

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents the result of reviewing of some theories that are relevant to the problems. The literature review consists of the concept language and language functions, and movie.

A. Language and Language Functions

In the social life we need language, when we will talk to someone like, friend, our family and our social life we always need language to transfer information with each other. Language is not only used to transfer information but also it can be used to communication, share knowledge and construct ideology. According to Fromkin (2009:3) language is the source of human life and power. Language is a system of sound and words that the function for communicating with other people. By language we can express our ideas with spoken form or written form. Martinet (1987:32) states as follows:

“Language is a communication tool for analyzing human experience, differently in every community, in a single-unit containing systematic and revealing the contents of the sound, which is monem. Expressing a sound in turn articulated in units differentiator and sequentially, is phonemes, certain amount in each language, namely the nature and interrelatedness of different linkages is also in every language”.

Language is not only presented in oral form but also in symbol and written text. In the oral form we always use it in our daily activity in communication

form. Communication itself can be understood if the language has a good meaning and can send the message to hearer. When we speak with other people, we hope the hearer can understand what our mean, the message of our speaking can be understood by the hearer.

Language can be selected an object of research, it is possible for research activities because language as communication has many varieties. Research of language we have to know the concept of how to analyze a language as communication.

In general function of language, language as a tool of communication. Language is an important tool for human life. However, remember that language has another functions, language can be used to support our mind to be revealed. Everyone has a different goal for using language. In this case language has varieties functions based on the user of language.

Language must be investigated in all the variety of its functions. At the time people talk about language functions, they are talking about the reason for using language. At its most basic, the function of language is communication or usually called by speech function, people use language to give and receive messages between themselves. It is difficult to see adequately the functions of language, because it is so deeply rooted in the whole of human behavior that it may be suspected that there is little in the functional side of our conscious behavior in which language does not play its part.

According to Halliday (1973), a functional approach to language means, first of all investigating how language is used; try to find out what the purpose

that language serves for us, and how people are able to achieve these purpose through speaking and listening, reading and writing. It means that the language function refers to the purpose itself. So the language functions lead the hearers to achieve the purpose of someone's speech.

Language has two functions: transactional and interactional functions. Language transactionally when it is used for transferring information. Language functions interactionally when it is used for maintaining social relationship (Brown and Yule in Chojimah 2014:4). The prime function of language has been assumed to be cognitive: the expression of ideas, concepts, and thoughts. This corresponds well with the 'commonsense' view of the purpose of language as vehicle for the expression of thought.

Related with the language functions, Roman Jakobson and further developed by Dell Hymes in Cook (1989:25). The scheme proceeds by first identifying the elements of communications, as follows:

The addresser: the person who creates the message. This is usually called as the speaker or sender, because they create a message and send to the receiver.

The addressee: the person to whom the message is addressed. This is usually can be called as the hearer or listener, because they are the person who receives a message from addresser.

The channel: the medium through which the message is sent. Like sound waves, telephones wires, marks on paper, etc.

The message form: the particular grammatical and lexical choices of the message.

The topic: the information carried in the message.

The code: the language or dialect used in the communication, such as English, Indonesian, Japanese, etc.

The setting: the social or physical context.

When understanding the elements of communication, the language functions can be established.

According to Cook (1989:26), classifying language functions into some types. They are emotive, directive, phatic, poetic, referential, metalinguistic function and contextual function. Those some types of language will be explained as follows:

1. Emotive Function

Emotive function means communicating the inner states and emotion or expressing of the speaker's feelings. This focuses on addresser; it means that a speaker addresses a message. The aim of emotive function is to convey the speaker's emotion or expression. The aim of a direct expression of the speaker's attitude toward what he is speaking about. It tends to produce an impression of a certain emotion whether true or feigned. It means that the addresser's own towards the content of the

message is emphasized. For example: *“Oh no!” “Fantastic!” “Ugh!”*, etc, and swear words used as exclamation.

2. Directive Function

Directive function means attempt to get someone to do something. It means that language used for the purpose of causing (or preventing) overt action. This function is most commonly found in commands and requests. Directive function focuses on the addressee; it means that the speaker needs the reaction from the hearer or to make someone perform a particular action. The aim of directive function is to convey the speaker's commands. For example: *“Please help me!”*, *“Please close the door”*, etc.

3. Phatic Function

Phatic function means opening the channel or express solidarity and empathy with others. The phatic function helps to establish contact and refers to the channel of communication. It opens the channel or checking that it is working, either for social reason. This function is used for sociability. Therefore sometimes vernacular words used in this function. The phatic use of language is characteristic mainly of speech, however, in a certain types of writing it can be also noticed as in letters. For example: *“Hello”*, *“Can you hear me?”* and *“where the beginning Dear Sir/Madam and ending Yours Faithfully also serve that purpose”*, etc.

4. Poetic Function

Poetic function means the particular form chosen is the essence of the message or focus on aesthetic feature of language. It is in which the particular form chosen is the essence of the message. Messages convey more than just the content. They always contain a creative ‘touch’ of our own. These additions have no purpose other than to make the messages ‘nicer’. The word poetic does not refer to the ability to write poetry, but the ability to manipulate language in a creative way. The aim of poetic function is to convey the pleasure. For example: *the advertising slogan “Fresh Outside. Healthy Inside”*.

5. Referential Function

Referential function means carrying information or providing information. Essentially, referential function is the communication of information. This function affirms or denies propositions, as in science or the statement of fact. These sentences have a truth value; that is, the sentences are either true or false (recognizing, of course, that we might not know what that truth value is). Hence, they are important for logic. Referential function focuses on the context; it means that referent or subject matter of discourse, and what it refers to. The aim referential function is to convey the information

6. Metalinguistic Function

Metalinguistic function means comment on the language itself.

This function is the use of language to discuss or describe itself. It focuses attention upon the code itself, to clarify it or negotiate it. This is the function of language about language. Metalinguistic function is also predominant in question like “*Sorry, what did you say?*”, where the code is misunderstood and needs correction or clarification. The aim of metalinguistic function is to convey the code analysis.

B. The Concept of Movie

Based on Cambridge Advance Learner’s Dictionary the definition of “movie” is cinema film whereas “film” is a series of moving pictures, usually shown in a cinema or on television and often telling a story. (The words “movie” and “film” can be used as synonyms for each in most day to day situations. The word “film” is actually undergoing an evolution at the moment, which makes it quite an interesting word. From a technical point of view, film is a format. It means that film is the actual material that a movie is recorded to in production and projected from in a cinema. There is a growing trend in cinema projection away from showing a movies film and projecting digitally.

Since its first appearance it has become an interesting phenomenon. As the development of technology and its application film can be included in the arts, communication study. As an art of audio-visual storytelling, film is a

medium of communication rich with social implications, created within different social, historical and cultural contexts.

Film can develop skills in the analysis of film, television and new media texts, not only an understanding of the forces at work behind their production and consumption, with an emphasis on theoretical, cultural and historical knowledge necessary for critical engagement but also understanding about the language.

In terms of how the two words differ in usage, tend to use the word "movie" to mean a feature film (a piece of drama or documentary intended for cinema release which runs at about 90 minutes, even though the technical definition of a feature is anything that runs over 45 minutes).

Film is the fastest communication language captured by humans, so that through film, we can understand what the vision and mission performed by the story, or be referred to the mandate of the film. The production process is also a perfect work, where there is a flow of communication (voice and image).

Along with the times, the film is growing, many variations both in terms of the story, the action of the actors and actresses, and growing in terms of filmmaking. With the development of film technology, film production becomes easier, the films were finally divided into various kinds according to the way of making, storyline and action of the characters. The types of films are:

a. Action

Action movie has many interesting effects like car chases and gun fights, involving stuntmen. They usually involve good and evil, so, war and crime are common bahassan in this type of film. Action films typically need little effort to listen, because the plot is usually simple. For example, in Die Hard, terrorists took over skyscrapers and ask a lot of money in exchange for not killing the people who work there. One man somehow managed to rescue everyone and become a hero.

b. Adventure

This film usually involves a hero who sets the task to save the world or loved ones.

c. Animation

This film use artificial images, such as pigs who spoke to tell a story. This film uses the image of the hand, one frame at a time, but now made by computer.

d. Comedy

It is funny movie about people who are stupid or do things that are unusual which makes the audience laugh.

e. Documentary

This type of film is slightly different from most films. If the average movie is fiction, then this film includes non-fiction movies, where film presents reality through a variety of ways and made for a variety of purposes.

f. Horror

This film use fear to excite the audience. Music, lighting and sets (man-made place in a movie studio where the film was made) are all designed to increase the fear of the audience.

g. Romance

Romance film that make a romantic love story or looking for a powerful and pure love and romance is the main plot of the film. Sometimes, the characters in this film face barriers such as financial, physical disease, various forms of discrimination, psychological or family barriers that threaten to break their love affair.

h. Drama

These films are usually serious, and often the people who are in love or need to make major decisions in their lives. They told me about the relationship between people. They usually follow the basic plot in

which one or two main characters have to overcome obstacles to get what they want.

In the language teaching especially for learning English we can use film or movie to be learning medium. In this research is finding language function that found in main character's used.