

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

This chapter presents the theory of (2.1) Sociolinguistics, (2.2) Language and Society, (2.3) Context of Language Use, (2.4) Style, (2.5) Language Style, (2.6) Kinds of Language Styles that consist of frozen style, formal style, consultative style, casual style, intimate style; and (2.7) Previous Studies.

#### **2.1 Sociolinguistics**

Sociolinguistics is the study of language and society as related entities. It concerns the structure of the language and how language plays its roles and functions in society by considering social aspects lying behind the communication process (Holmes, 1992:1). According to Criper and Widdowson (in Chaer and Agustina, 1995:5), "Sociolinguistics is the study of language in operation, its purpose is to investigate how the convention of the language use relate to the other aspects of social behavior". So the sociolinguistic is study on the social society.

#### **2.2 Language and Society**

Language is a tool to unify the society because as human being people need to interact, share or express their feeling by using language. Trudgill (2000:16) said that the social environment can also be reflected in language, and often have an effect on the structure of the vocabulary Therefore, there are two aspects of

language behavior which influence to social point of view: first, the function of the language in establishing social relationships and second, the role played by language in conveying information about the speaker. From those aspects it can be referred that language behavior are reflections of the fact that there is a close inter-relationship between language and society.

### **2.3 Context of Language Used**

To support the theory of speech style by Joos (1976) and to explain some factors that influence speech style, the writer added theory of the context of language used by Holmes (1976) that is necessary to identify and analyze which style used in the script.

Holmes (1992:12) wrote that the factor influence speech style is addressee, the speaker's relationship to the addressee is crucial in determining the appropriate style of speaking. The better addressor and the addressee know each other, the more informal speech style, that they used. On the opposite, if the addressor and the addressee do not know each other well, the more formal the speech style that they used.

As social creature, human needs to communicate with another. Language is an effective tool to express all product of human mind. Language and society are two things that have strong relation; both of them cannot be separated (Holmes, 1992:13). Human being use language in the social of interaction, such as in office, company, campus, market, and any other places. In the process of communication, they use different languages may express the social context in which the people are communicating, for example, the language used between

close friends in a conversation is absolutely different with the language use in formal forum such as court. That is way different context can immerge on the formality or informality and social context. Holmes (1992:12) stated that language used is designed by some relevant factors suited to the context, and they can be grouped as follow :

1. The participant: Who is speaking and who are speaking to?
2. The setting and social context of the interaction: Where they are speaking?
3. The topic: What is being talk about?
4. The function: Why are they speaking?

## **2.4 Style**

In sociolinguistics, style has been a very limited concept and a peripheral concern (Coupland, 2007:9). Style refers to a way of doing something. It has a social meaning. Social style has been established for several decades. In the general sociolinguistic term used to refer to way of speaking (Coupland, 2007:2). It means the style of person indicates the characteristic when they get speech activities with others will get differences of style. In reality each kinds of style are used for different occasion purpose. Trudgill observes that spoken language fulfils two basic aims: to communicate information about the speaker and to establish social relationships with other people (Trudgill 2000:1). Indeed, Trudgill argues that when two people meet for the first time and engage in conversation more is learnt about the identity of a person from how that person speaks than from what is actually said. A person's accent and use of language can give clues to both their

social background and their geographical origins (Trudgill 2000:2).

Language is very important for interact each other for us in society. As human being, we use language anytime and anywhere. According to Holmes (1992:1), sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language and society according to some conditions that formal or informal interaction usually relates to educational place. A formality scale is to assess the influence of social setting or type of interaction on language choice (Holmes 1992:12). The student will use different languages when they interact with their teacher or friends. Holmes (1992:12) said that in general the more referentially oriented and interaction is, the less it tends to express the feelings of the speaker.

According to Holmes (2001:246) the term register can be understood in two ways. In a boarder sense, it is a variety of language associated with such situational parameters as: addressee, setting, mode of communication, task or topic. Moreover the existence of language variation can be distinguished based on different external variables. The variation of language itself can be seen from the form of language, the vocabulary, the grammar, and the style.

According to Keraf (2007:112) the word style is come from Latin word "Stilus", that is such a tool to write in a candle plaque. The skill in using this tool will influence the clearness of writing in that plaque. By the time, the "style" change to be a skill in use or write words attractively. Because of that development, language style or style become a part of diction or the word choice which is dealing with the appropriateness of using word, certain phrase or clause in facing a certain occasion.

Renkema (1993:97) stated that style is used to denote the 'the different

ways'. It is derived from the Latin word "stylus" which means "pen", the form of letters is influenced by the way in which a pen is cut, yet it is possible to write the same letters with different pens; the letters only differ in their style. It can be interpreted like this; 'how to write' also means 'how to formulate'.

Chaika (1982:29) stated that style refers to the selection forms to convey social or artistic effects. Style tells how, whether the interaction is formally or informally. It may also tell us how to interpret a message, tell listener how to take what is being said whether seriously, ironically, humorously, dubiously, or in some other way. Style uses all the resources of language, it includes; tone of voice, different ways of pronouncing sounds, even choice of words and grammar themselves.

Wales (2001:371) argued that there are different styles in different situations. Also that the same activity can produce stylistic variation (there is no two people will have the same style in writing or speaking). Therefore, style can be seen as variation in language use, whether literary or non-literary.

From those five (5) definitions, we can make a conclusion that language style is the way people use the language in the most effective way in communication, whether in written or oral language.

Language style can be found in choice of the word and grammar which are used in communication. In relax situation, maybe talking with the friends, people may use a casual words and grammar in order to make a friendly situation.

In line with the statement above, Gleason (1965:357) defined style as a system of speech types, in a specifiable set of social situations. It is the pattern of choices made within the options presented by the conventions of the language and

the literary form. The familiar kind of style is called diction, which is a choice among synonym or near synonym. The words can be said appropriate to the occasion and fit to the intended meaning if the diction is good.

In the communication, people cannot leave language style because it is fundamental. Language style uses all of the resources of language, such as tone of voice, choice of words or diction, grammar, and even different ways of pronouncing sound. Tone of voice can be found when the speaker says something in certain situation and condition. While the choice of word or diction and grammar can be discovered in written text or in communication. It means that different people will use different language style. For instance, in the educational institution people may use formal language (Joos, 1976) claims that language style means the form of language that a speaker uses and it is characterized by a degree of formality.

## **2.5 Kinds of Language Style**

The analysis is focused on the context of situation, subject in movie. The writer uses Sociolinguistic theory by Joss (1976:153-156) that discusses five (5) style of language: frozen style, a formal style, a consultative style, a casual style, and intimate style the explanations of those styles as follows :

### **2.5.1 Frozen Style**

Frozen style (Oratorical style) is defined as the most formal style and elegant variety that reserved for very important or symbolic moments. It is usually used in the situation which is celebrated with respect and legitimate or formal

ceremonies.

Joss (1976:156) states that an oratorical style is used in public speaking before a large audience; wording is carefully planned in advance, intonation is somewhat exaggerated, and numerous rhetorical devices are appropriate.

Many of linguistics units fixed and there is no variation in it. Certain fixed expressions are required, for example; “Yes Your Honor”, “Yes my Lord”, “I object...”, and so on. Not only the sentences are carefully constructed individually, but also sequences of sentences are intricately related. Obviously, it must be very carefully planned and to do well by requiring high skill. That is why this style is called Frozen style or Oratorical style.

The people who attend on that occasion are often the person of high level or important figures. The occasion itself is not an ordinary occasion. It means that the occasion seems to give precedence and respect over the hearers and the speakers. Thus, almost exclusively specially-professional orators, lawyers, and preachers use this style.

In spite of the fact, ordinary citizens who attend in the court, religious services may demand frozen language because it is not an ordinary occasion and it may be recognized for achievement in their employment. Furthermore, a story or proverbial message used this style. Constitute that languages are immutable, and signal a linguistic event in the culture that is outside ordinary language use. It must not be altered in anyway.

Frozen style usually tends to be monolog, but there are some

expressions for this case. It also can be involved in conversation if each member of the interaction has certain of fix verbal role to be played. For example, in court, there are judges, witnesses, juries, and so on. For example: "I should be glad to be informed of the correct time." Joos (1976:154)

### **2.5.2 Formal Style**

Joos (1976:156) states that a deliberative style is also used in addressing audiences, usually audiences too large to permit effectively interchange between speakers and hearers, though the forms are normally not as polished as those in an oratorical style such in a typical university classroom lecture is often carried out in a deliberative style.

Formal style is defined as the style of language that be used for important or serious situation. At that level, there is no symbolic or lasting value in this situation. It is also used in addressing audience, usually audiences too large to permit effective interchange between speakers and hearers, though the forms are normally not as polished as those in an oratorical style.

Formal style is usually a single topic oriented and it is related to the fact that formal writing is technical. Thus, most scholar or technical reports use this style. Formal style may also be used in speaking to a single hearer. To do so, however, indicates that the speaker feels little mutually with the hearer. When used in a situation where casual is expected, it indicates trained relationship. For example," may I present Mr. Jimmy?" Joos (1976: 154)

### **2.5.3 Consultative Style**



Joss (1976:154) states that a consultative style is typically a dialogue, though formal enough that words are chosen with some care. Business transaction, doctor-patient conversation, and the like are usually consultative in nature.

Consultative style used in the most orally conducted everyday business transactions, particularly between chance acquaintances. It is the usual form of speech in small groups except among close friends.

The typical occurrence of consultative speech is between two persons. While one is speaking, at intervals the others give short responses, mostly drawn from a small inventory of standard signals. There are basic parts of the system, essential to its operation. Among them are: “Yes”, “No”, “Uhhuh”, “Mmm”, “Huh”, “That’s right”, “I think so”. A number of them are aberrant enough in phonology that they cannot be represented well in spelling.

Consultative is the style most open to give and take of everyday conversation discussed so far. That is why it is typically a dialogue, at the level where the words still have to be chosen with some care. We make routine request. For information where provide answers to such request in consultative, for example, seller-buyer conversation, doctor-patient conversation, and so on. The example is: Would you please stay in your seats?”

#### **2.5.4 Casual Style**

Joss (1976:153) states that a casual conversation are between friends or

colleagues or sometimes members of a family; in this context words need to be guarded and social barriers are moderately low.

Casual style is also simply defined as a style that is used for the conversation in our relaxed or normal situation that appropriate to the conversation with our friends, the background information so freely inserted into casual conversation.

Positively, casual style is characterized by the use of the first name or even nickname rather than a little name and last name in addressing one another. The pronunciation is rapid and often slurred, besides that the use of slang. This is a prime indication of in-group relationship. It is used only with insiders, and only members of the group assume it to known, for example, to teenagers or to some clique among adolescents.

Another characteristic feature of casual speech is the omissions of unstressed words, particularly at the beginning of sentences. There most involved are articles, pronouns, auxiliaries, and be. "Anybody home?", "Car broke down". "Got a match?", "Need help?". Such expressions are a highly diagnostic feature of the casual style; they will generally be interpreted as signaling informality. However, most speakers are not aware either of the phenomenon or of its significances. That is, they do not know what is about an utterance that gives them the impression of informality. The example for this style is: "Don't get up!"

#### **2.5.5 Intimate Style**

Joss (1976:155) states that an intimate style is one characterized by

complete absence of social inhibitions. Talk with family, beloved ones, and very close friends, where you tend to reveal your inner self, it is usually in an intimate style.

Intimate style is also a completely private language developed within families, lovers, and the closest of friends. It might embarrass some for non-group members to hear them in-group intimate language.

The words that generally signal intimacy such as, “dear”, “darling”, and even “honey” or “hon” might be used in this situation. On the other hand, nicknames might regularly prove embarrassing to hearer as well as speakers outside of intimate situations.

Furthermore, intimate language is also characterized by ellipsis, deletion, rapid, slurred, pronunciation, non-verbal communication, and private code characteristics. It is often unintelligible outside the smallest social units. The example for this style is: “Hey darling, how are you?”

## 2.6 Previous Studies

In supporting the idea of the analysis, some relevant related literatures which give large contribution are chosen to be the references.

Pratiwi (2014) wrote her thesis entitled *Speech Style Performed by The Hosts Of Master Chef Indonesia Season 3 Cooking Talent Shows*. In her study, she focuses on two problems which are what are types of speech style that are used by the hosts in Master Chef Indonesia season 3 and what type of speech style that is mostly used in the shows. In her study, she used the main theory of speech style by Martin Joos (1967, cited in Broderick 1976) and also supporting theories of standard – nonstandard of Bahasa Indonesia by Kridalaksana (1989) and Chaer and Agustina (2004). The differences of Pratiwi's (2014) study and this study is the data of her study are in the form of Bahasa Indonesia and to answer the research question, she used the percentage method. The result of her study is the type of speech style that were mostly used by the hosts "consultative style" in 95 (ninety-five) utterance or 66% (sixty-six percent), followed by "casual style" in 31 (thirty-one) utterance or 21,5% (twenty-one point five percent), and the last is "formal style" in 18 (eighteen) utterance or 12,5% (twelve point five percent). Finally, the result of speech style that were mostly used in the shows is "consultative style" in 95 (ninety-five) utterance 66% (sixty-six percent).

In addition, Premana, Sadia and Widiastuti (2016) wrote in their research entitled *The Language Style in Crazy Stupid Love Movie* that focused to analyze the language styles used and which style dominantly used in the movie, also to analyze the characteristics of language variety and figures of speech in the movie. In the research, the writers took all the characters' dialogue to find out the styles and figures of speech that were spoken. While in this study, the writer only analyzed the main characters in the movie. By using qualitative method and the theory of figures of speech, language variety; it is found that register as a variety of language in use is dependent on context. The main components of a context are the participants and their relation. As closeness or distance in relation between individuals is a relative notion, the formality of the language used is necessarily a gradient. The theory used is same that are differentiated by five (5) grades of formality in English: frozen, formal, consultative, casual, and intimate style of language.