

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses several theories related to the research. It tries to approach the theory in detail, such as introduction about language, types of language, language function, language function classification, the element of the movie and previous study.

A. Language

In the social life we need language, when we will talk to someone like, friend, our family and our social life we always need language to transfer information with each other. Language is not only used to transfer information but also it can be used to communication, share knowledge and construct ideology. Language is a system of sound and words that the function for communicating with other people. By language we can express our ideas with spoken form or written form. Martinet (1987:32) states as follows: "Language is a communication tool for analyzing human experience, differently in every community, in a single-unit containing systematic and revealing the contents of the sound, which is monem. Expressing a sound in turn articulated in units' differentiator and sequentially, is phonemes, certain amount in each language, namely the nature and interrelatedness of different linkages is also in every language"

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

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

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

Language is a system of communication and it is very useful to compare it with other system of communication. For instance, human communicate not just through language, but through such means a gesture, art, dress, and music. The study of communication system has its origins in semiotics. According to Saussure in Charles(2009:41), meaning in semiotic system is expressed by signs, which have a particular form, called a signifier, and some meaning that the signifier conveys, called the signified.

B. Language Functions

Brown and Yule (1983:2) approved only two terms to describe and explain the primary functions of language. They assumed that a natural language function is used to fulfill only one function, to the total exclusion of the other. That function which language serves in the expression of content, they describe as transactional, and that function involved in expressing social relations and personal attitudes they describe as interactional. Linguists

established general assumption that the most important function of language is the communication of information.

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

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

The analysis of discourse is needed for the analysis of language use. As such, it cannot be restricted to the description of linguistic forms independent of the purposes or functions which those forms are designed to serve in human affairs. Based on Paul (1999: 1), he said that many people, including many linguists, think that the primary purpose of human language is to “communicate information”. In fact, he believes this is simply a prejudice

on the part of academics who believe, often falsely, that what they themselves primarily due to and with each other is exchange information. Language, in fact, serves a great many functions and “giving and getting information”.

C. Language Function Classification

According to Roman Jakobson (1960:356) in his book proposes the functions of language as follows:

1. Emotive function is related to addresser. Language is used by the addresser to her or his feelings. This focuses on addresser; it means that a speaker addresses a message. The aim of emotive function is to convey the speaker’s emotion or expression. The aim of a direct expression of the speaker’s attitude toward what he is speaking about. It tends to produce an impression of a certain emotion whether true or feigned. It means that the addresser own towards the content of the message is emphasized.

For example: "Oh no!", "Wow!", “*Fantastic*”, “*You look so beautiful*”.

2. Conative function engages the addressee directly. Conative function means that language is used to ask the addressee (hearer) to act or do something. It means that language used for the purpose of causing (or preventing) overtaction. This function is commonly found in commands or requests. Directive function focuses on the addressee; it means that the speaker needs the reaction from the hearer or to make someone perform a particular action. It is best illustrated by imperatives, For example: “*Come here*”, “*Open the door*”, “*Clear the table*”.

3. Referential function, in a line with factor of context. Referential function means carrying information or providing information. It could be describes a situation, object or mental state. Essentially, referential function is the communication of information. This function affirms or denies propositions, as in science or the statement of fact. Referential function focuses on the context; it means that referent or subject matter of discourse, and what it refers to. The aim referential function is to convey the information. For example: *"The Earth is round"*, *"The party is crowded"*.
4. Metalingual function means comment on the language itself. The function is the use of language to discuss or describe itself, to clarify or renegotiate it. It focuses attention upon the code itself, to clarify it or negotiate it. The aim of metalingual function is to convey the code analysis. For example: *"True love's kiss? It's the most powerful thing in the world"*, *"I cannot hear you, what do you say?"*
5. Poetic function is the operative function in poetry as well as slogans. It uses in poem, rhyme, motto, alliteration and assonance. Poetic function means the particular form chosen is the essence of the message or focus on aesthetic feature of language. It is in which the particular form chosen is the essence of the message. Messages convey more than just the content. They always contain a creative touch of our own. The aim of poetic function is to convey the pleasure. For example: the advertising slogan *"Fresh Outside. Healthy Inside"*.

6. Phatic function means opening the contact or channel factor such as greeting, to open communication and to express solidarity and empathy with others. The phatic function helps to establish contact and refers to the channel of communication. It opens the channel or checking that it is working, either for social reason. This function is used for sociability. For example: "*Hello?*", "*Good morning*".

D. The Element of movie

In this chapter the writer would like to discuss the literary elements of the *Finding Dory* movie. The movies are literary elements of character, plot, setting, point of view, styles and themes.

1. Character

Character is a person who is responsible for the thoughts and actions within a story, poem, or other literature. Characters are extremely important because they want which are the medium through a reader interacts with a piece of literature. Every character has his or her own personality, which a creative author uses to assist in forming the plot of a story or creating a mood.

According to James L Potter (1967:21) Character is divided into two: the main or major character and the minor character. Major character is the most important ones in terms of the plot. It becomes central action while, the minor character is a major proponent of character, not really

sometimes involved in with the action at all. Example: In *Finding Dory* movie, Dory is major character and the minor character is Mr. Ray.

2. Plot

Plot is telling of events in sequence; what happened and what happened next. A more or less rambling narrative is called a "tale" it is not until narrative is organized on a certain kind of pattern that we can speak of it as story or plot.

The plot in this movie is simple, so we can easily understand the movie. We present the movie about a Dory searching her parents. Dory is a wide-eyed, blue tang fish who suffers from memory loss every 10 seconds or so. The one thing she can remember is that she somehow became separated from her parents as a child. With help from her friends Nemo and Marlin, Dory embarks on an epic adventure to find them. Her journey brings her to the Marine Life Institute, a conservatory that houses diverse ocean species. Dory now knows that her family reunion will only happen if she can save mom and dad from captivity.

3. Setting

It refers to geographical location of the story, time period, daily lifestyle of the characters and climate of the story. In a novel, the setting plays an important role. In short stories, sometimes it plays an important role, while for others it is not. Settings of literary forms have been changing according to theme of the literary piece. Setting includes time and place.

- Setting of time: The film takes place several months after *Finding Nemo* left off and Dory is living with Marlin and Nemo, who join her on her adventure to California
- Setting of place: Based on this story, the majority of the film would be set in the Marine Biology Institute of California, a large rehabilitation facility for marine life.

4. Point of view

We may see through the eyes of a god-like narrator, who may be aloof, or ever-ready with comment. May we see through the eye of the central character, or a minor one, or a number of differently-placed and differently-biased observers (Little Graham,1970:85). Overall this movie first person uses. The first point of view used by all the actors in on their dialogue.

5. Style

An author`s final task in composition is the revising or polishing of his manuscript, word by word and phrase by phrase, to ensure that every expression is playing its proper part. Such close attention to the manner of expression (as its controls, in detail, the matter) is attention to style (Little Graham, 1970:208).

In this movie, Dory used a simple diction. Peoples will easily to understand the language that used by the movie. I think why the authors use a simple diction because the movie will present in an all age, especially to children.

6. Theme

Little Graham (1970:12) said that the theme of a work of literature is as we have seen what it has to say it is basic subject. Our view of the theme of a work as a whole will have some closely related to our view of every part and aspect of it the style and placement of an item of description on the first page, the handling of a minor character or episode in the middle, the particular language, meaning and feeling of last sentence.

The theme from the movie *Finding Dory* tells about the struggle of Dory decides to go off in search of her long lost parents, with the help of young clown fish Nemo and his dad Marlin.

E. Previous Study

In this research, the researcher would like to analyze the language functions in Finding Dory movie by using qualitative research. To convince the originality of the other which had close relationship would be presented by the researcher.

The first research was conducted by Muhammad Hasits (2007) in his research "*An Analysis of Language Function Used by Marcus Burnett in Bad Boys II film*" from UIN (State Islamic University) Jakarta. In her study, to get and analyze the data language function interference in English language which is used by the main character. His research emphasizes on theory of language functions by Janet Holmes.

The second was conducted by Nanda Yunita(2013), in her research “*An Analysis on Language Function in Functions Produced by Carl to Russell in Movie Up*” from University of Brawijaya. She has conducted a research about language function in functions produced by Carl to Russel, the characters of *movie Up*. She used the M.A.K. Halliday theory of language function and the result of her analysis is she found seven language functions in the functions produced. Those are instrumental, regulatory, representational, interactional, personal, heuristic and imaginative functions.

The third was conducted by LuhAyuAndayani(2013) in her research “*analyzed language function in English used by receptionist in Bali Brasco*” from English Department, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Mahasaraswati Denpasar University. She used the theory of Van ek and she found several functions of language: asking information, giving situation, denying something, offering something, certain or uncertain, permission, expressing hope, repeating, suggesting, offering assistance, greeting and thanking.

After knowing the researches above, the researcher is sure that has been not analyzed yet. It can be provided, because the researcher uses the different subject, genre and theory of language function. Therefore, she is going to analyze the language function in *Finding Dory* movie. The similarities of the previous studies and this present study are all the studies analyzed the kind of language functions, and the language function mostly used.