CHAPTER II

LITERATURE RIVIEW

In this chapter the writer explains some theories that gives relevant to her study. This includes sociolinguistic, language variation, dialect, language style, style, and kinds of style: chapter, the researcher will be tell about the theories and previous study.

2.1. Sociolinguistics

The relation between language and society. Language cannot be separated from the society, it's because they have relation to each other. Janet Holmes (1992:1) said that sociolinguistics is the study of relation between language and society. It's supporting by Trudgill argument who said that sociolinguistic is the part of linguistics which is connected with language as a social and cultural phenomenon. According to Wardhaugh (1986:13) said that sociolinguistic is concered with investigating the relationships between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and how language functions in communication, and also Bernard Spolsky (1998:3) said that sociolinguistic is the field that studies the ralation between language and society, between the use language and the social structures in which the users of language live. It's field of study that assumes that human society is made up of many related patterns and behaviour.

2.2. Language variation

The language variation exist because of the use of single language which is different within a single community, such as men do not speak like women, and older people do not like younger people. Trudgill (1983:100) siad that language in other words, varies not only according to social characteristics of the speaker, such as social class, ethnic group, age, and sex. Iwan made (2010) said that language variation are classified according to several different points of view including the way it is used, formality, the stratification, and the various professional fields to which the lexicon of the language is normally associated. According to the way it is used, language is divided into the spoken and written variaties. According to the formality, there are formal and informal language variation.

2.2.1 Dialect

One variety of language. according to Trudgill (2000:5), dialect is defined as the differences between kinds of language in vocaburaly, grammar, and pronountion. Dialect can be used to apply to apply all varieties, not just to nonstandard varieties. Chaika (1982:132) said that dialect refers to all the difference between varieties of language, pronounciation, word usage, and syntax.

2.2.2 Register

Register is the term as sets of language items relate with discrete occupational or social group. By using register, people can express their identity at a specific time or place. People participating in recurrent communication situations tend to develop similar vocabularies, similar features of intonation and characteristic bits of syntax and phonology that they use in this situation (Wardhaugh 2005:51)

2.2.3 Jargon

Jargon is a type of language that is used in a particular context and may not be well understood outside of it. The context is usually a particular occupation (that is a certain trade, profession, or academic field), but any in-group can have jargon. The main trait that distinguishes jargon from the rest of a language is special vocabulary including some words specific to it and often, narrower senses of words that out-groups would tend to take in a broader sense. Jargon is characteristic idiom of a special words used by a particular group or people.

2.2.4 Slang

Slang is a particular way of speaking, a variant of language usage, a situation dependent communication code which is defined first of all by the attitude of the speaker or rather, the use of which is the expression of an attitude. In this definition the term "speech" figures prominently since the use of slang is mainly characteristic of verbal communication and is inextricably connected to the given speech situation. According to Oxford english dictionary defines that slang is words used in informal coversation, not suitable for formal situation by a particular group of people. Slang words are usually to speak in non formal situation such as conversation in group of people.

2.3 Style

Style in sociolinguistic, style has been a very limited concept and a peripheral concern (Nikolas, 2007:9). Style refers to a way of doing something. It has a social meaning. Social style have been established for several decadeds. In the general sociolinguistic term used to refer to way of speaking (Nikolas, 2007:2). According to David (1980:337) says, style refers to the relationship among the participant in a language activity espesially the level of formality they adopt. It means the style of person indicates the characteristic when they get speech ctivities with others will get diferences of style. In reality each kinds of style are used for different occasion purpose.

2.3.1 Language style

The word style is used to denote different ways. This word is derived from latin words stylus, which means pen. The form of letters is influenced by the way in wich pen is a cut, however, it is possible to write the same letters with different pens; the letter only differ in their style. So, language style means different ways in communating with others (Renkema, 1993:97).

Related to chaika (1982:29) said that style refers to the selection of linguistic forms to convey social or artistic effects. According to Trudgill (1974:103) says that language style refers to convey the same information using different expression. It is related to different variations of language used in different situation and needs. The participant has to apply the right style depends on the situation and condition.

2.3.2 Kinds of language style

Martin joss (1967) identified five scales of languages style, they are: frozen style, formal style, consultative style, casual style, and intimate style.

2.3.2.1 Frozen style

Frozen style is a style which is used in a very formal setting such as in palace, church, speech of state ceremony, and some other occasions. This style involves very large group of people whose members are known to one another. In other meaning frozen is a person or something turned into ice, damaged cold, preserved or made motionless by extreme, or wihtout affection a fixed position. Example in sentence:

- A bag of peas just removed from freezer
- A nose exposed to freezing cold weather
- A person who shows no emotion.

The usage of this style must be careful and well prepared so this style is usually used by people who have high skill or knowledge and well educated such as lawyers, president, prime minister etc. This style is characterized by long and complex sentences, a scientifically vocabulary, and subject matter is substantial. It also can be involved in conversation if each member of the interaction has certain of fix verbal role to be played.

2.3.2.2 Formal style

Formal style is lower than frozen style because usually it is used in formal situation such as in office and meet stranger. Formal style is a style that is designed to inform, it is dominating characters, something that is necessarily ancillary in consultation. Formal style is defined as the style of language used for improtant or serious situation. It is also used in adressing audience, usually audience is too large or permit effective interchange between speaker and hearer. It's also can called a broad term for speech or writing marked by an impersonal, objective, and precise used of language. Example: yes, sir.. okay, sir and so on.

2.3.2.3 Consulative style

Conscultative style is used semiformal communication situation. It is one type of language which is required from everyday speaker. It is usual form of speech in a small group. This style focuses on using the skills, experiences, and ideas of other. Beside that consultative style is that shown our norm for coming to term with strangers who speak our language but whose personal stock of information may be different.

Consultative style happens in two-way participation. It is the most operational among the other style. The speaker has to delivery background information about a topic. it is like conversation between teacher with students, doctor with patient.

2.3.2.4 Casual style

Casual style is a style that is used for the conversation in our relaxed or informal situation. that is appropriate to conversation with friends, co-worker, family and each othe rsuch as outside the classroom when the student have a chat.

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. Casual style is characterized by use of slang. Slang is non standard form of word which is known and used by a certain group. Slang is something that nearly everyone uses and recognizes, but nobody can define, Fromkin (2007: 439)

2.3.2.5 Intimate style

Intimate style is completely a private language that is used with friends, lovers and families. Normally the intimate group is pair. There are two systematic features of intimate style: the first is extraction, the speaker who extracts a minimum pattern from casual style. It's meant our closest friendliest most trusting variety. Not all words that signal are restricted to intimate situations. Example: love, darling, honey, families and closest of friends. The second is jargon. Jargon is technical vocabulary associated with special activity or group. In the other word, jargon must not be undertood by other people. Example: in the group certain have special word as identity.

Thus, from the statement above, it's can conclude that language style very important in human life, because language style is part of behaviour. According to chaika (1982:31) say that the speaker gives a great deal of information about themselves just by the word, grammar, and prnounciation they choose both unconsiously and consiously. This information reveal to the hearer such things as the speaker. The style markers of a particular social group or region may be deliberately used for other purposes. It means that using the language style must determine the purpose of communication.

2.4 Previous study

There are some studies supporting this research that have relation to language theory. This previuos study has explained in the background before, but here the writer want to clear explanation more. They are previous study:

In this study by Nurul Fahmi (2014) and the tittle is Analysis of language styles in a serial story Garising Pepethen in the panjebar semangat magazine. In this study, she analyzed the kind of language style is used by the character and the dominat language style used in garisiing pespesthen in the panjebar semangat magizine in different style through martin joos thoery. She found four language style and the mostly ued is inmate style. Based on the previous study she used descriptive qualitative method for the research. In the study casual style the participant use informal situation and they want to make informal atmosphere and also because they are talking to others of equal standing. In consultative style it is show that the speaker are different rank of position of older speaker to show his respect to the older. In formal style use important situation, it is used to talk to stranger. So, this study would uderstand the different usage of javanese either to be used among friends or those who have higher social status.

The previous study by eva sulistiyawati (2014) and the tittle is A study of speech style used by main character in freedom writer by richard lagravenese. She analyze types of speech style used by main character and factor that influence main character in Freedom writer speak in different style through joos' theory. She found five types of language styles are the formal style, frozen style, casual style, consultative style, and intimate style. In this study, casual style are often use in this movie because most of the conversation are occurred in an informal situation. Beside that this previous study is only focuses on type of speech style used by main character in freedom writer and she found five types of language style. She used descriptive approach method to analyze the speech style.

The other previous study by Raharjo (2000) who focused his study on the speech styles in drug adverstising on the radio in surabaya and also the differences between men and women's speech on it. He analyzed the type of speech style produced by five local radios in surabaya specifically. He used Martin joos theory of speech style as his main theory and gleason, widarso and Hymes theory for the supporting theories. he used qualitative approach. He got the by taking 24 drug advertisements on the radio in surabaya. in analyzing the data, he identified the participants and narrators of the conversation in drug advertisement on the radio are formal, consultative, casual, and intimate. He didn't find frozen style used on the radio advertisement.

The last previous study is A Study of Speech Style by Presenters in Mak Bonky TV Show by Mar'atul Khumaida (2004). She analyze types and categorized of speech tyle. She used some theories from Martin Joos, Holmes, and Couldhard to found five style categories, formal, consultative, casual, intimate, and frozen. This research found different style used by Mak Bonky almost five style used by Mak Bongky and Inggrid speech style used only four styles in the television. This research want tell that two presenter in Mak Bonky TV show mostly used casual style with the audience this style is commonly used in interaction. The result this research mention that casual as the most of speech style in her research. Based on the study she used qualitative decripstion method. So, look at from the statement probelm this study foces on characteristic of casual speech style that is used by the host Mak bongky TV show.

Based on four previous study above, this study have different. It's the writer uses decriptive qualitative approach. The writer also different statement of problem and object. This study use movie as medium to identify the kinds of language style through Martin Joos theory and the categorized it into mostly of language style. On other hand`1, this study focus on conversation Jaggu as the main character in the movie.

