CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

There are some literatures which related to this research, it includes in Theoretical Framework and Previous Studies.

A. Theoretical Framework

1. Sociolinguistics

According to Holmes (2017), sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language and context in a wide range of contexts. The way people convey language in different aspects of communication can describe the connection in social identity. In addition, Trudgill (2000) studied that there are two aspects of linguistic behavior reflected of the fact that there is a close inter-relationship between language and society. These two aspects of language behavior are very important from a social point of view, first is the function of language in establishing social relationships and second is the role played by language in conveying information about the speaker. The use of it is a form of social interaction that occurs in various situations. If there are conversations between users of the language, social interaction will continue. When we learn a language without mentioning the language to the people who use it, it is equivalent to eliminating the possibility of finding a social explanation for the structure used. The focus of Sociolinguistics is one language use within a

speech community. Sociolinguistics is generally characterized by close attention to the actual speech of representative sections of a community, rather than the somewhat static and idealized patterns one finds in formal writing. As Trudgill (2000) stated that Sociolinguistics, then, is that part of linguistics which is concerned with language as social and cultural phenomenon.

2. **Speech Function**

Utterances can be investigated in varied functions. Based on Shafira and Sari (2020), it can be shown as how people talk about speech function, they talk about the reason for using that speech function. Speech functions are the ways people use language to deliver the message that they are trying to convey to the listeners. Thus, understanding categories of speech functions is essential for people, especially the English learners. Holmes (2017) states that people adapt speech to set with the audience and speech differently to children, customers, and colleagues. The people use language differently in formal and casual contexts. The purpose of the speech will also affect its form.

Speech function is an exchange communication between speaker and listener where the speaker adopts a speech function role and assigns the addressee a complementary role. It is a way someone delivers ideas in communication to make listeners understand the ideas well. According to Holmes (2017), speech

functions has six kinds they are Expressive Function, Directive Function, Referential Function, Metalinguistic Function, Poetic Function, and Phatic Function. The description of those function as follows:

a. Expressive Function

According to Holmes (2017), expressive words express the speaker's feeling. The expressive function has to do with emotions such as like, unlike, hurting, exciting, apologizing, praising, congratulating, regreting, joy, and sorrow. Tribus (2017) argue that the Expressive function comes out when we want to express our emotions although one doesn't speak to give information. It shows that Expressive function is used to communicate what the speaker's thought or individual emotions. Leech (1997) as cited in Rini & Wagiran (2018) states that Expressive utterances show the speaker's psychological behavior toward a certain condition. Shafira and Sari (2020) argue that the aim of Expressive function is to convey the speaker's emotion or expression. The aim of a direct expression of the speaker's attitude toward what the speaker talks about. It tends to provide an effect of a precise feeling of speaker.

The example of expressive is *"I'm felling great today.", "Lovely day.", Yes, it is beautiful."*

b. Directive Function

Based on Holmes (2017), instructional function discourse attempts to get someone to do something. The directive function can attempt to get people to sit down, for instance, by suggesting or inviting them to do so, or by ordering or commanding them to sit down. Orders and commands are speech acts which are generally expressed in imperative form. The affective and situational meanings of a phrase are more important than a general meaning, which makes this function somewhat similar to the expressive function. There are many ways of expressing this directive such as general the interrogatives and declarations are more polite than the imperatives, a great deal depends on intonation, the tone of voice and context. Polite attempts to get people to do something in English tend to use interrogatives or declarative, as the following examples illustrate.

No.	Utterances	Explanation
1.	Sit down.	Imperative
2.	You sit down.	*You* Imperative
3.	Could you sit down?	Interrogative with a modal Verb
4.	Sit down, will you?	Interrogative with tag
5.	Won't you sit down?	Interrogative with negative Modal

6.	I want you to sit down.	Declarative
7.	I'd like you to sit down.	Declarative

Table 2.1 The example of Directive Function

c. Referential Function

According to Holmes (2017), referential utterance provides information. This function has a clear function that is to indicate things or facts. Referential utterances are used to state a truth or a fact. It means that the speakers need to share their insight or news toward the listener or to provide information to others. According to Shafira and Sari (2020), essentially, referential function is the communication of information. This function affirms or denies propositions, as in science or the statement of fact. According to Tribus (2017) said that the referential function is the one most commonly addressed in ESL/EFL setting because it relates descriptions or contextual information.

The following are the example of referential: *"At the third stroke it will be three o'clock precisely.", "The blood is red.", "The moon is round."*

d. Metalinguistic Function

Holmes (2017) states that metalinguistic utterances comment on language itself. Metalinguistic function used to describe part of languages such as grammar terms or even language itself. The purpose of this function is to make sure

the listener understands the meaning what the speaker used. Usually, Metalinguistic utterance could be found when the people learning about language. Shafira and Sari (2020) state that this function is the use of language to discuss or describe itself. It focuses attention upon the code itself, to clarify or negotiate it. According to Manoliu (2017), the clearest expression of the metalinguistic function is the metalinguistic itself, the very language of grammar. But the metalingual function is currently present in ordinary conversation as a means of control on the use of the same linguistic code by the interlocutors.

The examples: *"Hegemony, is not a common word.", "A smile is an expression that shows happiness.", "Could be used in the auxiliary function in the past."*

e. Poetic Function

As Holmes (2017) state that poetic utterances focus on aesthetic features of language, so it consists in that its beautiful or ear-catching utterances. According to Tribus (2017), Poetic utterance is an utterance that consists of aesthetic function. As quoted by Tribus (2017) in Holenstein (1974) states that the other functions do not appears in a poetic text. They merely play a subordinate role, just as in other linguistic genres, the poetic function does not appear,

but also appear in subordinate roles such as in political slogan, advertisement, and commemorative speeches. Manoliu (2017) states that the Poetic function defined by Jakobson as "the attitude towards the message itself, centering on the message itself." The Poetic function can't be reduced only to poetry or to the Poetic function of the message, and consists in that it emphasizes the concrete side sign of the language, deepening the fundamental opposition between what is intelligible and what is perceptible, between the linguistic sign as a means of intelligible knowledge and the objects of the reference reality.

The examples of Poetic function: a poem, an ear-catching motto, a rhyme, "*Peter piper picked a peck of pickled peppers.*", the pleasantness of sounds in speech and pronunciation.

f.   Phatic Function

Holmes (2017) states that phatic utterances express solidarity and empathy to others. Manoliu (2017) states that in addition to strengthening the relationship between speakers, the use of phatic function also increases the listener's perception of the speaker's proficiency. Based on Cohen (2005), Phatic function used for opening, keeping or stopping communication line, to examine whether the

communication can take place, or to get the attention of listener and to make sure whether the listener still follows the line of communication. The example mostly can be found in greeting (opening the conversation), introducing, farewell and routine polite questions.

The following are the examples: "*Hi, how are you?*" *, "Lovely day isn't it!", "Good morning Sue.*"

According to Holmes (2017) the first three functions are recognized by many linguists, though the precise labels they are given may differ. They seem to be very fundamental functions of language, perhaps because they derive from the basic components of any interaction – the speaker (*expressive*), the addressee (*directive*), and the message (*referential*). The *phatic* function is, however, equally important from a sociolinguistic perspective. Phatic communication conveys an affective or social message rather than a referential one. One of the insights provided by sociolinguists has been precisely that language is not used to convey only referential information, but also express information about social relationship.

3. **Maleficent Movie**

Movie is moving image or motion picture that recorded by camera and showing in television or in a theater. People like to watch movie starts from child to older people. Most of them like

to watch movie because it is entertaining. Ardiyanto (2014) states that film can be reflect the real situation and setting of real life conversation because it can be defined as an image of human life. Movie became so familiar in this era. By movies, people will get inspiration, ideas, knowledge, learn some new from the movies, and many other things. By watching movie, people feel many emotions such as enjoy, angry, happy, fear, sad and others emotion. It will be interest when somebody too seriously understanding the movie by watching the setting, plot, dialogue, and characters of the movie. It also has many interesting inside such as action, audio, visual, location, situation, technology and the others. Movie is form of entertainment that gives visualization through a sequence of image giving some pictures of continuous movement and it is also called term that create story into motion pictures completed by audio and as a form dramatic performance that is recorded as a moving image, even it is added special effects to make a magnificent image.

One of the literary narratives that were the subject of a film adaption, was the short story Sleeping Beauty. Robert Stromberg reshaped the viewer concept of the villain, presented in 2014 with the film Maleficent in duration of 1 hour 37 minutes. According to Cardoso and Fonseca (2020) Maleficent 1 was inspired by the original version of the Grimm brothers

Sleeping Beauty. However, this adaption shows that it has undergone some transformations that are verified by the contemporary evolution of society. In order to continue this new version of Sleeping Beauty, in 2019 it premiered in cinemas as Maleficent II: Master of Evil directed by Joachim Ronning. The literary narrative Sleeping Beauty focuses on the stereotype of fairy tales, since we enter its magical world capable of transmitting to children, many values and diverse feelings. Fairy tales are stories that fascinate their readers for their linguistic simplicity and the use of magic and enchantments. Literary narratives have always inspired cinema, as happened with the fairy tale Sleeping Beauty and Maleficent 1.

As Lane (2014) state in Khan (2017) that in Walt Disney's Maleficent the movie makers have taken a villainess and have changed her outlook, she is a protagonist and a villainess at the same time. Maleficent is an update of The Sleeping Beauty. In the new version, the fairy's rage is given a new perspective. There are two children in the movie. One is Stefan, a simple country boy. The other is Maleficent, a sweet little girl. Maleficent and Stefan are friends. The king of the territories neighboring Maleficent goes to war with her and loses, so he declares that whoever can kill her will succeed him as a king. Stefan with the hope becoming a king visits Maleficent to kill

her but he does not bring himself up to it. Then he just cuts her wings and Stefan becomes the king according to the promise because the king of the territories supposed that Maleficent was died. After many years, Stefan has a daughter namely Aurora, who was cursed by Maleficent as revenge. Aurora was sent away from the place under the care of three fairies so that she remains away from the evil of the curse. They are the same fairies who were in the first who were in the first version although the number has decreased from seven to three. Their function has also changed from caring responsible fairies to irresponsible, frantic pixies. Aurora instead of them was looked after by Maleficent, who despite giving a statement that she dislikes children takes care of her. The curse on Aurora was that she was pricked by a spindle and will fall asleep all her life unless it is revived by a "true love kiss". Maleficent tries to undo the curse which does not happen then she removed all the spindles away from Aurora's reach but Aurora pricked. Maleficent then tried to bring Princess Philip, a young price from the neighboring territory, in touch with Aurora so that she kissed by him and the curse broken which does not happen, making the audience think that Aurora will sleep forever. Before leaving to return to the woods, Maleficent leans over Aurora and plants a farewell kiss on her brow which makes Aurora rise from her sleep and the kiss

resulting in true love's kiss.

B. Previous Studies

Related to the phenomenon, there are many researchers that have been conducted. The first, Sherly Safitri (2014) with titile "*An Analysis of Language Functions Used by The Main Character in Twilight Movie*". This research focused on language functions used in the main characters' utterances in Twilight movie. The result show that there are five language functions out of seven language functions found in the utterances of the main characters of Twilight movie. They are emotive function, directive function, phatic function, poetic function and referential function. The most dominant types of language functions used by the main character of Twilight movie is referential function. It means that the speaker gives information to the addressee.

The second, Muh. Syahril Asdar (2017) with title "*An Analysis of Language Function in BPEC (Benteng Panynyua Englisgh Club) in Fort Rotterdam*". This research focused on language function in BPEC (Benteng Panynyua English Club) in Fort Rotterdam. The result showed that there were four types of language function they are phatic function, directive function, expressive function, and referential function. The most dominant language function used is referential function. It means the speaker gives information to the addressee.

The third, Sri Devi Arista and Sri Minda Murni (2011) with title "*Language Functions Used by The Main Character in Sherlock Holmes II: A Game of Shadows Movie*". This research focused on language functions used by the main character in "Sherlock Holmes" movie. The result showed that there are six types of language functions used by the main character in "Sherlock Holmes" movie. They are expressive, directive, referential, metalinguistic, phatic, and poetic. The most dominant type of language function is metalinguistic. It means that the speaker conveys code analysis by asking questions to the addressee.