

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the researcher finding and discussion. In this chapter, the presentation and finding is in line with the formulated research question. The discussion section will globally be explained after presenting the data based on the Janet Holmes (2013) theoretical framework.

A. Findings

In this chapter presents about research findings and discussion of the data that derived from research problems in which the first question concerns with types of language functions, the second problems focus on language functions formally realized and the third problem focuses on the frequency of each type language functions used.

1. Types of Language Functions Used in The Conversational Fragment of “Miracle Worker Movie”

Language functions are what and how the utterances can be interpreted by the speaker to hearer. People are interpreting other people’s language expecting other people to interpret their own this way all the time, apparently, with surprising of accuracy.

According to Holmes (2013: 275) the function of language can be divided into six functions; they are expressive function, directive function, referential function, metalinguistic function, poetic function, and phatic function. The researcher presents language functions found in the

conversational fragment of “Miracle Worker Movie”, how the language function formally realized and how the frequency of each type of language function.

a. Expressive Function

Language function as expressive function to express personal feelings, thoughts, ideas and opinions, with different choice words, intonation, etc. It has function to express the speaker’s feeling and to convey the speaker’s emotion or expression. The researcher found 21 language function as expressive function, such as:

a. Apologizing

Apologizing is Expression to tell someone that having mistaken because the problems or unhappiness. The researcher found 1 language function as expressive function of apologizing.

0:26:20.90 - 0:26:28.56

[54] Annie : Why does she get a reward for stabbing me?

*Katherine : I--I don't know. **I'm--I'm sorry.** [57]*

Context:

Setting and scene : Dialogue above occurs in the Annie’s room when Kate visit to see what Helen’s activities in Annie’s room.

Participants : Speaker: Annie (Speaker has more power than the listener. They are not solidarity)

Listener: Kate (Listener has less power than the speaker. They are not solidarity)

Act Sequence : Annie ask to Kate why she is giving a reward like candy to make Helen calm down when Helen did any fault. Then, Kate answer that she does not know what she did, because she just did it and she says sorry to Annie.

Utterance (57) consists language function of expressive function. Annie as the speaker asks the listener about the reason of Kate as listener why Kate gave candy to Helen when Helen did any fault. Then, Kate said sorry to Annie because she did not know what she did and she said sorry to Annie. The expression of Kate was confused and little bit afraid when Annie ask her. So, Kate shows her feeling and emotion spontaneity to Annie about her mistake whether she is doing something unhappiness with the words "*I'm--I'm sorry*". These words show expressive function of apologizing.

b. Complaining

Complaining is Expression to say something that wrong or not satisfactory. The researcher found 14 language function as expressive function of complaining.

0:02:03.93 - 0:02:11.23

[5] Percy : *Help! Help! She lent's trying to kill us! She trying to kill us again! [6]*

Helen : *[Muffled Yelling]*

Context:

Setting and scene: Dialogue above occurs in the garden in front of Keller's House. When Helen take a walk in the garden.

Participants : Speaker: Percy (Speaker has less power than listener. They are not solidary.)

Listener: Helen (Listener has power than speaker. They are not solidary)

Act Sequence : Percy asks help to everyone as he is in danger because of Helen sticks her finger into Percy's mouth and she brings a scissors. Truly that Helen wants to invite Percy to talk.

Utterances (6) consist of language function of expressive function. Because Percy as the speaker asking help to everyone spontaneity because he feels in danger. Helen as listener, she cannot hear, blind and mute. So, she does not know what Percy said to her. Helen wants to talk with Percy, but there are miscommunication neither they cannot understand each other. Then, Percy says something wrong or not satisfactory like "*She lent's trying to kill us!*" it means that he is complaining what Helen did to Percy. That words show expressive function of complaining.

0:02:48.66,0 - 0:02:52.66

[9] James : *The one you're going to tell, when the little savage kills somebody. [10]*

Arthur : James!

Context:

Setting and Scene : The dialogue above occurs in the living room when James comes in the living room and his father named Arthur also step mother named Kate and his aunt Evelyn were there to talk about Helen.

Participants : Speaker: James (Speaker has less power than listener. They are solidary)

Listener: Arthur (Listener has power than listener. They are solidary)

Act sequence : James talks to Arthur about his step sister Helen that she tries to hurt someone with scissors. James tells that Helen is little savage girl and he speaks with jealousy. Then, his father yelled to him.

Utterances (10) consist of language function of expressive function. The speaker as James tells to Arthur that Helen, his step sister is going to kill someone, and she becomes little savage girl. He tells to his father with jealousy and he expresses his feeling with high intonation as his words *“The one you're going to tell, when the little savage kills somebody”*. James says it because he is not satisfactory about Helen attitude. He means complaining to his father about Helen. That words show expressive function complaining.

0:02:51.33 - 0:03:00.60

[10] James : *Your honor, I had no idea that poor deaf and dumb child could be so violent.*

Arthur : *Your sister is none of your concern, James. [11]*

Context:

Setting and Scene : The dialogue above occurs in the living room when James comes in the living room and his father named Arthur also step mother named Kate and his aunt Evelyn were there to talk about Helen.

Participants : Speaker: James (Speaker has less power than listener. They are solidary)

Listener: Arthur (Listener has power than listener. They are solidary).

Act Sequence : James talks to his father about his step sister, Helen that she is deaf, blind, and mute but why she can be violent. James talks to his father that he looks like jealousy and little bit envious. Then, his father said that Helen is not his business.

Utterances (11) consist of language function of expressive function. Because it shows that James talks about Helen with jealousy and little bit envious intonation to his father. He does not like about Helen's attitude that she becomes violent according to James's point of view. Then his father, Arthur insist to James whether Helen is not his business

as like Arthur words “*Your sister is none of your concern, James*”. Arthur says to James with high intonation and he feels not satisfactory about James’s words that says Helen is violent. That words show expressive function complaining.

0:03:54.80 - 0:04:12.93

[16] Aunt Evelyn : *Why, James and Arthur can barely speak a civil word, and all your time is given over to the girl. You hardly ever have time for your new baby.*
[18]

Aunt Evelyn : *James is right. You and Arthur do something-- and soon.*

Arthur : *What can we do, Evelyn?*

Context:

Setting and scene : Dialogue above occurs at Living room when James, Arthur, Kate and Aunt Evelyn talk about Helen.

Participant : Speaker: Aunt Evelyn (Speaker has power than listener. They are solidary)

Listener: Arthur (Listener has less power than speaker. They are solidary)

Act sequence : Aunt Evelyn not satisfactory to listen James and Arthur barely about Helen. Then, Aunt Evelyn is annoyed because all of time is given to Helen, whereas Arthur has little daughter also. That’s way she ask Arthur and James to

looking for solution soon and Arthur ask her about.

The utterances (18) consist of language function of expressive function. Aunt Evelyn as the speaker wants to James and Arthur to looking for solution and doing something soon. So that's why she does not want James and Arthur barely speak about Helen without care about another baby. Then, Aunt Evelyn talks with high intonation and she is not satisfactory about it as her words "*You hardly ever have time for your new baby.*" She talks to Arthur that he must care about his new baby's Arthur. That words show expressive function of complaining.

0:04:11.00 - 0:04:19.96

[18] Arthur : *What can we do, Evelyn? The only thing left to do is to take Helen to an asylum, and Kate would never stand for it. [20]*

Aunt Evelyn : *Well, have you tried—*

Context:

Setting and scene : Dialogue above occurs at Living room when James, Arthur, Kate and Aunt Evelyn talk about Helen.

Participants : Speaker: Arthur (Speaker has less power than listener. They are solidary).

Listener: Aunt Evelyn (Listener has power than speaker. They are solidary).

Act and sequence : Arthur feels that he give up to take care of Helen. He wants to enter Helen to an Asylum, but nevertheless that he ever do it before and his wife not accept it anymore. Then, Aunt Evelyn have another solution.

Utterances (20) consist of language function of expressive function, because speaker as Arthur, he talks to Aunt Evelyn and he feels not satisfactory. Then, he express about his emotion and his feeling with complaining that he ever took Helen in any of the Doctor and Asylum also, but the result is none. Then, his wife forbid him to take Helen to Asylum again. He says” *The only thing left to do is to take Helen to an asylum, and Kate would never stand for it.*” That words show expressive function of complaining.

0:04:20.03, 0:04:26.46

[19] Arthur : *We have taken her to every hospital in 2 states. No one holds out any hope. [21]*

Aunt Evelyn : *What about that Dr. Chisolm up in Baltimore?*

Context:

- Setting and scene : Dialogue above occurs at Living room when James, Arthur, Kate and Aunt Evelyn talk about Helen.
- Participants : Speaker: Arthur (Speaker has less power than listener. They are solidary).
Listener: Aunt Evelyn (Listener has power than speaker. They are solidary).
- Act Sequence : Arthurs says that he ever took Helen to every hospital, but there is no hope. Actually He is giving up of it. But, Aunt Evelyn is giving any solution to try.

Utterances (21) consist of language function of expressive function. Speaker as Arthur express his feeling and emotion that he is not satisfactory. Because he ever tried to take Helen in every hospital and also she is examined by many doctors but there is no hope. Then, Aunt Evelyn is giving any solution of it. Because of that, he is complaining as his words “*We have taken her to every hospital in 2 states. No one holds out any hope*”. That words show that expressive function of complaining.

0:04:58.80- 0:05:07.76

[24] Helen : [Moans]

Arthur : *Now look. I can't turn my back for a moment.*
[26]

Evelyn : ***Arthur, Helen knows a lot more than you think about what goes on in this house. [27]***

Context:

- Setting and Scene : Dialogue above occurs at Living room when James, Arthur, Kate and Aunt Evelyn talk about Helen.
- Participant : Speaker 1: Helen (Speaker has less power than speaker 2 and listener. They are solidary)
- Speaker: Arthur (Speaker has less power than listener. They are solidary).
- Listener: Aunt Evelyn (Listener has power than speaker. They are solidary).
- Act and Sequence : Helen is moaning and she and plump down hers crib sister with angrily. Then, Arthur fix it and said that he cannot turn back for ignoring Helen for a while. Aunt Evelyn is giving any solution and also make Arthur more understand of it.

Utterances (26) and (27) consist of language function of expressive function. Because those show that Arthur and Aunt Evelyn express their emotion and feeling not satisfactory about Helen's situation. Arthur says "***Now look. I can't turn my back for a moment.***", he is cannot ignore Helen for a while because she will make a trouble. Then, Aunt Evelyn says "***Arthur, Helen knows a lot more than you think about what goes on in this house***" it

means that Arthur must keep in hurry to make best decision for Helen soon. Those words are expressive function of complaining.

0:05:55.30 - 0:06:03.90

[27] *James* : *Is that what you're trying to do? Make Helen happy?*

James : ***Nothing makes her happy. Everything you give her only makes her worse.*** [30]

Arthur : *She can have these little things that make her happy.*

Context:

Setting and scene : Dialogue above occurs at Living room when James, Arthur, Kate and Aunt Evelyn talk about Helen.

Participants : Speaker: James (Speaker has less power than the listener. They are solidary)
Listener Arthur (Listener has power than speaker. They are solidary)

Act and Sequence : James is giving statement that nothing to do to Helen. There is no one make Helen happy and she always do something trouble. He also told to Arthur that Arthur just give the worse thing to Helen. Then, Arthur said that Helen can create her own happiness.

Utterances (30) consist of language function of expressive function because Speaker, James is said with his emotion and little bit jealousy. James said there is nothing to do for Helen and it was

no purpose as like his words “*Nothing makes her happy. Everything you give her only makes her worse*”. He is complaining because he feels not satisfactory that his father always care about Helen. Then his father said that Helen can create her own happiness by herself. That words above show expressive function of complaining.

0:14:46.26 - 0:14:51.66

[41] James : *Now you have 2 blind girls to take care of, Father.* [44]

Arthur : *You stay out of this.*

Context:

- Setting and scene : Dialogue above occurs in front of Keller’s family house when Annie come to the house.
- Participants : Speaker: James (Speaker has less power than the listener. They are solidary)
 Listener: Arthur (Listener has power than speaker. They are solidary)
- Act and sequence : James tells to his father that he will take care of Annie and Helen. Because Annie has sick in her eyes so that way she wears black glasses. Then, Helen totally blind, mute, and deaf children. Arthur said to James that he must out of that. James should hands off about Helen.

Utterances (44) consist of language function of expressive function. Speaker James express his feeling that he does not agree about his father. He use high intonation and he talks to his father that complaining about his father act to looking for Helen's teacher that same has eyes problem. He says "*Now you have 2 blind girls to take care of, Father*". He does not believe with his father. Then, his father said that James must out of his business. That words show expressive function of complaining.

0:25:07.73 - 0:25:18.76

[53] Annie : *You talk to the baby, don't you? Does she understand what you mean?* [56]

Katherine : *Not yet but she will someday*

Annie : *if she hears enough words. I'm letting Helen hear the words.*

Context:

Setting and scene : Dialogue occurs at Annie's room in the Keller's house. That conversation between Annie and Kate about Helen.

Participants : Speaker: Annie (Speaker has less power than listener. They are not solidary.)

Listener: Kate (Listener has power than speaker. They are not solidary.)

Act sequence : Annie tells to Kate that she is not believe with Annie's teach. She just think that Annie is rude. Then, Annie try to explain Kate that she does not mean that. Annie tells that to teach Helen by the words in sign.

Context:

Utterances (56) consist of language function of expressive function. Speaker, Annie express her feeling with high intonation and she does not agree with Kate. Annie tells to Kate that to teach Helen by Words sign, so Annie has her own way to make Helen understand. But, Kate is thought that Annie is rude. So, Annie says “*You talk to the baby, don't you? Does she understand what you mean?*”. That words show Annie’s complain to Kate. That words show expressive function of complaining.

0:28:28.16 - 0:28:33.16

[58] Arthur : Please, show some pity.

Annie : For this kind of behavior? *Pity's the one thing she doesn't need.* [61]

Context:

Setting and scene	: Dialogue above occurs in the dining hall at lunch when Keller’s family and Annie is having meals together.
Participants	: Speaker: Arthur (Speaker has power than listener. They are not solidary) Listener: Annie (Listener has less power than speaker. They are not solidary.)
Act and sequence	: Arthur is asking for a Helen’s pity. He realize that Annie’s teach is being rude. He just looks by his point of view. Then, Annie tells to Arthur that she has her own way to

teach Helen. She talks that Helen attitudes is worse, so she does not need a pity.

Utterances (61) consist of language function of expressive function. Speaker, Arthur talks to Annie that Helen is needed Annie's pity. Besides that, Arthur do not believe in Annie teaching of Helen. He thought that Annie is being rude. Nevertheless, Annie know what the best to Helen, she try to teach Helen with her own way. Then, she says "***Pity's the one thing she doesn't need.***" She talks with high intonation and she does not feel satisfactory of it. That words show expressive of complaining.

0:28:40.83, 0:28:52.73

[60] Annie : *Small? It's seems you've all decided it's easier to feel sorry for Helen than to teach her how to behave.* [62]

Arthur : *Well, I've not seen that you've taught her anything yet, Miss Sullivan.*

Annie : *Quite right, Captain. Well observed.*

Context:

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| Setting and scene | : Dialogue above occurs in the dining hall at lunch when Keller's family and Annie is having meals together. |
| Participants | : Speaker: Annie (speaker has less power than listener. They are not solidary)

Listener: Arthur (listener has power than speaker. They are not solidary) |
| Act and sequence | : Annie tells that Mrs. Keller and Mr. Arthur too much spoiled their children. So, Helen can beyond herself like how to behave. Then, |

Arthur said that Annie does not teach anything, but Annie evasively what she did is right.

Utterances (62) consist of language function of expressive function. Because Annie as speaker talks to Mrs. Keller and her husband that Annie did right thing. She tries to convince Keller's family about her teach. But, Mrs. Keller is doubt about it and Annie try to evasively what she did is right. She says "*It's seems you've all decided it's easier to feel sorry for Helen than to teach her how to behave*". She tries do best to teach Helen, because she wants Helen can change her attitude better. Annie feels not satisfactory about Keller's family that too much spoiled their children so, Helen does not know how to behave. That words show expressive function of complaining.

0:29:59.16, 0:30:06.70

[62] Annie: *I'm sure that she is only trying to do what is best.*

Arthur: *I will not have my house turned into a circus.* [64]

Context:

Setting and sequence : Dialogue above occurs in the dining hall at lunch when Keller's family and Annie is having meals together.

Participants : Speaker: Annie (speaker has less power than listener. They are not solidary)

Listener: Arthur (listener has power than speaker. They are not solidary)

Act and sequence : Annie teaches Helen better and Helen tries to treat and do something that she can. Arthur is getting mad because he looks his house so messy. Annie teach Helen with her own way.

Utterances (64) consist of language function of expressive function. When Annie tells to Arthur that Helen learn with her own way. She trust Helen and know her potential that Helen is smart. But, Annie wants to change Helen behavior better. Besides, Arthur is going to be mad, he looks that his house so messy because of Annie's teach Helen how to follow good manner. Arthur says "***l will not have my house turned into a circus***" he want not his house to get messy. Actually Arthur express his talks with high intonation and he feels not satisfactory because he just look at that's rule with his own perspective. That words show expressive function of complaining.

0:45:47.43 - 0:46:04.10

[67] James : *How is it you have no pity for Helen?*

Annie : ***To have pity for someone is a waste of energy. Feeling sorry for ourselves is even worse. [70]***

James : *Well, I hope you win, Miss Sullivan.*

Context:

Setting and scene : James and Annie walks outside after Annie found little house like a garden house that is not far from Keller's home. Annie found that house to teach Helen.

Participants : Speaker James (speaker has less power than listener. They are not solidary)

Listener Annie (listener has power than speaker. They are not solidary)

Act sequence : James curious that Annie did not feel pity with Helen. Then, Annie said that we have to learn for something so we have not feel sorry or pity with someone who start to learn, it will waste the energy. Then, James gives support to Annie.

Utterances (7) consist of language function of expressive function. Because the speaker James said that he is curious what Annie did with Helen. She still teach Helen and looks rude. Besides, Annie means to give important lesson to Helen how to behave. She says "*To have pity for someone is a waste of energy. Feeling sorry for ourselves is even worse*". So, that's way she is stand ground for herself to teach Helen better. She talks to James with high intonation and she is feeling not satisfactory because of James Question. That's words show expressive function of complaining.

c. Complimenting

Complimenting is expression to express admiration for someone. The researcher found 1 language function as expressive function of complementing.

0:18:35.06 - 0:18:47.23

[47] Helen: "D..." "O..." "L..." "L."

Annie: *Very good, Helen. Very good. Good first lesson.* [50]

Context:

- Setting and scene : Dialogue above occurs in front of Keller's house means in the terrace. Annie put outside the doll then give it to Helen.
- Participants : Speaker: Helen (Speaker has less power than the listener. They are not solidary)
 Listener: Annie (Listener has power than speaker. They are not solidary.)
- Act sequence : Helen try to spells words with sign. Then, Annie teach Helen how to use sign language well. Annie also gives Helen appreciate.

Utterances (50) consist of language function of expressive function. Speaker as Helen tries to use sign language. Annie teach to Helen whether Helen wants anything she must use sign language. Annie tries to teach language to Helen, she starts it first with words that is using sign language. Annie feels admiration to Helen because at first time to meet up, Helen can use sign language easily although she does not understand what is meaning of that words. Annie says "**Very good, Helen. Very good. Good first lesson**" it means that Annie proud to Helen about what she did. That words show expressive function of complementing.

d. Thanking

Thanking is expression to express about grateful for something or pleased to someone. The researcher found 5 language function as expressive function of thanking.

0:12:22.86 - 0:12:26.80

[39] Annie : *I had several. Thank you. Where's Helen?* [42]

Katherine : *Oh, Miss Annie?*

Context:

Setting and scene : Dialogue above occurs in the garden of Keller's home when Annie arrive first at Keller's home.

Participants : Speaker: Annie (Speaker has less power than the listener. They are not solidary)

Listener: Kate (Listener has power than the speaker. They are not solidary)

Act Sequence : When Annie arrives at first time in the Keller's family, she gets warm welcome from their family. But, she is looking for Helen to know her students first.

Utterances (42) consist of language function of expressive function. Because the speaker, Annie says something pleasant like "*I had several. Thank you*". She is feeling grateful because Keller's family are giving a nice welcome to her. But, she is looking for her students at first to know what her student likes is. That words show expressive function of thanking.

0:16:11.16 - 0:16:13.80

[43] James : *Thank you, Henry.*

James : *Thank you, Percy.* [46]

Context:

Setting and scene : Dialogue above occurs in front of Annie's room when James is saying thanks for Henry and Percy.

Participants : Speaker: James (Speaker has power than the listener. They are not Solidary)

Listener: Henry and Percy (Listener has less power than the speaker. They are not solidary)

Act Sequence : James asking for Percy and Henry help to bring Annie's stuff. Then, they brought at Annie's room when James in front of it. James also say thanks to them.

Utterances (46) consist of language function of expressive function. Speaker, James is feeling grateful and pleasant when Percy and Henry want to help James to bring all of Annie's stuff. So, he says thanks for his employee at home. He says "**Thank you**" That words shows expressive function of thanking.

0:21:10.70 - 0:21:13.80

[50] Arthur : Hold it, Jimmy.

*Arthur : **Thank you**, Percy. [53]*

Context:

Setting and scene : Dialogue above occurs at outside Keller's house when Arthur wants to make release Annie's from her trapping

because Helen locks her at Annie's room.

Participants : Speaker: Arthur (Speaker has power than listener. They are not solidary)

Listener: Jimmy and Percy (Listener has less power than speaker. They are not solidary)

Act sequence : Arthur is saying thanks because Jimmy and Percy want to help Arthur to take the ladder and hold it.

The utterances (53) consist language function of expressive function. Because the speaker as Mr. Arthur is saying gratitude to Jimmy and Percy that they help Mr. Arthur work to take the ladder. That ladder is used to release Annie that she is locked her room by Helen.

0:22:21.59 - 0:22:27.40

[51] Annie : *I'LL look for the key, sir.*

Arthur : *Thank you. Just don't look in any rooms that can be locked. [54]*

Context:

Setting and scene : Dialogue above occurs in front of Keller's family home. After Arthur and his family put outside Annie from her trapping at her room.

Participant	: Speaker: Annie (Speaker has less power than listener. They are not solidary) Listener: Arthur (Listener has power than speaker. They are not solidary).
Act and sequence	: Annie is feeling embarrassing whether she is locked in her room, then after she can release of it, she wants looking for the key but Arthur say thanks to Annie and say that don't lock in her room again.

Utterances (54) consist of language function of expressive function, because the speaker, Annie said about her promises that she will look for her key. Means she will be careful. Then, Arthur as the listener is feeling grateful because Annie will be understand soon without he will say anything. He also remain with this words "***Thank you. Just don't look in any rooms that can be locked.***" It means that Annie must be realize to spell out and keep it well. That words show expressive function of thanking.

0:26:53.09 - 0:27:01.76

[56] Arthur : *I hope you've settled in comfortably, Miss Sullivan.*
Annie : ***Thank you, Captain. I have.*** [59]
Arthur : *Please, help yourself.*

Context:

Setting and scene : Dialogue above occurs in the dining hall when Keller's family have breakfast.

Participants	: Speaker Arthur (Speaker has power than listener. They are not solidary)
Act sequence	: Arthur hopes that Annie will be comfortable with her breakfast. Then, Annie say thanks for Arthur that she will be. Arthur wants that there is no messy again in the room.

Utterance (59) consist of language function of expressive function. Because when Mr. Arthur said to Annie that she have to enjoy the meal and sit down with comfortable, thank Annie says with gratitude like “*Thank you, Captain. I have*” it means that Annie is feeling grateful because Mr. Arthur cares about her. Although it will be allusive. Then, Mr. Arthur said that she must keep herself that not makes his house messy again. That words show expressive function of thanking.

b. Directive Function

- Language function as directive function the utterances attempt someone to do something, giving orders or making request by using imperative statements. Focus on the speaker needs the reaction from the hearer and to make someone perform a particular action, Here the researcher found 27 language function as directive function, such as:

a. Ordering

Ordering is ordering someone to do something to be done.

The researcher found 16 language function as directive function of ordering.

0:01:26.66 - 0:01:37.40

*[1] Percy : H-Helen? H-Helen! **Stop! Helen!** [1]*

Martha : Stop it, Helen.

Context:

- Setting and scene : Dialogue above occurs in the garden exactly in front of Keller's house. When Helen take a walk and she meets with Percy and Martha.
- Participants : Speaker Percy (Speaker has same power with listener. They are not solidary)
Listener (Martha (Listener has same power with speaker. They are not solidary))
- Act sequence : Percy is asking help to everyone who is seeing. Because Helen do something unnecessary. He is asked to stop what did to Helen, and Martha also did.

Utterances (1) consist of language function of directive function. Because speaker Percy is asking help to everyone, means that he wants something directly and to be done. He feels scary about something will danger, or even worse. So, he said "**Stop! Helen!**" means that is asking Helen to stop her activities around him directly, then Martha also said it. That words show directive function of ordering.

0:01:56.83 - 0:02:03.86

[4] Percy : You stop that. **Helen, stop it. Helen. Helen!** [4]

Martha : **Stop it. Ohh!** [5]

Context:

Setting and scene : Dialogue above occurs in the garden exactly in front of Keller's house. When Helen take a walk and she meets with Percy and Martha.

Participant : Speaker Percy (Speaker has same power with listener. They are not solidary)
Listener (Martha (Listener has same power with speaker. They are not solidary)

Act and sequence : Percy asked to Helen to stop her activities directly because Helen did something unnecessary. Then, Martha also said as like as Percy did.

Utterances (4) and (5) consist of language function of directive function. Because speaker as Percy said something directly to ask someone to do something to be done. Percy said "**Helen, stop it**" He just wants Helen stop keep doing something. Martha also did like that, she also asked Helen to stop her activities, as like this " : **Stop it. Ohh!**" Helen must stop what she is doing. That words show directive function of ordering.

0:02:09.66 - 0:02:22.53

[6] Helen : [Muffled Yelling]

Katherine : Helen? Helen. Stop it, Helen. Stop it. Stop it. **OK, give mother the scissors.** [7]

Context:

Setting and sequence : Dialogue above occurs in the garden when Helen take a walk and she is bring scissors and she tries to talk with Percy and Martha but she does not know what she did. Then, Helen's mother came.

Participants : Speaker: Helen (Speaker has less power than the listener. They are solidary)

Listener: Kate (Listener has power than the speaker. They are solidary)

Act Sequence : Helen sticky Percy's mouth and she brings a scissors. It looks unnecessary because she does not know what she did. Then, Helen's mother come and she ask Helen to let out the scissors.

Utterances (7) consist of language function of directive function. Because when speaker a blind, mute, deaf infants. It looks not have a mistake. When Helen is still muffled yelling and her mother comes, she still uncontrolled. Helen brings a scissors looks it is dangerous. So, Kate tries to make Helen stay calm down. Kate says "***OK, give mother the scissors***". It means that she orders Helen to do something and to be done. Kate wants Helen to put off the scissors. That words show directive function of Ordering.

0:02:22.59 - 0:02:41.76

[7] Katherine : Helen. Helen, give mother the scissors. Helen. OK.
OK. **There, now. OK.** [8]

Helen : [Give scissors to her mother]

Context:

Setting and scene : Dialogue above occurs in the garden when Helen take a walk and she is bring scissors and she tries to talk with Percy and Martha but she does not know what she did. Then, Helen's mother came.

Participants : Speaker: Helen (Speaker has less power than the listener. They are solidary)

Listener: Kate (Listener has power than the speaker. They are solidary)

Act sequence : Helen's mother tries to make Helen stay calm down to ask Helen's scissors. Kate reach the scissors in Helen's hand and give Helen a candy to make her calm down. Then, Helen put off the scissors and bring it to her mother.

Utterances (8) consist of language function of directive function, because Helen's mother order Helen to put off the scissors. Kate feels scary that the scissors make dangerous. But, Helen does not know it before. Her mother still ask Helen's scissors. Then, Kate get it, she says "**There, now. OK**" and she take

off the scissors from Helen. She also gives Helen a candy to make her stay calm down. Then, Helen gives the scissors to her mother. That words show directive function of ordering.

0:19:08.76 - 0:19:23.10

[48] Annie : **Let me out**, you wicked girl. Helen! [51]

Helen : Ohh! Unh.

Context:

Setting and scene : Dialogue occurs in Annie's room when Helen still in Annie's room. But, Helen locked Annie.

Participants : Speaker: Annie (Speaker has power than Listener. They are not solidary)
Listener: Helen (Listener has less power than speaker. They are not solidary)

Act sequence : Annie teach Helen the letters with sign language. But, Helen ignore it and go out. She is looking for the key and Helen locked Annie in aboard.

Utterance (48) consist of language function of directive function. Because Annie talk to Helen, with high intonation and she is being mad. Annie order Helen to enter the door and unlock the key. But, Helen does not hear anything. She is blind, mute, and deaf. Annie cannot do anything because she is locked in her room. Annie says "**Let me out**". It means that Annie wants to out.

But, Helen just say unknown words. That shows directive function of ordering.

0:20:47.43 - 0:20:54.86

[49] Arthur : James! **Bring the ladder back.** [52]

James : *Whatever you say, Father.*

Context:

- Setting and scene : Dialogue above occurs outside the Keller's house. When Annie locked in her room and Arthur help Annie to be out. Arthur wants to James help.
- Participants : Speaker: Arthur (Speaker has power than the listener. They are solidary)
 Listener: James (Listener has less power than speaker. They are solidary)
- Act and sequence : Arthur wants to James help to bring a ladder. Because he wants to make Annie release of her locked.

Utterances (52) consist of language function of directive function. Because Arthur giving order to James to do something and to be done exactly also directly. Arthur wants to unlock Annie from her room because she is locked inside the room. Arthur says "**Bring the ladder back**" it means that he gives James order. That words show directive function of ordering.

0:23:52.76 - 0:24:50.96

[52] *Helen* : *Oh! Ohh. Tsk.*

Annie : ***Ink. It has a name. Pen.*** [55]

Helen : *Uhh! [Moans]*

Annie : *No, Helen.*

Helen : *[Gasps]*

Annie : *Ohh! Bad... girl.*

Context:

Setting and scene : Dialogue above occurs in the Annie's room when Helen take a walk and comes to Annie's room.

Participants : Speaker: Helen (Speaker has less power than the listener. They are not solidary)

Listener: Annie (Listener has power than the speaker. They are not solidary)

Act and sequence : Helen unclear speech, she just speak with expression and she is bother Annie when Annie write a letters. Then, Annie wants to recognize Helen what the named.

Utterances (55) consist of language function of directive function because the speaker Helen just yelling without unclear words and she is just express her feeling. She takes a walk in Annie's room. At first, Annie let her to walk around, but not far

of Annie is seeing that Helen is bother. Then, Annie wants to let her know what the name of thing that Annie hold in is pen. But, Helen does not care about it and she becomes mad. Annie says “*Ink. It has a name. Pen*”. It means that Annie wants to Helen knows that every stuff has own name. Annie order Helen to imitate with sign language. That words show directive function of ordering.

0:28:33.23 - 0:28:40.76

[59] *Annie* : *The whole house waits\Non her hand and foot.*

Arthur : *Hear, hear - You stay out of this. [62]*

Katherine : *Letting Helen have her own way— it's really such a small thing.*

Context:

Setting and scene : Dialogue above occurs in the dining hall. Annie, Arthur and Kate talk about Helen and think about Helen in the future.

Participants : Speaker 1: Annie (Speaker 1 has less power than the speaker 2 and the listener. Speaker 1 and 2 are not solidary, speaker 1 and listener are not solidary, and speaker 2 and the listener are solidary.)

Speaker 2: Arthur (Speaker 2 has power than the speaker 1, but has same power with the listener. Speaker 1 and 2 are not solidary, speaker 1 and listener are not

solidary, and speaker 2 and the listener are solidary.)

Act and sequence : Annie talks about Helen with Arthur and Kate that she wants to prove there is hope for Helen. Because she is smart and angry. Unfortunately, Helen's parents are given up and think that Helen cannot talk or do anything.

Utterances (62) consist of language function of directive function. Annie said that Helen is the whole of this house. Annie explains that there is hope for Helen to know the meaning of the words and to know more what things have meaning. Besides, Helen's parents are not sure of this whether Helen has her own way, she cannot. Although Helen is blind, mute, and deaf. But Kate put the big hope for Helen to behave better than before. Arthur is giving directly order to Annie and Kate to hear his voice as like "**Hear, hear - You stay out of this**" it means that he does not agree with Annie and what she taught about. These words show directive function of ordering.

0:30:14.00 - 0:30:24.06

[63] Arthur : *Unless there is a change in attitude, Miss Sullivan is dismissed.* [65]

Katherine : *Arthur, and then what hope do we have for Helen?*

Arthur : *No less than we had before, and then perhaps we can regain some quiet.*

Context:

Setting and scene : Dialogue above occurs in the living room. Between Arthur and Kate talks about how Miss Annie taught Helen and hope for the future.

Participants : Speaker: Arthur (Speaker has same power with the listener. They are solidary)

Listener: Kate (Listener has same power with the speaker. They are solidary)

Act sequence : Arthur talks about what Annie did, and he wants to dismiss Annie whether she cannot change Helen behavior. But, Kate does not agree with Arthur statement.

Utterances (65) consist of language function of directive function. Because speaker as Arthur order to Kate and he gives some command also information to Kate as like “*Unless there is a change in attitude, Miss Sullivan is dismissed*” It means that Arthur does not trust with Annie taught. He is doubt because Helen does not show the improving of her kindness behavior. Arthur gives directly order to Kate that he wants to dismiss Miss Annie. Here the words show directive function of ordering.

0:47:40.80 - 0:47:53.20

[68] Annie : *She can have you back in 2 weeks.* [71]

Katherine : *Miss Annie, please take good care of her.*

Annie : *I will.*

Context:

Setting and scene : Dialogue above occurs in the little house near from the Keller's family. Annie will take care of Helen.

Participants : Speaker: Annie (Speaker has less power than the listener. They are not solidary)

Listener: Kate (Listener has power than the speaker. They are not solidary)

Act sequence : Kate entrust Helen to Annie because Annie wants to have a time to focuses teach Helen. So that way, Annie asks time around 2 weeks to Kate and her husband.

Utterances (71) consist of language function of directive function. Because the speaker Annie promises to Kate she will back Helen to her parents around 2 weeks. She has agreement. She order it to Kate and makes Kate know about it. So, she has not be worry about Helen. Annie says "*She can have you back in 2 weeks*" It means that Kate will has Helen after 2 weeks. Annie wants to teach and has more time with Helen. That words show directive function of ordering.

1:23:27.21 - 1:23:37.15

[74] *Annie : Captain, Mrs. Keller, come quickly! She knows! [77]*

Annie : Mrs. Keller... she knows!

Context:

Setting and scene	: Dialogue above occurs in the garden near of shower water.
Participants	: Speaker: Annie (Speaker talks to listener spontaneous and directly. Speaker has less power than the listener. They are not solidary) Listener: Mr. Arthur and Kate (Listener has power than the listener. They are not solidary)
Act sequence	: Annie feels amazing about Helen. Because she knows and understand of meaning a thing. She knows what a water is. Then, Annie spontaneous call Mr. Arthur and Kate to see her.

Utterances (77) consist of language function of directive function, because Annie as the speaker asking directly and spontaneous about her amaze. Annie feels amazement because finally Helen knows and understand about the meaning of thing. Actually, Helen can understand what the water is. After Annie shows Helen shower water, then Helen can spell it with correct sign language. Then, Annie directly call Mr. Arthur and Kate as like “*Captain, Mrs. Keller, come quickly!*” It means that Mr. Arthur and Kate come in hurry to see about Helen. That words shows directive function of ordering.

1:25:35.51 - 1:25:44.38

[75] Katherine : Keys? She wants the keys.

Katherine : **Here you go. There.** (She gives the key to Helen)[78]

Context:

Setting and scene	: Dialogue above occurs in the garden. Near of shower water.
Participants	: Speaker: Kate (Kate talks to Helen with sign language. Speaker has power than the listener. They are solidary) Listener: Helen (Speaker has less power than the listener. They are solidary)
Act sequence	: Helen come close to Kate to looking for something. She looks for the key then, she choose the key what she wants. Then, Kate gives that key to Helen.

Utterances (78) consist of language function of directive function, because Kate talks to Helen use sign language. Many people outside knows about it. Helen looks for the key. Automatically, Kate gives many key to Helen. Then, she choose what the key she wants. Directly, Kate gives her and she says "***Here you go. There***". It means that Kate order Helen to go where she wants to go. That words shows directive function of ordering.

b. Requesting

Language function is focus on the speaker needs the reaction from the hearer and to make someone perform a particular action. According to Walter in Cambridge Advanced Learner Dictionary (2008) Requesting is ask for something politely and officially e.g. I requested for taxi at 8 o'clock.

In this study, the researcher does not find any data relating to language function as directive function of requesting.

c. Advising

Advising is to give someone advise about something. The researcher found 4 language function as directive function of advising.

0:04:46.13 - 0:04:56.36

[23] Arthur : *There isn't going to be any cure, and the sooner we accept that fact, the better off we'll all be.* [25]

Kate : *I will never accept it, Captain. I can't.*

Context:

Setting and scene : Dialogue above occurs in the Arthur and Kate room. They talk about Helen.

Participants : Speaker: Arthur (Speaker has same power with the listener. They are solidary)

Listener: Kate (Listener has same power with the speaker. They are solidary)

Act and sequence : Arthur talks to Kate whether he gives up of Helen, He thought that they should not hope to

Helen and he said that he must accept the fact. But, Kate ignore those words, she believes that there is hope for Helen.

Utterances (25) consist of language function of directive function, because the speaker as Arthur is giving Kate advice about Helen that she should not hope about Helen. He says “*There isn't going to be any cure, and the sooner we accept that fact, the better off we'll all be.*” So, it means that there is no hope and they must accept the fact of Helen. But, Kate ignore those words, Kate still believes that there is hope for Helen. That words shows about directive function of advising.

0:06:54.63 - 0:07:01.83

[29] Dr. Anagnos : *I have put you up for the role of governess.* [32]
Annie : *[largish Accent] Governess?*

Context:

- Setting and scene : Dialogue above occurs in the Perkins Institutions. Actually, in the Dr. Anagnos's room.
- Participants : Speaker: Dr. Anagnos (Speaker has power than the listener. They are not solidary)
Listener: Annie (Listener has less power than the speaker. They are not solidary)
- Act and sequence : Dr. Anagnos recommend Annie to teach a child in the Keller's family. Actually to teach as like a governess.

Utterances (32) consist of language function of directive function because Dr Anagnos as a speaker. He ask Annie to teach infant child, deaf, blind and mute in the Keller's family. Actually, she never has an experience of teaching before. But she is best students in Perkins Institution, so that's way Dr. Anagnos recommend her become governess. Actually, Annie, little bit afraid and worried because she has a bad past with her brother Jimmy. It calls traumatic, because her brother was died. But Dr. Anagnos convince her to be governess. He says "*I have put you up for the role of governess*". It means that he is already prepared her as a governess. He is advice Annie and put his faithfully to Annie. That words show directive function of advising.

0:27:16.59 - 0:27:27.10

[57] James : *Tobacco prices are up, Father.*

Arthur : *We should earn a nice profit this year for a change. It used to be that a man could make a good living running a farm. [60]*

Context:

Setting and scene : Dialogue above occurs in the dining hall when the Keller's family talks and have lunch.

Participants : Speaker: James (Speaker has less power than the listener. They are solidary)
 Listener: Arthur (Listener has power than the speaker. They are solidary)

Act sequence : James talk to his Father about their farm. He talks that price of Tobacco is up. His father told that use the profit to make a change to better live.

Utterances (60) consist of language function of directive function, because James gives his father information that the price of tobacco is up. They have a farm and it cultivable with tobacco. Then, his father gives James advising that they must take the profit to make better living although just have a farm. He says “*We should earn a nice profit this year for a change*” It means that his father gives James advice what should he must do the next. That words show directive function of advising.

1:13:48.48 - 1:14:18.71

[72] Annie : *The world is not an easy place for anyone. To give Helen her way in everything is a lie to her. You've got to stand between her and that lie. **Don't give in.** [75]*

Annie : *We're certainly going to try. I used to wonder how I would earn a living. Now, the question is, can I survive it?*

Arthur : *I'll see you at supper. Sniffs]*

Context:

Setting and scene : Dialogue above occurs in the little home near from the Keller's home when Helen with Annie and Arthur wants Helen back to him.

Participants : Speaker: Annie (Speaker has less power than the listener. They are not solidary)

Listener: Arthur (Listener has power than the speaker. They are not solidary)

Act sequence : Annie said that Arthur must remember what the lesson that Annie has taught for Helen. Because Helen are deaf, mute, and blind. So that way, lie to her is not good for her understanding.

Utterances (75) consist of language function of directive function. Because Annie told to Arthur that she wants Arthur apply her taught to Helen. Because, makes her just know but that's not true, that was hurt her. Helen has to know what the real is although it is not good to her. Annie says "*Don't give in*". It means that Annie is giving advice to Arthur for hold in Helen to know the world is. Although Arthur does not believe with Annie. But, what Annie did to Helen Arthur must keep it. That words show directive functions of advising.

d. Suggesting

Suggesting is to mention idea, possible plan or action for other people too consider. The researcher found 7 language function as directive function of suggesting.

0:03:40.80 - 0:03:46.26

[15] Katherine : *I saw James. I hope the two of you weren't quarreling again.* [17]

Arthur : *No, no.*

Context:

- Setting and scene : Dialogue above occurs in the living room when Kate, Arthur, James and Aunt Evelyn are talking about Helen together.
- Participants : Speaker: Kate (Speaker has same power with the listener. They are solidary)
Listener: Arthur (Listener has same power with the speaker. They are solidary)
- Act sequence : Kate said to Arthur that she hopes there is no quarreling again between Arthur and James. Because, she is worried that James feels jealousy with Helen, his step sister.

Utterances (17) consist of language function of directive function because Kate the speaker says that she has a hope, a future plan and she mentions her idea both of James and Arthur. She hopes then they have not quarreling again as like before. She is worried about them. She says "*I hope the two of you weren't quarreling again*". It means that she wants Arthur know that he has to go along with James. That words show directive function of Suggesting. Because Kate is giving suggestion to Arthur.

0:04:04.73 - 0:04:12.93

[17] Aunt Evelyn : *James is right. You and Arthur must do something--and soon. [19]*

Arthur : *What can we do, Evelyn?*

Context:

Setting and sequence	: Dialogue above occurs in the Living room when Aunt Evelyn and Arthur talks together about Helen.
Participants	: Speaker: Aunt Evelyn (Speaker has power than the listener. They are solidary) Listener: Arthur (Listener has less power than the speaker. They are solidary)
Act sequence	: Aunt Evelyn talks about Helen, because she is worried about Helen's future. Then, Arthur has not hope about Helen.

Utterances (19) consist of language function of directive function, because Aunt Evelyn as a speaker thought about Helen's future. She wants Helen has a good future although she is deaf, blind, mute. She is mention her idea to Arthur. She says "***You and Arthur must do something--and soon***" It means that Arthur must do something to Helen soon with his wife, Kate. That word shows directive function of suggesting.

0:04:26.53 - 0:04:39.80

[20] Aunt Evelyn : *I read an article in you're convey own newspaper, Arthur.*

Aunt Evelyn : *They say he has cured many cases of blindness that other doctors have given up on. Now, why not write to him? [22]*

Arthur : *And have Kate's heartbroken again?*

Context:

Setting and scene	; Dialogue above occurs in the Living room when Aunt Evelyn and Arthur talks together about Helen.
Participants	: Speaker: Aunt Evelyn (Speaker has power than the listener. They are solidary) Listener: Arthur (Listener has less power than the speaker. They are solidary)
Act sequence	: Aunt Evelyn talks about Helen. She gives a solution about Helen's future. She trust and hopes for Helen, Besides, Arthur looks the reality and hopeless about Helen.

Utterances (22) consist of language function of directive function, because Aunt Evelyn as speaker is giving suggestion to Arthur what should he does soon. She told to Arthur that she has read a magazine and she found case like Helen. So, she would not give up for Helen. Contrary with Arthur, he did not do same thing, he is hopeless. Aunt Evelyn says "*Now, why not write to him?*" It means that she wants Arthur try to write Dr. Chisolm whom doctors that ever handled case like Helen. That words show directive function of suggesting.

0:06:16.16 - 0:06:25.90

[28] Arthur : *If you won't send her away, then we must find some way of confining her.* [31]

Katherine : *What, you want to lock her away in the attic like some sort of mad woman?*

Context:

Setting and scene : Dialogue above occurs in the Living room when Arthur and Kate talk together about Helen.

Participants : Speaker: Arthur (Speaker has same power with the listener. They are solidary)

Act sequence : Arthur wants to take her in the Asylum. Because he wants many ways to make Helen how to behave. There is no Doctor can heal her. But, Kate does not accept and agree with him.

Utterances (31) consist of language function of directive function, because Arthur wants to find some way to take care of Helen. He try to take Helen in many doctors but there is no result. He wants realize and accept the truth. He says “*then we must find some way of confining her*” It means that he has already mention his idea, but there is no result. Contrary, Kate does not accept and agree with his idea because she think that Helen can do great thing and always has a hope. That words shows directive function of suggesting.

0:11:23.86 - 0:11:34.33

[35] Annie : *I'd have to teach her language first.* [38]

Katherine : *Language?*

Annie : *If she doesn't know words, how could she know why you want her to sit still?*

Katherine : *Miss Sullivan, perhaps you were misled as to Helen's condition.*

Context:

Setting and scene	: Dialogue occurs in the horse carriage when Annie picked up by Keller's family.
Participants	: Speaker: Annie (Speaker has less power than the listener. They are not solidary) Listener: Kate (Listener has power than the speaker. They are not solidary)
Act sequence	: Annie tells to Kate what she will do with Helen, she wants to teach about language. But, Kate has not any trust because Kate thought that Annie does not know Helen first.

Utterances (38) consist of language function of directive function. Speaker as Annie has own idea how to she teaches Helen. She has possible plan or action what she has to do. Annie wants to teach Helen a language. Besides, Kate did not has any trust to her. She thought that Annie does not know Helen at first. Annie says "***I'd have to teach her language first***". It means that she has her idea what she want to do. That words shows directive function of suggesting.

0:11:51.46 - 0:12:00.33

[37] Kate : *We are going to do everything that we can to help you. I don't want you to think of u as strangers, Miss Annie.* [40]

Annie : *Strangers aren't so strange to me.*

Context:

Setting and scene	: Dialogue above occurs in the Keller's yard, when Annie has arrived in the Keller's home.
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- Participants : Speaker: Kate (Speaker has power than the listener. They are not solidary)
- Listener: Annie (Listener has less power than the speaker. They are not solidary)
- Act sequence : Kate is offering help to Annie when Annie needs help all time. She wants Annie think that Keller's family are strangers. Then, Annie will not do that.

Utterances (40) consist of language function of directive function. Speaker as Kate mention her idea what she want to do when Annie comes her home. She is offering help to Annie. So, she has no doubt when she needs something or help. Then, Kate also talks to Annie whether she should not considered as strangers to her family. Kate says "*I don't want you to think of u as strangers, Miss Annie*". It means that Annie must consider as Kate's family also, she would not think that Kate's family are strangers. That words show directive function of suggesting.

0:12:35.96 - 0:12:50.23

[40] Annie : *I have something in it for Helen. I needn't to be treated like a guest. [43]*

Annie : *Now, when may I see Helen?*

Katherine : *Well, there she is. That's Helen.*

Context:

Setting and scene : Dialogue above occurs in front of the Keller's home when Annie arrives to that home.

Participants	: Speaker: Annie (Speaker has less power than the listener. They are not solidary) Listener: Kate (Listener has power than the speaker. They are not solidary)
Act sequence	: Annie arrives the Keller's home and she want that Keller's family considered Annie not like as a guest. She want Kate's family do not consider her as like someone who has higher status.

Utterances (43) consist of language function of directive function. Because the speaker, Annie gives her idea that she want not to be treated as like a guest. She want that she is considered as a part of Keller's family, so she does not need Keller's family considered her as someone who has high power. She want that she is treated as like a teacher or usual. Annie told to Kate and she want that Kate will be treated her as like a governess teacher or as like a usual teacher. Annie says "*I needn't to be treated like a guest.*" So that way, that words show Annie as the speaker mention her idea, plan or action for Kate as listener to consider of it. That words show directive function of Suggesting.

c. Referential Function

- Language function as referential function is the utterances provide information, to convey the information and this done through different forms of speech. The aim that it is affirms or denies propositions, as in science or the statement of fact. The researcher found 11 utterances containing language function as referential function, such as:

- a. Declarative Statement

Language function is focus on the speaker needs the reaction from the hearer and to make someone perform a particular action. According to Walter in Cambridge Advanced Learner Dictionary (2008) Declarative statement is utterance that announce something clearly, firmly, publicly, or officially e.g. after this semester, I'm going to visit London.

In this study, the researcher does not find any data relating language function as referential function of declarative statement.

b. Interrogative Statement using Wh- Question

Interrogative statement using Wh- Question is word or sentences used when asking, that is using Wh- Question. The researcher is found 9 data relating language function as referential function of interrogative statement using Wh-Question.

0:01:38.83 - 0:01:46.50

[2] Percy : *Why she stick her fingers in my mouth?* [2]

Martha : *Because she mad at you talking all day when she can't hear nothing.*

Helen : *[Moans]*

Context:

Setting and scene : Dialogue above occurs in the garden of Keller's home when Helen take a walk to come close to Percy and Martha.

Participants : Speaker: Percy (Speaker has same power as the listener. They are not solidary)

Listener: Martha (Listener has same power as the speaker. They are not solidary)

Act Sequence : Percy is curious with Helen because He does not understand what Helen's want. Then, Mercy as Percy's friend told that Helen cannot hear anything so she is getting angry.

Utterances (2) consist of language function of referential function because the speaker as Percy ask the listener, Mercy about the reason of Helen is sticky Percy mouth by Helen's finger. Percy says "***Why she stick her fingers in my mouth?***" that he uncomfortable with Helen's attitude. So that's way, he is asking to Mercy. Then, Mercy told Percy that Helen cannot hear anything and they does not understand what Helen want. Because of that, Helen is getting angry. That words show referential function Interrogative statement using of Wh Question.

0:01:46.56 – 0:01:53.80

[3] Percy : *If she can't hear, then **how she know talk coming out of my mouth?** [3]*

Martha : *I think, she trying to talk.*

Context:

Setting and scene : Dialogue above occurs in the front of Keller's home or in the garden.

Participants : Speaker: Percy (Speaker has same power with the listener. They are not solidary)
Listener: Martha (Listener has same power with the speaker. They are not solidary)

Act sequence : Percy talks to Martha about Helen, he just confused and curious about what is Helen did. Then, Martha answer that Helen just want to

talk something and they still do not understand.

Utterances (3) consist of language function of referential function because the speaker as Percy talks to Martha about Helen. He does not believe that Helen did something because both of Percy and Martha do not understand sign language of Helen. He ask Martha "*how she know talk coming out of my mouth?*" means that he asks about the way Helen wants to do, then Martha answer that Helen is going to talk but they do not understand what Helen did. That words show Referential function Interrogative statement of using Wh Question.

0:02:43.73 - 0:02:48.60

[8] James : Well, Father, I hope you got your story ready.
Arthur : *What story is that?* [9]

Context:

Setting and scene : Dialogue above occurs in the living room and they talk about Helen.

Participants : Speaker: James (Speaker has less power than the listener. They are not solidary)
Listener: Arthur (Listener has power than the speaker. They are solidary)

Act and sequence : James ask to his Father that he have to have the story. He means that the story about Helen. James is jealousy about Helen and Arthur says that about something happen.

Utterances (9) consists language function of referential function. Speaker as James asked his father about the story of Helen. Because he felt jealousy about Helen. She has much of care from her family than James as her step brother. Arthur as the listener and James's father is curious about James's statement then he asks "*What story is that?*" it means that Arthur answer James question and he want to know more what James means. That words shows Referential function of interrogative statement of using Wh question.

0:03:02.73 - 0:03:09.60

[12] Aunt Evelyn : *Why don't l ever meet any of your young friends, James?* [13]

James : *How can I invite people here?* [14]

Context:

Setting and scene : Dialogue above occurs in the living room when Aunt Evelyn and James talk together about Helen.

Participants : Speaker: Aunt Evelyn (Speaker has power than the listener. They are solidary)

Listener: James (Listener has less power than the speaker. They are solidary)

Act sequence : Aunt Evelyn feels curious about James because he does not ever invite friends in his house. Then, James also gives his statement

in his question back that he could not invite his friend's back.

Utterances (13) and (14) consists language function of referential function. Because the speaker Aunt Evelyn is asking about the reason that she not meet James's friend yet in his home. So that way, Aunt Evelyn is curious about that. She ask "***Why don't I ever meet any of your young friends, James?***" She means that she is curious and she is using Wh-question over her question. Then, James answer back with the question like "***How can I invite people here?***" he means that he could not invite his friend ever because of his step sister Helen. James feels slyly. That words above shows that referential function of interrogative statement of using Wh question.

0:04:35.66, 0:04:39.80

[21] Aunt Evelyn : Now, ***why not write to him?*** [23]

Arthur : *And have Kate's heartbroken again?*

Context:

Setting and scene : Dialogue above occurs in the living room when Aunt Evelyn talks about Helen with Arthur.

Participants : Speaker: Aunt Evelyn (Speaker has power than the listener. They are solidary)
 Listener: James (Listener has less power than the speaker. They are solidary)

Act sequence : Aunt Evelyn asks to Arthur about the reason to write for Dr. Chilsom who someone to take care of Helen.

Utterances (23) consists language function of referential function. Speaker as Aunt Evelyn is asking about the reason that Arthur should write a letter to Dr.Chilsom someone who take care of Helen or makes Helen kept heal. But, Arthur still does not believe with Aunt Evelyn question. He thought about Kate's feeling. Aunt Evelyn asks a question as like "*why not write to him?*" She ask the reason of Arthur why he does not write a letter to Dr.Chilsom. That words shows of referential function of interrogative statement of using Wh Question.

0:16:15.89, 0:16:22.66

[44] James : So, *what was that?* Some sort of game? [47]

Annie : *It's an alphabet for the deaf. Each letter has a sign.*

Context:

Act and scene : Dialogue above occurs in the Annie's room when James take a walk and peek in Annie's room.

Participants : Speaker: James (Speaker has less power than the listener. They are not solidary)

Listener: Annie (Listener has power than the speaker. They are not solidary)

Act sequence : James just take a walk and he is passing an Annie's room then he peeks Helen over there. James asks

Annie about what is Annie does. Annie teach Helen about Alphabet for the deaf and she said that each letter has a sign.

Utterances (47) consists language function of referential function. The speaker, James just take a walk and he is passing in Annie's room, so that way he peeks into Annie's room and he curious about what is Annie does to Helen. He asks "*what was that?*" it means that he is curious and he asks something about that using Wh question. Then, Annie answer that she teaches Helen about Alphabet of the deaf and each letter has a sign. So that way Annie teaches Helen a language. That words shows referential function of Interrogative statement of using Wh question.

0:38:07.59 - 0:38:16.40

[64] Katherine : *What are you reading?* [66]

Annie : [Annie Sighs]

Annie : *Dr. Howe's account of his patient Laura Bridgman. She was deaf blind, and mute from the age of 2.*

Context:

Setting and scene : Dialogue above occurs in the Annie's room when Kate come into her room.

Participants : Speaker: Kate (Speaker has power than the listener. They are not solidary.)

Listener: Annie (Listener has less power than the speaker. They are not solidary.)

Act and sequence : Kate comes into Annie's room and she asks about what Annie does in her room. Then, Annie answer that she read account of Dr. Howe's that he has patient who is deaf, mute and blind.

Utterances (66) consist of language function of referential function. Because the speaker Kate ask to Annie using Wh Question. She want to know what Annie did. Then. Annie answer that she just write account Dr. Howe's because he ever have patient who is deaf, blind, and mute at the age 2. So, Annie just thought that is possible. Kate asks Annie like "*What are you reading?*" It means that she is curious with Annie and she is asking with using Wh question. That words shows referential function of interrogative statement of using Wh question.

0:38:39.66 - 0:38:45.43

[65] Katherine : *Where is your family, Miss Annie?* [68]

Annie : *My brother Jimmie was the last I had. He died 12 years ago.*

Context:

Setting and scene : Dialogue above occurs in the Annie's room when Kate comes into Annie's room.

Participants : Speaker: Kate (Speaker has power than the listener. They are not solidary)
 Listener: Annie (Listener has less power than the speaker. They are not solidary)

Act sequence : Kate asks to Annie about Annie's family. She feels curious about her background of life. Then, Annie tells about her brother.

Utterances (68) consists language function of referential function. Because the speaker Kate asks Annie as the listener using Wh question. She is curious about Annie's family and she asks where Annie's family is living. She asks "*Where is your family, Miss Annie?*" It means that Kate wants to know more deeply about Annie's family. Then, Annie tells about hers only family is Jimmie but he had died 12 years ago. That words about Kate questions shows referential function of interrogative statement using Wh question.

1:16:49.01 - 1:16:50.01

[73] Kate : *What do you want me to do?* [76]

Annie : *Let me take her from the table.*

Aunt Evelyn : *But this is her first evening back.*

Context:

Setting and sequence : Dialogue above occurs in the dining room when Keller's family want to have a meal.

Participants : Speaker: Kate (Speaker has power than the listener 1 and 2. They are not solidary with the listener 1 and they are solidary with the listener 2)

Listener 1: Annie (Listener 1 has less power than the speaker and listener 2. They are not solidary with the speaker and the listener 2)

Listener 2: Aunt Evelyn (Listener 2 has power than the speaker and the listener 1. They are solidary with the speaker and they are not solidary with the listener 1)

Act sequences : Kate asks Annie about what she has to help Annie. Annie wants to take Helen from the table. Then, Aunt Evelyn is not agree because today is first time Helen back to home.

Utterances (76) consists language function of referential function. The speaker as Kate asks Annie about what she has to do to help Annie teaches Helen, because today is the first time Helen back to home. Then, Annie answer that she gives Helen lesson and take her to the table. But, Aunt Evelyn is not agree because Helen just back to home. Kate asks like “*What do you want me to do?*” it means that she is using interrogative statement using Wh Question.

c. Interrogative Statement using Yes/No Question

Interrogative statement is that word sentences used when asking, that is using Yes/No question. The researcher found 2 data relating language function as referential function of interrogative statement using Yes/No Question.

0:02:52.73 - 0:03:02.66

[11] James : *I had no idea that poor deaf and dumb child could be so violent.*

Arthur : *Your sister is none of your concern, James. Don't you have some occasion you need to dress for?* [12]

Context:

- Setting and scene : The dialogue above occurs in the living room when James and Arthur talk together.
- Participants : Speaker: James (Speaker has less power than the listener. They are solidary)
 Listener: Arthur (Listener has power than the speaker. They are solidary)
- Act sequence : James talks that he still does not believe that Helen, his step sister who is deaf, blind, and mute could be violent, but his father, Arthur answer that Helen is not James concern.

Utterances (12) consists language function of referential function. The speaker James feels jealousy with Helen. Because Helen a child with deaf, blind, and mute can be so violent. Actually Helen has an angry feeling. So that's way she does like that. Then, Arthur answer James statement as like "*Don't you have some occasion you need to dress for?*" It means that Helen has resemblance with James but he does not realize about it. Arthur ask James with Yes/no question. That words shows of referential function of using interrogative statement using Yes/no question.

[65] 0:38:16.46 - 0:38:19.56

Katherine : *Did he succeed with her?* [67]

Annie : *He did.*

Context:

- Setting and scene : Dialogue above occurs in the Annie's room. When Kate takes a walk and comes into Annie's room.
- Participants : Speaker: Katherine (Speaker has power than the listener. They are not solidary)
 Listener: Annie (Listener has less power than the speaker. They are not solidary)
- Act sequence : Kate comes into Annie's room and they are talking about Dr.Howe who has a patient as like Helen. His patient is blind, mute and also deaf and he can help his patient.

Utterances (67) consist language function of referential function. The speaker Kate asks Annie about Dr. Howe who has the patient blind, mute, and deaf. He can make his patient be heal. Then, Kate is curious with Annie's story. So, she asks "*Did he succeed with her?*" It means that she asks with Yes/No question. That words show interrogative statement of using Yes/No question.

d. Alternative Question with Answer Choice.

Language function is focus on the speaker needs the reaction from the hearer and to make someone perform a particular action. According to Walter in Cambridge Advanced Learner Dictionary (2008) Alternative question with answer choice is something that is different from something else, offering the possibility or choice, e.g. Do you like tea or coffee?

In this study, the researcher does not find any data relating language function as Referential Function of Alternative Question with Answer Choice.

d. Metalinguistic Function

- Language function as referential function is the utterances comment on language itself, focuses attention upon the code itself, to clarify or negotiate it and to convey the code analysis. The aim that it is use form of language or set of code analysis. The researcher found 4 utterances containing language function as metalinguistic function:

0:07:20.13 - 0:07:28.90

[30] Annie : Tell me about the child. Is she bright... or dull?

Dr. Agnos : [Sighs]

Annie : Can she be taught? [33]

Context:

Setting and scene	: The dialogue occurs in the Perkins Institute for the blind in Boston when Annie and Dr. Agnos talk about Annie becomes the governess.
Participants	: Speaker: Annie (Speaker has less power than the listener. They are not solidary) Listener: Dr. Agnos (Listener has power than the listener. They are not solidary)
Act sequence	: Annie asks Dr. Agnos about the child that she will be taught. She asked that the child

can be taught or not. But, Dr. Agnos just take a breath with deeply.

Utterances (33) consist language function of metalinguistic function. The speaker Annie ask Dr. Agnos to confirm what she is curious at first, she ask that the child whom she want to teach clever or not and can be taught or not. Annie says "*Can she be taught?*" It means that the speaker focuses attention upon the code itself, to clarify it or negotiate it. Because, that words clarify the question and confirm it. That words show language function of metalinguistic function.

0:15:41.00 - 0:15:59.66

[42] Annie : "D..." "O..." "L..." "L."

Helen : "D..." "O..." "L..."

Annie : *Doll. It has a name.* [45]

Context:

Setting and scene	: Dialogue above occurs in the Annie's room when Helen comes into her room and Helen asks the doll.
Participants	: Speaker: Annie (Speaker has power than the listener. They are not solidary) Listener: Helen (Listener has less power than the speaker. They are not solidary)
Act sequence	: Annie teaches Helen a sign of language, actually that is specific sign deaf language. She taught the sign language of "doll" then, Helen imitate it.

Utterances (45) consists language function of metalinguistic. The speaker Annie is taught Helen how to use sign deaf language. Actually, Annie teaches Helen how to spell “doll” with sign language. Then, Helen is imitate Annie to spell the sign language with her fingers. Then, Annie is confirm to Helen again because Helen’s spell “doll” with sign language still wrong. Then, Annie repeat it again. She says “*Doll. It has a name*” It means that Annie feels emotionally with Helen because she does not know yet what Annie taught. So, Anny gives Helen clarify to Helen. That words shows language function of metalinguistic function.

0:17:46.86 - 0:18:13.10

[46] Annie : "C..." "A..." "K..." "E." *Cake.*

Helen : "C..." "A..." "K..." "E."

Annie : *Very good. Cake.* [49]

Context:

Setting and scene : Dialogue above occurs in the little home near Keller’s family house where Annie has time to teach Helen by herself.

Participants : Speaker: Annie (Speaker has power than the listener. They are not solidary)

Listener: Helen (Listener has less power than the speaker. They are not solidary)

Act sequence : Annie taught Helen with sign deaf language and she spells the word with her

fingers, she guides Helen to imitate her.
Then, Helen spells “cake” correctly.

Utterances (49) consists language function of metalinguistic function. The speaker as Annie teaches Helen how to spell “cake” with sign language. Then, Helen imitate Annie to spell sign language of “cake” correctly. Annie thought that Helen little bit understand about that words. Annie says “*Very good. Cake.*” It means that Annie is clarify or negotiate the language and convey the code analysis because Helen can spell the words “cake” with her fingers correctly. That words show language function of metalinguistic function.

0:28:52.79 - 0:29:00.83

[61] *Annie* : *I'll start right now if you'll leave the room.*

Arthur : ***Leave the room?*** [63]

Annie : *Yes. Please, Captain. Right now, if you will leave the room.*

Context:

Setting and scene : The dialogue above occurs in the little home near from Keller’s home. Then, Annie command Arthur to leave the room.

Participants : Speaker: Annie (Speaker has less power than the listener. They are not solidary)

Listener: Arthur (Listener has power than the speaker. They are not solidary.)

Act sequence : Annie asks to Arthur that she will start to teach Helen at first while Arthur leave the room, Then, Arthur give a question to clarify Annie's command to him.

Utterances (63) consists language function of metalinguistic function. The speaker as Annie asks Arthur to leave the room because she wants to teach Helen by herself. Then Arthur gives clarify or negotiate to Annie. He is giving question as like "*Leave the room?*" It means that he wants to make clear Annie's command. That words shows language function of metalinguistic function.

e. Poetic Function

- Language function as poetic function is the utterances which particular chosen is essence of the message, the message convey more than just content, it can also manipulate language in a creative way, it focuses on aesthetic features of language and it convey the pleasure. The aim that it is use language in a creative way and it focuses on aesthetic features of language. The researcher found 11 utterances containing language function as poetic function:

0:03:09.66 - 0:03:16.63

[13] Aunt Evelyn : *But surely your friends **don't think that Helen is any reflection on you.*** [15]

James : *Helen is the real head of this house.*

Context:

Setting and scene : The dialogue above occurs in the living room when Aunt Evelyn and James have a conversation.

Participants : Speaker: Aunt Evelyn (Speaker has power than the listener. They are solidary.)

Listener: James (Listener has less power than the speaker. They are solidary.)

Act sequences : Aunt Evelyn is giving a confirmation to the James about him should invite his friends in his home. Than James is blame Helen because he cannot invite his friend in the home. Then, Aunt Evelyn said that Helen has resemble to James.

Utterances (15) consists language function of poetic function. The speaker, Aunt Evelyn is giving confirmation about James that he should invite his friend in his home. But, Aunt Evelyn is also said that Helen, James's step sister has resemble of him. Because of that, James should not blame Helen that he cannot invite his friends at his home. Aunt Evelyn states "*don't think that Helen is any reflection on you*" It means that Helen is resemble with James because she is his sister. Then, James also answer that Helen is head in the house. That words more creative and has the aesthetic features, so it is show language function of poetic function.

0:04:37.46 - 0:04:43.30

[22] Arthur : *And have Kate's heartbroken again?*

Katherine : *I'm prepared for my heart to break any number of times, Captain. [24]*

Context:

Setting and scene : The dialogue above occurs in the living room when Arthur and Katherine have a conversation about Helen.

Participants : Speaker: Arthur (Speaker has same power with the listener. They are solidary)

Listener: Kate (Listener has same power with the speaker. They are solidary)

Act sequences : Arthur answer the question from Aunt Evelyn that he should write a letter to Dr. Chilsom. But, he says that he won't make Kate's heartbroken again. Then, Kate prepares her heart to break with any number.

Utterances (24) consists language function of poetic function. The speaker, Arthur actually he does not agree that he have to write a letter to Dr. Chilsom, because he has already suggest with Aunt Evelyn. Arthur said that he won't make his wife broken heart again. Then, Kate prepared her heart to break again because she want give the best to her child. She says "*I'm prepared for my heart to break any number of times, Captain*" It means that she is ready to accept the reality of it, and she want to try at first. That words is

using aesthetic features and creative words. So, that words show language function of poetic function.

0:05:07.83 - 0:05:16.30

[25] Arthur : *Nothing is solved by running all over the county every time some quack doctor gets his name in the papers.* [28]

Katherine : *Nothing is solved by running to the office, either.*

Context:

Setting and scene : Dialogue above occurs in the living room when Arthur and Kate have conversation about Helen.

Participants : Speaker: Arthur (Speaker has same power with the listener. They are solidary)

Listener: Kate (Listener has same power with the speaker. They are not solidary)

Act sequences : Arthur said that he has already tried many way to take care of Helen, He has invite many doctor in his country, but all of the doctor gave up. Then, his wife answer that they do not give up easily, they have to try again.

Utterances (28) consists language function of poetic function. The speaker, Arthur says the message just not the content of the words. He said that is using aesthetic words as like “*Nothing is solved by running all over the county every time some quack doctor gets his name in the papers*”. It means that he ever tried in many way, he has already invited all of the Doctor in his country and

try to examine of Helen in all of best Doctor, but there is no result. Although he just gave up, but his wife does not give up, she prepared herself for Helen. She want that Helen can act as like a normal person. That Arthur's words shows language function of poetic function.

0:05:17.36 0:05:24.70

[26] Kate : Darling, what can anyone do?

Arthur : **The kindest thing we could do would be to find a sanitarium in a beautiful spot where she could be taken care of.** [29]

Context:

Setting and scene : The dialogue above occurs in the Arthur and Kate room. They talks about Helen.

Participants : Speaker: Kate (Speaker has same power with the listener. They are solidary)

Listener: Arthur (Listener has same power with the speaker. They are solidary)

Act sequences : Kate asks Arthur about the future plan for taking care of Helen. Then, Arthur wants to take Helen to sanitarium.

Utterances (29) consists language function of poetic function. The speaker as Kate asked Arthur about the future plan of taking care Helen. But, Arthur answered with gave up that he wants take care Helen and he will find sanitarium place to Helen. Actually he gave up, because he ever tried best to Helen, He is looking for

good doctor to Helen, but the result is nonsense. He talks as like his words is full of message not just only a content. He used aesthetic figure of language as like “**The kindest thing we could do would be to find a sanitarium in a beautiful spot where she could be taken care of.**” It means that he gave up and he has no good plan for taking care of Helen. That words shows language function of poetic function.

0:08:04.50 - 0:08:34.23

[31] *Dr. Anagnos* : ***You lack tact and the talent to bend to others. You're hard to fool and harder to please, but all the same, we are proud of you. We're off to meet the train again. [34]***

Annie : *Well, I hope the girl is on this one.*

Context:

- Setting and scene : The dialogue above occurs in the Perkins Institute for the blind in Boston.
- Participants : Speaker: Dr Anagnos (Speaker has power than the listener. They are not solidary)
Listener: Annie (Listener has less power than the speaker. They are not solidary)
- Act sequence : Dr. Anagnos trust to Annie that she can do the best to teach Blind, Mute, and Deaf child. Because, she is a smart students in Perkin Institute. So, Dr. Anagnos hope that Annie does not miss her chance. Then, Annie hope that a child can be taught easily.

Utterances (34) consist language function of poetic function. The speaker. Dr. Anagnos hope that Annie can exploit her talent. She is one of a smart students in the Perkins Institute. So that's way, she has to use her capability to others. Dr. Anagnos says to Annie with more message not just only the content. He also use creative language and aesthetic language. He says as like "***You lack tact and the talent to bend to others.***" It means that Annie has to use her capability to help others or to teach others. That words shows language functions of poetic functions.

0:10:45.20 - 0:10:53.66

[34] *Kate* : *You should be ashamed. Miss Sullivan, you'll find that in the south*

James : ***We make up these little stories just to amuse each other.** I hope you won't mind. [37]*

Context:

Setting and scene : The dialogue occurs in the garden in front of Keller's family have talk about Helen.

Participants : Speaker: Kate (Speaker has power than the listener. They are not solidary)

Listener: James (Listener has less power than the listener. They are solidary)

Act and sequence : Kate asks to James that he must keep his attitude to Mrs. Sullivan, Helen teacher. Then, James answer that he just make a little story with Mrs. Sullivan.

Utterances (37) consists language function of poetic. The speaker as Kate said that James must keep his attitude to Mrs. Annie Sullivan, So that way, he have to be careful. Then, James said that he just tells some joke and some story to make Mrs. Sullivan amuse. Actually, James said the message of his talk about. He not just only says a content of his words. He also said with creative words and use aesthetic language. He says “*We make up these little stories just to amuse each other*” It means that He not all tells to Mrs. Annie, he just tells something important to create a comfort atmosphere, although he does not believe with Mrs. Annie to teach Helen. He just think that Helen is abnormal child. That James’s words show language function of poetic function.

0:11:39.93 - 0:11:49.70

[36] Annie : *She must have language. Language is more important to the mind than light is to the eye. [39]*

Katherine : *But how will you teach her if you can't talk to her?*

Context:

Setting and scene : The dialogue above occurs in the garden in front of the Keller’s home.

Participants : Speaker: Annie (Speaker has less power than the listener. They are not solidary)

Listener: Kate (Listener has power than the speaker. They are not solidary)

Act sequences : Annie told to Kate that Helen must have a language, because she thought that language is important. She is simile language as like a light and it can make the eyes can see clearly.

Utterances (39) consist language function of poetic function. Because the speaker Annie told to Kate is using creative language and aesthetic figure of language. It means that she use message inside her words. She says “*Language is more important to the mind than light is to the eye*” It means that language is important thing in life because it makes others understand what we want and what we means of, we can communicate and make conversation with others are using language itself. That words shows language function of poetic function.

0:16:38.96 - 0:16:44.20

[45] James : Oh, she can imitate things, all right. *Like a regular little monkey.* [48]

Annie : A bright little monkey.

Context:

Setting and scene : Dialogue above occurs in the Annie’s room when James take a walk and peek of Annie’s activity with Helen.

Participants : Speaker: James (Speaker has less power than the listener. They are not solidary)

Listener: Annie (Listener has power than the speaker. They are not solidary)

Act sequence : James told to Annie that Helen can learn easily and quickly. He is simile as like a monkey. Because monkey is one of clever animal. Then, Annie also answered that Helen is clever.

Utterances (48) consists language function of poetic function. Because the speaker, James said that Helen is fast, easy and quick to learn the lesson, she can imitate the sign language correctly soon. He says "*Like a regular little monkey*" It means that Helen as like one of the clever animal as like monkey because she can quick learn. So that way, James said with creative language and he is using aesthetic language, he deliver his message not just only the content. That words show language function of poetic function.

0:41:21.00 - 0:41:35.63

[66] Arthur : *And you must convince me that there is the slightest hope of teaching a child who flees from you like the plague. You could show some sympathy. [69]*

Annie : *You're absolutely right, Captain. There is not the slightest possibility of teaching a child who runs away from me.*

Context:

Setting and scene : Dialogue above occurs in the Keller's home at living room when Arthur and Annie have talk together.

Participants	: Speaker: Arthur (Speaker has power than the listener. They are not solidary) Listener: Annie (Listener has less power than the speaker. They are not solidary)
Act sequences	: Arthurs told to Annie that she has to give up because, Arthur thought there is no hope for Helen. But, Annie has conviction that Helen can be taught and she will be a normal child.

Utterances (69) consists language function of poetic function. Arthur told to the Annie that there is no hope for Helen. He still does not believe with a miracle or Annie's taught. So that way, he said with the aesthetic language and he is using figurative language that he wants to the listener catch his message. He is giving the statements as like "*you must convince me that there is the slightest hope of teaching a child who flees from you like the plague.*" It means that command Annie to give up from Helen, because he looks that there is no hope furthermore. He just does not believe with Annie's capability. That words shows language function of poetic function.

1:02:14.51 - 1:02:23.25

[69] Annie : Captain.

Arthur : Miss Sullivan, *I've brought Helen a playmate. A kind of graduation present.* [72]

Annie : Please, wait outside, Captain.

Context:

- Setting and scene : The dialogue above occurs in the little home near from the Keller's home. That Home used to teach Helen far away from her parents and make her more concentration and recognize Annie.
- Participants : Speaker: Arthur (Speaker has power than the listener. They are not solidary)
 Listener: Annie (Listener has less power than the speaker. They are not solidary)
- Act sequences : Arthur said to Annie that he gives a little presents to her. He just bought a dog, and Arthur said that dog is a present for Annie, he says to graduation present.

Utterances (72) consist language function of poetic function. Arthur as the speaker brings thing to Helen, exactly that the present to Annie. He bring a dog to Annie. He said with the aesthetic language that has a message not just only the content. He says "*I've brought Helen a playmate. A kind of graduation present.*" It means that He wants to see Helen and want to pick Helen up to go home. But, Annie wants to more time. Then, Annie command Arthur to talk outside the room. That words show language function of poetic function.

1:03:03.98 - 1:03:10.68

[70] Arthur : *I've actually missed her.*

Annie : *I owe that debt to you. Pay it to Helen, Captain. Give her another week. [73]*

Context:

Setting and scene : The dialogue above occurs in the little house near from the Keller's home when Arthur invite Helen to pick her up for going home.

Participants : Speaker: Arthur (Speaker has power than the listener. They are not solidary)

Listener: Annie (Listener has less power than the speaker. They are not solidary)

Act sequences : Arthur wants to Helen back and he gives a reason that he is very missing a Helen. But, Annie thought that she does not enough to give Helen a lesson and makes Helen understand the meaning of language itself.

Utterances (73) consists of language functions of poetic function. The speaker as Arthur said to Annie that he is very missing Helen, and he wants to pick Helen up to go home. But, Annie is not agree or she is refusing Arthur. Actually, when he is refusing with aesthetic figurative language and she is using creative language. She still wants her message can be accepted by Arthur. She says "*I owe that debt to you*" It means that she wants to make a long of time to take care of Helen and makes Helen become a normal child. That words shows language function of poetic function.

f. Phatic Function

- Language function as phatic function is the utterances that express solidarity and sympathy with others. It helps establish contact and refers to the channel of communication. It is used for sociability, then it opens also channel or checking that is working. The aim is the communication feels close to others person and it can shows solidarity also sympathy. The researcher found 5 utterances containing language function as poetic function:

0:10:12.20, 0:10:16.53

[32] James : Miss Sullivan?

Annie : Yes.

James : I'm James Keller. [35]

Context:

- Setting and scene : The dialogue above occurs in the railway stations when Annie Sullivan arrives and she picked up by Keller's family.
- Participants : Speaker: James (Speaker has less power than the listener. They are not solidary)
 Listener: Annie (Listener has power than the speaker. They are not solidary)
- Act sequences : James accost Annie and he thought to recognize with Annie at first. So, he mentioned his name to Annie.

Utterances (35) consist language function of phatic function. The speaker as James accost Annie and he feels like a solidary. So that's way he mentioned his name to Annie and he thought to recognize Annie. He says "*I'm James Keller*" It means that he wants to open channel of communication with others and he shows solidary. That words show language function of phatic function.

0:10:26.20 - 0:10:33.13

[33] *Katherine : Miss Sullivan. I'm so relieved. We were beginning to get a little bit worried about you.*
[36]

Annie : The man who sold me that ticket ought to be tied to the tracks.

Context:

Setting and scene : The dialogue above occurs in the railways station when Keller's family pick Annie up after she is arriving.

Participants : Speaker: Kate (Speaker has power than the listener. They are not solidary)

Listener: Annie (Listener has less power than the speaker. They are not solidary)

Act sequences : Kate feels worried about Annie because she little bit late to pick Annie up. Then, Annie said that the man who sells the ticket wants to up the prices.

Utterances (36) consists language function of phatic functions. Because the speaker Kate shows he sympathy to Annie and she feels worried to her. She also opened the connection of communications to Annie. Besides, she express a solidarity to Annie. She says “*We were beginning to get a little bit worried about you.*” It means that she and her family James pick Annie up and she feels worried because she little bit late to pick Annie up. That words shows language function of phatic function.

0:26:45.90 - 0:26:50.76

[55] *Kate* : *Oh, good morning, Miss Annie.* [58]

Annie : *Good morning.*

Arthur : *Morning.*

Context:

Setting and scene : The dialogue above occurs in the dining room when the Keller’s family ready for breakfast and Annie comes.

Participants : Speaker: Kate (Speaker has power than the listener 1. They are not solidary. The speaker has same power with the listener 2. They are solidary)

Listener 1: Annie (Listener has less power with the speaker and the listener 2. They are not solidary)

Listener 2: Arthur (Listener has same power with the speaker. They are solidary. The speaker has power than the listener 1. They are not solidary)

Act sequences : Kate in the dining room and she ready to breakfast but she is waiting Mrs. Annie comes, then she is accost to Annie, she said “good morning” and Arthur also accost Annie.

Utterances (58) Consist language functions of phatic functions. Because the speaker as Kate wants to accost Annie in the morning, she wants to build a connection of communications between Annie and her, Arthur also do same things. She says “*Oh, good morning, Miss Annie*” It means that Kate feels solidarity with Annie so she accost Annie. That words shows language functions of phatic functions.

1:12:38.28 - 1:12:52.45

[71] Aunt Evelyn : [Knock On Door]

Kate : Aunt Evelyn. Well, come in. **Come in, It is so good to see you.** You have come and see our Helen now. [74]

Context

Setting and scene : The dialogue above occurs in the Keller’s home when Aunt Evelyn comes to Keller’s house.

Participants : Speaker: Aunt Evelyn (Speaker has power than the listener. They are solidary)

Listener: Kate (Listener has less power than the speaker. They are solidary)

Act sequences : Aunt Evelyn comes to Keller's house, and Kate opened the door and she feels great of it. She welcome Aunt Evelyn to come in.

Utterances (74) consist language function of phatic function. The speaker as Aunt Evelyn does not say anything. She just used symbol with knock the door when she invited someone. Then Kate opened the door as fast soon because she feels grateful and happy about Aunt Evelyn invited. Then, she told to come in to see Helen. Kate says "*Come in, It is so good to see you.*" It means that she makes communication and feels solidarity to Aunt Evelyn. That words show language function of phatic function.

1:26:10.45 - 1:27:02.60

[76] *Helen* : "T..." "E" "A" "C" "H" "E" "R".

Katherine : *Teacher, darling.*

Annie : *I... love... Helen... so much. So much. [79]*

Context:

Setting and scene : The dialogue above occurs in the Keller's house at the garden.

Participants : Speaker: Helen (Speaker has less power than the listener 1. They are solidary.

Speaker has less power than the listener 2.
They are not solidary)

Listener 1: Kate (Listener 1 has power than
the speaker. They are solidary. Listener 1 has
power than the listener 2. They are not
solidary)

Listener 2: Annie (Listener 2 has power than
the speaker. They are not solidary. Listener 2
has less power than the listener 1. They are
not solidary)

Act sequences : Helen shows her sign language use her
fingers and said the letters of “teacher”. Kate
understand what she means that she wants
her teacher, she wants give Annie’s key of
her room. The, Annie gives Helen a hug.

Utterances (79) consist language function of phatic
functions. The speaker as Helen said with the sign language of deaf.
She said to her mother, and write a letter about “Teacher”. Then, her
mother understand about what is Helen means. Kate gives the key to
Helen. Because Helen wants to take the key and gives to her teacher,
Annie. Annie hug Helen and she fells sympathy and solidary to
Helen, she loves Helen. She says “: *I... love... Helen... so much*” She
is also write a sign language of deaf. Then, she hug Helen. That
words show language function of phatic function.

Based on the finding above the researcher found 23
utterances that use language function as Directive Function which

utterances focuses on the speaker needs reaction from the hearer. Besides, in the directive functions are divided such as; ordering the researcher found 12 utterances, requesting the researcher does not found any utterances, advising the researcher found 4 utterances, and suggesting the researcher found 7 utterances. Then, the researcher found 21 utterances as Expressive Functions which utterances focusses on speaker addresses a message. Besides, in the expressive functions are divided such as; apologizing the researcher found 1 utterances, complaining the researcher found 14 utterances, complementing the researcher found 1 utterances, and thanking the researcher found 5 utterances.

The researcher found 11 utterances as Referential Function that used in the conversational fragment of “Miracle Worker Movie”. Besides in the referential function the researcher are divided such as; declarative statement the researcher does not find any utterances, interrogative statement by using Wh-Question the researcher found 9 utterances, interrogative statement by using Yes/No question the researcher found 2 utterances, and alternative question with answer choices the researcher dose not find any data. In the referential functions is needed to convey provide information and this done through different forms of speech.

The researcher found 11 utterances as Poetic Function which utterances is chosen the essence of the message. Then, the

researcher found 5 utterances as Phatic function which it establish the contact of communication with others, the express of solidary and also sympathy with others. The last, the researcher found 4 utterances as Metalinguistic function which the language focusses on the attention upon the code itself, it can to clarify it or negotiate it.

2. The Formal Realizations of Language Functions in the Conversational Fragment of “Miracle Worker Movie”

The sixth functions of language functions have the different characteristics in the term of formal realization. What the researcher means by the formal realization in this research is the grammatical structure by which a particular function is encoded. This subheading presents the finding about kinds of realization language function on each type. The researcher presents the formal realization of language function based on the sample of data such as:

a. Expressive Functions

The researcher found 21 utterances whose function are expressive function in the conversational fragment of “Miracle Worker Movie”. This function is grammatically realized in different forms of sentences such as declarative, interrogative and imperative sentences. However, the researcher presented the data only one case among a variant found. The findings are presented as follow:

Utterances (1)

Katherine : “I--I don't know. **I'm--I'm sorry.**”

Pattern : S + be + Adj.

Description:

Utterances (1) consist of an expressive function which is grammatically realized in declarative sentence. There are two simple sentences, the first is elliptical form **I'm**—and the other is **I'm sorry.**”

Both sentences are have simple pattern, namely S + be + Adj.

Utterances (2)

Percy : “Help! Help! **She lent's trying to kill us!** She trying to kill us again!”

Pattern : S + Noun/gerund + Adj + V + Pronoun

Description:

Utterances (2) consist of an expressive function which is grammatically realized in declarative sentence. That shows simple sentences as like **She lent's trying to kill us!** Because sentences consisting of only one clause, with a single subject and predicate, namely S + Noun/gerund + Adj + V + Pronoun.

Utterances (3)

James : **“The one you're going to tell, when the little savage kills somebody”**

Pattern : S + V + O + Conj + S + Adj + V + Pronoun

Description:

Utterances (3) consist of an expressive function which is grammatically realized in declarative sentence. That shows two are sentences belongs to compound sentences as like the first is **“The one you're going to tell,** and the other is **when the little savage kills somebody”** both sentences is compound sentence because sentences containing a subordinate clauses, namely S + V + O + Conj + S + Adj + V + Pronoun.

Utterances (4)

Arthur : **“Your sister is none of your concern, James.”**

Pattern : Determiner + noun + pronoun + V + Noun.

Description:

Utterances (4) consist of an expressive function which is grammatically realized in imperative sentence. That shows simple sentence as like is **“Your sister is none of your concern, James.”** because sentences consisting of only one clause, with a single subject and predicate, namely Determiner + noun + pronoun + V + Noun.

Utterances (5)

Aunt Evelyn : “Why, James and Arthur can barely speak a civil word, and all your time is given over to the girl.
You hardly ever have time for your new baby.”

Pattern : S + Adv + Aux + Noun + Prep + Adj + Noun.

Description:

Utterances (5) consist of an expressive function which is grammatically realized in declarative sentences. That shows simple sentences as like **You hardly ever have time for your new baby.**”

because sentences consisting of only one clause, with a single subject and predicate, namely S + Adv + Aux + Noun + Prep + Adj + Noun.

Utterances (6)

Arthur : “**Now look. I can't turn my back for a moment.**”

Pattern : Phrasal V + S + Aux. not + V + O

Description:

Utterances (6) consist of an expressive function which is grammatically realized in imperative sentences. There are two simple sentence. The first is elliptical form “**Now look** and the other sentences is **I can't turn my back for a moment.**” Because sentences consisting of only one clause, with a single subject and predicate namely Phrasal V + S + Aux. not + V + O

Utterances (7)

Annie : “**You talk to the baby, don't you? Does she understand what you mean?**”

Pattern : S + V + O, Indirect aux + noun. Aux. V + S + V + Conj + O

Description:

Utterances (7) consist of expressive function which is grammatically realized in interrogative sentences. There are two elliptical sentences at first form is “**You talk to the baby, don't you?**” And the other is “**Does she understand what you mean?**” both are include complex sentences because sentences containing subordinate clause, namely S + V + O, Indirect aux + noun. Aux. V + S + V + Conj + O

b. Directive Functions

The researcher found 27 utterances whose function are directive function in the conversational fragment of “Miracle Worker Movie”. This function is grammatically realized in different forms of sentences are declarative, interrogative and imperative sentences. However, the researcher presented the data only one case among a variant found. The findings are presented as follow:

Utterances (8)

Percy : “You stop that. **Helen, stop it.** Helen. Helen!”

Pattern : S + Phrasal Verb.

Description:

Utterances (8) consist of a directive function which is grammatically realized in imperative sentences. There is a simple sentence the form is **Helen, stop it** because consisting of only one clause, with a single subject and predicate, namely S + Phrasal Verb.

Utterances (9)

Arthur : “James! **Bring the ladder back.**”

Pattern : Phrasal V + Noun + Adv.

Description:

Utterances (9) consist of a directive function which is grammatically realized in imperative sentences. That is simple sentences the form **Bring the ladder back.**” Because consisting of only one clause, with a single subject and predicate, namely Phrasal V + Noun + Adv.

Utterances (10)

Annie : “**She can have you back in 2 weeks.**”

Pattern : S + Modal. Aux + noun + adv.

Description:

Utterances (10) consist of a directive function which is grammatically realized in declarative sentences. That sentences included simple sentences. The form is “**She can have you back in 2**

weeks.” Because sentences consisting of only one clause, with a single subject and predicate, namely S + Modal. Aux + noun + adv.

Utterances (11)

Dr. Anagnos : **“I have put you up for the role of governess.”**

Pattern : S + Aux V + noun + prep + O.

Description:

Utterances (11) consist of a directive function which is grammatically realized declarative sentences. The sentences included simple sentences with the form is **I have put you up for the role of governess.”** Because sentences consisting of only one clause, with a single subject and predicate, namely S + Aux V + noun + prep + O.

Utterances (12)

Aunt Evelyn : “They say he has cured many cases of blindness that other doctors have given up on. **Now, why not write to him?”**

Pattern : Adv + Q. Word + V (describer) + O

Descriptions:

Utterances (12) consist of a directive function which is grammatically realized in interrogative sentences. This sentence is elliptical sentences with the form **Now, why not write to him?”** that shows interrogative sentence and it is simple sentences because sentences consisting of only one clause, with a single subject and predicate, namely Adv + Q. Word + V (describer) + O.

c. Referential Functions

The researcher found 11 utterances whose function are referential function in the conversational fragment of “Miracle Worker Movie”. This function is grammatically realized in different forms of sentences but here, the researcher just only found interrogative sentences. However, the researcher presented the data only one case among a variant found. The findings are presented as follow:

Utterances (13)

Percy : **“Why she stick her fingers in my mouth?”**

Pattern : Q. word + S + V + O + adv.

Descriptions:

Utterances (13) consist of interrogative function which is grammatically realized in interrogative sentences. That sentences shows interrogative sentence form as like **“Why she stick her fingers in my mouth?”** and it is simple sentences because sentences consisting of only one clause, with a single subject and predicate, namely Q. word + S + V + O + adv.

Utterances (14)

James : **“How can I invite people here?”**

Pattern : Q. Word + Aux + S + V + O.

Description:

Utterances (14) consist of interrogative function which is grammatically realized in interrogative sentences. That sentences shows interrogative sentence form as like “**How can I invite people here?**” and it is simple sentences because sentences consisting of only one clause, with a single subject and predicate, namely Q. Word + Aux + S + V + O

Utterances (15)

Katherine : “**Where is your family, Miss Annie?**”

Pattern : Q.word + be + Det. Noun, + S.

Description:

Utterances (15) consist of interrogative function which is grammatically realized in interrogative sentences. That sentences shows interrogative sentence form as like “**Where is your family, Miss Annie?**” and it is simple sentences because sentences consisting of only one clause, with a single subject and predicate, namely Q. word + be + Det. Noun, + S.

Utterances (16)

Arthur : “Your sister is none of your concern, James. **Don't you have some occasion you need to dress for?**”

Pattern : Aux. not + S + Det. Noun + S + V + O.

Description:

Utterances (16) consist of interrogative function which is grammatically realized in interrogative sentences. That sentences

shows interrogative sentence form as like **Don't you have some occasion you need to dress for?"** and it is simple sentences because sentences consisting of only one clause, with a single subject and predicate, namely Aux. not + S + Det. Noun + S + V + O.

Utterances (17)

Katherine : **"Did he succeed with her?"**

Pattern : Aux. not + S + V + O.

Description:

Utterances (17) consist of interrogative function which is grammatically realized in interrogative sentences. The sentences shows interrogative sentence form as like **"Did he succeed with her?"** and it is simple sentences because sentences consisting of only one clause, with a single subject and predicate, namely Aux. not + S + V + O.

d. Metalinguistic Functions

The researcher found 4 utterances whose function are metalinguistic function in the conversational fragment of "Miracle Worker Movie". This function is grammatically realized in different forms of sentences are interrogative sentences and declarative sentences. The findings are presented as follow:

Utterances (18)

Annie : **"Can she be taught?"**

Pattern : Aux + S + be + V.

Description:

Utterances (18) consist of metalinguistic function which is grammatically realized in interrogative sentences. The sentence shows interrogative sentence form as like “**Can she be taught?**” and it is simple sentences because sentences consisting of only one clause, with a single subject and predicate, namely Aux + S + be + V.

Utterances (19)

Arthur : “**Leave the room?**”

Pattern : Phrasal. V + O.

Description:

Utterances (19) consist of metalinguistic function which is grammatically realized in interrogative sentences. The sentence shows interrogative sentence form as like “**Leave the room?**” and it is simple sentences because sentences consisting of only one clause, with a single subject and predicate, namely Phrasal. V + O.

Utterances (20)

Annie : “**Doll. It has a name.**”

Pattern : Noun. S + Aux + N.

Description:

Utterances (20) consist of metalinguistic function which is grammatically realized in declarative sentences. There are two sentences the first is elliptical and the form is **Doll** and the other is **It has a name** and both of them are simple sentences because sentences consisting of only one clause, with a single subject and predicate, namely Noun. S + Aux + N.

Utterances (21)

Annie : “**Very good. Cake.**”

Pattern : Adj Phrase + Noun.

Description:

Utterances (21) consist of metalinguistic function which is grammatically realized in declarative sentences. The sentence shows the form as like “**Very good. Cake.**” and it includes a simple sentences because sentences consisting of only one clause, with a single subject and predicate, namely Adj Phrase + Noun.

e. Poetic Functions

The researcher found 11 utterances whose function are poetic function in the conversational fragment of “Miracle Worker Movie”. This function is grammatically realized in different forms of sentences, but the researcher here, only found declarative sentences. However, the researcher presented the data only one case among a variant found. The findings are presented as follow:

Utterances (22)

Katherine : **“I'm prepared for my heart to break any number of times, Captain.”**

Pattern : S + V + O + Adv

Description:

Utterances (22) consist of poetic function which is grammatically realized in declarative sentences. The sentences shows form as like **“I'm prepared for my heart to break any number of times, Captain.”** and it includes a simple sentences because sentences consisting of only one clause, with a single subject and predicate, namely S + V + O + Adv

Utterances (23)

James : **“We make up these little stories just to amuse each other.”**

Pattern : S + V + O + Adv

Description:

Utterances (23) consist of poetic function which is grammatically realized in declarative sentences. The sentence shows form as like **“We make up these little stories just to amuse each other.”** and it includes a simple sentences because sentences consisting of only one clause, with a single subject and predicate, namely S + V + O + Adv

Utterances (24)

Annie : “She must have language. **Language is more important to the mind than light is to the eye.**”

Pattern : S + be + Adj phrase + noun + Conj + S + be + N.

Description:

Utterances (24) consist of poetic function which is grammatically realized in declarative sentences. The sentences shows form as like **Language is more important to the mind than light is to the eye.**” and it includes a simple sentences because sentences consisting of only one clause, with a single subject and predicate,, namely S + be + Adj phrase + noun + Conj + S + be + N.

Utterances (25)

Arthur : “Miss Sullivan, I've brought Helen a playmate. **A kind of graduation present.**”

Pattern : Adj phrase + Prep + Noun.

Description:

Utterances (25) consist of poetic function which is grammatically realized in declarative sentences. The sentences shows form as like **A kind of graduation present.**” and it includes a simple sentences because sentences consisting of only one clause, with a single subject and predicate, namely Adj phrase + Prep + Noun.

Utterances (26)

Annie : **“I owe that debt to you.** Pay it to Helen, Captain.
Give her another week. “

Pattern : S + V + O

Description:

Utterances (26) consist of poetic function which is grammatically realized in declarative sentences. The sentences shows form as like **“I owe that debt to you** includes a simple sentences because sentences consisting of only one clause, with a single subject and predicate, namely S + V + O.

f. Phatic Functions

The researcher found 5 utterances whose function are phatic function in the conversational fragment of “Miracle Worker Movie”. This function is grammatically realized in different forms of sentences but here, the researcher is found just only declarative sentences. The findings are presented as follow:

Utterances (27)

James : **“I'm James Keller.”**

Pattern : Noun Phrase + Noun

Description:

Utterances (27) consist of phatic function which is grammatically realized in declarative sentences. This sentences shows

form as like “**I'm James Keller.**” includes a simple sentences because sentences consisting of only one clause, with a single subject and predicate, namely Noun Phrase + Noun.

Utterances (28)

Katherine : “Miss Sullivan. I'm so relieved. **We were beginning to get a little bit worried about you.**”

Pattern : S + be + Noun + O + Adv

Description:

Utterances (28) consist of phatic function which is grammatically realized in declarative sentences. This sentences shows form as like **We were beginning to get a little bit worried about you.**” includes a simple sentences because sentences consisting of only one clause, with a single subject and predicate, namely S + be + Noun + O + Adv.

Utterances (29)

Kate : “**Oh, good morning, Miss Annie.**”

Pattern : Particle “Oh” + Exl.

Description:

Utterances (29) consist of phatic function which is grammatically realized in imperative sentences. This sentences shows form as like “**Oh, good morning, Miss Annie.**” includes a simple

sentences because sentences consisting of only one clause, with a single subject and predicate, namely Particle “Oh” + Exl.

Utterances (30)

Kate : “Aunt Evelyn. Well, come in. **Come in. It is so good to see you.**”

Pattern : V. phrase. + S + be + Adj + O

Description:

Utterances (30) consist of phatic function which is grammatically realized in imperative sentences. There are two sentences the first sentences is elliptical sentences the form **Come in.** the other is **It is so good to see you.**” Both of them includes a simple sentences because sentences consisting of only one clause, with a single subject and predicate, namely V. phrase. + S + be + Adj + O.

Utterances (31)

Annie : “**I... love... Helen... so much. So much.**”

Pattern : S + V + O. + Noun phrase.

Description:

Utterances (31) phatic function which is grammatically realized in declarative sentences. There are two sentences the first sentences is simple sentences the form **I... love... Helen... so much** the other is an elliptical sentence also as like the form **So much.** Both of them includes a simple sentences because sentences consisting of only

one clause, with a single subject and predicate, namely S + V + O. +
Noun phrase.

Table 4.1 The Summary of Language Function and Formal Realization

No.	Language Functions	Formal Realization
1.	<p>Expressive Functions: 0:26:20.90 - 0:26:28.56 [54] Annie : <i>Why does she get a reward for stabbing me?</i> Katherine : <i>I--I don't know. I'm--I'm sorry.</i> [57]</p> <p>Context: Setting and scene : Dialogue above occurs in the Annie's room when Kate visit to see what Helen's activities in Annie's room. Participants: Speaker: Annie (Speaker has more power than the listener. They are not solidary) Listener: Kate (Listener has less power than the speaker. They are not solidary) Act sequence: Annie ask to Kate why she is giving a reward like candy to make Helen calm down when Helen did any fault. Then, Kate answer that she does not know what she did, because she just did it and she says sorry to Annie. Utterance (57) consists language function of</p>	<p>Expressive Functions: Katherine : "I--I don't know. I'm--I'm sorry." Pattern : S + be + Adj. Description: Utterances (1) consist of an expressive function which is grammatically realized in declarative sentence. There are two simple sentences, the first is elliptical form I'm— and the other is I'm sorry." Both sentences are have simple pattern, namely S + be + Adj.</p>

	<p>expressive function. Annie as the speaker asks the listener about the reason of Kate as listener why Kate gave candy to Helen when Helen did any fault. Then, Kate said sorry to Annie because she did not know what she did and she said sorry to Annie. The expression of Kate was confused and little bit afraid when Annie ask her. So, Kate shows her feeling and emotion spontaneity to Annie about her mistake whether she is doing something unhappiness with the words "<i>I'm--I'm sorry</i>". These words show expressive function of apologizing.</p>	
2.	<p>Directive function: <i>0:01:56.83 - 0:02:03.86</i> <i>[4] Percy : You stop that. Helen, stop it.</i> <i>Helen. Helen! [4]</i> <i>Martha : Stop it. Ohh! [5]</i> Context: Setting and scene: Dialogue above occurs in the garden exactly in front of Keller's house. When Helen take a walk and she meets with Percy and Martha. Participant: Speaker Percy (Speaker has same power with listener. They are not solidary) Listener (Martha (Listener has same power with speaker. They are not solidary)</p>	<p>Directive function: Percy : "You stop that. Helen, stop it. Helen. Helen!" Pattern: S + Phrasal Verb. Description: Utterances (8) consist of a directive function which is grammatically realized in imperative sentences. There is a simple sentence the form is Helen, stop it because consisting of only one clause, with a</p>

	<p>Act and sequence : Percy asked to Helen to stop her activities directly because Helen did something unnecessary. Then, Martha also said as like as Percy did.</p> <p>Utterances (4) and (5) consist of language function of directive function. Because speaker as Percy said something directly to ask someone to do something to be done. Percy said “<i>Helen, stop it</i>” He just wants Helen stop keep doing something. Martha also did like that, she also asked Helen to stop her activities, as like this “: <i>Stop it. Ohh!</i>” Helen must stop what she is doing. That words show directive function of ordering.</p>	<p>single subject and predicate, namely S + Phrasal Verb.</p>
3.	<p>Referential function:</p> <p><i>0:01:38.83 - 0:01:46.50</i></p> <p>[2] Percy : <i>Why she stick her fingers in my mouth? [2]</i></p> <p>Martha : <i>Because she mad at you talking all day when she can't hear nothing.</i></p> <p>Helen : <i>[Moans]</i></p> <p>Context:</p> <p>Setting and scene : Dialogue above occurs in the garden of Keller’s home when Helen take a walk to come close to Percy and Martha.</p> <p>Participants : Speaker: Percy (Speaker has same power as the listener. They are</p>	<p>Referential function:</p> <p>Percy : “Why she stick her fingers in my mouth?”</p> <p>Pattern : Q. word + S + V + O + adv.</p> <p>Descriptions:</p> <p>Utterances (13) consist of interrogative function which is grammatically realized in interrogative sentences. That sentences shows interrogative sentence</p>

	<p>not solidary)</p> <p>Listener: Martha (Listener has same power as the speaker. They are not solidary)</p> <p>Act Sequence : Percy is curious with Helen because He does not understand what Helen's want. Then, Mercy as Percy's friend told that Helen cannot hear anything so she is getting angry.</p> <p>Utterances (2) consist of language function of referential function because the speaker as Percy ask the listener, Mercy about the reason of Helen is sticky Percy mouth by Helen's finger. Percy says "<i>Why she stick her fingers in my mouth?</i>" that he uncomfortable with Helen's attitude. So that's way, he is asking to Mercy. Then, Mercy told Percy that Helen cannot hear anything and they does not understand what Helen want. Because of that, Helen is getting angry. That words show referential function Interrogative statement using of Wh Question.</p>	<p>form as like "Why she stick her fingers in my mouth?" and it is simple sentences because sentences consisting of only one clause, with a single subject and predicate, namely Q. word + S + V + O + adv.</p>
4.	<p>Metalinguistic function:</p> <p>0:07:20.13 - 0:07:28.90</p> <p>[30] Annie : <i>Tell me about the child. Is she bright... or dull?</i></p> <p>Dr. Agnos : [Sighs]</p> <p>Annie : <i>Can she be taught?</i> [33]</p> <p>Context:</p>	<p>Metalinguistic function:</p> <p>Annie : "Can she be taught?"</p> <p>Pattern : Aux + S + be + V.</p> <p>Utterances (18) consist of metalinguistic</p>

	<p>Setting and scene: The dialogue occurs in the Perkins Institute for the blind in Boston when Annie and Dr. Agnos talk about Annie becomes the governess.</p> <p>Participants : Speaker: Annie (Speaker has less power than the listener. They are not solidary)</p> <p>Listener: Dr. Agnos (Listener has power than the listener. They are not solidary)</p> <p>Act sequence : Annie asks Dr. Agnos about the child that she will be taught. She asked that the child can be taught or not. But, Dr. Agnos just take a breath with deeply.</p> <p>Utterances (33) consist language function of metalinguistic function. The speaker Annie ask Dr. Agnos to confirm what she is curious at first, she ask that the child whom she want to teach clever or not and can be taught or not. Annie says "<i>Can she be taught?</i>" It means that the speaker focuses attention upon the code itself, to clarify it or negotiate it. Because, that words clarify the question and confirm it. That words show language function of metalinguistic function.</p>	<p>function which is grammatically realized in interrogative sentences. The sentence shows interrogative sentence form as like "Can she be taught?" and it is simple sentences because sentences consisting of only one clause, with a single subject and predicate, namely Aux + S + be + V.</p>
5.	<p>Poetic function:</p> <p>0:04:37.46 - 0:04:43.30</p> <p>[22] Arthur : And have Kate's heartbroken again?</p>	<p>Poetic function:</p> <p>Katherine : "I'm prepared for my heart to break any number</p>

<p><i>Katherine</i> : <i>I'm prepared for my heart to break any number of times, Captain.</i> [24]</p> <p>Context:</p> <p>Setting and scene : The dialogue above occurs in the living room when Arthur and Katherine have a conversation about Helen.</p> <p>Participants : Speaker: Arthur (Speaker has same power with the listener. They are solidary)</p> <p>Listener: Kate (Listener has same power with the speaker. They are solidary)</p> <p>Act sequences: Arthur answer the question from Aunt Evelyn that he should write a letter to Dr. Chilsom. But, he says that he won't make Kate's heartbroken again. Then, Kate prepares her heart to break with any number.</p> <p>Utterances (24) consists language function of poetic function. The speaker, Arthur actually he does not agree that he have to write a letter to Dr. Chilsom, because he has already suggest with Aunt Evelyn. Arthur said that he won't make his wife broken heart again. Then, Kate prepared her heart to break again because she want give the best to her child. She says "<i>I'm prepared for my heart to break any number of times, Captain</i>" It means that she is ready to accept the reality of it, and she want to try at first. That words is using</p>	<p>of times, Captain."</p> <p>Pattern: S + V + O + Adv</p> <p>Description:</p> <p>Utterances (22) consist of poetic function which is grammatically realized in declarative sentences. The sentences shows form as like "I'm prepared for my heart to break any number of times, Captain." and it includes a simple sentences because sentences consisting of only one clause, with a single subject and predicate, namely S + V + O + Adv</p>
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	aesthetic features and creative words. So, that words show language function of poetic function.	
6.	<p>Phatic function:</p> <p>0:10:12.20, 0:10:16.53</p> <p>[32] <i>James</i> : <i>Miss Sullivan?</i></p> <p><i>Annie</i> : <i>Yes.</i></p> <p><i>James</i> : <i>I'm James Keller.</i> [35]</p> <p>Context:</p> <p>Setting and scene : The dialogue above occurs in the railway stations when Annie Sullivan arrives and she picked up by Keller's family.</p> <p>Participants: Speaker: James (Speaker has less power than the listener. They are not solidary)</p> <p>Listener: Annie (Listener has power than the speaker. They are not solidary)</p> <p>Act sequences: James accost Annie and he thought to recognize with Annie at first. So, he mentioned his name to Annie.</p> <p>Utterances (35) consist language function of phatic function. The speaker as James accost Annie and he feels like a solidary. So that's way he mentioned his name to Annie and he thought to recognize Annie. He says "<i>I'm James Keller</i>" It means that he wants to open channel of communication with others and he shows solidary. That</p>	<p>Phatic function:</p> <p>James : "I'm James Keller."</p> <p>Pattern : Noun Phrase + Noun</p> <p>Description:</p> <p>Utterances (27) consist of phatic function which is grammatically realized in declarative sentences. This sentences shows form as like "I'm James Keller." includes a simple sentences because sentences consisting of only one clause, with a single subject and predicate, namely Noun Phrase + Noun.</p>

	words show language function of phatic function.	
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3. The Percentage of Language Functions in the Conversational Fragments of “Miracle Worker Movie”

In this stage, the researcher presents the frequency of the language functions in the conversational fragments of Miracle Worker Movie and the frequency of form realization in each type. The result of the counting was transformed onto percentage. Here were the tables of the frequency:

a. The Frequency each Type of Language Function in The Conversational Fragment of “Miracle Worker Movie”

In this stage the researcher uses the pattern as follow:

$$P = f/N \times 100\%$$

Where P is symbol of percentage, f is the frequency of occurrences each type language functions and N is the total number of language functions found in the entire data.

Table 4.2 Frequency of Language Function in The Conversational Fragment of “Miracle Worker Movie”

No.	Types of Language Function	<i>F</i>	%
1.	Expressive Function	21	27%
	a. Apologizing	1	1%
	b. Complaining	14	18%
	c. Complimenting	1	1%

	d. Thanking	5	7%
2.	Directive Functions	27	34%
	a. Ordering	16	20%
	b. Requesting	0	0%
	c. Advising	4	5%
	d. Suggesting	7	9%
3.	Referential Functions	11	14%
	a. Declarative statement	0	0%
	b. Interrogative statement by using Wh- Question	9	11%
		2	3%
	c. Interrogative statement by using yes/No Question	0	0%
	d. Alternative question with answer choices		
4.	Metalinguistic Functions	4	5%
5.	Poetic Functions	11	14%
6.	Phatic Functions	5	6%
	N	79	100%

Based on the finding above, the researcher found 27 utterances where the percentage is 34% that use language function of directive function which the way speaker attempt the listener to do something. Directive function is often used by the characters in Miracle Worker Movie. But, directive function here are divided into; ordering the researcher found 16 utterances, then requesting the researcher does not found any utterances, advising the researcher found 4 utterances, and suggesting the researcher found 7 utterances.

The next type of language functions that mostly used by the characters of Miracle Worker Movie is expressive function. The researcher found 21 utterances where the percentage is 27% that used by the characters in the movie as focusses on speaker address a message. But, expressive function here are divided into; apologizing the researcher found 1 utterances, then complaining the researcher found 14 utterances, complementing the researcher found 1 utterances, and thanking the researcher found 5 utterances.

The researcher found 11 utterances where the percentage is 14% that use language function of referential function which the utterances provide the information and the utterances that is used by speaker of the characters in Miracle Worker Movie. Referential functions here are divided into; declarative statement the researcher does not find any utterances, then interrogative statement by using Wh-Question the researcher found 9 utterances, interrogative statement by using Yes/No Question the researcher found 2 utterances, and alternative question with answer choices the researcher does not find any data.

The researcher also found the same amount in language function of referential function, the researcher found 11 utterances where the percentage is 14% that containing poetic function which the utterances focuses on message convey more than just content and aesthetic features of language that is used by the characters in

the movie. Then, the researcher found 5 utterances where the percentage is 7% that is used by the characters in the movie as language function of phatic function which the utterances focuses on solidarity, sympathy, and sociability. The last one, the researcher found 4 utterances where the percentage is 5% that use language function of metalinguistic function which the utterances focuses attention upon the code itself, to clarify it or negotiate it that is used by the speaker of the characters in the movie.

b. The Frequency of Formal realization in Each Type of Language Functions

After presenting the form realization types of language function found in the conversational fragment of “Miracle Worker Movie”, the researcher presented the frequency of form realization in each type. Here were the table of the frequency.

Table 4.3 Frequency of Formal Realization in Expressive Function

No.	Formal Realization	<i>F</i>	%
1.	Declarative	17	81%
2.	Imperative	3	14%
3.	Interrogative	1	5%
N		21	100%

Based on the finding above, the researcher found 17 utterances that is often applying in declarative sentences. The utterances that is

used often the speaker told the feeling, idea, thought, opinion with different words and different intonation. The next, the researcher found 3 utterances most used in the imperative sentences. Another is in the form of interrogative sentences with interrogative, the researcher found 1 utterances.

Table 4.4 Frequency of Formal Realization in Directive Function

No.	Formal Realization	<i>F</i>	%
1.	Declarative	8	30%
2.	Imperative	18	67%
3.	Interrogative	1	3%
N		27	100%

Based on the finding above, the researcher found 18 utterances is often applying in imperative sentences. The utterances that is used often the speaker ordered someone to do something as like “stop”, “bring the ladder back” that utterances is followed by Verb phrase. The next, the researcher found 8 utterances containing declarative sentences, it begins with subject and followed by auxiliary verb (have, has, should, must, and followed by modal (can) in other. Then, the researcher found 1 utterances containing interrogative sentences.

Table 4.5 Frequency of Formal Realization in Referential Function

No.	Formal Realization	<i>F</i>	%
1.	Interrogative	11	100%
	N	11	100%

Based on the finding above, the researcher found 11 utterances of language function as referential functions. The speaker uses interrogative sentences that to provide information and this done through different forms of speech. Here, the speaker often uses a question include Wh-Question and Yes/No question that uses present tense pattern and also uses simple past to ask information.

Table 4.6 Frequency of Formal Realization in Metalinguistic Function

No.	Formal Realization	<i>F</i>	%
1.	Declarative	2	50%
2.	Interrogative	2	50%
	N	4	100%

Based on the findings, the researcher found 2 utterances containing of declarative sentences and 2 utterances containing interrogative sentences. The speaker uses simple present tense in declarative sentences and interrogative sentences to clarify the general truth of theory.

Table 4.7 Frequency of Formal Realization in Poetic Function

No.	Formal Realization	<i>F</i>	%
1.	Declarative	11	100%
N		11	100%

Based on the findings above, the researcher found 11 utterances of language function as poetic functions which utterances focuses on aesthetic features of language and message convey more than just content. The speaker uses utterances of declarative sentences that is deliver information with language in creative way as like “Helen is any reflection on you”, “language is more important to the mind then light is to the eye”. It uses Subject, Verb, Object, and Adverb.

Table 4.8 Frequency of Formal Realization in Phatic Function

No.	Formal Realization	<i>F</i>	%
1.	Declarative	3	60%
2.	Imperative	2	40%
N		5	100%

Based on the findings, the researcher found 3 utterances containing declarative sentences and 2 utterances containing imperative sentences. In the declarative sentence the speaker is giving information to greet someone and express speaker feeling as like “I’m James Keller” and also imperative sentences as like

“Oh, Good Morning, Miss Annie” that’s orders listener to answer back.

A. Discussion

After obtaining the data, the researcher needs to discuss the finding in order to clarify the answer of research problem. To answer the question number one, the researcher select the theory of Holmes (2013), Holmes (2013 : 275) states there are six types of language function, they are expressive function, directive function, referential function, metalinguistic function, poetic function, and phatic function. In this research, the researcher only focuses on utterances that is containing language function. From this data the researcher found six types of language function used in the conversational fragment of “Miracle Worker Movie”.

Those six types of language functions happened because the speaker try to make communication and also interpretation every language is easy to understand based on its function. The characters use expressive function focuses on speaker addresses the message and to show inner state and emotion in communication. The speaker also use directive function of language to attempt listener to do something. Referential function is used by speaker to provide information this done through different forms of speech. Then, Metalinguistic function is used by the characters of movie to focuses attention upon the code itself, to clarify it or negotiate it. After that, the characters of the movie used poetic function to convey the

message more than just content and it uses aesthetic features of language. The last the speaker also uses phatic function to express solidarity, sympathy, sociability, and to open the communication with others. The theories of Janel Holmes (2013) is suitable to apply in the movie, because of the result in the theories that was found in *Miracle Worker* movie as like expressive function, directive function, referential function, phatic function, metalinguistic function, and poetic function that were found and it is proven that language function is important to make the speaker and the listener know what the message and the context in the conversational.

The second problem in this research, the researcher analyzed about the form realization of language function. The characters of movie as speakers communicate with the listener in the conversational fragment of “*Miracle Worker Movie*”. Here, the researcher found some differences of form realization in every language that used in the conversational fragment of “*Miracle Worker Movie*. There are imperative sentence, interrogative sentence, and declarative sentence. The often form realization found by the researcher is declarative sentences because when the characters of movie speak up they deliver some information, and of course they use declarative sentences. The speakers also most use imperative sentences because the listener attempt the listener to do something. Then, the characters of movie use referential function for asking provide information this done through differences form of speech.

The third problem in this research is how the frequency of each type of language function in the “Miracle Worker Movie”. The researcher found 79 utterances in the conversational fragment of “Miracle Worker Movie”. The researcher found 27 utterances where the percentage is 34% that use language function of directive function which the way speaker attempt the listener to do something. Directive function is often used by the characters in Miracle Worker Movie. The next type of language functions that mostly used by the characters of Miracle Worker Movie is expressive function. The researcher found 21 utterances where the percentage is 27% that used by the characters in the movie as focusses on speaker address a message.

The researcher found 11 utterances where the percentage is 14% that use language function of referential function which the utterances provide the information and the utterances that is used by speaker of the characters in Miracle Worker Movie. The researcher also found the same amount in language function of referential function, the researcher found 11 utterances where the percentage is 14% that containing poetic function which the utterances focuses on message convey more than just content and aesthetic features of language that is used by the characters in the movie.

Then, the researcher found 5 utterances where the percentage is 7% that is used by the characters in the movie as language function of phatic function which the utterances focuses on solidarity, sympathy, and

sociability. The last one, the researcher found 4 utterances where the percentage is 5% that use language function of metalinguistic function which the utterances focuses attention upon the code itself, to clarify it or negotiate it that is used by the speaker of the characters in the movie.

In this research, the researcher found the reason why she took Miracle Worker Movie, because in miracle worker movie many lesson of life about cognitivist and behaviorism those better that is took by the students, we learn how the child can learn and change behavior better, how to communicate with other people, and the movie has 7.2/10, the rating of movie it's up 20% in the television review (2000) by the New York Times. The researcher wants to proof that movie can apply for teaching and learning process. The researcher also found the reason why language function of conversational fragment in the movie. Because, when we are speaking with other people as the speaker is better that we must know the function of language, the context of language and the utterances can be interpreted as message, information, code analysis, and establish channel communication with the listener well.