

**LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS USED IN MARLIN AND DORY'S
CONVERSATIONS IN *FINDING NEMO* MOVIE**

A GRADUATING PAPER

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Degree in English Literature



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A FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT

I certify that this thesis is definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this thesis. Other writer's opinions or findings included in the thesis are quoted or cited in accordance with ethical standards.

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LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS USED IN MARLIN AND DORY'S CONVERSATIONS IN *FINDING NEMO* MOVIE

ABSTRACT

This research deals with the analysis of Marlin and Dory's conversation in *Finding Nemo* movie. The researcher analyzes the conversations of Marlin and Dory that contain irrelevant dialogue because all of the conversations have different contexts, meanings, and other factors of communication. It aims to find out the types of language functions used in Marlin and Dory's conversation in *Finding Nemo* movie. This research uses language function theory by Roman Jakobson that are referential, emotive, conative, phatic, metalingual, and poetic function. This research is arranged with descriptive qualitative procedure because the data of the study are in the form of words. Then documentation technique is used to collect the data. The result of data analysis showed there were 35 data that used language function theory. Based on the result, the language function that was appeared in the conversation of Marlin and Dory in *Finding Nemo* movie were 15 times of referential function, 5 times of emotive function, 7 times of conative function, one time of phatic function, 7 times of metalingual function, and there is no poetic function used. From this research, it can be concluded that the most dominant type of language function that used by Marlin and Dory in their conversation is referential function.

Keywords: *language function, Finding Nemo, movie, conversation*

LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS USED IN MARLIN AND DORY'S CONVERSATIONS IN *FINDING NEMO* MOVIE

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini berkaitan dengan analisis percakapan antara Marlin dan Dory dalam film *Finding Nemo*. Peneliti menganalisis percakapan antara Marlin dan Dory yang mengandung dialog yang tidak relevan karena semua percakapan mempunyai konteks, arti, dan faktor komunikasi yang lain. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan tipe tipe fungsi bahasa yang digunakan dalam percakapan antara Marlin dan Dory dalam film *Finding Nemo*. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori fungsi bahasa oleh Roman Jakobson yaitu fungsi referensial, fungsi emotif, fungsi conative, fungsi fatis, fungsi metalinguistik, dan fungsi puitis. Penelitian ini disusun dengan menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif karena data penelitian ini berupa kata-kata dan menggunakan teknik dokumentasi untuk mengumpulkan data-data tersebut. Hasil dari analisis data menunjukkan terdapat 35 data yang menggunakan teori fungsi bahasa. Berdasarkan hasil yang diperoleh, fungsi bahasa yang muncul pada percakapan Marlin dan Dory dalam film *Finding Nemo* terdapat 15 fungsi referensial, 5 fungsi emotif, 7 fungsi conative, 1 fungsi fatis, 5 fungsi metalinguistik, dan tidak ditemukan fungsi puitis. Dari penelitian ini dapat disimpulkan bahwa tipe fungsi bahasa yang paling sering digunakan oleh Marlin dan Dory dalam percakapan mereka adalah fungsi referensial.

Kata Kunci: *fungsi bahasa, Finding Nemo, film, percakapan*

MOTTO

-YOU CAN IF YOU THINK YOU CAN-

(Thomas Alfa Edison)

“Do not pray for an easy life. Pray for the strength to endure a difficult one”

(Bruce Lee)



DEDICATION

THIS GRADUATING PAPER IS DEDICATED TO:

MY BELOVED PARENTS

MY BELOVED HUSBAND



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

The researcher gratefully says *alhamdulillah* because of His affection, help and guide to the researcher in conducting this research completely. *Sholawat* and *salam* are upon the Holly Prophet Muhammad SAW that given us the lightness without the darkness and guided us from the foolishness to the brightness.

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The Researcher,

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Entertainment is a human need. Movie is one of the entertainment media. It is the most popular media today. Moreover, it is very easy to get and play the movie. The movies nowadays are more amazing and greater than the movies before. Movies are very loved by all of the people from the young to the elderly. It makes the movies constantly develop year by year and there are always new technologies of cinematography to make better and better movies. There are many genres of movie like action, romance, horror, history, adventure, biography, comedy, animation, and so on.

The animation movie is the mostly children's favorite movie. It mostly shows a wonderful world with colorful background. The stories of animation movies make children interest with it. The characters in the animation movie are unique and interesting. It can be humans, animals, plants, toys, or the characters created by the authors. The animators create the characters in the animation movie with attractive colors and forms. The characters will be more real in 3D animation movies. That is why the children love the animation movies.

The producers of animation movies create so many 3D animation movies. One of 3D animation movie producers is Pixar Animation Studios. The animation

movies by Pixar are always loved by the children around the world. Some of them received many awards. One of the animation movies that received some awards is *Finding Nemo* movie. *Finding Nemo* was awarded with nomination of Best Animated Feature, Best Original Score, Best Sound Editing, and Best Original Screenplay in Academy Award and in nomination comedy/musical Best Motion Picture in 2003.

Finding Nemo is the adventure of a clown fish to find his son. Marlin, the father, is a coward fish. Nemo, his son, is a curious fish. His father always tells him about the ocean's danger, but he does not care about it and he becomes more curious. On Nemo's first day in the school, he is caught by a diver and taken to live in the dentist's fish tank in Sidney Harbor. His father cannot do anything when he looks his son caught by that diver. Because of his love to his son, Marlin set off through the ocean to find Nemo. In his journey he meets Dory, a blue tang fish with her short term memory loss. Then they become friends and Dory accompany him through the ocean to find Nemo. They find many dangers such as shark, whale, jelly fish, and so on. They also get some help from the other fish, turtles, and pelican. After so long journey he can meet his son, Nemo. They are very happy to meet each other.

The conversations between the characters in the movie are many, especially the conversations of Marlin and Dory as main characters. Many conversations of Marlin and Dory do not connect to each other, but they can understand each other. For example,

MARLIN : You have?

DORY : It passed by not too long ago.

In the conversation above Marlin said “you have?”. Dory answered it with information about something. It is because the context of the conversation in which previously Dory said to Marlin that she had seen the boat. Dory knew that Marlin wanted to know about where the boat, therefore Dory gave him an information. It means messages from the speaker. In this conversation the speaker wants to make the listener responds without saying directly to the listener.

Marlin and Dory are the characters that have the most dialogue. So that, it is interesting to analyze the conversations between Marlin and Dory that contain irrelevant dialogue affected by different contexts, meanings, and other factors of communication. Therefore, the theory of language function by Roman Jakobson is used. Roman Jakobson divides language functions into six types that are referential, emotive, conative, phatic, metalingual, and poetic function (Jakobson, 1985:144).

The researcher chooses the film to be observed because it is one of box office movie which deals with various ways to deliver the message in the conversations. It is also considered as an interesting discussion to analyze how language functions used in Marlin and Dory’s conversations. This study aims to describe what types of language functions used in the conversations of Marlin and Dory in the movie along by define the contexts, meaning, and factors of communication. The result will explain the types of language functions that used in Marlin and Dory’s conversations according to Roman Jakobson’s theory.

1.2 Research Question

Based on the background study above, this research aims to answer the research question: “What are the types of language functions in Marlin and Dory’s conversations in *Finding Nemo* movie?”

1.3 Objective of Study

Based on the research questions above, the objective of study is to find out the types of language functions in Marlin and Dory’s conversation in *Finding Nemo* movie.

1.4 Significances of Study

Theoretically, this research hopefully can be useful for the development of pragmatics study especially for the analysis using language function. The researcher hopes that this research also becomes an additional reference for the next researcher. Practically, the result of this research can give information for students, researchers, and all of the readers as well as give contribution to the future researchers who are interested to analyze language functions.

1.5 Literature Review

During composing this study, the researcher found some prior researches relevant to this research. The first prior research is a graduating paper entitled “A Study of Language Functions Used by the Caretakers of Autistic Children in *Miracle Run*” written by Agwin Degaf (2010) from State Islamic University

Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. This study investigated language functions used by the caretakers of autistic children in *Miracle Run*. This study used descriptive qualitative approach. The research questions are “what the types of language functions are used by caretakers in talking to autistic children in *Miracle Run*?”, “what the dominant types of language functions are used by caretakers in talking to autistic children in *Miracle Run*?”, and “what the types of language functions are effectively used by caretakers in talking to autistic children in *Miracle Run*?”. This research analyzes language functions proposed by Halliday. The result of this study showed that there are several language functions used by caretakers in talking to autistic child in *Miracle Run* film. They are; instrumental function, regulatory function, representational function, interactional function, personal function, heuristic function and imaginative function. Regulatory function is the most dominant kind of language functions used by the caretakers in talking to autistic children in the film with twenty three utterances used. Then the effective of language functions found in the film are regulatory function, representational function, interactional function, personal function, heuristic function and imaginative function. Regulatory function is effectively used in 19 utterances, interactional function is effectively used in 6 utterances, imaginative function is effectively used in 5 utterances, personal function is effectively used in 2 utterances then heuristic function and representational function are effectively used in 1 utterance. They are effectively used by the caretakers because the autistic children can give response whether verbal or non-verbal. Instrumental function is the only

function that not effectively used by caretakers in talking to autistic children in “Miracle Run”.

The second was written in a journal by Noberta Nissa E. R and Maria Christina E. S (2012) entitled “Language Functions used in the Clothing Advertisements in Suave Catalogue Magazine” from Satya Wacana Christian University Salatiga. This qualitative study focused in analyzing language functions emerged from the slogan, headline, or text body of the clothing advertisements taken from Suave Catalog Magazine volume 05 64th edition December 2009 up to volume 06 68th edition April 2010. The research question of this study was “what are the language functions that emerge from the slogan, headline, or text body of the clothing advertisement taken from Suave catalogue magazine?” The result of the study showed that the advertisements’ slogan or headline employed certain language functions that were used to deliver particular messages with different kinds of objectives. The slogans or headlines were designed to attract attention (phatic function), to convince people (conative function), to provide information toward the context (referential function), to report feelings or attitudes of the addresser (emotive function), and to explore the aesthetic features of the language (poetic function). This study also found out that an advertisement may employ a various combination of language functions.

The third prior research was written in a journal by Nanda Yunita from Brawijaya University (2013) entitled “An Analysis on Language Function in Utterances Produced by Carl to Russell in Movie *Up*”. This research describes the language function in the movie that is used by Carl as the elderly man and Russell

the young boy who stuck in adventure with Carl. This research is a qualitative research using Michael Halliday's theory of language functions. There are two research questions in this journal, that are, "what kinds of language functions used by Carl Fredricksen in the dialogues of the movie?", and "how the language functions help the researcher in constructing the message in the movie?". This research found seven language functions in the utterances produced by Carl to Russell in the movie. The most frequently used is regulatory function which intended to manage the behavior of others.

The fourth prior research is a graduating paper by Sri Devi Arista from State University of Medan in 2014 entitled "Language Functions Used by The Main Character in *Sherlock Holmes II: A Game of Shadows Movie*". This research was conducted by using a qualitative method. The research described about the language functions used by the main character in the movie. There are three research questions of this research, the first, "what are the types of language functions used by the main character in *Sherlock Holmes II: A Game of Shadows movie*?", the second, "what is dominant kind of language function used by the main character in *Sherlock Holmes II: A Game of Shadows movie*?", and the last, "what is the implication of the dominant type of language functions used by the main character in *Sherlock Holmes II: A Game of Shadows movie*?". The findings of this research showed that there are 172 sentences which consist of six language functions which is expressive, directive, referential, metalinguistic, phatic, and poetic. The most dominant type of language function used by the main character is metalinguistic.

The last prior research is entitled “Language Functions of Toyota Advertisement Headlines” a graduating paper by Istinganatun Aliyah from State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta (2015). This qualitative research described linguistic features and language functions in Toyota advertisement headlines. To describe linguistic features, the analysis uses grammar, lexical semantic and phonology, whereas to classify the language functions the researcher uses the theory of Roman Jakobson. The two research questions of this graduating paper were “what linguistic features demonstrate the use of each language function in Toyota advertisement headlines?” and “what language functions are used in Toyota advertisement headlines?” The research found that the headlines used grammatical features including three sentences types and the use of certain tenses for expressing different language functions and to deliver particular messages, the headlines employed various combinations of language functions. There are 5 data showing referential, conative, and emotive function; 17 data showing referential, phatic, and conative function; 2 data showing phatic, emotive, and conative function; 43 data showing referential, conative, phatic, and emotive function; 2 data showing referential, conative, poetic, and phatic function; 28 data showing referential, conative, poetic, phatic, and emotive function.

After reading all of the prior research, the researcher found the different object and the source of data from this research. For the theory, this research uses the similar theory with the second, the third, and the fourth prior research. Although use the similar theory, but in the second and fourth prior research the object of the research is the headlines of an advertisement, in the third prior research the source

of data is the utterances of the main character of the movie, whereas in the fifth prior research the object is the utterances of the caretakers in talking to autistic children. This research will focus on the conversation of Marlin and Dory in *Finding Nemo* movie and analyze the conversation by Jakobson theory to find the classification of language function in the data.

1.6 Theoretical Approach

This research deals with the language functions used in the conversation of the movie. Jakobson says (1985: 143) language functions have six elements factors of communication that are important, that are context, addresser, addressee, contact, common code, and message. Those factors of communication related to language functions mentioned by him. Jakobson (1980: 81) distinguished it into six types that are emotive, referential, poetic, phatic, metalingual, and conative.

According to Jakobson (1980: 82), “the referential or denotative or cognitive function is oriented toward the context”. The important thing in referential function is the contexts that are the facts of a topic including the ideas delivered by the speaker. The emotive function focused on the speaker, the speaker uses their expression to deliver the message in what he is speaking about (Jakobson, 1980:82). The conative function also called vocative and imperative. Jakobson (1980: 83) says that “the conative function is oriented toward the addressee”. The purpose of conative function is to get the response of the hearer. According to Jakobson (1980: 84) the phatic function used to maintain closer relationship to the receiver to give new information and prolong the communication. Then, the poetic

function or aesthetic function “is set toward message, it focuses on the message for its own sake” (Jakobson, 1980: 84). This function is usually found in the poetry or in some kind of publication, such as advertisements. It is about choosing your words wisely to explore the aesthetic feature. The last function is metalingual function or glossing. Metalingual function focused on the code, the speaker and the hearer need to make sure that they use the same code (Jakobson, 1980: 86). This function requires the language ability to explain or comment its own forms.

This research analyzes language function in spoken language. Therefore, the data of this research is the conversation. This theory is used in classifying the types of language function in the conversation of Marlin and Dory in *Finding Nemo* movie.

1.7 Methods of Study

1.7.1 Type of Study

The type of this research is qualitative research. The explanation of this research is in form of words and does not show statistic data. The researcher develop the data analysis from specific to general themes and then interpret the meaning of the data (Creswell, 2007:22). It uses a case study strategy of inquiry because the researcher explores a movie in depth. It is also categorized as a library research because the main data is from the movie and the script.

1.7.2 Source of Data

The material object of this research is a movie entitled *Finding Nemo* taken from Youtube. The main data in this research is the conversation of Marlin and Dory, while the supporting data is the script of the movie. The researcher analyzed the conversation between Marlin and Dory as the character in the movie. The researcher will also need the screenplay of the movie to show the expression of the character when they speak to each other.

1.7.3 Data Collection Technique

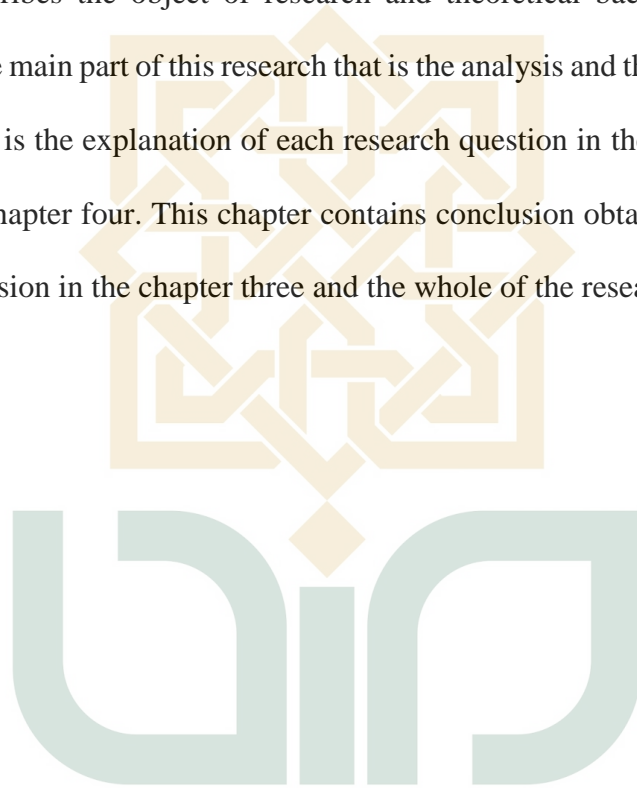
The method of data collection in this research is documentation because the data is a public document. To collect the data, there are some steps. First, the researcher watches the movie for several times. Then, the researcher gather the conversation of Marlin and Dory in the movie. After collecting the conversation of Marlin and Dory, the researcher looks for conversation that contain irrelevant dialogue. The last step is listing the conversation of Marlin and Dory.

1.7.4 Data Analysis Technique

In analyzing the data, the researcher needs to classify the language function used in each datum into the six types of language functions according to Roman Jakobson. Then the researcher explains the functions used in the conversation as the answer of the research questions. The last step after classifying and answering the research question is drawing the conclusion.

1.8 Paper Organization

This paper is divided into four chapters. The First chapter is introduction that explains the general information of this research consisting of background of study, research questions, objectives of study, significances of study, literature review, theoretical approach, methods of study, and paper organization. The second chapter describes the object of research and theoretical background. The third chapter is the main part of this research that is the analysis and the research findings. This chapter is the explanation of each research question in the previous part. The last part is chapter four. This chapter contains conclusion obtained from the result of the discussion in the chapter three and the whole of the research.



CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter consist of two parts that are conclusion and suggestion based on findings and discussion of language functions that used in Marlin and Dory's conversation in *Finding Nemo* movie.

4.1 Conclusion

Based on the findings and discussion, the researcher concludes the type of language functions that appeared and used by Marlin and Dory in *Finding Nemo Movie* are emotive function, conative function, referential function, metalingual function, and phatic function. The language function that was identified in *Finding Nemo* movie were 15 times of referential function; 7 times of metalingual function; 7 times of conative function; 5 times of emotive function.

The researcher cannot find the poetic function that used in *Finding Nemo* movie since the poetic function rarely used in the conversation and poetic function usually find in poetry as designed to please the sense of the poem itself. The dominant of language function that Marlin and Dory used are referential function because the referential function often used by people to convey their means. In Marlin and Dory's conversations referential functions were often used by Marlin or Dory to deliver their means, despite their conversations contain irrelevant dialogue.

4.2 Suggestion

This study analyzes about the use of language functions in the conversation of the movie. The researcher suggests other researcher to develop the research of language function in deeper analysis. Based on the research that has been done by the researcher, the next researcher can apply language function theory by Roman Jakobson different object situation like other movie, other materials such as advertisements and so on. Also for the next researcher who wants to analyze the same object in different theories.



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APPENDICES

LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS USED IN MARLIN AND DORY'S CONVERSATIONS IN *FINDING NEMO* MOVIE

1. Conversations with emotive function

No	Utterances
1	MARLIN : Thank you. (00.17.10 – 00.17.10)
2	DORY : Ho Ho Ho Ho. (00.32.49 – 00.32.49)
3	DORY : Can't complain. (00.33.17 – 00.33.19)
4	DORY : It's so pretty! (00.33.44 – 00.33.45)
5	DORY : I'm totally excited. (01.21.46 – 01.21.48)
	TOTAL= 5

2. Conversations with conative function

No	Utterances
1	MARLIN : Stop following me, okay! (00.36.28 – 00.36.29)
2	DORY : Give it back, Gimme! (00.23.15 – 00.23.15)
3	MARLIN : Let's go! (00.24.22 – 00.24.22)
4	MARLIN : Read it! (00.34.33 – 00.34.33)
5	MARLIN : Just read it! (00.34.40 – 00.34.41)
6	DORY : Hey, watch this! (00.45.58 – 00.46.01)
7	MARLIN : Dory wake up. Wake up. Come on. (01.06.42 – 01.06.42)
	TOTAL= 7

3. Conversations with metalingual function

No	Utterances
1	DORY : Will you quit it? I'm trying to swim here. What, ocean big enough for you? (00.17.41 - 00.17.51)
2	MARLIN : Wait minute. Wait a minute. What is going on? (00.18.10 – 00.18.12)
3	DORY : No. It's true. (00.56.27 – 00.56.28)
4	MARLIN : The mask. Where's the mask? (00.32.00 – 00.32.03)
5	DORY : Who's that? (00.33.06 – 00.33.06)
6	DORY : You want me to leave? (00.41.16 – 00.41.26)
7	MARLIN : What's the matter? (00.42.27 – 00.42.27)
	TOTAL= 7

4. Conversations with referential function

No	Utterances
1	MARLIN : He's gone. He's gone. (00.16:47 – 00.16.51)
2	DORY : It passed by not too long ago. (00.16.57 – 17.01)
3	DORY : Hi. I'm Dory. (00.17.01 – 00.17.03)
4	MARLIN : Something's wrong with you. (00.18.50 – 00.18.52)
5	MARLIN : Okay. (00.24.58 – 00.24.58)
6	DORY : Sea-Monkey has my money. (00.31.28 – 00.31.28)
7	DORY : Yes, I'm natural blue. (00.31.32 – 00.31. 32)
8	DORY : Look out. Sharks eat fish. (00.31.35 – 00.31.35)
9	DORY : Something's got me. (00.33.04 – 00.33.04)
10	MARLIN : It's gone. I've lost the mask. (00.32.25 – 00.32.25)
11	MARLIN : I see it, too! (00.33.32 – 00.33.33)
12	MARLIN : No, no. Bad trench. (00.44.32 – 00.44.32)
13	DORY : Whoa, partner. Little red flag going up. (00.44.35 – 00.44.35)
14	DORY : Too much orca. (01.06.37 – 01.06.37)
15	MARLIN : Look. Already it's half-empty. (01.11.59 – 01.11.59)
	TOTAL= 15

5. Conversations with phatic function

No	Utterances
1	DORY : Oh, boy, this is gonna be good. I can tell. (00.56.08 – 00.56.12)
	TOTAL= 1

CURRICULUM VITAE



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- 4. English Department of State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga,
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