AN ANALYSIS OF LINGUISTIC FORM AND LANGUAGE FUNCTION OF THE CARETAKERS SPEECH FOUND IN THE MIRACLE WORKER MOVIE

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SUPRIYATI
A 320100064

SCHOOL OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
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Nama : Prof. Dr. Endang Fauziati, M. Hum. (Pembimbing I)
NIP/NIK : 274

Nama : Dr. Dwi Haryanti, M. Hum. (Pembimbing II)
NIP/NIK : 477

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Nama : SUPRIYATI
NIM : A320100064

Program Studi: FKIP Bahasa Inggris

Judul Skripsi : AN ANALYSIS OF LINGUISTIC FORM AND LANGUAGE FUNCTION OF THE CARETAKER SPEECH FOUND IN THE MIRACLE WORKER MOVIE

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[Signatures]
Pembimbing I
Prof. Dr. Endang Fauziati, M. Hum
NIK. 274

Pembimbing II
Dr. Dwi Haryanti, M. Hum
NIK. 477
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Supriyati
A320100064
Prof. Dr. Endang Fauziati, M.Hum.
Dr. Dwi Haryanti, M. Hum.
Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta (UMS)
E-mail: upik64_supriyati@yahoo.com
Phone number: 087835203669

ABSTRACT

The objective of this study to describe the type of linguistics form and type of language function of the caretakers’ speech found in the Miracle Worker movie. The type of this study is descriptive qualitative research. The data are utterance in the Miracle Worker movie. In collecting the data the writer uses documentation technique. The data are collected from the language used by the caretaker likes mother, father, servant, aunt, teacher, and brother. Firstly the data analyzed by Frank theory, (1972: 6) for classification the type of linguistics form focus on the word, phrase, and sentence. The result of the research shows that four types of word namely noun, verb, adjective, and adverb, on the phrase found three types of phrase there are noun phrase, verb phrase, and adverbial phrase, meanwhile in the sentence the researcher found two types classification of the sentence there are classification sentence by type consist of declarative sentence, interrogative sentences, exclamatory sentences, and imperative sentences, then classification sentence by number of full prediction consist of simple sentence and compound-complex sentence. Second the researcher classification type of language function on the utterance produced by caretaker by using M. A. K Halliday theories (1992: 11). The result of this research shows, there are six types of language functions they are instrumental function, heuristic function, regulatory function, representational function, interactional function, and personal function. The most dominant the type of language function used by caretaker in the Miracle Worker movie is regulatory function.

Key words: caretaker speech, linguistics form, language function.

A. INTRODUCTION

Since a baby is born their parents always introducing about language, but they only introduce the simple language. Every normal child acquires a natural language.
A child hears sentences of the target language and uses this raw material to generate a system that enables the child to produce sentences of his/her own. Caretakers or caregiver is a person who cares for someone especially for infant. Speech is one of the most important ways in which children learn to interact with the environment. In the Miracle worker movie the writer found many conversations between adult to the child. For example:

Kate : What, Helen?
Helen : [Give the key]
Kate : What? Oh, yes. Keys. Yes. I'll keep the keys, hmm? I think we've had enough of locked doors around here. Here they are.
Helen : [leave her mother]

The writer finds word Key in the data. The word key in data above belongs to noun because marked by article “the” and it names of thing. It produced by Kate when Helen takes keys from the door. She gives the key to her mother. Helen’s mother receives the key then save it in her pocket. She talks to her daughter that she was locked the entire doors in their house.

Based on the phenomena above, the objectives of the study are; to describe the types of linguistics form and types of language functions of the caretaker speech found in the Miracle Worker movie. Speech and language are the skills we use to communicate with others. Yule (1985: 177) said, “The characteristically simplified speech style adopted by someone such as mom, dad, granny and grandpa, servant who spends a lot of time interacting with a young child, is called caretaker speech”. According to Clark and Clark (1977: 296), “adults also tend to speak more slowly and use many pauses between their utterances to make the children understand their goals”. According to Fauziati, (2011: 114), “Caretaker speech is a short of speech that children receive when they are still very young”. Caretaker speech is a person who cares for someone especially for children and usually they are talking by using simple vocabulary, slow intonation and sometimes repetition the words.

According to Yule (2006: 150), “caretaker speech is the characteristically simple speech style adopted by someone who spends a lot of time interacting with a
young child”. The caregiver or caretaker speech has simple manner to talk with the infants, this case to make the children easy to understand what goals of the articulation. According to Fauziati (2011: 116). “Caretaker speech tends to use short sentence and simple structure; the vocabulary used is simple and restricted; some words are phonologically simplified by the duplication of syllable; and generally use a slower tempo and repeat or rephrase what the children say”. Nordquist, Richard stated “the simple language forms used by young children or the modified form of speech often used by adults with young children known as motherese or caregiver speech”.

According to Tiritili (2002), classification the feature of speech addressed to children into 6 types they are phonological feature, lexical feature, syntactic feature, conversational feature, repetition feature, and turn-taking feature. Meanwhile according to Garnica’s (in Whyatt 1994: 128) explain that: “Mothers don’t use baby talk to teach language to their children, but in order to make them understood; to keep to minds on the same topic by controlling attention; to improve the intelligibility of their speech; and mark utterances as directed to children”. Caretaker has special characteristics when talking to the children such as the sentence and structures used are simple, the intonation of speech is slower, high pitch, repetition the words, and emphasis the words are important.

According to Frank (1972: 6-235) type of linguistics form classified into four, they are word, phrase, clause, and sentence. (1) Word is the smallest meaningful linguistics unit that can be used on its own. According to Frank, there are four word classes, namely verb, adjective, adverb, and noun. (2) Phrase is a group of words without a verb, especially one that forms part of a sentence. (3) Clause is a group of words that contains a subject and a predicate, clause divided into two types they are independent clause and dependent clause (4) Sentence is group of words that expresses a complete idea and that includes a subject and a verb.

According Frank (1972: 220-221) classification sentence by types divided into four: declarative sentence, interrogative sentence, imperative sentence, and
exclamatory sentence. According to Frank (1972: 222-223) classification of sentence by number full of predications are: simple sentence, compound sentence, complex sentence, and compound-complex sentence. One important aspect of the language is the aspect of language function. In general, function of language is a communication tool can even be seen as the primary function of language. According to Roman Jacobson (1960: 350-377), divided into five functions, they are: (1) the referential function is corresponds to the factor of message and describes a situation, object or mental state, (2) the expressive function it relates to the addressee and is best exemplified by interjections and other sound changes that do not alter the denotative meaning of an utterance but do add information about the addresser's (speaker's) internal state, (3) The conative function engages the addressee (receiver) directly and is best illustrated by vocatives and imperatives, (4) The poetic function focuses on "the message for its own sake (the code itself, and how it is used) and is the operative function in poetry as well as slogans, (5) The phatic function is language for the sake of interaction and is therefore associated with the contact factor.

According to Finocchiaro & Brumfit (1983: 65-66), there are five functions of language: (1) personal function is function of the language for clarifying or arranging one’s ideas likes, expressing feelings, communicating moral, intellectual, and social concerns. (2) Interpersonal is function of language for enabling us to establish and maintain desirable social and working relationships, it consists of greetings and leave-taking (3) directive function is attempting to influence the actions of others accepting or refusing direction, (4) referential function is talking or reporting about things actions events or people in the environment in the past or in the future, it consist of making request and making suggestion, (5) imaginative function is expanding ideas offered by others or by a listening or reading passage likes creating rhymes poetry and solving problem.

According to Halliday’s theory (1992: 11), classifications of language function divided into seven, namely: instrumental function, regulatory function,
interactional function, personal function, heuristic function, imaginative function, and representational function.

1. Instrumental function is the function that language serves of satisfying the child’s material needs, of enabling him to obtain the goods and services he wants, this is “I want” function of language.

2. Regulatory function it is the function of language as controlling the behaviour of others, something which the child recognizes very easily because language is used on him in this way: language is used to control his own behaviour and he soon learns that he can turn the tables and use it to control others.

3. Interactional function is what we might gloss as the “me and you” function of language. This is language used by the child to interact with those around him, particularly his mother and others that are important to him, and it includes meanings such as generalized greetings.

4. Personal function is language used to express the child own uniqueness; to express his awareness of himself, in contradistinction to his environment, and then to mould that self-ultimately, language in the development of the personality. This includes expression of personal feeling, of participation and withdrawal, of interest, pleasure.

5. Heuristic function is once the boundary between the child himself and his environment is beginning to be recognized, then the child can turn towards the exploration of the environment,

6. Imaginative function is the function of language where by the child, creates an environment of his own. As well as moving into, taking over and exploring the universe which he finds around him and,

7. Representational function is language used to exchange information, concerned with relaying or requesting information.
B. RESEARCH METHOD

In this study, the writer uses descriptive qualitative research. The subject of the research is caretaker in the *Miracle Worker* movie like mother, father, aunt, brother, servant and teacher. The object of the research focuses on the caretaker speech found in the *Miracle Worker* movie. The data taken from the manuscript of *Miracle Worker* movie by Nadia Tas. The method of collecting data are watching the movie, searching the scripts from internet, marking the point in the script and subtitled to make easy in analysis, taking notes of utterances containing speech addressed to children, and rewriting the data that found in the *Miracle Worker* movie.

C. RESEARCH FINDINGS

The researcher describes the types of linguistics forms and types of language function of the caretaker speech found in the *Miracle Worker* movie. The analysis conducted by

1. Types of Linguistics Form

   From the data source the researcher finds classification of the types of linguistic form, namely; word, phrase, and sentence that used by caretakers in the *Miracle Worker* movie.

   a. Words

   Word is the smallest meaningful linguistics unit that can be used on its own. From the data source, the writer found data of the word base on the types of word namely noun, verb, adjective, and adverb.

   1) Noun

      Noun is a word that names a person, place, thing or idea. From the data source the writer found 82 data of noun that used by caretaker when talk to the children.

      (001/U035/EX10/MWM)

      Annie : Oh, you little devil. If you think you can get rid of me that easily, you're wrong. I have nothing better to do and now here else to go. To the best of my knowledge, no one in this house has ever tried to control the girl, but...how can I discipline her without breaking her spirit? But... if she won't obey me... Oh! Ohh. Tsk. Ink. Pen. Pen.

      Helen : Uhh! [Moans]
Annie: No, Helen. [Gasps] Ohh! Bad... girl.

The writer found the word pen in the data source. This word included types of noun because pen is names of the thing. This data produced by Annie when she writes the letters on the table. Now Helen comes to her and takes that pen and ink. Helen to spill the ink on the floor, then Annie shock looks it. While she cleans the floor suddenly Helen moans and crying. Annie tries to make her be quiet.

2) Adjective

Adjective is a word that describes a noun. Adjectives divided into two types, namely determiners and descriptive adjective. From the data source, the writer found 20 data of words included an adjective.

005/U025/EX7/MWM

Annie: Me? No..spanish monks under a vow of silence which, Mr James. I wish you would take.

Helen: [Helen moans] [sighs] [sniffs] “C-A-K-E” [clicking her finger]

Annie: Very good Helen...it’s Cake. You right. “D-O-L-L.” It’s means doll.

Helen: Uhh! Mm-mm-mm. Uhh! [Sighs] D-O-L-L.”

Annie: Very good Helen. very good. First lesson. Very well done.

From the conversation above, the writer found the word good. This word include in adjective group because that word describe a noun. It appears when Annie taught Helen to spell a word in her office. At that time, James comes and saw his sister moves her fingers to spell a word cake. Suddenly, Helen moans looking for a doll and then Annie gaves the doll and asks Helen to spell the words doll using her fingers. Helen can spell the word doll correctly then Annie gives a compliment to her by saying “very good Helen, this first lesson is very well done”.

3) Verb

Verb is the most complex part of speech. Someone can use verb to tell what someone does or what is happening. The writer found 35 data including verb in the data source.
(008/U011/EX3/MWM)
Arthur : She can have little things that make her happy.
Kate : Oh…Helen!
Evelyn : The baby!...[baby crying]
Kate : Helen…listen you can’t do things like that. Ok!
James : Why? She can have the little things that make her happy. If you won't send her away, then we must find some way of confining her.

The writer found word *listen* in the data source. It included to verb because it used to tell what someone does. At that moment, Helen’s family gathers in the living room. Arthur, Kate, Evelyn, and James were having a conversation discuss about how Helen so no rampage anymore. Then her father says that he would be happy if it has something. Suddenly, Helen walks to her brother bed and pulls him last fall. Her brother cries and his mother runs shouting toward the bed and says “listen you cannot do things like that, Ok!” Then her mother advises to Helen in order does not pull her brother from the bed again. Then, James gives advice to her father that Helen sent to a special school or locks in a room.

4) Adverb

Adverb is a noun that tells something about a verb. Adverb tells how, when, or where an action takes place. From the data source, the writer found 7 data of adverb.

(011/U029/EX8/MWM)
Annie : I never thought that life could be so quiet. I miss her, too
Jimmie: Annie there are rats in my room. Can’t we live somewhere else?
Annie : we don’t have anywhere else Jimmie.
Jimmie: please, can I sleep with you? Just for tonight. [Baby crying]
Annie : Ok..Jimmie. Don’t cries! Come here Jimmie. Be patient I will keep you anytime. I have something for you.

The writer found word *anytime* in the data source. It belonging to adverb of time because answer the question when. This word is produced by Annie addressed to her young brother. It produced when Jimmie cries because he is afraid the rats. He wants sleeps together with Annie. Then, she gives permission
if he will sleep with herself. She says to Jimmie if Annie will keep him anytime. Besides that, Annie also tells if she has something for her young brother.

b. Phrase

Phrase is a group of words without a verb, especially one that forms part of a sentence. Based on the data source the writer found 25 data of phrases that used by caretakers. The writer found 3 types of phrase. They are noun phrase, verb phrase, and adverb phrase.

1) Noun Phrase

A noun phrase consists of a noun and all of its modifiers, which can include other phrases or a phrase whose main word is a noun. From the data source the researcher found 9 data of noun phrase.

(012/U032/EX8/MWM)
Helen : [Helen moans] [sighs] [sniffs] “C-A-K-E” [clicking her finger]
Helen : Uhh! Mm-mm-mm. Uhh! [Sighs] D-O-L-L.”
Annie : Very good Helen. very good. First lesson. Very well done.

The writer found phrase “first lesson” in the data. It included noun phrase. This phrase consists of two words and it has formation adjective + noun. The headword of that phrase is word lesson and word first is modifier of the headword (lesson). It phrase produced by Helen’s teacher while she gives the doll to the Helen. Annie asks her to spell the word doll. At that time, Helen holds the doll then she clicks her finger [D-O-L-L]. Annie tells to her, if this first lesson Helen can spell the word. She is agreeable when looks her can spell that word.

2) Verb Phrase

Verb phrase is a syntax structure composed of the predicative element of a sentence and function in providing information about the subject of the sentence. From the data source the writer finds 12 of verb phrase.
Annie: Reach! Reach!..Oh what I wanted to give you, Helen. Everything in the earth, everything that we are, what we dream of, what we leave behind, what we think and feel and know and share. It’s all in words I feel could give you one word. . [sighs] One word, I could give you everything. W-O-O-L, it means wool.

Helen: [Helen touch wool] Mmm-mm-mm. Annie: Napkin. Dress. Face. [sighs] [crying] ohh..tears. [clock chimes 5:00pm]

The writer found phrase *could give you everything*. This phrase included verb phrase. It phrase start by modal *could* and followed by verb *give* as headword of phrase. This phrase produced by Annie when in the room, Annie asks to the Helen to raise her hand but she doesn’t gives response. Then, she gives the wool and tells to her if object that she touches has name wool. Annie also takes the napkin, touches the dress, and Helen’s face. The purpose of it she wants Helen can imitate what Annie says like speaks the word napkin, dress, and face.

3) Adverb Phrase

Adverb phrase is a group of words that functions as an adverb in a sentence. From the data source the writer found 4 data of adverb phrase.

Martha: Stop it, Helen. help...help. Why you stick her finger in my mouth?
Percy : Help! Help! Helen’s trying to kill us! She is trying to kill us again!

Based on the utterance above, the writer found adverbial of phrase *in my mouth*. The type of this phrase is adverb of place. This phrase modifies verb *stick*. Martha produces this phrase when she cleans the Helen’s house. At that moment, Helen comes to her and put the finger in her mouth. She screams wants to get help and brings Helen moves from that place. Martha said to the Helen why you stick her finger *in my mouth*. Helen not gives responses but she embraces Martha and takes the scissor of out her.
2. Sentence

From the data source, the writer classification the sentence in two ways, first sentence by types and second sentence by number of full prediction.

a. Classification Sentence by Types

From the data source the writer found the sentences belong to classification sentence by types they are; declarative sentence, imperative sentence, interrogative sentence, and exclamatory sentence.

1) Declarative Sentence

Declarative sentence is the subject and predicate have normal word order. The sentence ends with a period in writing and a drop in pitch in speech. In the data source the writer found 21 data of declarative sentence.

(020/U039/EX10/MWM)
Kate : How long will it take?
Annie : A million words, maybe. Pen. Did you see that? I spelled "pen." She spelled "cake." She wants to see if I can tell the difference. There's is nothing impaired in that head, Mrs. Keller, Helen is smart and angry. I can use that. Can you teach me those letters? I'll start tomorrow. If both of us are spelling to her, that makes only about half a million words each.
Kate : [Laughs]
Annie : Ow! Helen!
Helen : Uhh! Helen. [Moaning]
Kate : [Stops Moaning]

From the utterance above, the writer found a declarative sentence Helen is smart and angry. This sentence belongs to declarative sentence because it consists of subject and predicate, have normal word order, ends with a period in writing. This sentence if formed from the word Helen as subject and to be is as predicate. It produced by Annie when she tells to Helen mother’s about children attitude. Annie tells to the Kate if her daughter is smart children because she knows many words, but sometime she likes angry.
2) Interrogative Sentence (question)

In an interrogative sentence, the subject and auxiliary often reversed. The sentence ends with a question mark in writing. From the data source the writer finds 8 data of interrogative sentences.

(023/0U112/EX20/MWM)
Annie : Don't get up!
Arthur : What are you doing?
Annie : I treat her like a seeing child because I ask her to see! I expect her to see!
Arthur : Where are you taking her?
Annie : To make her refill this pitcher!
Helen : [Moaning] Uhh!

The data sentence above belongs to interrogative sentence because that sentence started by interrogative (what), and ended with question mark. That sentence produced by Arthur. She asks Annie what she does in the corner of the room. Helen moans and then Annie asks to the Helen come out the house. They are going to the pump to refill the pitcher. Annie tries to make Helen can speak.

3) Exclamatory Sentence

In writing, the exclamatory sentence ends with an exclamation mark. From the data source the writer finds 5 data of exclamatory sentences.

(025U/005/EX1/MWM)
Helen : [Moans]
Percy : If she can't hear, then how she know talk coming out of my mouth? I think she trying to talk. Now she gone crazy, eating herself. You stop that. Helen, stop it. Helen. Helen!
Martha : Stop it. Ohh!
Percy : Help! Help! Helen's trying to kill us! She is trying to kill us again!
[Muffled Yelling]

The data sentence she is trying to kill us again! is included exclamatory sentence because this sentence expresses an exclamation. Kate uses high pitch when says it. This sentence ended by an exclamation mark in writing. It sentence produced by Percy when looks Martha scream asks to help. Helen
attacks Martha by using the scissor, and then Percy screams and tries helping the Martha.

4) Imperative Sentence

In an imperative sentence, only the predicate expressed. The simple form of the verb used, regardless of person or tense. It ended with an exclamation in writing and a drop in pitch in speech. In the data source the writer found 5 imperative sentences.

(026/033/EX08/MWM)
Helen : [Tries Door]
Annie : Helen! Let me out, you wicked girl. Helen! Ohh!
Helen : Unh. [Spits]
Annie : Ohh. And l wondered if she was bright. She's the brightest one in this house.

The writer found data Let me out, you wicked girl this data belongs to imperative sentence because start by verb Let and when speech this sentence Annie used high pitch. Annie produced this sentence while she fed up to the Helen. When Annie asks to the Helen to communicate, but she never give response. Annie tries to make Helen understand the speech that Annie said to her.

b. Classification of Sentence by Number Full of Prediction

From the data source the writer found the classification of sentence by number full of predictions they are simple sentence and compound complex sentence.

a) Simple Sentence

A sentence only has one independent clause. A simple sentence, also called an independent clause, contains a subject and a verb, and it expresses a complete thought. From the data source the writer found 57 data of simple sentences.

(028U081/EX15/MWM)
Helen : [give apple to the horse]
Annie : Horse eats apple…Horse…eats…apple. Repeat please Helen! [Horse eats apple].
Helen : [Gasps] [Chirping].
The sentence *horse eats apple* belongs to simple sentence, because consists of one independent clause. This sentence contains the word *horse* as subject and the word *eats* as verb or predicate. Annie produces this sentence when she is in the garden with Helen. Helen takes an apple and then she gives it to the horse. Helen’s teacher said to her, *Horse eat apple*. In that time, she asks Helen to repeat that sentence, (horse…eats…apple) but Helen only be quiet and chirpy in the horse cage.

b) Compound-Complex Sentence

Compound complex sentence contains two or more independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses. From the data source the writer only found 1 data of compound complex sentence.

(030/U023/EX4/MWM)
Kate : Well, I hope the girl is on this one. Oh, she will be well…we’ll see you at supper, then. [Giddy up].
Arthur : Your mother’s not here, child. I’m here, though. I’m your father. I’m your father. I used to swing you through the air, and you weren’t even 2 years of age yet, I wonder if you remember any of that or any of us. Here you are. There’s a piece of candy for you.
Helen : Mm-mmm..mhh

The writer found data *I used to swing you through the air, and you weren't even 2 years of age yet, I wonder if you remember any of that or any of us.* It included compound-complex sentence because has two independent clauses and one dependent clause. The independent clauses of this sentence are consists of *I used to swing you through the air* and *you weren't even I wonder*. The dependent clause is *if you remember any of that*. This sentence also joined by a coordinator *and* and *if*. This sentence is produced by Helen father when sit in the terrace. He tells to Helen if always swings on the air while Helen 2 age years. He tries reminding that to her daughter when still very young.
2. Types of Language Function

From the data sources, the writer found 6 types of the language functions. There are instrumental function, regulatory function, interactional function, personal function, heuristic function, and representational function.

1. Instrumental Function

Instrumental function is language used to fulfill a need on the part of the speaker or satisfying the child’s material needs like obtaining food, drink, and enabling him to obtain the goods and services he wants.

(031/U024/EX4/MWM)
Viney: Hmm…morning Miss. What are you doing? Don’t cries! You want your mama, don’t you, Missy? Oh…I know that, you want the candy.
Helen: Mmm-mmmaa [moans]
Viney: Don’t like that, Helen. it’s bad for yourself.
Helen: [Turn to the ladder].

Data utterance You want your mama, don’t you, Missy belongs to instrumental function because this utterance has function to serves the material need. The word want in that conversation shows if Viney gives attendance to the Helen. This data utterance produced by Viney when she knows Helen moans. Viney asks to the Helen whether she wants her mother. She walks to the Helen and tries to make her be quiet. Viney puts the candy in the Helen’s mouth and the she gave advice to her doesn’t moans because it’s bad.

2. Regulatory Function

Regulatory function is language used to influence the behavior of others. Concerned with persuading / commanding / requesting/ warning other people to do things you want.

(033/ U004/EX1/MWM)
Percy : Help! Help!
Kate : Helen? Stop it…Helen. Stop it. Ok. Give mother the scissors.
Helen. Give mother the scissors.

The data utterance Stop it Helen above belongs to regulatory function because has functioned to control the behavior. This utterance expressed by
Helen’s mother. This data produced when she looks her daughter hold the scissor in the yard. She tries to hurt Martha. Then, her mother runs and screams stopped Helen. Helen mothers take the scissor and then advice her to be quiet.

3. Interactional Function

Interactional function is language used to develop social relationships and easy the process of interaction.

(TMWM/EX13/041)
Helen : hmm..mmm
Viney : [ Sniffs] Oh..we glad to have you back, missy.
Kate : What, Helen?
Helen : [Give the key]
Kate : What? Oh, yes. Keys. Yes. I'll keep the keys, hmm? I think we have had enough of locked doors around here. Here they are.
Helen : [leave her mother]

The data **Oh..we glad to have you back Missy** included interactional function. The utterance has function as greeting, Viney tells to the Helen if she is glad Helen back to home. Then, Helen walks to the door and take the keys. She gives the key to her mother. Helen’s mother said to her if she had locked the door. Then, Helen leaves her mother from that room.

4. Personal Function

Personal function is language used to express the personal preferences, opinion, feeling and identity of the speaker.

(035/U099/EX20/MWM)
Helen : Hmm..mmm
Viney : [ Sniffs] Oh...we glad to have you back, missy.
Kate : What, Helen?
Helen : [Give the key]
Kate : What? Oh, yes. Keys. Yes. I'll keep the keys, hmm? I think we have had enough of locked doors around here. Here they are.
Helen : [leave her mother]

The data underlined above included interactional function because that utterance used to interact between Viney and Helen. This utterances show as
greeting and it produced by Viney. She said to Helen *oh...we glad to have you back, missy*. Viney express feeling pleasure when knows Helen back to home. Then, Helen walks to the door and take the keys. She gives the key to her mother. Helen’s mother said to her if she had locked the door.

5. Heuristic Function

Heuristic function is once the boundary between the child himself and his environment is beginning to be recognized, then the child can turn towards the exploration of the environment.

(039/U116/EX21/MWM)
Helen: [Moaning]
Annie: *Know…where we are*. You recognize this place.
Helen: Mm...mm..a..a
Annie: It’s pump…no your mother. Mother’s not here. Ah..pump. [water pouring]. Water..
Helen: Wa..wa..waa..water
Annie: Yes..water. it has a name water

Data utterance *Know where we are* belongs to heuristic function because the utterance above has function to discover the environment. The utterance produced by Annie when in the yard with Helen. She gave stimulation to Helen in order to identify place. Annie gives question to Helen whether she knows that place or not. She tries to explore Helen’s experience about the place in around.

6. Representational Function

Representative function is language used to exchange information concerned with relaying or requesting information about the fact.

(040/U080/EX14/MWM)
Helen: [gaps][chirping] [touch the baby bird]
Annie: Bird…*The bird is coming out of its shell, Helen*. You come out too.

The writer found utterance *The bird is coming out of its shell, Helen* in the data. It produced by Helen’s teacher when talks to Helen in the garden. The utterance above belongs to representational function because tell the information the fact. The teacher explains to Helen if the bird coming out of its shell. This
statement above is true if the bird crack from the shell. This utterance above means the teacher introduces Helen about the real fact that the bird come out of its shell.

3. DISCUSSION

Based on the result of analyzed the data, the researcher concludes that: based on Frank and M.A.K Halliday theories there are 3 types of linguistics form and 6 types of language functions of the caretakers speech found in the *Miracle Worker* movie. From data types of linguistics form the researcher classification into 3 types namely word, phrase, and sentence. The researcher finds (1) 144 data of words, consists of 82 data or 56, 94% noun, 20 data or 13, 89% adjective, 35 data or 30, 30% verb, and 7 data or 4, 89% adverb, (2) from the data source the researcher finds 25 data of phrase consists of 9 data or 36% noun phrase, 12 data or 48% verb phrase, and 4 data or 16% adverbial phrase, (3) the researcher also finds 42 data sentences based on classification sentence by types contains 21 data or 53,84% declarative sentence, 8 data or 20,51% interrogative sentence, 5 data or 12,82% imperative sentence, and 8 data or 12,82% exclamatory sentence. Also the researcher finds 58 data sentences based on classification sentence by number full of prediction there are 57 data or 98,27% simple sentence and 1,72% compound-complex sentence. Based on M.A.K Halliday theories the researcher finds 52 data utterances contain 6 variations belong to types of language function. They are 4 data or 7,69% instrumental function, 22 data or 42,30% regulatory function, 4 data or 7,69% heuristic function, 12 data or 25% interactional function, 5 data or 9,61% personal function, and 3 data or 5,76% representational function.

4. CONCLUSION

With regard after analyzed the types of linguistics form and types of language function of the caretaker speech found in the *Miracle Worker* movie the researcher concludes the analysis of linguistics form and language function of the caretaker
speech. Based on description and analysis in the previous chapter, the writer concludes two main subject of this current study. The first conclusion is the types of linguistics form that used by caretakers when talking to the children. In this current study, the writer can conclude that the caretaker used simple word, simple structure, and simple sentence when talking to the children. The caretaker speech has simple manner and variation language style speech to the children, this case to make the infants easy to understand what goals of the articulation. The second conclusion is the types of language function, in this current study, the writer described the function of the language that used by caretakers by using Halliday theory. Based on the analysis of data, the writer found six types of language functions from seven types of language function by Halliday theory namely instrumental function, interactional function, personal function, heuristic function, regulatory function and representational function. The most dominant type of language function used by caretaker speech in the Miracle Worker movie is regulatory function.

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