

SPEECH FUNCTION AND SPEECH ROLE IN CARL FREDRICKSEN'S DIALOGUE ON *UP* MOVIE

Ridha Rehana

Sortha Silitonga

English Department, Faculty of Languages and Arts
State University of Medan (UNIMED)

Abstract

One aim of this article is to show through a concrete example how speech function and speech role used in movie. The illustrative example is taken from the dialogue of *Up* movie. Central to the analysis proper form of dialogue on *Up* movie that contain of speech function and speech role; i.e. statement, offer, question, command, giving, and demanding. 269 dialogue were interpreted by actor, and it was found that the use of speech function and speech role.

Keywords: movie; speech function; speech role

Introduction

Language is very important for human beings to communicate with each other. In daily life, people use language to express their idea, thoughts, and feelings. According to (Clark, 1981:1) language is not only the principal medium that human beings use to communicate with each other but also the links people together binds them their culture. There are so many functions of language, some of them are to: give information, deliver message, express feelings, persuade people, entertain people, and share opinion.

Systemic Functional Linguistics is theory centered on a notion of language function. It is concerned with the realization between language

and context, interpersonal meaning in text. (Halliday, 1994:608). Based on theory of SFL, language is used by people to fulfill the function of language as interpersonal meaning. Interpersonal meaning concern the speaker's role in the speech function.

Speech function is an exchange communication between speaker and listener where the speaker adopts a speech functional role and assigns the addressee a complementary role. There are four types of speech function; they are statement, question, offer, and command (Halliday, 1994:69).

The communicative act or verbal communication is usually represented by the utterances. In attempting to express themselves, people produce utterances containing grammatical structures and words. It shows that every word, phrases or a sentence that is human uttered perform different form and if the hearer cannot get the intention of every utterance, it will lead a misunderstanding.

To get an effective communication, it depends mainly on the speaker and the listener. It can be said that every utterances that humans produce in their life has many different form and effect to the hearer or viewer. A speech role namely giving and demanding which becomes the essence of communication must be noticed well. Giving means inviting to receive. When speaker says utterance, which is uttered through a statement or question, he/she is actually inviting the listener to receive it. Meanwhile, demanding means inviting to give. When one says something, which is delivered through an offer or command, he/she is actually inviting the listener to give information. The speaker and the listener should also know how and when use speech function because error of using speech function will cause misunderstanding in communication.

Review of Literature

Speech Function

Speech function Speech function is an exchange communication between speaker and listener where the speaker adopts a speech functional role and assigns the addressee a complementary role.

Speech function has been stratified with respect to MOOD (lexicogrammar) on the content. This immediately raises two questions: (i) the determination of speech function in the absence of a one to one correlation between general speech function categories and those of mood, and (ii) the nature of the units to which speech function is assigned.

As far as determining speech function is concerned, there are a number of factors to take in account. First of all, there are several indexical markers which clearly distinguish proposals from propositions (Martin, 1994)

(Halliday, 1994) states that cutting across this basic distinction between giving and demanding is another distinction, equally fundamental, that relates to the nature of the commodity being exchanged. This may be either (a) goods and services or (b) information. If you say something to me with the aim of getting me to do something for you (kiss me!), or to give you some objects (pass the salt!), the exchange commodity is strictly nonverbal what is being demanded is an object or an action, and language is brought in to help the process along. This is an exchange of goods and services. If you say something to me with the aim of getting me to tell you something (is it Tuesday?) what is being demanded is information: language is the end as well as the means, and the only answer expected is a verbal one. This is an exchange of information.

Speech Role

The most fundamental types of speech role, which lie behind all the more specific types that we may eventually be able to recognize, are just two: (i) giving, and (ii) demanding. Either the speaker is giving something

to the listener (a piece of information, for example) or he is demanding something from him. Even these elementary categories already involve complex notions: giving means 'inviting to receive', and demanding means 'inviting to give'. The speaker is not only doing something himself, he also requiring something of the listener. (Halliday, 1994)

Movie

A film, also called a movie or motion picture, is a series of still or moving images. It is produced by recording photographic images with cameras, or by creating images using animation techniques or visual effects. The process of filmmaking has developed into an art form and industry.

Films are made up of a series of individual images called frames. When these images are shown rapidly in succession, a viewer has the illusion that motion is occurring. The viewer cannot see the flickering between frames due to an effect known as persistence of vision, whereby the eye retains a visual image for a fraction of a second after the source has been removed. Viewers perceive motion due to a psychological effect called beta movement.

The origin of the name "film" comes from the fact that photographic film (also called film stock) has historically been the primary medium for recording and displaying motion pictures. Many other terms exist for an individual motion picture, including picture, picture show, moving picture, photo-play and flick. A common name for film in the United States is movie, while in Europe the term film is preferred. Additional terms for the field in general include the big screen, the silver screen, the cinema and the movies.

(<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Film>)

Film genres are various forms or identifiable types, categories, classifications or groups of films that are recurring and have similar, familiar or instantly-recognizable patterns, syntax, filmic techniques or conventions - that include one or more of the following: settings (and props), content and subject matter, themes, mood, period, plot, central narrative events, motifs, styles, structures,

situations, recurring icons (e.g., six-guns and ten-gallon hats in Westerns), stock characters (or characterizations), and stars. Many films are considered *hybrids* - they straddle several film genres.

- 1) Action – These types of movies are high octane, big budget movies that show many physical stunts. If there is heroism, fights involving guns, swords or karate moves, horseback action or any destructive forces of nature, your keyword is Action. In these movies, it's usually a fight between the good guys and bad guys, i.e. Fight Club
- 2) Adventure- Do you like thrilling stories that take you to wondrous places? They are similar to action films but the action may be less and more weight will be given to experiences. Indian Jones movies belong to this category.
- 3) Comedies- They are loved by young and old for the feel good content. A comedy can be based on innocent humor, exaggerations, facial expressions or downright crude jokes. Meet the Fockers is an example.
- 4) Crime and Gangster Films- Such films trace the lives of fictional and true criminals, gangs or mobsters. Serial killer films may be included here, i.e. Gangs of New York.
- 5) Drama films- They are sensible movies with a strong plot. Dramas depict true stories or real-like situations. The character development is noteworthy, i.e. Little Women.
- 6) Epics/ Historical films – An epic involves elements like war, romance and adventure. The sets are created carefully to reflect the time period. Ben Hur is a classic example. Historical movies tend to pay homage to a legend or hero.
- 7) Horror- You either love them or hate them. These films expose our fears and give rise to nightmares. For some, horror films provide catharsis but others can barely sit through a movie, due to the violence and gory scenes. i.e Jaws.
- 8) Musicals/ Dance films – These are entertaining films that are based on full scale scores or song and dance. They can either be delightful, light-hearted

films for the whole family (i.e. The Sound of Music) or contain a dark aspect (Sweeney Todd) that is explored through music.

- 9) War films- These are very true to real life and often depict the waste of war. Attention is given to acts of heroism, the human spirit, psychological damage to soldiers and the pain of families waiting at home. i.e. Flags of Our Fathers.
 - 10) Westerns- This genre is central to American culture and to its film industry. They speak of the days of expansion and the trials with Native Indians. The plots and characters are very distinctive. Remember Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid?
 - 11) Animation- Computer graphics and special effects are the backbone of these films which are enjoyed by the young and old. i.e. Finding Nemo
 - 12) Thrillers- They differ from Horror because they are more provocative than scary. i.e. The Bone Collector
 - 13) Sci-Fi – If you like futuristic scenes, movies like Star Wars will intrigue you. They can be classified as adventure films too.
- (<http://www.bizymoms.com/entertainment/film-genres.html>)

The Methodology and Discussion

This paper is intended to give an illustration about the form of speech function and speech role in movie. The primary data for this qualitative descriptive method consisted of (1) Identifying types of speech function and speech role; (2) Classifying the speech function and speech role; (3) Finding the dominant frequency of the types of speech function and speech role; and (4) Counting the percentage of speech function and speech role. The dialogue of movie were used all chapter.

Then by the analysis, 269 dialogues were identified and classified into their types.

Table 1. An analytic framework for speech function

No	Types of Speech Function	Number (F)	Percentage (X) $X = \frac{F}{N} \cdot 100 \%$
1.	Statement	150	55,7%
2.	Question	54	20%
3.	Command	61	22,6%
4.	Offer	4	1,4%
Total (N)		269	100%

It shows that the percentage of statement is 55,7%, question is 20%, command is 22,6%, and offer is 1,4%. It is that statement is most dominant type of speech function used in Up movie.

Table 2. An analytic framework for speech role

No	Types of Speech Role	Number (F)	Percentage (X) $X = \frac{F}{N} \cdot 100 \%$
1.	Giving	154	57,2%
2.	Demanding	115	42,7%
	Total (N)	269	100%

It shows that the percentage of giving is 57,2%, and demanding is 42,7%. It is that giving is most dominant type of speech role used in Up movie.

The highest proportion in the use of statement and giving are due to the fact that movie deals with the commodity of giving information rather than demanding goods and services.

Conclusion

By the discussion about the movie above can be conclude that the movie includes at least two important form in communication, they are; speech function namely statement, question, offer, and command and speech role namely, giving and demanding.

It can be seen that statement and giving are generally used in the movie. It means that statement forms are uttered when the actor wants to give the information in an entertaining way to the reader.

References

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