CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter the writer discusses some theories related to the study. Considering the statement of the problem as explained above, in this part the writer reviews theories related to the study there are: Sociolinguistics, Language variation, Speech style, Women language and previous studies.

2.1   Sociolinguistics

The study of language that is related to society is called sociolinguistics which consists of two words, there are socio means social or related society and linguistics means science of language. Fishman in Chaer (1995) state that sociolinguistics is the study of the characteristics of language varieties, the characteristics of their function and the characteristics of their speakers as these constantly interact, change and change one another within a speech community. However language is a complex, and in order words it is enough just to know the meaning of the sentences uttered but the context of situation and the context of the culture must be understood such as it is public or private, formal or informal, and who might be hear the sentences. Language is something the human need to communicate with each other. As a human

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being, people are impossible to share their intention, feeling and idea that they have without using language and it is a tool to socialize in life. Sociolinguistics which is the scope of this study is dealing with the relationship between language and society. According to Holmes (1992), social factors are as the following components: the participant who is talking to whom, the setting or social context, the topic (what is being talked about) and the function that is the aim or purpose of the interaction.

2.2   Language Variation

Language in society is not expressed in the same ways. Language varies from one place to another, from one social group to another and from one situation to another. Nababan (1993) said that there must be simple or even complex differences in expressing language. Holmes (2008) defines the language variety as a set of linguistics forms used under specific social circumstances which pattern according to social factors and includes different accents which contrast with each other for social reasons. Language variation occurs in the society caused by some social factors and context. It happens, because of the context where the language is used and the specific social circumstances around the language (wardhaugh, 2002). 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.

2.3 Speech Style

In language variation styles are usually analyzed along a scale of formality. Language has a potentiality for making communication successful and establishing social togetherness if it is used well. In this study the researcher focus on speech style and in book from Joos entitled *the style of five clocks'* he also divided the types of style into five styles they are frozen style, formal style, consultative style, casual style and intimate style.

2.3.1 Frozen Style

According to Joos (1976) frozen style is a style which is intended to be remembered and used in very formal setting such as in palace, church ritual, speech of state ceremony, and some other occasion. In fact, frozen style is defined almost exclusively in terms of its role. Frozen style is purposely ambiguous. Frozen style invites the reader to enter into a personal experience of creative discovery. Frozen texts are course literary texts: text which a community insists on repeating intact. Frozen style is more elaborated than the other style, the sequences of sentence are complicatedly related frozen style required high skill and almost used exclusively by lawyers, professional orators and specialist. In frozen style usually uses long sentences with good grammatical and vocabulary, for example of frozen style is "I should be glad to be informed of the correct time" (Joos,1976).

2.3.2 Formal Style

According to Joos (1976) formal style is generally used in formal situation where there is the least amount of shared background and the communication in this style is largely one way with little or no feedback from the audience. In formal style it is also used addressing audience, indeed the sentence structures are more complex and varied than consultative. Furthermore the leading code label of this style is *may*, such as "*may I present Mr.Jimmy?*". The formal style labels are: *yes, sir…… ; okay, sir…… ; and a very few others.* A formal text is carefully planned in advance. The speaker may consider the potential audience during planning, but pays little attention to the listener during delivery. This careful advance planning gives formal text "cohesion". Joos says that the function of a formal text is to inform individuals separately. Thus formal style is strictly determined by absence of listener participation: this Joos calls "detachment" (Joos 1976). In another example of formal style is "*Those taking part should sit during the proceeding.*

2.3.3 Consultative Style

Consultative style is used in business or in discussing something. A speaker who uses this style usually does not plan what he wants to say, such as *excuse me, I think it's really important for me to add about the topic that we discuss* (Haryanto, 2001). Consultative style is a style used in semiformal

communication. Consultative style happens in two way participation, it is also used in small group discussion, regular conversation at school and etc. Usually listener by giving feedback determines ongoing linguistics choice like *"yes, no, oh, uhhh...uhhh, all right, hmmmm, okay, yeah, I see, I think so and etc.* For example from script:

1. **Flynn Rider**   **:** *Oh, hay fever?*

   Guard   **:** *Yeah..... Huh? Hay, wait!!! Hey, wait!!!*

2. **Mother Gothel**   **:** *Rapunzel !!! Let down your hair !!!*

   Rapunzel   **:** *It's time I know, I know... come on don't let her*

      see you.

2.3.4 Casual Style

Casual style is a style that is used for the conversation in our relaxed or normal situation. According to Joos (1976) casual style is style used among friends and co-workers when an informal atmosphere is appropriated and desired such as outside the classroom where students have a chat. Casual is also a conversational style, but it is not for strangers. The relationship between speaker and hearer is close, so they usually use words or term repetition and frequently use ellipse sentences (Haryanto, 2001). Ellipse sentences focus on the meaning of an utterance not the structure. Therefore a speaker can be free to speak because it

exposes the message of the language in certain situation, such as *"Do you enjoy the party?"* have meaning "*enjoy it?*". In another example of casual style from movie script:

> **Mother Gothel** **:** *Do you understand, Flower?*
>
> **Rapunzel** **:** *Yes, mommy.*

2.3.5 Intimate Style

Intimate style manifests extreme structural simplicity, it is characterized by what Joos calls *extraction*. Joos also asserts that intimate style is characterized by a stable list of words with private meanings share only by a small group usually a pair (Broderick). Intimate style is completely private language developed within families, lovers and friends. Intimate style is an intimate utterance avoids giving the addressee information outside of the speakers (Joos, 1976). There are two systematic features of intimate style, first is extraction and the second is jargon. *Extraction* is the speaker extract a minimum pattern from some conceivable casual sentence such as the utterance*"eng",* it is empty word and no dictionary meaning but serve as a code label for intimate style (Joos, 1976). The intimate labels are: darling, dear, honey, mom or dad and other nicknames. The next *Jargon* is technical vocabulary associated with special activity or group, and jargon used to show the secret language between the same professional people. Usually we can find jargon in hospital and chemistry manufacture (make or production medicine).

In another example intimate style from movie script:

      Rapunzel   **:** *Coming mother. Hi…..welcome home mother.*

      Mother Gothel   **:** *Uh,, Rapunzel!!!*

                                    It looks absolutely exhausting, darling.

2.4   Women Language

Women usually it's specific when she speaks. In which lady contrasts with woman is in titles of organizations. Lady will replace woman as the primary word for the human female, since woman will have become too blatantly sexual (Lakoff, 1975). This brings us to the consideration of another common substitute for woman, namely girl.

Women experience linguistics discriminations in the way they are taught to use language and in the way general language treats them (Lakoff, 1975). Usually women's language indicates the characteristics of women's behavior because not only someone language show their role in the society, but also women should has certain speech style when their doing communication with other people in society. Women used more standard form of four reasons they are: to social class and its related status, women role in society, women status as subordinate group and relates with the function of speech expressing masculinity. In this study standard

language is generally one which is written and which has undergone some degree of regularization or codification (grammar and dictionary).

It is recognized as a prestigious variety or code by community and it serves high-functions that it is used for communication at court for literature and for administration (Holmes, 2008). Standard forms when speech is associated with high social status and then women used them as way of claiming such as status. Women who work outside are habitually interacted or communicated with other people, who used standard forms too. Women use of more standard forms is related with their place to be the subordinate group. According to Holmes (1995) by using more standard speech, women are looking after their need to be value by the society and avoiding offence to others. Standard form also an associated with female values (femininity) and women do not use vernacular forms because they do not want the society looks their masculinity than femininity. In contrast, non-standard form is defined as one which is considered as lower variety and serves low functions in society. One of the characteristics of non standard language is vernacular language. Vernacular language is defined as a first language learned by people in multilingual communities and it is often used for relatively narrow range of informal function (Holmes, 2008).

2.4.1 Lexical Items

Lexical item or lexical unit is a single word, a part of word or a chain of words that forms the basic elements of language's lexicon (vocabulary) such as

traffic light, take care of, by the way and etc. Lexical item can be generally understood to convey a single meaning, but are not limited to single words. Common types of lexical items are:

1. Words, example: cat, tree, table.

2. Parts of words, example: (-s) in trees, (-er) in worker, (non –in) nondescript, (-est.) in loudest.

3. Phrasal verbs, example: put down *or* get out.

4. Poly words, example: by the way, inside out.

5. Collocations, example: motor vehicle absolutely convinced.

6. Institutionalized utterances, example: I will get it, we will see, would you like a cup of coffee?

7. Idioms, example: break a leg, a bitter pill to swallow.

8. Saying, example: The early bird gets the worm.

9. Sentence frames and heads, example: that is not as……. as you think.

10. Text frame, example: Firstly….. , secondly……, finally…..

2.4.2 Color Terms

There is a difference between the use of color terms by women and men. Women usually mention a specific color term such as maroon, magenta, and

aquamarine. Meanwhile, men tend to mention a general color term such as red, green and blue.

2.4.3 Particles

A particle is a word or a part of a word that has a grammatical purpose but often has little or no meaning. A particle is a word that does not change its form through inflection and does not easily fit into the established system of part of speech. Many particles are closely to verbs to form multi word verb, such as *go away* (Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics, 2008). Particles are function words that express grammatical relationships with other words. Function words are words that perform definite grammatical functions but that lack definite lexical meaning.

2.4.4 Evaluative Adjective

Evaluative adjectives maintain their individual-level interpretation. The finding that evaluative control structures are property-denoting and lack event structure is inconsistent with Stowell's second claim, that the infinitival clause is a thematic argument of the adjective (Kertz, Laura, 2006). Evaluative adjectives like *smart* form a coherent semantic and syntactic class, distinct from 'normal' control adjectives like *eager*. Evaluative adjectives are one-place property-denoting predicates, which retain their individual-level reading when combined with an

infinitival clause. These facts are incompatible with a coercion analysis (Stowell 1991) intended to explain a semantic relativization effect observed with these predicates. Evaluative adjectives combine with two types of adjunct show distinct syntactic and semantic behaviors.

2.5 Previous studies

This research has three previous studies there are: Firstly from Damayanti, Maulina with title *The study of HelmiYahya's and Alya Rohali's Speech Style in Siapa Berani quiz on Indosiar* (2009th). In her study, she focuses on two problems which are *what type of Helmi Yahya's and Alya Rohali's speech style* and *which speech style is typical to certain context of situation.* In her study, she also using qualitative study and she applied Martin Joos Theory of speech style as her main theory which combined with Gleeason and Kridalaksana's theory. Through analysis she found four types of speech style in that television quiz, they are formal, consultative, casual and frozen. Moreover from the analysis she also found that certain speech style is typical to certain context of situation.

Secondly previous study from Pratiwi, Anggit with title *Speech Style performed by the hosts of Master Chef Indonesia season 3 cooking talent shows* (2014th). 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 – non standard of Bahasa Indonesia by Kridalaksana (1989) and Chaer *and* Agustina (2004) as the data of her study are in the form of Bahasa Indonesia. 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).

And the last previous study from Putri, Amelia Permata with title *Speech Style of Alice Kingsley in the movie Alice in Wonderland* (2014th) . In her study focuses on two problems which are *How Alice Kingsley's Speech Style toward each characters in the movie Alice Kingsley's in Wonderland is* and *What factors influence Alice Speech Style in that film.* In her study, she using qualitative method and SPEAKING theory proposed by Dell Hymes. Then the result gotten from this study shows that Alice speaks casually towards the characters in that movie. She only speaks formally to one character in one of speech event cases of certain characters. It can be said that Alice also speak casually to 18 (eighteen) characters in that movie. In that movie Alice also uses two kinds of speech style to three characters and each kind depends on the case of the speech situation. Formal

speech style does not always happen in a formal place or vice versa. This goes the same with the other aspect of SPEAKING from Dell Hymes theory.

Based on the third previous study above, the writer concludes that used the same theory from Martin Joos and be needed to know that as main theory which classifies language style focuses on speech style into fives style, there are frozen style, formal style, casual style, consultative style and intimate style. The this study has difference with third previous study above, the writer only focuses on main characters of women speech style there are *Rapunzel* and *Mother Gothel* in *Tangled* movie and like with Pratiwi, Anggit the writer also used descriptive qualitative research and applied of speech style from Joos theory. In this study the writer not only used from Joos theory of speech style as main theory, but also which combined with Lakoff (1975) theory because to know that used of women main characters in *Tangled* movie and to support the result this study. These previous studies can helped the present writer to identify the women speech style based on theory.