LANGUAGE FUNCTION ANALYSIS OF THE DIALOG BETWEEN TWO MAIN CHARACTERS IN *THE KITE RUNNER* NOVEL

THESIS

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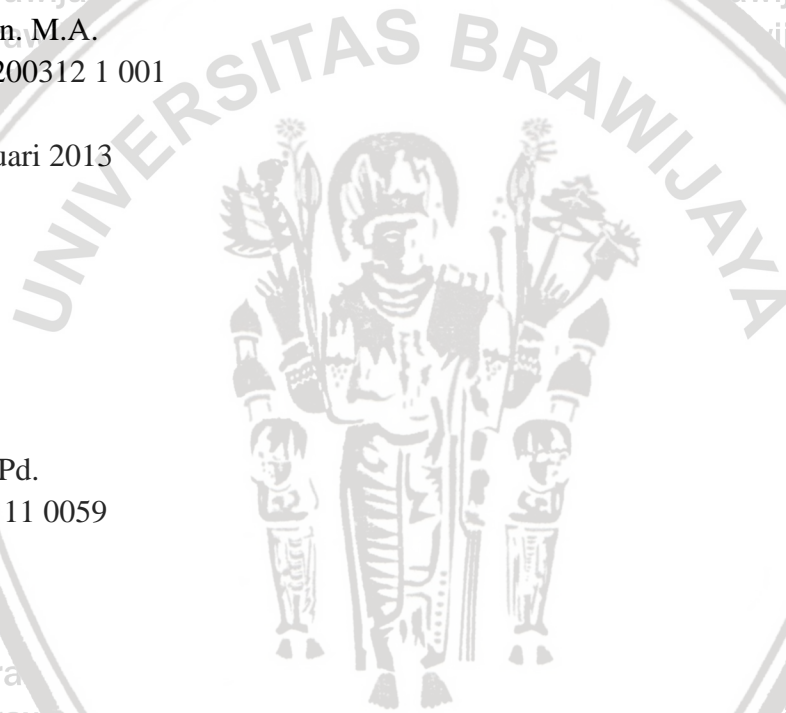
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ABSTRACT

Wulandari, Dwi Suci 2012. **Language Function Analysis of the Dialog between Two Main Characters in *The Kite Runner* Novel.** Study Program of English, Deparment of Languages and Literature, Faculty of Culture Studies, University of Brawijaya. Supervisor: Syariful Muttaqin Co-supervisor: Agus Gozali.

Keywords: Discourse Analysis, Language Function, Novel.

Discourse analysis is one of linguistic branches studying the language used for communication, either written or spoken related to form and meaning of sentence. In this study, the writer focuses on analyzing language function in the novel. *The Kite Runner* is a novel by Khaled Hosseini. The objective of the study is to identify the language functions used by the main characters in *The Kite Runner* novel by used Jacobson's theory, and the main characters in this novel are Hassan and Amir.

This study is qualitative research since the data collected are in the form of words. The type of this study was about language function of the dialogues between the main characters in *The Kite Runner* novel. The data sources were taken from *The Kite Runner* novel from English language version and the data for this study were taken from the dialogues of main characters.

The result of this study shows that there are only four kinds out of six of language functions used in the dialogues between the main characters in *The Kite Runner* novel: they are referential function, phatic function, conative function and emotive function. The writer find 125 (one hundred twenty five) utterances, divided into four kinds of language functions: *emotive function* 17 (seventeen) utterances, *conative function* 22 (twenty two) utterances, *referential function* 45 (forty five) utterances, and *phatic function* 48 (forty eight) utterances. The most dominant kind of language function is *phatic function* which focuses on the contact, channel and social relationship between the speaker and the hearer. This shows that the main characters in this novel have the different characters and social status, Hassan is more enthusiastic for asking many things to Amir who is an educated child.

The writer hopes that this study can contribute a better and deeper understanding on how language functions are used for different purposes of talks in daily life. The writer suggests the future researchers who are interested in conducting a study of discourse analysis to analyze other field's sources such as newspaper and film by using different theories of discourse analysis.

ABSTRAK

Wulandari, Dwi Suci 2012. **Analisis Fungsi Bahasa Pada Dialog Antara Dua Pemeran Utama Pada Novel Kite Runner.** Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Brawijaya. Pembimbing 1: Syariful Muttaqin Pembimbing II: Agus Gozali.

Kata kunci: Analisis Wacana, Fungsi Bahasa, Novel.

Analisis wacana adalah salah satu cabang linguistik yang mempelajari bahasa yang digunakan untuk komunikasi, baik tertulis atau lisan yang terkait dengan bentuk dan makna dari kalimat. Dalam penulisan ini, penulis fokus pada fungsi bahasa dalam menganalisis di novel. Kite Runner adalah sebuah novel oleh Khaled Hosseini. Tujuan penulisan untuk mengidentifikasi fungsi bahasa yang digunakan oleh karakter utama dalam novel dengan menggunakan teori Jacobson, dan karakter utama dalam novel ini adalah Hassan dan Amir.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif karena data yang dikumpulkan adalah kata-kata. Tipe penelitian ini tentang fungsi bahasa pada dialog antara pemeran utama pada novel Kite Runner. Sumber data yang diambil adalah novel Kite Runner dari versi bahasa inggris dan data yang diambil adalah dialog antara pemeran utama pada novel.

Hasil dari penulisan ini menunjukkan bahwa hanya ada empat dari fungsi bahasa yang digunakan dalam dialog antara karakter utama dalam novel Kite Runner, yaitu referensial fungsi, phatic fungsi, conative fungsi dan emosional fungsi. Penulis tersebut menemukan 125 (seratus dua puluh lima) ujaran, yang terbagi dalam empat macam fungsi bahasa: *fungsi emosional* 17 (tujuh belas) ujaran, *fungsi conative* 22 (dua puluh dua) ujaran, *fungsi referensial* 45 (empat puluh lima) ujaran dan *fungsi phatic* 48 (empat puluh delapan) ujaran. dan yang sering digunakan dalam novel ini dari fungsi bahasa adalah *fungsi phatic* yang berfokus pada kontak dan hubungan sosial antara pembicara dan pendengar. Hal ini menunjukkan bahwa karakter utamanya mempunyai perbedaan sosial, Hassan begitu antusias untuk bertanya tentang apapun kepada Amir karena Amir seorang anak yang berpendidikan.

Penulis berharap bahwa penulisan ini dapat berkontribusi dalam pemahaman yang lebih baik dan lebih pada bagaimana fungsi bahasa digunakan untuk tujuan yang berbeda di kehidupan sehari-hari. Penulis menyarankan pada peneliti selanjutnya yang tertarik dalam melakukan penulisan tentang analisis wacana untuk menganalisa lain data seperti majalah dan film dengan teori yang berbeda dalam menganalisis.

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First of all, the writer would like to take pleasure in her highest and deepest gratitude to the almighty Allah, for all the blessing, gift and guidance in finishing this thesis entitled "Language Function Analysis in the Dialog between Two Main Characters in the Kite Runner Novel". Further, the writer also considers that this thesis would not be finished without support, guidance, encouragement and prayer from all the people she loves.

At this moment, the writer would like to give her best appreciation to those who helped her in the completion of her thesis into the person from. First, Syariful Muttaqin, M.A and Agus Gozali, S.Pd as the supervisors who are helpful in assisting encouraging her to finish this thesis. Second, Dra. Endang Sasanti, M.A as the examiners who has given her critics and suggestions which are beneficial, hence the writer could finish her thesis. Third are the lecturers and the staffs of Languages and Literature Department, for their help during the process of completing this thesis.

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Hopefully, this thesis gives a valuable contribution for the English Department Students, Especially, for those who are interested in the same object.

Malang, 18 January 2013

The Writer

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains the background of study, problems of study, the objective of study, and the definition of key term.

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is the system of communication in the world. From language, we know about the cultures and the characteristics of each other. According to Yule (1996, p.6) language as a medium for communication can be used to communicate knowledge, message, and information from one person to another. Therefore, from this declaration, we understand about the importance of language for communicating with other people. Language is one of the sources of knowledge's that could get a lot of other knowledge about the culture and characteristics of a country. Many countries in the world use English as a medium of communication among people in different countries.

Language could be called as discourse, because discourse could be understood in written or spoken language which has the quality of unity. McHoul (cited in Choyimah 2011, p.3) mentions that discourse refers to connected speech or writing occurred at supra-sentential levels. In this statement, we can understand discourse which has many relation from the speech and written of conversation. Cook (1989) defines discourse as a language from communication that has feeling of coherence and meaningfulness. It means that discourse as language for

communicating has the meaning. For example, person A said "what time is it?" and person B answer "top nine news, just started". From this conversation is unconnected in the question and answer, and those utterances has the quality of unity from the meaning. The analyses are seen from the speaker, if the speaker comes from teacher means that he or she asks about the time of subject or courses. But if the speakers come from child who waits of the television's program, people will know the answer from whom the speaker is. Therefore, from this conversation we know about the importance of the meaning of the utterances. The analysis of language is necessarily analyzed of discourse. Discourse analysis related with language used for communicating. The language which is used has the function and meaning according from the context.

Language function is provided for users to give purpose in position of a communication. It means that the purpose of communication has the function and meaning to clarify the utterances. According to Halliday (1973, p.35), the function of language is to describe how language is used. To achieve this purpose, it can be done through speaking, listening, reading, and writing from what the speaker and listener got. Cook (1989, p.24) defines language function as the function which the sender of a message intends to achieve with it. He points out the function of language should be analyzed by identifying the elements of communication, for example: Addresser/addressor, Addressee, Channel, Message form, Topic and Setting. Jacobson (cited in Cook 1994, p. 39) supposes that language function concern with specifies to which class or types a given unit, such as word, text or image, belongs (like a textual or pictorial genre).

Many language functions are used in the communication of media or some kinds of literary works and one of literary works which has function of language is novel. In this study, the writer is interested in analyzing the language function in *The Kite Runner* . The writer

focuses on the conversations between the main characters in this novel because this is considered into language function and the writer wants to know what type of language function used in the novel.

This novel is a best seller in the world in 2005; appear in New York by Khaled Hosseini. He was born in 1965 in Kabul, Afghanistan. This novel talks about the culture, love, and many problems in Afghanistan. The main characters in this novel are friendship and they have different mother with the same father, they are usually playing the kite in the area of village in Kabul. Their names are Hassan and Amir. Amir is diligent because he was studied in school but Hassan as a helper of Amir, but Amir thought that Hassan is his family not others. When they are playing the kite in their village, Amir is skilled at playing kite, beside Hassan is skilled at chasing the kite. However, their lives are very complicated because of the problems of life in their family. From this novel, the writer wants to know the language function used between the main characters in this novel, are Hassan and Amir.

This novel is interesting because it tells about the social life, Afghanistan culture, and teaches about the importance of friendship.

1.2 Problem of the Study

Related to the background stated before, the problem proposed in this study what are the types of language functions used by the main characters in *The Kite Runner* novel.

1.3 Objective of the Study

Based on the problem of study mentioned above, it can be stated that the objectives of this study is to identify the types of language function used by the main characters in *The Kite Runner* novel.

1.4 Definition of Key Terms

1. **Discourse** is language used for communication (Cook, 1989). Language used for communication to each other and express people feelings.

2. **Discourse Analysis** is the study of language used for communication that explains the quality of being coherent (Cook, 1994).

3. **Language Function** is function of language to communicate from the speaker to the hearer.

   In this study: language function used in the dialogue of the main characters in *The Kite Runner* novel.

4. **The Kite Runner** is a 2005 first Afghanistan novel by Khaled Hosseini in English version, which tells about the life of Hassan and Amir, two friends who are from Afghanistan.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the writer would like to review the related literature, the literatures are considered to be important sources concerning the topic being discussed.

2.1. Definition of Discourse

Viewed from linguistics, discourse could be understood as written or spoken language which has the quality of unity. McHoul (cited in Choyimah 2011, p.3) mentions that discourse refers to connected speech or writing occurring at supra-sentential levels in similar way. Cook (1989) defines discourse as language for communication that has the feeling of coherence and meaningfulness. On the basic of this concept, communication has interconnectedness, meaningfulness, and coherence among sentences. They are the main point of discourse regardless of the grammar accuracy. As such, a sentence could not be interpreted in isolation, but rather it should be viewed from a context. This is the meaning of supra-sentential level. The following excerpt is an example of discourse.

> X: What time is it?
>
> Y: "Top nine news" just started.

That conversation is not connected between the question and answer, and the utterance has the quality of unity from the meaning. The analyses are seen from the speaker, if the speaker comes from teacher means that he or she asks about the time of subject or courses. But if the speaker is a child who waits for the television's program, people will know the answer from

whom the speaker is. Therefore, from these conversations we know about the importance of the meaning of the utterances. The analysis of language is necessary analyzed of discourse. Discourse analysis related with language used for communicating. The language which is used has function and meaning according from the context.

2.2 Discourse Analysis

Cook (1989) points out that discourse analysis is the search of what makes a discourse coherent. Brown and Yule (1996) state that discourse analysis is the study of how forms of language are used in communication. McHoul (cited in Choyimah 2011 p.5) mentions four characteristics of discourse analysis:

1. It criticizes the idea that whole languages are exclusively formal grammatical sentence systems by proposing to examine actual contexts of language in use.

2. It construes language as primarily discourses as heterogeneous social actions in the first place rather than as an innate property of the human mind which is merely put into social action of performance.

3. It considers language to be produced and analyzable only in terms of single sentences.

4. It favors naturally occurring data rather than elicited or invented data.

Discourse analysis examines how stretches of language, considered in their full textual, social, and psychological context, become meaningful and unified for its users. It is a rapidly expanding field, providing insights into the problems and processes of language used and language learning, which are important to language teachers. Traditionally, language teaching is concentrated on pronunciation, grammar, vocabulary, and while these remain the basic of foreign

language knowledge, discourse analysis can draw attention to the skills needed to put this knowledge into action and to achieve successful communication.

Moreover Brown and Yule (1989, p.1) explain that discourse analysis is committed to an investigation of what and how language is used. It means that discourse analysis deals with language used for communication and how the addressee interprets the message.

In conclusion, we can say that discourse analysis talks about the language used for communication and the language function talks under the discourse analysis.

2.3 Language Function

Cook (1989, p.24) defines language function as the function which the sender of a message intends to achieve with it. Thus, we can simply determine language functions as a way in which we can use language to achieve communication purposes.

Roman Jacobson and Dell Hymes propose some function of language. Cook (1989) synthesizes their ideas. He points out that the function of language should be analyzed by firstly identifying the elements of communication, as follows:

Addresser/addressor : the person who creates the message.

Addressee : the person to whom the messages are addressed or sent.

Channel : the medium by which the message is sent, such as sound, telephone, paper, etc.

Message form : the particular grammatical and lexical choices of the message, such as change, we believe in.

Topic : the information carried out the message, such as a topic concerning uprising in Egypt, education policy in Indonesia, interfaith relation in Indonesia.

Code : the language or dialect used for carrying the messages, like English, Indonesian, etc.

Setting : when and where the communication takes places.

Jacobson (cited in Cook 1994, p. 39) supposed that language function is concerned with specifying to which class or types a given unit, such as word, text or image, belongs (like a textual or pictorial genre). Moreover, Jacobson distinguishes the function of language into six, are: (a) *Emotive function*; (b) *Conative function*; (c) *Referential function*; (d) *Poetic function*; (e) *Phatic function*; and (f) *Metalingual function*. The elaboration of the classification of the language function is explained:

a. *Emotive Function*

The emotive function focuses on the addresser. Its purposes for communicating the inner sates and emotions of the addresser (direct expression of the speakers attitudes toward what he is speaking of), example: *"oh, no!"*, *"fantastic"* and *"ugh"*.

b. *Conative Function*

The orientation of conative function is the addressee. The aim of this function is seeking to affect others, whether the behavior, emotion, or even the feeling of the addressee, such as *"please, help me!"*, *"stand up!"*

c. *Referential Function*

The referential function means carrying information which is focused on the context. This function usually can be used to inform something such as report, description, statement, or confirm and explaining something. Example: *"water boils at 100 degrees"*.

d. *Poetic Function*

The poetic function is a particular form chosen to deliver a message. Its orientation is the message for its own sake and the sound must seem an echo to the sense. It can also be used to express something in different way using poetic words which plays with form of the text like rhyme, repetition, alliteration (repeat consonant), assonance (repeated vowels), and so on. Example: *"no woman no cry"*.

e. *Phatic Function*

The phatic function, which focuses on the contact, means opening the channel or checking that something is working, either for practical reasons or social ones to establish and maintain the channel of communication. Example: *"do you hear me?"*, *"anybody home?"*

f. *Metalingual Function*

The metalingual function used to establish mutual agreement on the code, such definition of something. It is sequence which is used to build an equivalence relation and it contains information about the lexical code. Example: *"this bone is known as "femur""*.

Besides, Halliday (1973: p.23-41) classified language function seven types of language function, are:

1. *Instrumental Function*

The instrumental function serves to manipulate and control the environment, to cause certain events to happen as well as to satisfy material needs. It is a tool of getting things done which is known as the "I want function", including "I do no want" as well (Halliday, 1992:11). For example: "I want mango" or"I do not want banana".

2. *Regulatory Function*

The regulatory function is used to manage the behavior of others, to manipulate the person in the environment, which is known as "do as I tell you" function. It is a language of rule and instruction (Halliday, 1992: 12).

3. *Representational Function*

The representational function is the use of language to make statements and propositions, convey facts and knowledge, explain or report that is to present reality as one sees it. It conveys a message which has specific reference to the process, persons, objects, abstractions, qualities and relations of real world around the speaker (Halliday, 1992: 17). For example: "yesterday, I saw a small beautiful butterfly. Its colors were red, blue, yellow and green".

4. *Interactional Function*

The interactional function server to ensure social maintenance, establish social contact and keep channels of communication open, the "me and you" function of language including "me and my mummy" (Halliday, 1992:13).

5. *Personal Function*

The personal function allows a speaker to express his own individuality (feelings, personality, and emotions) and is known as "here I come" function (Halliday, 1992: 17). For

example: "I love my boy" or "I am happy". A person's individuality is usually characterized by his/her use of the personal function of communication.

6. Heuristic Function

The heuristic function refers to language as a means of investigating reality, way of learning about thing. Furthermore, it is often conveyed in the form of questions that will lead to answer, is known as "tell me why" function (Halliday, 1992: 17).

7. Imaginative Function

The imaginative function serves to create imaginary systems or ideas. Fairy tales, joking, writing a novel, poetry, tongue twisters, puns are all applications of the imaginative function (Halliday, 1992:15). For example, "The king of jungle has loud and frightening voice".

Actually, we use a language function to approve and disapprove, to express belief, opinion and doubt, to include or exclude in the social group, to ask and answer, to express personal feeling, to achieve intimacy, to give and take.

From the explanation above, we know the based on that literary review there are two different perceptions of language function and different theories related to language function. The first is proposed by Jacobson and Hymes which cited in Cook theories, who classified the language function based on the elements of communication such as addresser/ addressor, addressee, channel, message form, topic, code, setting. According to their explanation, there are six types of language function; they are emotive function, conative function, referential function, poetic function, phatic function, metalingual function.

The second language function theory proposed by Halliday, he classified language function into seven types, they are instrumental function, regulatory function, representational function, interactional function, personal function, heuristic function, imaginative function.

However, the writer uses the theory of language function proposed by Jacobson and Hymes, because the theory is relevant with the object of research and influential theory of language function as stated by Cook (1994). It becomes a basic theory of language function. The theory is identified by elements of communication which explained before and this is more appropriate for this research by a conversation of novel.

2.4 The Kite Runner Novel

Published in 2003, Khaled Hosseini's The Kite Runner received generally positive reviews. The hardback edition sold respectfully, if not spectacularly, and Hosseini received some recognition as a first-time novelist, winning the Stephen Crane First Fiction Award among other honors. Most critics considered The Kite Runner a powerful first novel, but little was expected from the trade paperback edition that was published a year later. However, following the trade paperback's publication, booksellers' and readers' enthusiasm increased dramatically, turning The Kite Runner into a national sensation.

Set in Afghanistan during the 1970's, 'The Kite Runner' is an insightful novel that spans three decades of the life and customs of a people and a country that have tragically becomes synonymous with terrorism. The story opens on an Afghanistan very few of us know or even care to remember; at a time when its streets and people were not ravaged by the mania of religious extremism and war; when it was a country of prosperity and liberal thought (Http://the kite runner/Book review).

Growing up in the midst of this is our narrator Amir with his odd family made up of his father Toghfan Aga, a bear-like man who is among the wealthiest and most respected public figure in Kabul. With them live their faithful servants, Ali and his young son Hassan, who have

served the family for many generations as well as Toghfan Aga's business partner and closest friend, Rahim Khan.

Seen from the title that the kite is some old playing, but in Afghanistan, many children play the kite. Kite is famous in Afghanistan because if the spring season comes, many children in Afghanistan play the kite and one of the main characters in this novel is very skilled in playing the kite and touchdown and looking for the kite of others. Their names are Amir and Hassan, they are family from one father but only Amir who has a good life, Hassan comes from Hazara's family, and it means a servant's family from his mother. Father of Amir named Baba once married with Hassan's mother but nobody knows about this problem. Baba is a famous person in Kabul, he wants Amir to be a stronger man and to be a good person but Amir does not want to be like that. In the real story of this novel, Amir is a weak in action but Hassan always supports Amir for a good life. Someday Amir and Hassan had the enemy when they are child.

After being adult they are separated to other country until each of them has the family because Afghanistan has more complicated problems of culture and the government.

2.5 Previous Study

There are two previous studies that are considered by the writer. The first is the thesis entitled "A Study of Language Function Used by The Caretakers of Autistic Children in Miracle Run Film" by Agwin Degaf (2010) from The State Islamic University. This study analyzed the phenomena of talk in interaction. The data are collected from the language used by the caretakers, they are mother, doctor, teacher and therapist when talk to the autistic children and those are analyzed by using M.A.K Halliday theory on language function. The result of this study shows that there are several language functions 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. The regulatory function is the most dominant kind of language function, he used twenty three utterances for this research, and this study only analyzed the kinds and implementation about effective of language function.

The second is a thesis from University of Brawijaya entitled "An Analysis of Language Functions Used by the Main Characters in *Laskar Pelangi* Movie" by Vivi Mayasari (2011). The choice of language functions is important in a movie in order to deliver the message of the movie to the viewers. She conducted a study about language functions that are used in *Laskar Pelangi* movie. This study aim at examining: (1) the kind of language functions used in *Laskar Pelangi* movie and (2) the implementation of language functions used in *Laskar Pelangi* movie. This study used the theory by Cook (1989) that six out of seven language functions used in *Laskar Pelangi* movie. They are referential function, phatic function, emotive function, directive function, poetic function, and metalinguistic function. From those six language functions, referential function (the function of language to deliver information) is the most commonly used in this movie. The language functions used in *Laskar Pelangi* movie can be implemented both in formal and informal situation. Most of them are implemented in informal situation by using informal language. The implementation of language functions in this movie is affective to deliver the message from the speakers to the hearers because the messages are clearly stated and understandable.

From those two previous studies mentioned above, the writer gets some knowledge about language functions from different theories. They found much information from language functions used in their data such as in a film. Compared to those studies above, this study was intended to find language function in novel which has many characters but the writer only used

language function in the speaker between two main characters, because from the novel we know about much information such as culture from the utterances which is used in their dialogues. The first theory is M.A.K Halliday's theory which has seven types of language function and the data from film and the second used Cook theory.

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses about the research method to answer the problems of the study. The discussion includes research design, data source, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Type of Research

This study was qualitative since the data collected are in the form of words. The type of the study was about language function of the conversation between the main characters in *The Kite Runner* novel. The qualitative research attempts to arrive at rich descriptions of the people, objects, events, places, conversations and so on. Ary, et al, (2002) calls textual analysis as content or documentary analysis. Content or documentary analysis is a research method applied in written or visual materials for the purpose of identifying specified characteristics of the material. Ary (2002) says that the material analyzed can be textbooks, newspapers, speeches, television programs, advertisements, musical compositions, or any of host of other types of documents.

The text is anything written, visual, or spoken that serves as a medium for communication such as newspaper or magazine articles, advertisements, speeches, official documents, films, or videotapes, musical lyrics, photographs and etc (Nadia, 2010:22).

3.2 Data source

The data source was taken from *The Kite Runner* novel from English language novel version written by Khaled Hussein who comes from Kabul, Afghanistan. The data for this study were the dialogues of main characters in *The Kite Runner* Novel.

3.3 Data Collection

Since this research is qualitative, the writer collected the data by using analysis the data of *The Kite Runner* novel. Ary, et al, (2002: p.29) state that qualitative research use a wide variety of instruments to gather data, including texts, questionnaire, ratings, attitudes scales and so on. Qualitative researchers also have a toolbox of data-gathering techniques, including in-depth interviewing, participant observation and document analysis. The writer designs some steps to collect data as follows:

1. Reading *The Kite Runner* novel.

2. Selecting the dialogue of the main characters in the novel from chapter 2 till chapter 8.

    The writer took the dialogues in these chapters because the data existed in chapter 2 untill chapter 8.

    Chapter 1 talked about the introduction of the chapters in the novel, and there was no conversation in this chapter.

3. Collecting the dialogue of the main characters (Hassan and Amir). The writer collected the data from the dialogues between the main characters in the novel.

3.4 Data Analysis

After the data has been collected, the next steps are analyzing the data which is done based on these following steps:

1. Reading the data that have been collected.

2. Identifying and making notes and list of language function found between the main characters of the dialogues.

3. Classifying the kinds of language function based on their types by using the table.

Table 3.1 Sample Table of Language Function Classification

No.	Chapter	Characters	Utterances	Types of language function					
				E	C	R	PO	P	M

4. Drawing conclusion of the analysis based on their types.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter discusses the finding and discussion of the study. The finding includes the analysis of the data. The purpose of analysis is to answer the research problem. Then the purpose of discussion is to discuss the results of the data analysis.

4.1 Finding

In the finding of the data, the writer categorized the entire main characters dialogues in *The Kite Runner* Novel. Each dialog was taken from the chapter 2 till chapter 8 of the novel. The writer found 125 (one hundred twenty five) utterances, which were divided in to four kinds of language functions, they were emotive 17 (seventeen) utterances, conative 22 (twenty two) utterances, referential 45 (forty five) utterances; the last is phatic 48 (forty eight) utterances.

The writer analyzed the language function used in the utterances of the main characters in *The Kite Runner* novel based on Jacobson's theory, which has six kinds of language function, they are emotive, conative, referential, poetic, phatic, metalingual. But, the writer only found four language functions in utterances by main characters are emotive, conative, referential and phatic. The writer categorized the language function used in the utterances.

4.1.1 Emotive Function

The emotive function focuses on the addresser. Its purposes for communicating the inner sates and emotions of the addresser (direct expression of the speakers' attitudes toward what he is speaking of) (Jacobson, cited in Cook 1994, p. 39).

In *The Kite Runner* novel, the main characters Hassan and Amir are family in Afghanistan. They are together in many situations. Amir is an educated child but Hassan is uneducated. Amir always make story for Hassan that Hassan does not understand with the difficulty of Amir's story but Hassan always give the support and show the happy expression by their conversation. Hassan can make Amir happy in any ways.

The writer analyzed the kinds of emotive utterances by main characters in *The Kite Runner* novel are:

1. Chapter 4: "Aaah"

   The addresser (Hassan) showed his feeling to addressee (Amir) of being shy because Amir was giving praise for Hassan by the word which Hassan didn't know before.

2. Chapter 4: "Really"

   It showed direct expression from the addresser (Amir) toward what was addressee (Hassan) said about the praise of his history. Here, Amir happily found that actually his best friend was Hassan.

3. Chapter 4: "Really"

   Giving responses of Amir by using expression of the addresser (Hassan). From this novel Hassan as best friend of Amir in anything they did in the daily life. Therefore, Hassan always made a happy life for Amir.

4. Chapter 4: "That's fascinating"

Addresser (Amir) gave a happy response with addressee (Hassan). Here Amir was happy because Hassan was giving praise for him when Amir told the story.

5. Chapter 4: "It was great, Amir Agha. Will you read me more of it tomorrow?"

The addresser (Hassan) was praising with the addressee (Amir) for his story.

6. Chapter 4: "Fascinating"

The addresser (Hassan) didn't know what the meaning of addressee (Amir) said before, so Hassan tried to understand the word again for Amir.

7. Chapter 4: "MASYAALLAH, Amir Agha. Bravo!!"

After the addresser (Hassan) read by addressee (Amir) the story, Hassan gave praised to Amir for his story.

8. Chapter 4: "You exaggerate, Hassan."

The addresser (Amir) gave support and praised to addressee (Hassan) because he could have make Amir's happy for praised above.

9. Chapter 4: "Well…"

The addresser (Hassan) tried to give the explanation to addressee (Amir), but he could not speak quickly.

10. Chapter 4: "Well"

The addresser (Amir) tried to give the answer but he could not understand why he made the history.

11. Chapter 6: "Insyallah"

Hassan said "insyallah" to Amir for his next life with Agha Sahib (Amir's father), because Agha Sahib wished if Amir could be the winner in the kite's tournament.

12. Chapter 7: "It's beautiful day"

Hassan gave the support to what Amir's did that day and wanted to make Amir became the winner of the tournament.

13. Chapter 7: "Good"

Hassan as the addresser gave the approbation to Amir for flying the kite by good expressions. This was the beginning of tournament of the kite in the winter.

14. Chapter 7: "You're almost there, Amir Agha! Almost there!"

Here, addresser (Hassan) gave the support of the game for addressee (Amir) until Amir to be the winner. Hassan could make Amir happy with him because he always knew the feeling of Amir's life.

15. Chapter 7: "Bravo! Bravo, Amir Agha!"

Here, the addresser (Hassan) said to addressee (Amir) by running and hugging to Amir because Amir was the winner of tournament. Hassan was the friend and the assistant of Amir to play the kite for rolling the yarn.

16. Chapter 7: "You won! Amir Agha! You won!"

The addresser (Hassan) said by using expression of the winner to addressee (Amir). In the Kabul, Afghanistan, there was traditional of playing kite and making the tournament of that play, so Amir was the smartest of flying the kite and Hassan was the smartest of finding the kite of fall from the tournament.

17. Chapter 7: "We won! We won!"

Here, the addresser (Amir) said to addressee (Hassan) with happy expressions because they won the tournament of kite in Kabul, Afghanistan.

4.1.2 Conative Function

The orientation of conative function is the addressee. The aim of this function is seeking to affect others, whether the behavior, emotion, or even the feeling of the addressee (Jacobson, cited in Cook 1994, p. 39).

In this case, Hassan was more obedient with anything about what Amir said because we knew that Amir is an educated child and Hassan felt that Amir knew anything which he did not know surrounding them but Hassan could make Amir full of spirit what he said. Here, the writer analyzed what the conative utterances in the dialogues between the main characters. The analyzed of this function are:

1. Chapter 2: "Just keep walking"

   When the addresser was asking the addressee to do something, here the addresser (Amir) ordered to addressee (Hassan) to walk more quickly because there were many people knew story about Hassan's mother in the past. This utterance used for giving the statement to addressee to keep walking without disturbance by the people in that way.

2. Chapter 4: "Read it again please, Amir Agha"

   Here, addresser (Hassan) asked to addressee (Amir) to read the story again because Hassan was more interested in the story. The story talked about father and his son's love.

3. Chapter 4: "Now? What time is it?"

   Here, Hassan was got up by Amir to listen to the story of Amir that he made by himself.

4. Chapter 4: "Then I have to hear it"

When addresser (Hassan) said something to press the intonation when addressee (Amir) wanted to read it.

5. Chapter 4: "Will read your stories"

Here, the intonations from addresser (Hassan) wanted to read again by addressee (Amir) someday.

6. Chapter 4: "Tell me Hassan?!"

The addresser (Amir) was embittered with the addressee (Hassan)'s question. When Hassan said that he wanted to ask something that Amir had many feelings about the story and why Hassan still asked about the story.

7. Chapter 6: "Hassan, wait!!"

Here, in the chapter 6 Hassan and Amir was playing the kite in Kabul, Afghanistan. They were skilled at playing and catching the kite. Here, Amir said to Hassan to wait.

8. Chapter 6: "This way!"

The addresser (Hassan) commanded to addressee (Amir) to follow him in that way for catching the kite.

9. Chapter 6: "Trust me!"

When Hassan said this, Amir cannot understand why Hassan was running in that way. There were many people in the way that called Hassan as his mother by saying "haii boy, I ever sleep with your mother, is nice…" then Amir was pulling Hassan's hand with spoke this utterance.

10. Chapter 6: "Sit with me, Amir Agha"

Hassan as addresser talked to Amir to follow him sitting in that place to wait the kite got down.

11. Chapter 6: "If you ask, I would"

Hassan never said "no" to Amir because he knew if Amir has to be a good friend for him before Amir asked Hassan to eat dirt, Hassan said this utterance.

12. Chapter 7: "We should get started"

Hassan understood if Amir was angry but Hassan responded by saying to Amir if he was alright. Before this conversation Amir was angry to Hassan because Hassan did not ask the meaning of his dream to his father (Ali).

13. Chapter 7: "Let's fly,"

Addresser (Hassan) gave commands to addressee (Amir) to fly the kite right than they are happy for this tournament because they are skilled of playing the kite.

14. Chapter 7: "Let do it,"

The addresser (Hassan) gave the support for playing kite to addressee (Amir). In this winter many children in Kabul, Afghanistan were having tournament of kites then Amir and Hassan were ready to play it.

15. Chapter 7: "Hassan! Come back with it!"

Here, the addresser (Amir) gave the statement to addressee (Hassan) to bring the blue kite and found it. This happened after the kite tournament.

16. Chapter 8: "You go!!"

The addresser (Amir) said in a harsh manner to addressee (Hassan) but he was only silent and went far from Amir. Before left the room, Hassan said something.

17. Chapter 8: "You haven't done everything, Hassan. Just go!!"

Here, Amir as the addresser was angry to addressee (Hassan) because Hassan was disturbing Amir in that way, but Hassan never knew why Amir did that to Hassan.

18. chapter 8: "You can tell me, I'll stop doing it"

The addresser (Hassan) talked to addressee (Amir) to give understanding about this worse condition. Here, Hassan was confused to Amir's attitude in the week after Hassan got raped, Amir became uncommunicative to Hassan.

19. Chapter 8: "I want you to stop harassing me. I want you to go away"

The addresser (Amir) talked to addressee (Hassan) by using the high intonation for not to disturb what Amir did in the room, then Hassan walked to go far from Amir. Here, Amir did not want to talk anything to Hassan because he didn't like Hassan for what happened in the past.

20. Chapter 8: "Hit me back!"

The addresser (Amir) wanted the addressee (Hassan) to give some responses too, but Hassan only stood in front of Amir.

21. Chapter 8: "Get up! Hit me!"

Here addresser (Amir) stressed the utterances to addressee (Hassan) for doing anything like what Amir did to him.

22. Chapter 8: "hit me back! Hit me back! Goddamn you!!"

The addresser (Amir) hurled the pomegranate to addressee (Hassan) in order to give punishment to Hassan and take revenge, but Hassan did nothing as Amir pelted him again and again.

4.1.3 Referential Function

The referential function means carrying information which is focused on the context. This function usually can be used to inform something such as report, description, statement, or confirm and explaining something (Jacobson, cited in Cook 1994, p. 39).

Referential function in the dialogues between the main characters of *The Kite Runner* novel tells about many kinds problems of race in Kabul, Afghanistan. Here, Hassan and Amir as the main characters conversations explain how the condition being Childs in Afghanistan. Such as, the writer analyzed is:

1. Chapter 2: "He took you for someone else"

   The addresser (Amir) told to addressee (Hassan) if the person was in problems with Hassan's mother. When Amir said to Hassan not to respond what the person said. Amir said this for keeping Hassan's feeling to his mother because Amir knew that Hassan was a sensitive person.

2. chapter 4: "But it's such a common word"

   The addresser (Amir) gave the information which addressee (Hassan) did not know the meaning. Amir stressed the utterance to Hassan but He did not know because he was uneducated.

3. Chapter 4: "Still, I don't know it"

   Here addresser (Hassan) answered with smooth expression to addressee (Amir) about the question that Hassan did not know.

4. Chapter 4: "Well, everyone in my school knows what it means"

Here, addresser (Amir) gave the information by using the easier words from his school and gave an example too for Hassan so that he could understand. Amir talked to Hassan if his friend in the school knew the meaning of the word.

5. Chapter 4: "Let's see, Imbecile it means smart, intelligent. I will use it in a sentence for you. "when it comes to words,"

Addresser (Amir) gave the answer to addressee (Hassan) to the word which Hassan did not know the meaning of that word. Amir gave the simple example of the word for Hassan.

6. Chapter 4: "Hassan is an imbecile"

The addresser (Amir) was heckling the addressee (Hassan) by giving the example of the word before Hassan became embarrassed.

7. Chapter 4: "That was the best story you've read me in a long time"

Hassan gave the information to Amir for making supports to Amir's story.

8. Chapter 4: "You're a prince, Hassan. You're a prince and I love you"

The addresser (Amir) gave the example and made Hassan understand to his word before, and Amir made Hassan happy also from this example.

9. Chapter 4: "Never mind the time. This story's special. I wrote it myself"

The addresser (Amir) talked about the story when he made and wrote by himself to addressee (Hassan). Here, Amir was enthusiasm for reading the story to Hassan.

10. Chapter 4: "Someday, Insyallah you will be a great written and people all over the world"

The addresser (Hassan) talked to addressee (Amir) after he read the story, then Hassan prayed to Amir for his life became the good writer.

11. Chapter 4: "No, you will be great and famous"

Hassan as addresser gave the information to Amir as addressee by saying something to make Amir became happier to write and write again.

12. Chapter 4: "Well, if I may ask, why did the man kill his wife? Why did he ever have to feel sad to shed tears? Couldn't he have just smelled an onion?"

The addresser (Hassan) explained the question about the history above to addressee (Amir).

13. Chapter 6: "We're losing it! We're going the wrong way!"

Amir as addresser talked about the wrong way and they were losing the kite, but Hassan as addressee was only walking and running.

14. Chapter 6: "You're wasting our time. It was going the other way, didn't you see?"

The addresser Amir did not understand and unrelieved what Hassan did.

15. Chapter 6: "I'd sooner eat dirt"

The addresser (Hassan) tried to believe with the addressee (Amir) by eating dirt for Amir.

16. Chapter 6: "But, I wonder. Would you ever ask me to do such a thing, Amir Agha?"

Hassan said to Amir what he ever asked to eat dirt but Hassan understood if Amir did not do it to Hassan.

17. Chapter 6: "Don't be stupid Hassan. You know I wouldn't"

Amir as addresser explained to Hassan if he did not do it to Hassan because they were friend.

18. Chapter 6: "He says someday we will have television in Kabul"

In the same chapters, Amir and Hassan talked about when the television came to but they did not know when it will come to entertain people in Kabul.

19. Chapter 6: "Daoud Khan, you ass, the president."

Amir answered the question from Hassan when he asked about the television before, but, Hassan did not understand.

20. Chapter 6: "I heard they already have it in Iran."

Hassan as the addresser heard that television has come to Iran.

21. Chapter 6: "Sure, and not the black and white kind either. We'll probably be grown-ups by then, but I'll get us two. One for you and one for me."

Here, Amir explained to Hassan, that someday he bought two for him and for Hassan, so they will get much information from television.

22. Chapter 6: "I'll put it on my table, where I keep my drawings

Hassan was happy if he had it and he wanted to put it in table in their house as a drawing of Hassan.

23. Chapter 6: "You know, I think you're going to make Agha sahib very proud tomorrow"

Here, Hassan supported to Amir, if someday, Amir could be happier for Agha sahib as father of Amir.

24. Chapter 6: "You know… I like where I life. It's my home."

When they were talking, Amir felt that he had a big house than Hassan but Hassan knew about Amir's feeling, so Hassan said the sentence above to Amir.

25. Chapter 6: "Whatever. Get ready to lose again."

Addresser (Amir) said to addressee (Hassan) for giving the information about the tournament later (about the kite). Here, they talked about the television but Amir did not like if Hassan knew his feeling about that than.

26. Chapter 7: "We were at Ghargha Lake, You, Me, Father, Agha sahib, Rahim khan, and thousands of other people, it was warm and sunny, and the lake was clear like a mirror. But no one was swimming because they said a monster had come to the lake. It was swimming at the bottom, waiting."

The addresser (Hassan) tried to tell story about his dream to the addressee (Amir). Here, addresser started the conversation from the story about his dream and tried to ask what the meaning of his dream was. They were talking in the kitchen before Amir went to school, and then Hassan made some food and gave tea for Amir while talking about his dream to Amir.

27. Chapter 7: "So everyone is scared to get in the water, and suddenly you kick off your shoes, Amir Agha, and take off your shirt. There are no more monsters, you say. I'll show you all. And before anyone can stop you, you dive into the water, start swimming away. I follow you in and we're both swimming. "

Addresser (Hassan) was telling about his dream to addressee (Amir).

28. Chapter 7: "It's a dream Amir Agha, you can do anything. Anyway, everyone is screaming. "Get out! Get out! " but we just swim in the cold

water. We make it way out to the middle of the lake and we stop swimming. We turn toward the shore and wave to the people. They took small like ants, but we can hear them clapping. They see now. There is no monster, just water. They change the name of the lake after that, and call it the "lake of Amir and Hassan, Sultans of Kabul "and we got to charge people money for swimming in it."

The addresser (Hassan) continued the story of his dreaming in the night but the addressee (Amir) was annoying with the story because he did not understand what the meaning of Hassan's dream was.

29. Chapter 7: "Well, it's a dumb dream. Nothing happens in it."

Amir made Hassan felt nothing with his dream because Amir knew if Hassan thought about it.

30. Chapter 7: "Father says dreams always mean something."

The addresser (Hassan) talked to the addressee (Amir) when he knew if his father could understand the meaning of the dream.

31. Chapter 7: "I'm not sure I want to fly a kite today"

Amir responded what Hassan said and Amir was not sure if he can join the tournament of the kite in Kabul Afghanistan.

32. Chapter 7: "Remember Amir Agha, there is no monster, just a beautiful day"

Hassan supported to Amir by saying his dream on the night and made sure if Amir can do it.

33. Chapter 7: "It is a beautiful day, isn't it?"

This was referential function for giving the information of the condition before Amir and Hassan played the kite in the tournament.

34. Chapter 7: "I counted eleven"

The addresser (Hassan) answered the question from addressee (Amir) what they talked before, they were playing the kite in the tournament of Kabul in winter season. Hassan gave the information how many falling kite from someone in the tournament.

35. Chapter 7: "You're almost there, Amir Agha! Almost there!"

Here, addresser (Hassan) gave the support of the game for addressee (Amir) until Amir became the winner. Hassan can make Amir happy with him because he always knew Amir's feeling.

36. Chapter 7: "Insyaallah, we celebrate later. Right know, I'm going to run that blue kite for you."

Hassan explained what he wanted to do with Amir after he won the tournament. Hassan is skilled in finding the kite from the wind by dust.

37. Chapter 7: "For you a thousand times over!"

The addresser (Hassan) said something to addressee (Amir) to give the kite for many times and found the falling kite from the tournament before. From this novel, Hassan was skilled in finding the kite in Kabul, Afghanistan and Amir is a smartest of flying the kite.

38. Chapter 7: "Agha sahib will worry,"

Here the addresser (Hassan) said to addressee (Amir) by shifting the conversation with Baba (Amir's father). Hassan was not talking anything about what Assef did to him; he was only silent with any others.

39. Chapter 8: "I am going to the baker to buy naan,"

The addresser (Hassan) gave the information to addressee (Amir) for buying something together. From the story Hassan tried to make a rekindle of the friendship after the kite tournament in the Afghanistan.

40. Chapter 8: "I was wondering if you… if you wanted to come along"

Here, the addresser (Hassan) talked to addressee (Amir) by speaking to Amir because Amir did not want to meet Hassan and disturbed the condition of Hassan before. But Hassan tried to make Amir want to played game with him.

41. Chapter 8: "It's a sunny day"

Here, addresser (Hassan) made the attempt to persuade addressee (Amir) for giving the condition outside the room and the situation. But Amir did not talk anything, he only wanted to read story book in his room.

42. Chapter 8: "I can see that"

The addresser (Amir) responded of the addressee (Hassan) said before but Amir was still in the room and touched the story book. By giving the response, Amir was doing nothing to do in the room.

43. Chapter 8: "I wish you'd come along"

Here, addresser (Hassan) said anything before he went from Amir's room by wishing that he wanted Amir played together.

44. Chapter 8: "I'll tell you what I want you to stop doing"

The addresser (Amir) gave the information how to talk for addressee (Hassan) for not doing something but just went far from Amir. The utterances were focused on the context from the main characters in the novel, how did they talk to someone about what happened in the past with Hassan.

45. Chapter 8: "Anything"

Here, the addresser (Hassan) tried to make the casually condition to addressee (Amir) but he did not like what Hassan did with him, but Hassan wanted to know what will he do for Amir to make his daily life as usual.

4.1.4 Phatic Function

The phatic function, which focuses on the contact, means opening the channel or checking that something is working, either for practical reasons or social ones to establish and maintain the channel of communication (Jacobson, cited in Cook 1994, p. 39).

In this conversation between the main characters, many utterances that are phatic function because Hassan is uneducated child in Kabul, Afghanistan and Amir is an educated who has father (Agha Sahib) richest in Kabul, Afghanistan. Although Hassan is a child of Agha Sahib but he was not educated as Amir because Hassan's mother come from lower class (Hazara) and no one knows if Hassan is brother's of Amir only Rahim Khan (best friend of Agha Sahib) knows about it.

The analyzed of this function are:

1. chapter 4:" What does that word mean?"

The addresser asks to the addressee for knowing information about the conversation.

Here, addresser (Hassan) needed to answers from addressee (Amir) because he does not know the meaning of the word.

2. Chapter 4: "Which one?"

The addresser (Amir) asked what the sentence to addressee (Hassan) that he did not know the meaning. Here, Amir tried to give response of what word which Hassan did not understand and kept the conversation with Hassan.

3. Chapter 4: "You don't know what it means?"

The addresser (Amir) maintained the channel of communication that established before, which aimed for practical reason. Here, Amir stressed the words to Hassan, but, he did not know the meaning.

4. Chapter 4: "What are you doing?"

Here, the addresser (Amir) was amazed with addressee (Hassan) because Hassan was giving applause for Amir's story and Amir was surprised, then he asked "what are you doing?" to Hassan.

5. Chapter 4: "Are you sure, Hassan?"

The addresser (Amir) was not sure that addressee (Hassan) said before and it made Amir happy to write the story again and again.

6. Chapter 4: "It was great, Amir Agha. Will you read me more of it tomorrow?"

Here, Hassan wanted to know the other story from Amir but we knew from this novel that Hassan cannot read and wrote because he was uneducated.

7. Chapter 4: "What does that mean, fascinating?"

Addresser (Hassan) asked the meaning of the word before, when addressee (Amir) said above. Here, Hassan as best friend of Amir knew all about Amir's life and his ability.

8. Chapter 4: "What was that for?"

Here, addresser (Hassan) asked again to addressee (Amir) about the meaning of his word before, but Amir did not give the meaning but he tried to make the example from that word.

9. Chapter 4: "Now? What time is it?"

Here, Hassan got up by Amir to listen to the story of Amir.

10. Chapter 4: "You like it?"

The addresser (Amir) asked to the addressee (Hassan) about the story. Hassan always made Amir happy for himself included of his life because he did not get many loves from his father.

11. Chapter 4: "But, will you permit me to ask question about the story?"

The addresser (Hassan) felt bored with the story by addressee (Amir) and asked him for sprigging the story.

12. Chapter 4: "Tell me Hassan?!"

The addresser (Amir) embittered with the addressee (Hassan)'s question. When Hassan asked something to Amir that he many feelings about the story and why Hassan asked the history had.

13. Chapter 5: "Amir Agha?"

The addresser (Hassan) called the addressee (Amir). Hassan wanted to ask something which he did not know the meaning. This conversation was located in the house of Amir.

14. Chapter 5: "What?"

The addressee (Amir) responded of the calling by Hassan.

15. Chapter 5: "What's a republic?"

The addresser (Hassan) asked something to the addressee (Amir) after he listened to the radio "republic" on the radio.

16. Chapter 5: "Amir Agha?"

Hassan as addresser called Amir as addressee when they listened to the radio in Amir's house. Hassan tried to know what the meaning of the word to Amir was, but he did not know about that.

17. Chapter 5: "What?"

Here, the addresser (Amir) answered the calling by addressee (Hassan) above, by doing something in house, because Amir did not know the meaning.

18. Chapter 5: "Does "republic" mean father and I will have to move away?"

Addresser (Hassan) tried to analyze what was the meaning of "republic". In this novel, we knew the problem of Afghanistan was complicated with Taliban and Hassan felt that the word means of Taliban must go far from Afghanistan.

19. Chapter 5: "Amir Agha?"

Here, Hassan as the addresser called Amir as addressee for playing outside the house and climbing the tree. Because Hassan knew about Amir's feeling if he did not like if Hassan asked many question.

20. Chapter 5: "What?"

Amir as the addresser answered the calling of Hassan before, Amir wanted to know why Hassan called him.

21. Chapter 5: "Do you want to go climb our tree?"

Hassan as addresser knew if Amir as addressee wanted to climb the tree and talked about the word which he has listened before.

22. Chapter 6: "What are we doing here?"

Amir as addresser was confused with that Hassan did in that place, but Hassan only smiled and made Amir to trust him.

23. Chapter 6: "You're wasting our time. It was going the other way, didn't you see?"

The addresser Amir did not understand and believe what Hassan did.

24. Chapter 6: "How do you know?"

Amir as addresser did not believe with Hassan, how he can know the kite was down in that place.

25. Chapter 6: "How can you know?"

The addresser (Amir) still unbelief with what the addressee (Hassan) did before by catching the kite.

26. Chapter 6: "Would I ever lie to you, Amir Agha?"

Hassan as addresser tried to ask with Amir as addressee, when Hassan lies to Amir since he became his friend.

27. Chapter 6: "I don't know. Would you?"

Amir as addresser was still unbelief with what Hassan did before.

28. Chapter 6: "Really? You'd do that?"

Amir as addresser said to Hassan as addressee for eating dirt.

29. Chapter 6: "Do what?"

Hassan said the sentence above usually but Amir was responding what Hassan said.

30. Chapter 6: "But, I wonder. Would you ever ask me to do such a thing, Amir Agha?"

Hassan said to Amir what he ever asked to do it.

31. Chapter 6: "Who?"

Hassan did not know who said it to Amir about the television.

32. Chapter 6: "A television? In truth?"

Hassan asked and he was surprised if Amir wanted to buy one for Hassan and father and put it in their house.

33. Chapter 6: "You think so?"

Amir as the addresser was not believed what Hassan's said.

34. Chapter 6: "Amir Agha?"

The addresser (Hassan) called Amir as addressee that he wanted to say something.

35. Chapter 6: "What?"

Amir answered what Hassan said to him and he has understood Hassan's meanings Hassan wanted to say something to him.

36. Chapter 7: "So what does it means?"

Here, Amir asked to Hassan what was the meaning of the dream on the night but Hassan did not know about that.

37. Chapter 7: "Why don't you ask him, then? He's so smart."

Amir was angry if Hassan talked if his father could know the meaning but Hassan did not ask to him, he only asked Amir but he did not understood.

38. Chapter 7: "No monster?"

Amir asked to Hassan if there was no monster in the tournament and it was a beautiful day for them.

39. Chapter 7: "Are you sure?"

Amir was not sure but he could get the proud from Hassan if there is nothing in that day.

40. Chapter 7: "It is a beautiful day, isn't it?"

Here Hassan as the addresser asked beautiful condition to Amir as the addressee.

41. Chapter 7: "How many has he cut?"

The addresser (Amir) asked to addressee (Hassan) how many falling kites there.

42. Chapter 7: "Do you know whose it might be?"

Here, the addresser (Amir) asked to addressee (Hassan) who played the kite with him, but Hassan always supported Amir to fly kite until Amir will be the winner of the tournament.

43. Chapter 7: "Where were you? I looked for you,"

Here, addresser (Amir) talked and asked to addressee (Hassan) where he when, but Amir was knowing about what happened before and Hassan was not saying anything and he felt sick after Assef did it to him.

44. Chapter 8: "What is it?"

The addresser (Amir) asked to addressee (Hassan) for opening the communication after the dark life of Hassan. Here, Hassan kept trying to rekindle things between them. Hassan tried to knock the door of Amir's room for saying something to go and play together.

45. Chapter 8: "What would you do if I hit you with this?"

From the question above the addresser (Amir) asked to addressee (Hassan) about what he did if Amir hurled the fruit to Hassan, and Hassan only smiled with an empty feeling in his mind. Amir and Hassan climbed the tree for picking a dozen pomegranates, than Amir asked the question above. Every day after bad things happened to Hassan, Amir had guilty feeling because Amir was not doing anything when Hassan gave the violent from Assef (Amir and Hassan's friend).

46. Chapter 8: "What would you do?"

Here, the addresser (Amir) gave the stressed question to addressee (Hassan) for saying anything or doing anything if Amir did that to Hassan.

47. Chapter 8: "Are you satisfied? Do you feel better?"

Here addresser (Hassan) asked to addressee (Amir) after what Amir did to Hassan by hurled the pomegranate to him but Hassan just stood there looked dazed and tried to open it and crush it into his own forehead and asked to Amir for his satisfaction.

48. Chapter 8: "What am I going to do with you, Hassan?   What am I going to do with you?"

The addresser (Amir) felt annoying with his attitude after knowing what Assef (friends of Amir and Hassan) did before to Hassan at the blind end of the alley in a defiant stance. In the novel, we knew what happened in the dark life of Hassan is un communicated to other.

4.2 Discussion

After having the analysis above, the writer would like to discuss based on the analysis. There are four language functions found. They were emotive, conative, referential, phatic function. The finding showed much information in the dialogues between the main characters in *The Kite Runner* novel.

This novel has two main characters, they are Hassan and Amir. They are the children of Kabul, Afghanistan who have many characters. Hassan is uneducated and Amir is smart for writing many stories and reading many books. They are smart in playing kites and catching the kite when it is cut. So, when they are giving praises of it the analysis in an emotive function. Winter season in Afghanistan has the tournament of playing and chasing the kite. Hassan is really skilled in chasing the kite and Amir is skilled in playing kite.

The conative function is also used when Hassan and Amir Utterances are demanding an action, suggestion and requesting that focuses on the addressee, like Hassan said "trust me" to Amir when he looked at the kite. The referential function also used in this analysis for giving many information and the last function is phatic function is used on this novel to analyze the main characters, when they are holding social relationship to communicate, like "what does the

word mean?" here, Hassan is opening the channel to Amir for asking the information that Hassan did not know the meaning of "imbecile".

In addition, the writer did not find the poetic function and metalingual function in this novel because from the poetic function that focuses on the message like slogans, from this dialog talked many things about the friendship, life and culture, so the writer did not found the poetic function in this novel and metalingual refers to the nature of linguistic procedures means that establish mutual agreement on the code, such definition of something.

There are two previous studies that are considered by the writer. The first is the thesis entitled "A Study of Language Function Used by The Caretakers of Autistic Children in Miracle Run Film" by Agwin Degaf (2010) from The State Islamic University. From this analysis, there are many language functions found in this film, they are instrumental, regulatory, representational, interactional, personal, heuristic, and imaginative. This study used M.A.K Halliday's theories for the analysis, and the most dominant kind of language function is regulatory because in this film the writer analyzed phenomena of talk in interaction between the caretakers (mother, doctor, teachers, and therapist) and the autistics children, from this dominantly kind of language function found of this thesis because regulatory means that use language to control between them and this research found twenty three utterances. The second is a thesis from Brawijaya University student entitled "An Analysis of Language Functions Used by the Main Characters in *Laskar Pelangi* Movie" by Vivi Mayasari (2011). This study used the theory by Cook (1989) that six out of seven language functions are used in *Laskar Pelangi* movie. They are referential function, phatic function, emotive function, directive function, poetic function, and metalinguistic function. From those six language functions, referential function (the function of language to deliver information) is the most commonly used in this movie

because from the movie it talks about the life of students in the back of country that did not know many things in the city.

From those previous studies, the writer got the conclusion of this study that differences between their studies are the data and the theories from first and second studies. The writer used for analyzed this novel by Jacobson's theory. That six out of language functions, they are referential function, phatic function, emotive function, directive function, poetic function, and metalinguistic function. Referential function is effectively used in 45 (forty five) utterances, phatic function effectively used in 48 (forty eight) utterances, conative function is effectively used in 22 (twenty two) utterances, and emotive function is effectively used in 17 (seventeen) utterances. In this novel the dominantly used of language function is phatic function, when the main characters in this novel have the different characters and social status, Hassan is more enthusiastic for asking many things to Amir because he was uneducated but Amir was educated child in Kabul, Afghanistan.
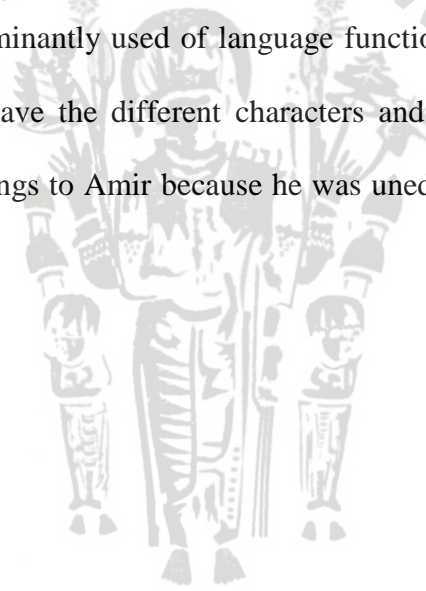
CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents conclusion dealing with the results of the study discussed in the previous chapters. This part is also contributing the suggestion that can be used to gain better insight, particularly for further researchers and the English Department Students.

5.1 Conclusion

The Kite Runner novel tells a story about Afghanistan life, culture, economics and condition in this era. This novel shows that the children picture of Afghanistan has differences of Taliban ethnic and Hazara. The utterances are give more functions of language that the writer analyzed by Jacobson's theory, they are emotive function, referential function, conative function, phatic function, poetic function and metalingual function.

Based on the analysis in the previous chapter, the writer can conclude that only four out of language functions found in this novel, they are emotive function, referential function, conative function and phatic function. Referential function is effectively used in 45 (forty five) utterances, phatic function effectively used in 48 (forty eight) utterances, conative function is effectively used in 22 (twenty two) utterances, and emotive function is effectively used in 17 (seventeen) utterances. The most dominantly a kind of language function is phatic function which focuses on the contact.

5.2 Suggestion

The writer hopes that this study can contribute a better and deeper understanding on how language function is used for different purposes and object of conversation in daily life. Therefore, some suggestions are needed to make it better. First, the writer would like to suggest the future researcher to use this study for references and finding language function in the different theories and the different object such as newspaper, tabloid, advertisement. The writer suggests the English Department Students who are interested in conducting the study in discourse analysis to analyze other elements of discourse such as staging, coherence and others.
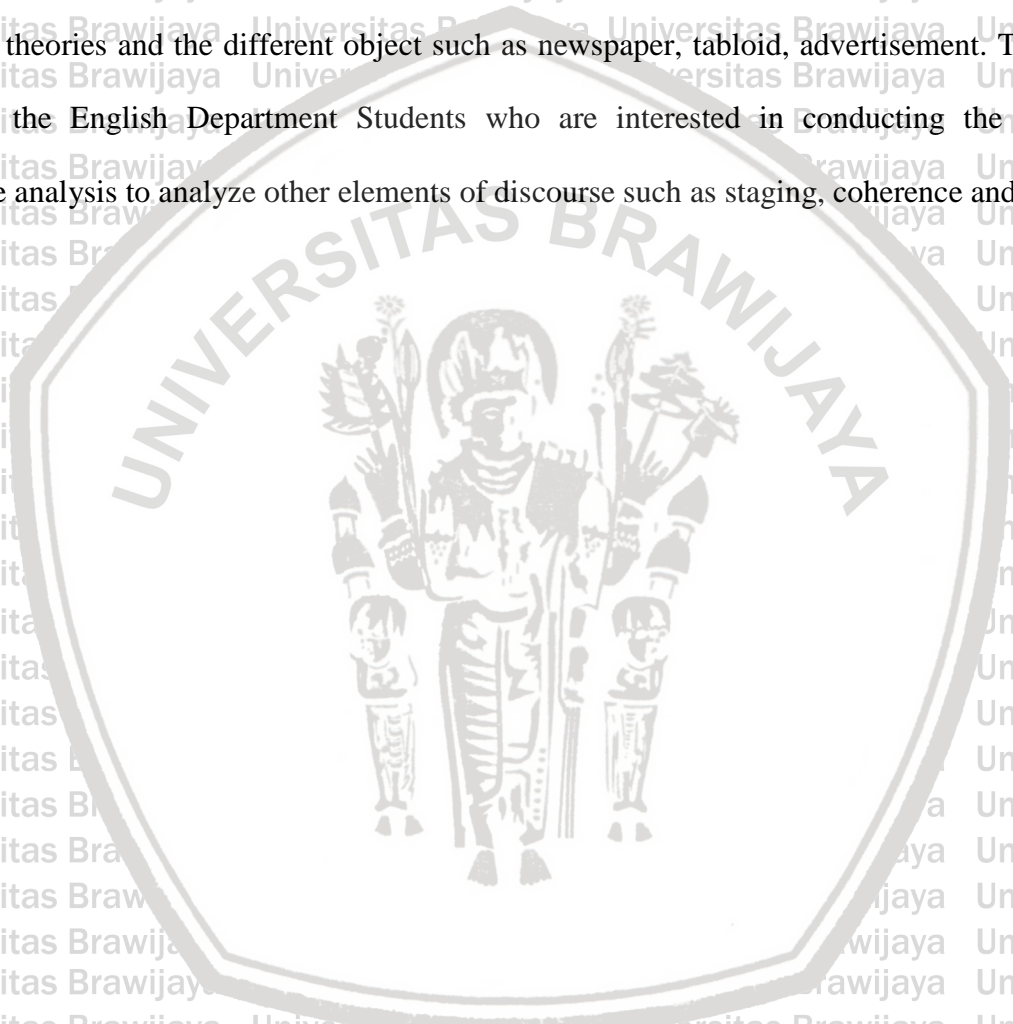
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Appendix 1

Table 1.1 Language Function Classification

No.	Chapter	Characters	Utterances	E	C	R	PO	P	M
1	Chapter 2	Amir	Just keep walking		v				
2		Amir	He took you for someone else			v			
3	Chapter 4	Hassan	What does that word mean?					v	
4		Amir	Which one?					v	
5		Amir	You don't know what it means?					v	
6		Amir	But it's such a common word			v			
7		Hassan	Still, I don't know it			v			
8		Amir	Well, everyone in my school knows what it means			v			
9		Amir	Let's see, Imbecile it means smart, intelligent. I will use it in a sentence for you. "when it comes to words,			v			
10		Amir	Hassan is an imbecile"			v			
11		Hassan	Aaah	v					
12		Hassan	Read it again please, Amir agha		v				
13		Amir	What are you doing?					v	
14		Hassan	That was the best story you've read me in a long time	v		v			
15		Amir	Really	v					
16		Hassan	Really	v					
17		Amir	That's fascinating	v					
18		Amir	Are you sure, Hassan?					v	
19		Hassan	It was great, Amir agha. Will you read me more of it tomorrow?	v				v	
20		Hassan	Fascinating	v					

No.	Chapter	Characters	Utterances	Types of language function					
				E	C	R	PO	P	M
21		Amir	What?					v	

Table Continuation of Language Function Classification

No.	Chapter	Characters	Utterances	Types of language function					
				E	C	R	PO	P	M
22		Hassan	What does that mean, fascinating?	v				v	
23		Hassan	What was that for?					v	
24		Amir	You're a prince, Hassan. You're a prince and I love you			v			
25		Hassan	Now? What time is it?		v			v	
26		Amir	Never mind the time. This story's special. I wrote it my self			v			
27		Hassan	Then I have to hear it		v				
28		Hassan	MasyaALLAH, Amir agha. Bravo!!	v					
29		Amir	You like it?					v	
30		Hassan	Someday, insyallah you will be a great written and people all over the world			v			
31		Hassan	will read your stories		v				
32		Hassan	No, you will be great and famous			v			
33		Hassan	But, will you permit me to ask question about the story?					v	
34		Hassan	Well…	v					
35		Amir	Tell me Hassan?			v		v	
36		Hassan	Well, if I may ask, why did the man kill his wife? Why did he ever have to feel sad to shed tears? Couldn't he have just smelled an onion?			v			
37		Amir	Well,	v					
38	Chapter 5	Hassan	Amir agha?					v	
39		Amir	What?					v	
40		Hassan	What's a republic?					v	
41		Hassan	Amir agha?					v	

No.	Chapter	Characters	Utterances	Types of language function					
				E	C	R	PO	P	M
42		Amir	What?					v	
43		Hassan	Does "republic" mean father and I will have to move away?					v	
44		Hassan	Amir agha?					v	
45		Amir	What?					v	
46		Hassan	Do you want to go climb our tree?		v			v	
47	Chapter 6	Amir	Hassan wait !!		v				
48		Hassan	This way!		v				
49		Amir	We're losing it! We're going the wrong way!			v			
50		Hassan	Trust me!		v				
51		Amir	What are we doing here?					v	
52		Hassan	Sit with me, Amir agha		v				
53		Amir	You're wasting our time. It was going the other way, didn't you see?			v		v	
54		Amir	How do you know?					v	
55		Amir	How can you know?					v	
56		Hassan	Would I ever lie to you, Amir agha?					v	
57		Amir	I don't know. Would you?					v	
58		Hssan	I'd sooner eat dirt			v			
58		Amir	Really? You'd do that?					v	
60		Hassan	Do what?					v	
61		Hassan	But, I wonder. Would you ever ask me to do such a thing, Amir agha?			v		v	
62		Amir	Don't be stupid Hassan. You know			v			

Table Continuation of Language Function Classification

No.	Chapter	Characters	Utterances	E	C	R	PO	P	M
			I wouldn't						
63		Amir	He says someday we will have television in Kabul			v			
64		Hassan	Who?					v	
65		Amir	Daoud Khan, you ass, the president.			v			
66		Hassan	I heard they already have it in Iran.			v			
67		Hassan	A television? In truth?					v	
68		Amir	Sure, and not the black and white kind either. We'll probably be grown-ups by then, but I'll get us two. One for you and one for me.			v			
69		Hassan	I'll put it on my table, where I keep my drawings			v			
70		Hassan	You know, I think you're going to make Agha sahib very proud tomorrow			v			
71		Amir	You think so?					v	
72		Hassan	Insyallah	v					
73		Amir	God willing	v					
74		Hassan	Amir agha?					v	
75		Amir	What?					v	
76		Hassan	You know… I like where I life. It's my home.			v			
77		Amir	Whatever. Get ready to lose again.			v			

Table Continuation of Language Function Classification

No.	Chapter	Characters	Utterances	Types of language function					
				E	C	R	PO	P	M
78	Chapter 7	Hassan	We were at Ghargha lake, You, Me, Father, Agha sahib, Rahim khan, and thousands of other people, it was warm and sunny, and the lake was clear like a mirror. But no one was swimming because they said a monster had come to the lake. It was swimming at the bottom, waiting.			v			
79		Hassan	So everyone is scared to get in the water, and suddenly you kick off your shoes, amir agha, and take off your shirt. There's no more monster, you say. I'll show you all. And before anyone can stop you, you dive into the water, start swimming away. I follow you in and we're both swimming.			v			
80		Hassan	It's a dream Amir agha, you can do anything. Anyway, everyone is screaming. "get out! Get out! " but we just swim in the cold water. We make it way out to the middle of the lake and we stop swimming. We turn toward the shore and wave to the people. They took small like ants, but we can hear them clapping. They see now. There is no monster, just water. They change the name of the lake after that, and call it the "lake of Amir and Hassan, Sultans of Kabul" and we got to charge people money for swimming in it.			v			
81		Amir	So what does it means?					v	
82		Amir	Well, it's a dumb dream. Nothing happens in it.					v	

Table Continuation of Language Function Classification

No.	Chapter	Characters	Utterances	Types of language function					
				E	C	R	PO	P	M
83		Hassan	Father says dreams always mean something.			ν			
84		Amir	Why don't you ask him, then? He's so smart.	ν				ν	
85		hassan	We should get started		ν				
86		Amir	Im not sure I want to fly a kite today			ν			
87		Hassan	Its beautiful day	ν					
88		Hassan	Reemember Amir agha, there is no monster, just a beautiful day			ν			
89		Amir	No monster?					ν	
90		Amir	Are you sure?					ν	
91		Hassan	It is a beautiful day, isn't it?			ν		ν	
92		Hassan	Let's fly,		ν				
93		Amir	Let do it,		ν				
94		Hassan	Good	ν					
95		Amir	How many has he cut?					ν	
96		Hassan	I counted eleven			ν			
97		Amir	Do you know whose it might be?					ν	
98		Hassan	You're almost there, Amir agha! Almost there!	ν		ν			
99		Hassan	Bravo! Bravo, Amir agha!	ν					
100		Hassan	You won! Amir agha! You won!	ν					
101		Amir	We won! We won!	ν					
102		Hassan	Insyaallah, we celebrate later. Right know, I'm going to run that blue kite for you.			ν			

Table Continuation of Language Function Classification

No.	Chapter	Characters	Utterances	E	C	R	PO	P	M
103		Amir	Hassan! Come back with it!			ν			
104		Hassan	For you a thousand times over!			ν			
105		Amir	Where were you? I looked for you,					ν	
106		Hassan	Agha sahib will worry,			ν			
107		Amir	What is it?					ν	
108		Hassan	I am going to the baker to buy naan,			ν			
109		Hassan	I was wondering if you… if you wanted to come along			ν			
110		Hassan	It's a sunny day			ν			
111		Amir	I can see that			ν			
112		Amir	You go		ν				
113		Hassan	I wish you'd come along			ν			
114		Amir	You haven't done everything, Hassan. Just go		ν				
115		Hassan	You can tell me, I'll stop doing it		ν				
116		Amir	I'll tell you what I want you to stop doing			ν			
117		Hassan	Anything			ν			
118		Amir	I want you to stop harassing me. I want you to go away		ν				
119		Amir	What would you do if I hit you with this?					ν	
120		Hassan	What would you do?					ν	
121		Amir	Hit me back!		ν				
122		Amir	Get up! Hit me!		ν				
123		Amir	Hit me back! Hit me back, Goddamn you!		ν				

Table Continuation of Language Function Classification

No.	Chapter	Characters	Utterances	Types of language function					
				E	C	R	PO	P	M
124		Hassan	Are you satisfied? Do you feel better?					v	
125		Amir	What am I going to do with you, Hassan? What am I going to do with you?					v	

Notes:

(E)   Emotive function

(C)   Conative function

(R)   Referential function

(PO)   Poetic function

(P)   Phatic function

(M)   Metalingual function