

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter the writer discusses about the theory which is used in the analysis to find out the answers of the research question. It consists of speech styles theory as the main theory and some supporting theory such as language variety, language society, speech style, contexts of language use and review of previous study

2.1 Language Variety

There are views stated by linguist concerning with language variety. First is stated by Wardaugh (1972:5) that no one speak in the same way all the time, and people constantly exploit the nuances of language they speak for a wide variety of purposes. Related to Wardaugh statement, Labov (1972:112) also stated that there are no single-style speakers. It means that every person speak in a different style and different situation. Variety of language occurs in society where they have certain characteristics linked with social behavior, tradition, culture, ethnicity and also social class. Furthermore, Holmes (1932:9) described that language shows a variety that include different accents, different linguistics style. Different dialects and even different languages which contrast with each other according to social factors and contexts. Moreover, the existence of language variation can be distinguished based on different external variables.

According to Hudson (1966:2), a variety is a set of linguistic items with the sense of mutual intelligibility, which means that among people who are in communication with one another they will understand each other. The variation of language itself can be seen from the form of language, the vocabulary, the grammar, the style, etc.

2.1.2 Language and Society

Language is a tool to unify the society because as human beings people need to interact, share or express their feelings by using language. Trudgill (2000:16) said that the social environment can also be reflected in language, and often has an effect on the structure of the vocabulary. Therefore, there are two aspects of language behavior which influence the 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 inferred that language behavior are reflections of the fact that there is a close inter-relationship between language and society.

2.1.3 Speech Style

According to Martin Joos (1976:156) speech style here means the form of language that the speaker uses which is characterized by the degree of formality. He identified the styles in five classes such as frozen style, formal style, consultative style, casual style, and intimate style.

2.1.3.1 Frozen Style

According to Joss (1976:156) frozen style is a style, which is intended to be remembered and used in very formal setting such as in palace, church ritual, speech for state ceremony, and some other occasions. This style involves very large group of people whose members are known to one another. However, this style is not only addressed to strangers at that time but also to posterity as well. Nevertheless, the reader or the hearers are not permitted giving question to the speakers. This is usually uses long sentence with good grammatical and vocabulary. For example: "I should be glad to be informed of the correct time." Joos, (1976:154)

2.1.3.2. Formal Style

According to Joos (1976:156) 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, for example, in graduation ceremony which typically used in speaking to medium or large groups. However, it may also use in speaking to single hearer, for example, between strangers.

In fact, formal style is designed to inform and the background information is woven into text in complex sentences. Indeed, the sentence structures are more complex and varied than consultative. That is why the speaker must ahead and frame whole sentences before they delivered. Furthermore, the leading code-label of this style is "may". For example," may I present Mr. Jimmy?" Joos (1976: 154)

2.1.3.3. Consultative Style

Consultative style is a style used in semi-formal communication. It must be confessed that consultative is the central point in the system because it is chiefly involved in speech style. It is one type of language, which is required from every speaker. According to Martin Joos (1976:154) 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 styles. It is used in negotiating with the strangers or work colleagues. It is also used in small group discussion, regular conversation at school, companies, trade conversation and etc. The speaker has to deliver background information about a topic, and it does not presume to be understood without it.

The addressee usually participates by giving feedback like "oh", "uh-uh", " I see", "Yes". Interruptions are allowed, if the speaker gives too much information, the feedback might give like "I know, Stop it". There are some examples of consultative style, such as conversation between teacher- Students, doctor-patient and the expert-apprentice.

2.1.3.4. Casual Style

According to Joos (1976:153) 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. There are two devices of

casual style. First, ellipsis (omission) that usually shows the differences between casual grammar and consultative grammar for example:

- “ *I believe that I can find one* ” (Consultative grammar)
“ *Believe I can find one* ” (Casual grammar)
- “ *Thank you* ” (Consultative grammar)
“ *Thanks* ” (Casual grammar)

The unstressed word can be omitted particularly at the beginning of the sentence. As the result, the sentence structure of casual style becomes incomplete. Second device of casual style is slang which is a prime indication of in group relationship. Slang is non-standard word which is known and used by certain groups like teenager groups, for example, in formal language, young female called “*girl*”, while in the slang language it is said as chick.

2.1.3.5. Intimate Style

Intimate style is an intimate utterance avoids giving the addressee information outside of the speaker’s skin Joos, (1976: 155). Intimate style is completely private language used within family and very close friends. Normally, the intimate style is used in pair. It excludes public information and shows a very close relationship.

There are two systematic features of intimate style, first is extraction, the speaker extracts a minimum pattern from some conceivable casual sentence (Joos, 1976 : 155), for example the utterance “*eng*”, it is empty word; there is no

dictionary meaning but serve as a code label for intimate style. Intimate style needs no slang and no background information. The message cannot be recreated because there is no message to recreate. It means that, the thought is communicated and the addressee extracts the full meaning from it. The second style is jargon. Jargon is technical vocabulary associated with special activity or group. Jargon is used to show the secret language between the same profession people. In the other word, jargon must not be understood by other people, for example health professionals use medical jargon such as HTLV III (Human T-cell Leukimia Virus III). For example: “Time?”(joos, 1976 : 154).

2.1.4. Contexts of Language Use

There are some factors that influence speech style. First 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. 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?*

2.1.5 Social Factor and Social Dimension

The way one speaks does not only reflect his/her identity aspects such as age, gender, and social background but also reflects the contexts in which a person is talking to. The way a person talks in school, at home, and in the market reflects the formality and informality of those contexts and the social roles he/she takes in. In other words, different occasions and purposes require different style of language.

As stated by Holmes (1992:1), the way people talk is influenced by the social context in which they are talking. It involves who can hear us and where we are talking, as well as how we are feeling toward our interlocutor. Social factors such as participants, topic, and setting; and social dimensions such as distance, status,

and formality can affect people's style of language. One can discuss about politics with their friends or teacher in the campus instead of in the market with a butcher. People use different styles in different contexts therefore and, the reasons why language you will use. And most of it, people use more formal forms, formal code, to those they do not know very well.

Another social factor that plays a very important role besides participants is *setting* Holmes (1992:30). *Setting* here refers to time and place. Holmes (1992:30) stated that setting is related with influence the way people select an appropriate code or variety. In church, at the formal ceremony the appropriate variety will be different from the variety that is used in the church porch. The style used by the teachers in a formal lecture will differ from the style used by them to the students outside class.

The third social factor that plays an important role is *topic*, what is being talked or discussed about (Holmes, 1992:12). This factor is related with the relationship and the interaction between participants. In the most of the cases, it has already been proved that it is very crucial for it can influence the language choice of the speakers and the interlocutor.

The last factor that plays important role is influencing the way people talk is the aim or purpose of the interaction (Holmes, 1992:12). What is the purpose of people talking to one another? The speaker's situation and the hearer's response are closely related, thanks to the circumstance that every person learns to act indifferently as a speaker or as a hearer (Bloomfield, 1933:139). In order to give a

scientifically accurate definition of meaning for every form of language, one should have a prior knowledge of everything in the speaker's world. Language serves a range of functions, however in all communities the basic functions of referential and affective (or social) meaning have proved to be useful dimensions of analysis (Holmes, 1992:380). A participant uses language either to give information or to ask information. Participant uses it to express indignation and annoyance, as well as admiration and respect. Often one's simply utterance will simultaneously convey both information and express one's feeling toward another (Holmes, 1992:2)

Social Dimension

Beside the social factors as discussed earlier in this chapter, the others factor that may influence one speech in using different speech style in social dimension. Holmes (1992) stated that there are four factors that belong to social dimension:

1. A social Distance

It is about participants' relationship. This scale is useful in emphasizing how well we know someone in relevant factors in linguistics choice. For instance, the choice of Meg and Mrs. Belington reflects consideration of this dimension.

The solidarity-social scale:

the bank manager in his office, or at a ritual service in church, the language used will be influenced by the formality of the setting.

The Formality Scale:



Figure 3: the formality scale (source: Holmes, 1992:282)

4. The Functional

Two functional scales refer to the purposes or topics or interactions are referential and affective scales. It means that language can convey objective information of a referential kind, and it can also express how someone is feeling. For example, gossip may provide a great deal of new referential information while it can also clearly convey how the speaker feels about those referred to. Then, affective function shows goodwill toward someone rather than important new information. In fact, the representation of the conversation is rarely important.

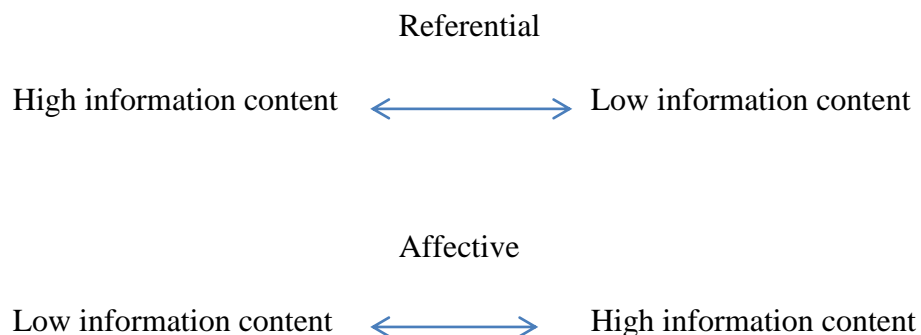


Figure 4: the functional scale (source: Holmes, 1992:282)

From four kind of social dimension, the writer only use one content social dimension namely the status scale, because in her study, the writer focuses only in social status.

2.1.7 Race, Ethnicity, and Racism

People in this world has own physical appearance who totally different with other. There are some characteristic which can distinguish people according to skin colour, face and body shape, and etc. In most cases, the skin colour may cause racism issue. As we know that some people assume that white belong to upper class and black belong to lower class. Race is defined to a classification of people into categories which claimed to be derived from a distinct set of biological traits.

Ethnicity comes from Greek, *ethnos*. That has close meaning to nation thus ethnicity is a shared cultural heritage. Ethnicity involves even more variability and mixture than race because most people identify whith more than one ethnic background. Ethnich relates to large groups of people who have certain racial, cultural, religious or etc. (Doop, 2005:7)

Racism becomes one of striking issues in society, there are so many kinds of race in this world, and those are can bring some good or bad impact for enviroment. It is according to the people who live in the enviroment which is containing multicultural society. some bad impact which caused by race in racial discrimination.

2.2. Review of previous Study

In this part the writer present similar study by Galuh Fudayanto(2007). “A Study of Speech Style Used by the Host in “Empat Mata” Talk Show Program on Trans 7” This study uses Joos’s theory and some supporting theory such as Nababan (1993) and Gleason (1965). In this study, galuh used descriptive qualitative. He took two differences episodes of the talk show as the data source to represent the speech style. He recorded the host’s utterances to be transcribed. Then he identified the utterances by the host based on the classification of speech style whether frozen, formal, consultative, casual, and intimate style.

The Second study the writer got the reference from Navieta Rahma Sari (2007) which title Speech Style Used By Actors and Actresses in “Jomblo” Movie. Navieta chose the speech style in that movie because that movie told about interaction through mixed sex conversation. The objective of the study is to know in what context the kind of speech style used by actor and actresses in “Jomblo” movie and the research used descriptive qualitative methodology

In this study she found that the man speakers in this movie use more often speech feature such as tag question, swearing, and taboo language, directives, compliments and non-standard speech than the women speakers do. They used the kinds of speech style more often to show uncertainty, politeness, power and status. Besides, she found that man used more the kind of speech style which is usually used more often by women

The third study is conducted by Raharjo (2000) who focused his study on the speech styles used in drug advertising 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 applied Joos theory of speech style as his main theory and Gleason, Widarso and Hymes theory for the supporting theories.

In the data collection, he used qualitative approach. He got the data by taking 24 drug advertisements on the radio in Surabaya. The data took from Monday to Saturday at 9.00 a.m. until 4.00 p.m. In analyzing the data, he identified the participants and the narrators of the conversation in drug advertisement on the radio are formal, consultative, casual and intimate. He did not find frozen style used on the radio advertisement.

After reading those previous studies, the writer concludes that the first, second and the third studies use the same theory proposed by Martin Joos as main theory which classifies language style into five types, those are frozen, formal, intimate, casual, consultative style. However, they apply this theory in different field, in movie, and in radio.

Based on the previous study above, the writer conducted a similar study about speech style in the *Freedom Writer Movie*. It considered being different with the previous studies because the writer uses different object, theme, and also the result of the study. The objective of the study is to find the kind of speech styles used in *Freedom Writer* and how speech style are applied by main character in the conversation.