruel, she lived in fear that one day her stepson would marry, and she would lose her throne forever. And so, she did all in her power to prevent the prince from ever meeting the one special maiden with whom he would share true love's kiss.

From the first example, the researcher can analyze the six aspects of language:

Addresser	Narrator
Context	Narrator is telling the beginning story of Enchanted to the hearer/ reader
Message form	*All of sentences*
Contact sign	Sounds
Code	English
Addressee	Reader/hearer

From the sentences above, the researcher knows that the sentences is referential function because the narrator conveys information through language with use good structure about the beginning of story will be happened in "Enchanted" story.

Data (2)

Giselle (sing): there is something sweeter. Everybody needs. I've been dreaming of true love's kiss. And prince I'm hoping comes with this. That's what brings. Ever-after so happy. And that's the reason. We need lips so much. For lips are the only thing that touch. So to spend a life of endless bliss. Just find who you love. Through love kiss.

Here, based on the second example, the researcher finds out the six aspects of language, as follows:

Addresser	Giselle
Context	In sunny morning, in Giselle's house, she is give information about using lips for couple make a life is happy trough a nice song to animals.
Message form	*All of sentences*
Contact sign	Sounds

Code	English
Addressee	Animals

Then, the researcher also analyzes the nice lyric as reference functions because Giselle gives information to animals that lips is very important to get true love kiss with a prince, and it can bring ever-after so happy in her life.

Data (3)

Giselle : I really do have to go.
Old hag : But <u>a wish on your wedding day. That's the most magical of all. Just close your eyes, my darling and make your wish. That's right. That's night. Lean in close.</u> Are you wishing for something?
Giselle : Yes, I'm. And they both live happily ever aft…, (old hag pushes her into the enchanted well)

From the third example, the language has six aspects, are:

Addresser	Old hag
Context	In the castle, old hag is trapping Giselle with make a wish in wishing well and the she pushes Giselle into the well.
Message form	*But a wish on your wedding day. That's the most magical of all. Just close your eyes, my darling and make your wish. That's right. That's night. Lean in close.*
Contact sign	Sounds
Code	English
Addressee	Giselle

Here, from the dialogue above that it is includes as referential function because the old hug points the wishing well to Giselle and

gives information that it can makes her wishes will come true and that's the most magical of all although it just a deceit from Narissa.

Data (4)

Morgan : a book?
Robert : Oh, come on. Don't give me that look. I know it's not that fairy tale book you wanted, but this better. Look at this. See? Rosa parks. Madam curie. She was remarkable woman who dedicated her life to research…. …, until she died from…, …radiation poisoning.

Furthermore, the fourth example, the researcher gets the six aspects of language:

Addresser	Robert
Context	At night, in the car, they are talking about a book.
Message form	*See? Rosa parks. Madam curie. She was remarkable woman who dedicated her life to research…. …, until she died from…, …radiation poisoning*
Contact sign	Sounds
Code	English
Addressee	Morgan

From the dialogue above, the researcher finds that the dialogue consist of languages have language function as referential function because Robert gives information that a book is bought by him to Morgan is better than fairy tale book. And Robert also gives information that the story of Rosa and Madam Curie is the great moment.

Data (5)

Robert : True love kiss?

Giselle : <u>it's in the most powerful thing world.</u>
Robert (look at Giselle as if she's cracked) : Right.

Then the next example from referential function in "Enchanted' movie script, the researcher knows the six aspects of language:

Addresser	Giselle
Context	In the road of Robert's apartment, Giselle and Robert are talking about true- love kiss.
Message form	*it's in the most powerful thing world.*
Contact sign	Sounds
Code	English
Addressee	Robert

From the dialogue above, the researcher analyzes that "it's the most powerful thing in the world" is language function as referential function. It could be knojwn from Giselle give information to Edward that true-love kiss is the most powerful thing in the world.

Data 6

Narissa : Don't you see, my Darling? If there's ever after for us…- hmmm?
Nahanial : Happily….., ever after? Oh, My Lady. Mmm, yes.
Narissa : <u>It won't the difficult. It's just one bite. That's all it takes. One smile bite, to drag her down into a deep and troubled sleep. And when the hands of the clock strike 12, that precious little pretender to my throne, will be gone!</u>
Nathanial : it shall be done, My lady. I swear it.

For the sixth example of referential function, here the researcher finds out the six aspects of language:

Addresser	Narissa
Context	Narissa's face in a pan in the kitchen and she is calling a Nathanial to give a govern
Message form	*It won't the difficult. It's just one bite. That's all it takes. One smile bite, to drag her down into a deep and troubled sleep. And when the hands of the clock strike 12, that precious little pretender to my throne, will be gone!*
Contact sign	Sounds
Code	English
Addressee	Nathanial

Here, based on the dialogue above, the researcher analyzes that the message form is referential because Narissa tells and gives information to Nathanial that if Giselle ate a poison apple, just one bite, it can make Giselle down into a deep and troubled sleep. And when clock strike 12 times, she will die.

Data (7)

Robert : I got it! Excuse me. I'm sorry. Giselle? Please? It's not like that, all right? <u>They're not together anymore.</u>
Giselle : I don't understand.
Robert : <u>They're getting divorce. Separating from each other.</u>

Then the next example, the researcher analyzes the six aspects of language:

Addresser	Robert
Context	In the office, Robert try to telling that Phobe and Ethan are not together anymore.
Message form	*They're not together anymore* and *They're*

	getting divorce. Separating from each other."
Contact sign	Sounds
Code	English
Addressee	Giselle

Here, the researcher also analyzes that "they're not together anymore" and "they're getting a divorce. Separating from each other." is the language has function as referential function because Robert gives information to Giselle, if Ethan and Phobe are not together again.

Data (8)

Giselle : She saw Edward.
Robert : Oh.
Clara : He was on the bus this morning. He tried to kill me!

For the eighth example of referential function, the researcher analyzes the six aspects of language, like:

Addresser	Clara
Context	In the park, Giselle is talking to old woman who sit on the chair about Edward.
Message form	*He was on the bus this morning. He tried to kill me!*
Contact sign	Sounds
Code	English
Addressee	Giselle and Robert

The researcher analyzes that Clara gives information to Giselle that Edward has come; he was on the bus in the morning and

tried to kill her based on the dialogue above. It includes as referential function because as information carrier.

Data (9)

Robert : <u>Most normal people get to know each other before they get married. They date</u>.
Giselle : Date?
Robert : Yeah, you know date. <u>You go some place special. You know, like a restaurant, or a movie, a museum. Or you just hang out and you talk.</u>

From the utterance above, the researcher finds six aspects of language:

Addresser	Robert
Context	In the road of park, Giselle and Robert walking and Robert is telling about date
Message form	*Most normal people get to know each other before they get married. They date.*
Contact sign	Sounds
Code	English
Addressee	Giselle and Robert

From the utterance above between Robert and Giselle, the researcher finds out that "Most normal people get to know each other before they get married. They date." is language has function as referential function because Robert gives information to Giselle about a date and where people go in date.

Data (10)

Giselle : How could that be a problem?
Robert : <u>Because love... The lovey-dovey version that you talk about? It's fantasy. And one day, you have to wake up and... ...you're in the real world.</u>

For the last example of referential function, here the researcher knows six aspects of language:

Addresser	Robert
Context	At the restaurant, Giselle and Robert are talking about Robert's wife and love.
Message form	*Because love... The lovey-dovey version that you talk about? It's fantasy. And one day, you have to wake up and... ...you're in the real world.*
Contact sign	Sounds
Code	English
Addressee	Giselle and Robert

From the utterances between Robert and Giselle, the researcher analyzes that Robert gives information and advice to Giselle who must go on from her fantasy to love someone, this is the real world. And do love like another people commonly. It includes as referential function.

f. Language Function as Metalinguistic Function

Language function is focusing attention upon the code itself, to clarify it or renegotiate it. There are two metalinguistic functions that found in "Enchanted" movie script that used by different addresser to different addressee in different place and on different occasion. Here, the researcher analyzes two metalinguistic functions from "Enchanted" movie script, as follows:

Data (1)

Robert : <u>True love's kiss</u>?
Giselle : <u>It's the most powerful thing in the world</u>.

For the first example of metaliguistic function, here the researcher knows six aspects of language:

Addresser	Giselle
Context	At the Robert's apartment, Giselle and Robert are talking about true love kiss.
Message form	*It (true love kiss) is the most powerful thing in the world.*
Contact sign	Sounds
Code	English
Addressee	Robert

From the dialogue between Robert and Giselle, the researcher analyzes that *it (true love kiss) is the most powerful thing in the world* is metalinguistic function because the most powerful thing in the world explain the true love kiss.

Data (2)

Robert : They're getting a divorce. Separating from each other.
Giselle : Separating?

For the next example of metaliguistic function, language has six aspects of language that found the researcher, are:

Addresser	Robert
Context	In the Robert's office, Giselle and Robert are talking about relationship between Ethan and Phoebe.
Message form	*They're getting a divorce. Separating from each other*
Contact sign	Sounds
Code	English
Addressee	Giselle

From the dialogue above, the researcher finds out that *They're getting a divorce. Separating from each other* is metalinguistic function because language "separating from each other" explains the language "getting a divorce".

Data (3)

Animals : Eye! Eye! Eye! Eye.
Giselle : <u>I…, I what</u>?

For the next example of metaliguistic function, language has six aspects of language that found the researcher, are:

Addresser	Giselle
Context	At the Giselle's home, Giselle does not understand what animal says.
Message form	*I.., I what?*
Contact sign	Sounds
Code	English
Addressee	Animals.

Based on the dialogue above, the researcher analyzes that *I.., I what?* is metalinguistic function because Giselle does not understand what the animals say, so she renegotiate their language.

Data (4)

Edward : Aw, poor chipmunk. Speechless in my presence. What say you, sir? Don't try my patience.
Arty   : <u>What are you talking about?</u>

The researcher gets six aspects of language from the dialogue between Edward and Arty, includes:

Addresser	Arty
Context	On the street in New York, Arty and Edward are talking about Giselle.
Message form	*What are you talking about?*
Contact sign	Sounds
Code	English
Addressee	Edward

From the dialogue above, the researcher analyzes that *what are you talking about?* is metalinguistic function because Arty is confuse what Robert says, so he renegotiate Robert's language.

g. **Language Function as Contextual Function**

Language function is creating a particular kind of communication. There are four the contextual functions that found in "Enchanted" movie script that used by different addresser to different addressee in different place and on different occasion. Here, the researcher analyzes four contextual functions from "Enchanted" movie script, includes:

Data (1)

Giselle: Blue? Oh, how did you know? And they sparkle just like his. Mm! ok! There we go. Yes! That's it!
Pip   : Ok! Yeah, yeah. Floor's yours, honey.

For the first example of contextual function, language has six aspects of language that found the researcher, as follows:

Addresser	Giselle
Context	At the Giselle's home, Giselle finish makes a prince statue and shows it to pip and other

	animals.
Message form	*Mm! ok. There we go.*
Contact sign	Sounds
Code	English
Addressee	Pip and other animals

From the dialogue above, the researcher analyzes that *Mm! ok. There we go* is contextual function because it creating the change of situation. Here Giselle is very happy because she can finish her prince statue and show to Pip and other animals that suddenly the situation change and animal pay attention to Giselle.

Data (2)

Sam   : <u>it's time</u>
Phobe : Ask what you didn't do. It's a longer list! What would you do if you?
Robert : I have to pick up my daughter. Can we do this around 9:00?
Man   : 9:00 sounds good.
Robert : <u>Great, I'll see you then.</u>

For the second example of contextual function, the researcher finds out six aspects of language, as follows:

Addresser	Robert
Context	In the Robert's office, Robert is meeting with Phoebe and Ethan.
Message form	*It's time* and *Great, I'll see you then.*
Contact sign	Sounds
Code	English
Addressee	Phobe and Ethan.

The researcher knows that *It's time* and *Great, I'll see you then* includes as contextual function because it creating the change of

situation. Here, Robert just keeps silent when sees Phobe and Ethan are quarreling, but after Sam says "it's time", Robert is panic because he wants to pick up his daughter and asks Phobe and Ethan to meet his tomorrow.

Data (3)

Giselle : All right, everyone, let's tidy thing up.

For the third example of contextual function, language has six aspects of language that found the researcher, as follows:

Addresser	Giselle
Context	At the Robert's apartment, Giselle is introducing herself to her new friends.
Message form	*All right, everyone, let's tidy thing up.*
Contact sign	Sounds
Code	English
Addressee	Animal

From the dialogue above, the researcher analyzes that *all right, everyone, let's tidy thing up* is contextual function because it creating the change of situation. Here Giselle is very happy if she gets new friends and the situation changes when she is serious to ask animals cleans the Robert's apartment.

Data (4)

Giselle : Is that a bad thing?
Robert : School! We're late! We've got to run!

For the last example of contextual function, the researcher gets six aspects of language, as follows:

Addresser	Robert
Context	At the Robert's apartment, Robert is panic because Morgan is late to her school.
Message form	*School! We're late! We've got a run.*
Contact sign	Sounds
Code	English
Addressee	Giselle and Morgan

From the dialogue above, the researcher analyzes that *School! We're late! We've got a run I*ncludes as contextual function because it creating the change of situation. Here, initially Robert is angry because Nancy makes misunderstand about Giselle, but suddenly situation changes becoming panic when Robert is remember that it's time for Morgan to goes to school. So, there is the change of situation.

1. b. Summary for the findings on the kinds of language function in "Enchanted" movie script.

a. Emotive Function

No.	Language Function as Emotive function
1.	Oh, this will be perfect, thank you.
2.	Oh, My Goodness!
3.	Amazing, sire. Your tenth troll this month.

4.	Oh! Oh, pooh. Oh no, no…! This isn't good.
5.	Oh, my Gosh, it's you.
6.	Oh, thank goodness!
7.	That we…., Oh, My.
8.	Jeez, lady. Are you for real?
9.	Great. I'll see you then,
10.	Wow, Dad. She's really sleepy.
11.	Oh.., Well, it's always nice to make new friends.
12.	Wow. It's really neat in here.
13.	Perfect, how long?
14.	Oh…, really. It's free?
15.	Oh. I'm very sorry. I didn't mean to pry.
16.	Wonderful..! Pip is my very best friend, and……
17.	My Goodness. We sure had a lot of excitement tonight.
18.	I'm, I'm wonderful
19.	Made breakfast, great.
20.	Oh, wonderful. We should go then.
21.	Oops, I'm so sorry!
22.	Wow, really good reception here.
23	Good

b. Directive Function

No.	Language Function as Directive Function

1.	Come on! Ok! You unless, move it! We have got a face to put together here while it's still in/grained in her sub cranium.
2.	Oh, no! Come back, sire.
3.	Ride, Destiny!
4.	Everybody, scatter!
5.	Hey, Honey.., wait up!
6.	Please, if you could just point me to the castle? Where are you going?
7.	That's mine! Bring that back here! You! Come back here! I need that! Oh! Please?
8.	Hello, please open the door!
9.	No, she's not. What are you doing? Get back in here! Stop!
10.	Stay here!
11.	Don't let go. Wait, just hang on!
12.	Catch her Daddy!
13.	What? Morgan, show her the way, please.
14.	No. put on your nightgown and go to sleep
15.	All right, let's close it up.
16.	All right, everyone, let's tidy things up.
17.	Come, you have to come see!
18.	Don't put them back. Open the door!
19.	Get dressed, please. For school. Just……..
20.	Nathanial, please. Let him speak.
21.	Look, Sire! Over there!
22.	Run to her, sire! Hurry! Not a moment lose.
23.	Wait, sire! Go back! Go back! Please!
24.	Look uh, Giselle.

25.	Someone, help me please!
26.	Go back to your party
27.	Kiss her, Robert. It's Ok!
28.	Please, don't leave me!
29.	Back up and get ready for the main event!
30.	Let me go! Ah! Put me down! You're crazy.

c. Phatic Function

No.	Language Function as Phatic Function
1.	Giselle, Giselle, how about this your statue?
2.	Do you hear that, Nathanial?
3.	Hey, Honey, wait up!
4.	Hey, watch it, will you?
5.	Oh! Hello, old man! May I sit with you?
6.	Sweetie…, I'm going to ask her to marry me.
7.	Hello! It's me, Giselle, from Andalusia. Hello! Hello! Is there anybody home?
8.	Daddy.., why is there a princess on the castle billboard?
9.	Hey, Lady!
10.	Hi, I need a car at 116th and Riverside, please!
11.	Hey, buddy! You aren't….
12.	Oh, good morning, Robert. That's too thoughtful of you. Thank you. Oh, I hope you had nice dreams.
13.	Are you crazy? Nobody stabs my bus! I'll tear you apart! Do you hear me?

14.	Sire, may I suggest we seek elsewhere for your bride?
15.	Hello, nice lady. You want juicy, sweet caramel apple, maybe?
16.	Good night, Giselle.., and thank you for your nice story.
17.	Morning, Daddy.
18.	Hello, worthless. Miss me?

d. Poetic Function

No.	Language Function as Poetic Function
1.	Blue? Oh, how did you know? And they sparkle just like his. Mm! ok! There we go. Yes! That's it!
2.	Do you feed each other seed?
3.	And that's the reason we need lips so much For lips are the only things that touch So to spend a life of endless bliss Just find who you love through true love kiss
4.	You're the fairest maid
5.	Oh, so this is little forest rat who thinks she can steal my throne. Never!
6.	Oh, and what do we look like, garbage? Close the door on me!
7.	Specious, formosus, preclarasus!
8.	That's right. That's night. Lean in close.
9.	Where, my most adored queen, where did you send her?
10.	Sounds like building a bridge
11.	I seek a beautiful girl. My other half, my one coquette, the answer to my love's duet.
12.	A happy working tune to <u>hum</u> While you're sponging in the soapy <u>scum</u> We adore each filthy chore that we <u>determine</u>

	So, friends even though you're <u>vermin</u>
13.	Oh! Oh, wouldn't she just love to come crawling back here and steal my crown! Case me aside like so much royal rubbish.
14.	You got to show here you need <u>her</u> Don't treat her like a mind <u>reader</u>
15.	Me, too, sweatheart. Me too.
16.	I can make all those bad memories disappear. Yes! Just on bite, my love, and all this will go away.
17.	No wonder your heart feels it's flying. You head feels, it's spinning. Each happy ending's a brand-new beginning.
18.	We are so close. To reaching. That famous happy ending. Almost believing.
20.	Oh, he is lying, darling.

e. Referential Function

No.	Language Function as Referential Function
1.	Once upon a time, in a magical kingdom known as Andalasia, there lived an evil queen. Selfish and cruel, she lived in fear that one day her stepson would marry, and she would lose her throne forever. And so, she did all in her power to prevent the prince from ever meeting the one special maiden with whom he would share true love's kiss.
2.	There is something sweeter Everybody needs. I've been dreaming of true love's kiss. And prince I'm hoping comes with this. That's what bring Ever- after so happy And that's the reason we need lips so much For lips are the only things that touch So to spend A life of endless bliss Just find who you love Through love kiss
3.	But a wish on your wedding day. That's the most magical of all. Just close your eyes, my darling and make your wish. That's right. That's night. Lean in close.

4.	Oh, come on. Don't give me that look. I know it's not that fairy tale book you wanted, but this better. Look at this. See? Rosa parks. Madam curie. She was remarkable woman who dedicated her life to research…. …, until she died from…, …radiation poisoning.
5.	It's the most powerful thing in the world.
6.	It won't the difficult. It's just one bite. That's all it takes. One smile bite, to drag her down into a deep and troubled sleep. And when the hands of the clock strike 12, that precious little pretender to my throne, will be gone!
7.	I got it! Excuse me. I'm sorry. Giselle? Please? It's not like that, all right? They're not together anymore.
8.	He was on the bus this morning. He tried to kill me!
9.	Most normal people get to know each other before they get married. They date.
10.	Because love... The lovey-dovey version that you talk about? It's fantasy. And one day, you have to wake up and... ...you're in the real world.
11.	Preliminary search of the pizza oven did not reveal any rodent remains. Joining us is the woman who was attacked –by this chipmunk--
12.	Oh, I wouldn't worry about Pip. (Giselle tells Morgan a story of her version of The Little Red Riding Hood) He is very brave. I remember this one time when the poor wolf was being chased by Little Red Riding Hood around his grandmother's house and she had an axe. Oh. And if Pip hadn't been walking by to help, I don't know what would've happened.
13.	Everybody has problems. Everybody has bad times. Do we sacrifice all of the good times because of them?
14.	It's not true what they say. I have met so many kind and wonderful stepmothers. Edward has a stepmother. I've never met her, but I hear she's just lovely.
15.	And so they all lived happily ever after. I've been dreaming of a true love's kiss.

f. Metalinguistic Function

No.	Language Function as Metalingistic Function

1.	It's the most powerful thing in the world.
2.	They're getting a divorce. Separating from each other.
3.	I…., I what?
4.	What are you talking about?

g. Contextual Function

No	Language Function as Contextual Function
1.	Ok! There we go. Yes! That's it!
2.	I'll see you in the morning, OK!
3.	All right, everyone, let's tidy things up!
4.	School! We're late! We've got to run!

2. **The findings on how language function can help the reader in understanding the message of "Enchanted" movie script.**

Enchanted is one of attractive and interesting movie. This movie has nice story because it tells about true love. Bill Kelly as the writer of "Enchanted" movie script can combine between the fiction and real- life. Then it also combine the four film genres, like as drama, comedy, animation and musical films or it called is animated fantasy romantic comedy movie. The movie begins with a narration about the animated fairytale land of Andalasia. The Evil Queen, Narissa wants to keep her

throne as long as she can, and keeps her step-son to meet a girl. Prince Edward away from the fair maidens so he will not get married and she will not lose her throne. The scene shifts to a traditionally animated world, where Giselle is making a statue of the true love she has dreamed of. Pip and other animals help her make the statue till she meets Prince Edward. Because Narissa dislike Giselle, she has a plan to lose her ever forever. In one day when Giselle and Robert want to marry, Narissa is hazy be an old hag who tricks into going to a wishing well. When Giselle closes her eyes, Narissa pushes her into the well, and tells Nathaniel that she sends Giselle to "a place where there are no happily ever after". Giselle falls for a long time, until she hits a manhole cover, at which point the movie suddenly changes to live action, she arrive in New York. But in New York, actually Giselle is very happy because she meets Robert and Morgan.

After knowing an incident that experienced by Giselle, Edward and Pip dive down the well to New York to help Giselle. Narissa is not accepts with the matter, she sends Nathanial to kill Giselle with poison apples. Many ways did by Nathanial to gives poison apples for Giselle, but he always fail. Finally, in the dance party, Giselle feels fall in love with Robert and dances with his, while Edward dances with Nancy who is girlfriend's Robert. At the end of this dance, Edward and Giselle plan to leave and he goes to get her wrap. Narissa, in her old hag disguise, shows up as Giselle is sadly watching Nancy and Robert and offers her

an apple that will make her forget all the bad memories. Terrified, but wanting to forget the pain she feels, she bites the apple and promptly collapses, unconscious. Narissa drags her into an elevator that she creates and turns back into Narissa just as Edward stops the elevator door from closing. Edward knows that his stepmother is virulent. Giselle will be wake up if she getting true love kiss. Edward kisses her, but Giselle does not wake up. So, Robert tries it and get Giselle that opens her eyes, they so happy. Narissa gets angry and wants to kill Giselle and Robert, but they can defeat Narissa. Finally, Robert, Giselle, and Morgan live happily together as a perfect family.

The researcher watches "Enchanted" movie and reads the script many times. In making the "Enchanted" movie script, Bill Kelly concerns in language form and language function. Language form deal with the internal grammatical structure of words. Language functions refer to the purposes in which we use language to communicate. We use language for a variety of formal and informal purposes, and specific grammatical structures and diction are often used with each language functions. So, it provided that language function and form are interconnected.

In this script, the writer uses good organization for writing of narrative story, because there are topic sentence, supporting sentence and concluding sentence that strengthen with interconnected dialogs in script. Besides that, the writer also uses three characteristics of good writing like

as: coherence, cohesion and unity. It can be known, after the researcher read the script many times.

Practically, language function is important in a text especially in a movie script. In this study, the language functions are meaningful in helping the readers to understand the script for the following aspects:

a. The availability of diction

Diction is very important to be considered in terms of form and meaning: whether the diction is able to support the work of the relevant aesthetic purposes that able to communicate meaning, message and express ideas as intended by the author. Usually, the fiction writer can manipulate diction, sentence structure, phrasing, dialog, and other aspect of language. Diction can be divided into two groups, are: 1) consideration in terms of mode, form and meaning and 2) the phonological consideration. The researcher shows one example of diction based on consideration in terms of mode, form and meaning and phonological consideration in" Enchanted" movie script, are: Data (1)

"Blue? Oh, how did you know? And they sparkle just like his. Mm! ok! There we go. Yes! That's it!"

From the data (1) the researcher knows that the writer (Bill Kelly) uses good diction based on consideration in terms of mode, form and meaning. It has language in beautiful meaning that diamonds are sparkle like prince's eyes. After the researcher understands the language function theories, the researcher finds the language as poetic function because it is a medium to express interest from Giselle to a Prince in the form of poetry.

Data (2)

And that's the reason we need lips <u>so much</u>

For lips are the only things that <u>touch</u>

So to spend a life of endless <u>bliss</u>

Just find who you love through true <u>love kiss</u>.

And the second in data (2) is one of example based on the phonological consideration, it's mean that language has certain rhythm and sound effects, especially in the text of the poem like: *so much* and *touch*, *bliss* and *kiss*. Here, the reader analyzes that these dictions as poetic function.

b. The availability of cohesion

Cohesion is the connection within a discourse which is brought about by internal factors in the language. The

writer uses cohesive devices in the script, such as 1) in connector, there are many words, include: *and, but, so, when, if,* 2) definite article, like as: *the*, 3) personal pronoun, example: *he, she, they, it, I, you,* and the last 4) demonstrative pronoun, includes: *this, that, these.*

c. The use of coherence

> To understands the whole story of "Enchanted" movie, here the researcher as the reader who knows language function theory. In this script, the researcher finds many language function based on its purposes. Language function makes coherence in one sentence/ utterance to the next sentences/ utterances. So it makes the researcher go easy to understand the message without in sentences or utterances using cohesive devices. Here, the researcher finds some sentences and dialogues in "Enchanted" movie script without using cohesive devices. The researcher shows the examples of coherence dialogue in "Enchanted" movie script, as follows:

Data (1)

Morgan : Wake up, wake up!

Robert : What?

Morgan: Wake up!

Robert : what is it?

Morgan: Come, please!

From the utterances above, the researcher finds that connection between one utterance to the next utterance is coherence. Although the utterances without using cohesion devices, the researcher knows the message from it, because she understands language function theories. Here, in data (1) Morgan asked Robert to wake up and come to see what happened is in their house. Hence, the researcher understands meaning from the utterances without using cohesive devices and analyzes the utterances above include as directive function, because directive function is language that used to direct others to do something.

Data (2)

Giselle : (shocked) ach.. Separating?

Robert : Yeach.

Giselle : For how long?

Robert : Forever.

Giselle : (shocked) Forever and ever?

Robert : Shh. Yes.

While in data (2), Giselle expresses her emotion of shocked after gets Roberts's explanation about Phobe and Ethan are getting a divorce. The dialogue in data (2) also the example of coherence dialogue without using cohesive devices. Here, the researcher can understand the mean from the dialogue. It includes as emotive function because Giselle express her emotion.

Data (3)

Robert   : Get them outside. Get rid of them.

Morgan : Put them back?

Robert   : Put them outside! Don't put them back. Open the
*   door! Good! Watch out!*

In the data (3), the researcher knows the mean from the dialogue, because language in one utterance to the next utterances is coherence. Here, Robert asks Morgan to help his clean animals in their house. In the dialogue above includes as directive function since *get them outside, get rid of them, put them outside!, Don't put them back!, Open the door!* is language that used to direct others to do something.

d. The use of unity

The "Enchanted" movie script has unity in "Enchanted" movie script, its means that one paragraph or dialog is about only main topic. Language functions make unity in the script. That is, all the sentences in the topic, supporting sentences, and the concluding sentences are all telling the reader about one topic. Here in this story "Enchanted" has a topic about love. If in a discourse, there are some sentences/ dialogs that are not related to the main topic, it will off- topic and make the reader will confuse with a story.

The researcher finds some messages in "Enchanted" movie script, after understands the whole story and analyzes the kinds of language function, the messages, are:

No.	Types of Message	Message Involvement

1.	Religious Message	a. The Greed will only bring us to the badness and misery in our life
		b. Do not intending and act to steal the property of others
		c. Kindness always bring happiness to ourselves and others
		d. Never be someone who is hypocritical, because it only brings disrepute to her/ his self. There are 3 groups:
		   1) if she/he talks always lying,
		   2) if the promise, always deny,
		   3) if believed, he/she often lied

2.	Social criticism Message	a. Fellow living beings should love each other as exemplified by Gissele who very love the animals in the forest. b. Fellow living beings should help each other.

		c. We should not be too trusting with strangers
		d. Do not love someone blindly up, it make you cannot think which are good and bad.
		e. Do not be too quick to love someone, before we know someone is good for ourselves and those around us.
		f. Not all of the stepmother is evil; it can be proved from Giselle who very love Morgan with a happy life.
		g. Be positive thinking, to make all look good.
		h. To search for true love is not easy, and true love is hard to guess
		i. Behave of kind towards others, even to those who hate us.
		j. Do not accuse someone who is not certainly guilty
		k. Work with a heartfelt and happy, make it would seem an easy job.
		l. Everybody has problems, and everybody has bad time. But there is no problem that cannot be solved.

Then, the researcher analyzes the communicating form of message in the "Enchanted" movie is direct communicating. It can be known, because the writer introduce and the draw the characteristic of figures and tell story briefly in the beginning of the story, like: *Once upon a time, in a magical kingdom known as Andalasia, there lived an evil queen. Selfish and cruel, she lived in fear that one day her stepson would marry, and she would lose her throne forever. And so, she did all in her power to prevent the prince from ever meeting the one special maiden with whom he would share true love's kiss.*

The writer (Bill Kelly) uses direct communicating form of message because to make the reader more understands the whole story and gets message in "Enchanted" movie.

B. Discussion

Language function is what we say or write for a specific purpose. In finding and analysis the kinds of language function, the researcher uses cook's theory. According to Cook (1989: 26) states that language function can be divided into seven functions, such as: to communicate the inner state and emotions of a addresser (emotive function), to affect the behavior the addressee (directive function), to open the channel or checking that it is working (phatic function), to express feeling, interests, attitudes and many others in the form of poetry (poetic function), as an information carrier (referential function), to clarify the code itself or renegotiate it and the last, to create a particular kind of communication (contextual function). The researcher also analyzes each of language functions with the six aspects of language based on Jacobson in Soeparno (2002: 7), are: addresser, context, message form, contact sign, code and addressee. So, for each language that has functions based on its purposes are used by different addresser to different addressee in different place and on different occasion.

The researcher finds many language functions in "Enchanted" Movie Script. 1) The researcher finds twenty three emotive functions, such as: *"Oh, this is will be perfect", "Oh, My Goodness", "Amazing, Sire!", "Oh, pooh!", "Oh, My Gosh!", "That we…, Oh, My..", "Jeez, Lady", "Great, I'll see you then", "Wow, it's really sleepy", "Oh.., really. It's free?", "Wonderful..! Pip is my very best friend"*. 2) Then, the researcher obtains thirty directive functions, involve: *"Come on! Ok! You unless, move it!", "Oh no, come back, Sire!", "Ride, Destiny", "Everybody, scatter!", "Hey, Honey, wait up!", "please, if you could just point me to the castle?", "Please, open the door!", "stay here", "Don't let go. Wait, just hang on!", "Catch her daddy!", "Morgan, show her the away, please!.* . 3) The next, the researcher gets eighteen phatic functions, like as: *"Giselle, Giselle, how about this your statue?", "Do you hear that, Nathanial?", "Hey, Honey, wait up!", "Hey, watch it, will you?", "Oh, hello, old man!", "Sweetie…, I'm going to ask her marry me.", "Hello, it's me, Giselle, from Andalasia. Hello! Hello! Is there anybody home?",*etc. 4) Furthermore, the researcher finds twenty poetic functions, *"Blue? Oh, how did you know? And they sparkle just like his. Mm! ok! There we go. Yes! That's it!", "Do you <u>feed</u> each other <u>seed</u>?", "You're the fairest maid", "And that's the reason we need lips <u>so much</u>, For lips are the only things that <u>touch</u>, So to spend a life of endless <u>bliss</u>, Just find who you love through true love <u>kiss</u>", "Oh, so this is little forest rat who thinks she can steal my throne. Never!", "Oh,*

and what do we look like, garbage? Close the door on me!", "Spe<u>cious</u>, formo<u>sus</u>, preclara<u>sus</u>", etc, 5) the researcher gets fifteen referential function. For example: *"Once upon a time, in a magical kingdom known as Andalasia, there lived an evil queen. Selfish and cruel, she lived in fear that one day her stepson would marry, and she would lose her throne forever. And so, she did all in her power to prevent the prince from ever meeting the one special maiden with whom he would share true love's kiss", "It's the most powerful thing in the world", "And so they all lived happily ever after. I've been dreaming of a true love's kiss".* 6) the researcher obtains four metalinguistic function, includes: *"It's the most powerful thing in the world", "they're getting a divorce. Separating from each other", "I...., I what?", "What are you talking about?",* 7) And the last, the researcher finds out four contextual function, are: *"Ok! There we go. Yes! That's it!", "I'll see you in the morning, OK!", "All right, everyone, let's tidy things up!","School! We're late! We've got to run!"*

From the data obtained by the researcher, language function which mostly appears in sentences of "Enchanted" movie script is directive function.

The researcher watches "Enchanted" movie and reads the script many times. It has great narrative story, because the writer concerns in language form and language function. Language form deal with the internal grammatical structure of words. Language functions refer to the

purposes in which we use language to communicate. We use language for a variety of formal and informal purposes, and specific grammatical structures and diction are often used with each language functions. So, it provided that language function and form are each other is interconnected.

Here, the researcher finds good sentences structure in a narrative story "Enchanted" that be a script. Usually, the fiction writer can manipulate diction, sentence structure, phrasing, dialog, and other aspect of language. Diction is very important to be considered in terms of form and meaning: whether the diction is able to support the work of the relevant aesthetic purposes that able to communicate meaning, message and being able to express ideas as intended by the author. According to Chapman in Nurgiantoro (2013: 390), diction can be through the certain formal considerations. First, consideration in terms of mode, form and meaning for example in this script of "Enchanted" movie, like: *Blue? Oh, how did you know? And they sparkle just like his. Mm! ok! There we go. Yes! That's it!* (the writer uses good diction, and because the understanding of language function theories, the researcher found the language has language function as poetic function, because it can be known based on the beautiful meaning that diamonds is sparkle like eyes of prince statue). And the second, the phonological consideration, for example: to a certain rhythm and sound effects, especially in the text of the poem. Here, the reader analyzed these dictions as poetic function. In

this script "Enchanted" movie, the writer Also choose diction by phonological considerations, such as:

And that's the reason we need lips so much
For lips are the only things that touch
So to spend a life of endless bliss
Just find who you love through true love kiss.

In this script, the writer uses good organization for writing of narrative story, because there are topic sentence, supporting sentence and concluding sentence that strengthen with interconnected dialogs in script. Besides that, the writer also uses three characteristics of good writing like as: coherence, cohesion and unity. It can be known, after the researcher read the script many times.

The researcher also finds cohesion in this script. The writer uses cohesive devices in the script, such as 1) in connector, there are many words, include: *and, but, so, when, if, etc,* 2) definite article, like as: *the,* 3) personal pronoun, example: *he, she, they, it, I, you,* and the last 4) demonstrative pronoun, include: *this, that, these.*

Language function can help the reader to understand the message. Here, it makes coherence in sentences of "Enchanted" movie script. According to Chojimah (2014: 15), coherence is the connection between/ among sentences/utterances within a discourse because of non-linguistic factors. Here, the researcher as the reader could understand the story because she have known language function theories and could do

the classification the kinds of language functions. This script, a story can flow smoothly from one sentence to the next sentence or from one dialog/ utterances to the next dialog/utterances. With coherence, the reader has an easy time to understand the ideas that the writer wish to express. For examples language function can form coherent without using cohesive devices in some sentences or utterances:

Data (1)

Morgan :"Wake up, wake up!"

Robert :"What?"

Morgan:"Wake up!

Robert :"what is it?"

Morgan:"Come, please!"

Data (2)

Giselle : (shocked) ach.. Separating?

Robert : Yeach.

Giselle : For how long?

Robert : Forever.

Giselle : (shocked) Forever and ever?

Robert : Shh. Yes

From the utterances above, the researcher finds that connection between one utterance to the next utterance is coherence. Although the utterances without using cohesion devices, the researcher knows the

mean from it because she understands language function theories. Here, in data (1) Morgan asked Robert to wake up and come to see what happened is in their house. Hence, the researcher understands meaning from the utterances without using cohesive devices and analyzes the utterances above include as directive function, because directive function is language that used to direct others to do something. While in data (2), Giselle expresses her emotion of shocked after gets Roberts's explanation about Phobe and Ethan are getting a divorce. The researcher knows the meaning of the utterances above without cohesive devices. And the utterances include as emotive function because Giselle express her emotion

Then, language function also makes unity in "Enchanted" movie script, its means that one paragraph or dialog is about only main topic. That is, all the sentences in the topic, supporting sentences, and the concluding sentences are all telling the reader about one topic. Here in this story "Enchanted" has a topic about love. If in a script, there are some sentences/ dialogs that are not related to the main topic, it will off-topic and make the reader will confuse with a story. So that, the three characteristics of writing can make the reader more understand the message in "Enchanted" movie that constructed by the writer and conveyed to the addressee. Besides that, the researcher as the read reader have knowing about language function theories, it made she is easy to

understand some messages in the story. Because language function can make coherence in the "Enchanted" movie script.

Related to the theories, the researcher found the message of "Enchanted" movie script after she read and watched it many times. According to Nurgiantoro (2013: 441), message can be divided into two messages, involve: religious message and social criticism message. Mangunwijaya in Nurgiantoro (2013: 446) states that religious message is at the beginning everything about literature is religious. Religious moral uphold human traits, heart conscience in, the inherent dignity and personal freedom possessed by humans. While social criticism message is a form of social life that is criticized is various for the width of sphere in social life itself.

No.	Types of Message	Message Involvement

1.	Religious Message	a. The Greed will only bring us to the badness and misery in our life
		b. Do not intending and act to steal the property of others
		c. Kindness always bring happiness to ourselves and others
		d. Never be someone who is hypocritical, because it only brings disrepute to her/his self. There are 3 groups:
		    1) if she/he talks always lying,
		    2) if the promise, always deny,
		    3) if believed, he/she often lied

2.	Social criticism Message	a. Fellow living beings should love each other as exemplified by Gissele who very love the animals in the forest. b. Fellow living beings should help each other. c. We should not be too trusting with strangers.

		d. Do not love someone blindly up, it make you cannot think which are good and bad.
		e. Do not be too quick to love someone, before we know someone is good for ourselves and those around us.
		f. Not all of the stepmother is evil; it can be proved from Giselle who very love Morgan with a happy life.
		g. Be positive thinking, to make all look good.
		h. To search for true love is not easy, and true love is hard to guess.
		i. Behave of kind towards others, even to those who hate us.
		j. Do not accuse someone who is not certainly guilty.
		k. Work with a heartfelt and happy, make it would seem an easy job.
		l. Everybody has problems, and everybody has bad time. But there is no problem that cannot be solved.

After the researcher knew some the messages of "Enchanted" movie, she could know the delivery form of message in "Enchanted" movie script. According to Nurgiantoro (2013:460), the communicating form of message can be divided into two, include: the direct communicating and indirect communicating. Direct communicating can be said that identical to the way the characterization of the figure is a description, telling, or explanation. While indirect communicating the message is a message that is implied in the story, blends coherently with other elements of the story. Here the researcher found the message communicating form of "Enchanted" movie is direct communicating. It can be known, because the writer introduce and the draw the

characteristic of figures and tell story briefly in the beginning of the story, like: *Once upon a time, in a magical kingdom known as Andalasia, there lived an evil queen. Selfish and cruel, she lived in fear that one day her stepson would marry, and she would lose her throne forever. And so, she did all in her power to prevent the prince from ever meeting the one special maiden with whom he would share true love's kiss.*

The writer uses direct communicating form of message because to make reader of understanding the message in "Enchanted" movie easily. This movie is suitable if it is watched by the children and adult. For children, this film gives lesson for their life, for example: the first, do not imitate be a Narissa because she is a virulent and greed queen, it just bring her to the badness and misery in her life. The second, fellow living beings should love and help each other as exemplified by Giselle who very love the animal because they always help Giselle. Furthermore, for adult also it's very suitable if they watch this film because many messages can be got for lessons in their life, especially about true-love, example: to search for true love is not easy, and true love is hard to guess like Giselle who turns love Robert, not Edward. Besides that, do not also love someone blindly up, because it make you cannot think which are good or not like Nathanial who is very love Narissa, he would do anything for Narissa to gets happiness although he do anything wrong.

So, "Enchanted" movie gives many messages to addressee and it is expected to becoming a life lesson.