#### **CHAPTER II**

# LITERATURE RIVIEW

# **2.1. Theoretical Framework**

In this section is used to review the theories and the problem studies, which are significant in answering the research question in the previous chapter. Moreover, of this section the writer deal with the review of the previous studies conducted on the language style used by main characters in the drama "Waiting for Godot".

#### 2.1.1 Sociolinguistics

Galuh (2007:12) said that Sociolinguists study is the relationship between language and society. This is interested in explaining why we speak differently in different social context, and they are concerned with identifying the social function of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning. Miriam stated that Sociolinguistics is a very broad field, and it can be used to describe many different ways of studying language. A lot of linguists might describe themselves as sociolinguists, but the people who call themselves sociolinguists may have rather different interests from each other and they may use very different methods for collecting and analyzing data.

### Trudgill convergent that:

"Whenever we speak, we cannot avoid giving our listeners clues about our origins and the sort of person we are. Our accent and or speech generally show where we come from, and what sort of background we have. We may even give some indication of certain of our ideas and attitudes, and all of this information can be used by the people we are speaking with to help them formulate an opinion about us.

These two aspects of language behaviour are very important from a social point of view. First, the function of language in establishing social relationship; second, the role played by language in conveying information about the speaker (Trudgill 2000:2)

From Trudgill's statement the writer knew that language is one of tool for introduce kind of people. Not only that, but also language can know about our origins. In human conversation there are two kinds of aspect. When we speak with other people we have to know what language that we want to make. And what style of language that we used. For example we as a teacher, when we speak to our student what language and what style that we use to make them understand what we say. It may make a casual language. But, it is different when we speak with our dean. We may make a formal language.

## 2.1.2 Language Style

In language style study used by Vladimir, Estragon and Pozzo, the nation of language style is very important step to understand what language is used. Thus, the first theory to be review is language style. Here, the explanation of the term will be divided into two parts. Firstly is definition of language style and secondly types of style based on Martin Joos Five Clocks.

The definition of style is supported by Holmes (2001:246) who uses the term "style" to river language variation with reflects changes in situational factors, such as addressee, setting, task or topic. Moreover, he also said the choice of

language style is also determined by the personal relationship between participant and the participant, the participant relative role and statuses within the setting.

Dealing with the judgment, Martin Joos as quoted by Daniels states that there are five basic styles based on the range of formality. Those styles are intimate, casual, consultative, formal, and frozen (Galuh 2007:9).

## 2.1.2.1 Intimate Style

This style is reflected in the use of language that fuses two separate personalities. Furthermore, it can only occur among individuals that have close relationship. Sometimes they speak to each other with fragments or clipped code. This is only understood by them. There is an extracts potentially completes sentence which is possibly made by an intricate, personal, shared system or private symbols. In short, the intimate style is a personal, fragmentary and implicit style (Galuh 2007:47).

For example:

- a. Hy honey becomeshyhon!
- b. Darling,
- c. Etc

#### 2.1.2.2 Casual style

This style has similar characteristic to intimate style. Both of the style depends on social grouping. The difference lies in terms of the intimacy between the participant when the participant share understandings and meaning that are not complete enough to be called intimate, they tend to use casual style. This style is characterized by ellipsis and slang. Ellipsis is the shorthand of shared meaning while slang the language that expresses the meaning in a way that defines the groups excludes the others. It is reserved for friend and insiders. The example of casual style use is can be seen in hip-hop community (Galuh 2007:45).

Irene state that the characteristic of *casual style in english are*:

- a. There is no article in front of the sentence, for example: *Friend of mine saw it, Coffee's cold*
- b. There is no subject in front of the sentence, for example: *Bought it yesterday? Makes no difference.*
- c. There is no auxiliary verb, for example: *Leaving?*, *Seen John lately ?*

Eggins (1997:73) stated that in the casual style of communication have some characteristics which makes casual style different with others style. This style shown some tool or model of how the style is:

- a. Mostly the structure of the sentence or the frase consist of three, it is interrogative, declarative, and imperative. For example:
  - Interrogatives: why ?, really ?, what makes you say that ?
  - Declaratives: *she was a selfish girl, you should know.*
  - Imperatives: *don't be so bloody sure!*
- b. This style usually use slang word, swear word to clarify their mean or their purpose. The example of it is *bloody*, *n'sync*, *bullshit*. The expression that mostly use:

- hey.., it's a n'sync number..!
- that's bullshit..!
- Uhh, damn! It's hurt..!

#### 2.1.2.3 Consultative Style

This style requires background information that should be provided by the speakers explicitly. Without the information, it will be difficult for the listeners to understand the message from the lack of it. The example of consultative style usage can be seen at buyer and clerk interaction a purchasing (Galuh 2007:41). Examples of consultative style, it is:

- Excuse me, I think it's really important for me to add about the topic that we discuss.
- Actually, we have the same views about this problem. So, why don't you join with us?
- I see. You will change the project and sale it to other companies, right?

## 2.1.2.4 Formal Style

The style that does not involved listener's participation is formal style. It is resulted from the speaker's opportunity to plan his utterance ahead of time and detail. The example of formal style can be seen in speech, lectures, sermons etc. Formal style can define as a style that used in formal situation and use formal language also (Galuh 2007:38). This style usually used by the people who have distance between the speaker and the hearer. In this kind, the audiences have big aggregate that speaker. However, very impossible in the conversation there is good interaction between the speaker and audiences. But, this style different with frozen style. Some example of formal style in English is:

- Mrs. William, would you like to have a sit first before you deliver your speech?
- If Mr. Kevin would be so kind ask to let me finish my words.
- Well, it is rather difficult to say at this point.
- I would like to introduce myself to you.

# 2.1.2.5 Frozen Style

This style is reserved for print and particularly for literature. "this style usually used in the writing or speech text. Frozen style used in public speaking in front of many people; the words step by step was prepared before, keep the intonation, and more strategy to make the audiences pay attention (Galuh 2007:47). The other characteristic of this style is the sentences (language really formal and polite to show the identity of speaker." Some example of frozen style, can we know of the people is praying and have speech.

- Give expression to our God pass trough praying, our Lord is God have the excepted language which cannot change by other creature especially people. In English *Expressing our gratitude must be delivered just for Allah, God, Lord* just than say *of his favor and charity.*
- In the speech language, the speaker can floor with saying *on this occasion I desire to preach on the title .....*

## 2.1.3 Context

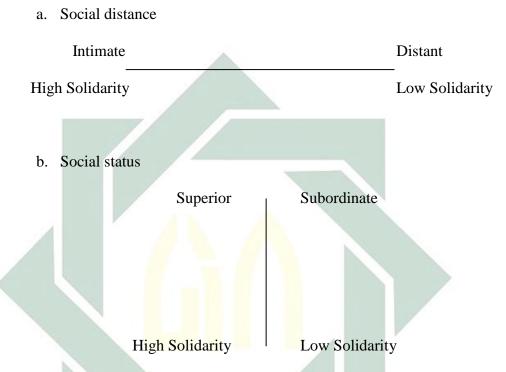
People's speech reflects not only aspects of their identity such as their ethnicity, age, gender, and social background; it also reflects the contexts in which they are using the language (Shita 2013:3). The way of people talk in court, in school, at business meetings and at graduation ceremonies reflects the formality of those contexts and the social roles people take in them. We use more relaxed language at home with those we know well. When we talk differently to babies and adult, or to people from different social background, we are adapting or accommodating our language to our audience.

In the communication process, the use of different language may express the social context in which the people are communicating. Different context can immerge on the formality or informality and social function inside. For example, the language used between close friends in a conversation is absolutely different with the language used in a court. In court, formal language is used in the conversation; on the other hand informal language is used by participants who have already known each other well.

Holmes (1992:12) states that language used is determined by some relevant factors suited to the context, and they can be grouped as follows;

#### 1. The participant

In the participant there is question "who is speaking and who are they speaking to?". It can be seen in the term of social distance and social



status. We can know the explanation of social distance and social status from the scale below:

From the scale the writer can explain that the person who has good relationship, and knows each other well, they will have high solidarity with automatically. But, different with the people who never known and never see they will have low solidarity.

In the social status (b scale) it's like a teacher with student. The writer means that the teacher as a superior and the student as a subordinate. So, the scale explain that when the teacher want to speak with the student he make language with low status. Besides, if the students want to speak with the teacher, of course he make a higher status to give deference.

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2. The setting and the social context of the interaction

Formal

Informal Low Formality This is discuss about "where are they speaking?". The scale tells that if we in formal situation. We make high formality (formal language) but, if we in informal situation its means that we make a low formality (it can be use casual or intimate language)

high formality

3. The topic

The topics will be explain about "what is being talking about?".

Referential

low

information

content

4. The function why are they speaking

High

Content

Information



## 2.2 Previous Studies

In the process of research, the writer takes two theses belonging to UNESA's students. Those are:

2.2.1 "A study of Speech style used by the Host In 'Empat Mata' Talk show Program On 'Trans 7'"

This thesis was written by Galuh fudyanto. He graduated in 2007. In his research, he used theory from Joos's theory and some supporting theory of Nababan (1993) and Gleason (1965). In His study, he focuses on the speech style used by the host in "empat Mata" talk show program on Trans 7. That host by Tukul Arwana. Yet, in his research he is considered as the main instrument. In analyzing the data, he trancribing the sentences one by one. Then, classifies what speech style are used in every utterence of the hhost based on the style of five clock by Martin Joos. The following is the table that he provides for analyzing the speech style used by the host. Yet, he also make percentages to count the highest frequencey of speech style that the host used. In counting the highest frequency. He provides the table in order to have clear description of the result of this study.

2.2.2 "The Speech style and the sentence Structure used by Student Learning English in private English"

This thesis was written by Muis . He graduated in 2005. In his research, he used theory from Joo's theory and some supporting theory such as Nababan (1993) and Gleason (1965). In His study, he classified the conversation between the students in private English course into five types of speech style, than he

analysed it by using some characteristic of those style. After he identified and classified the styles, he find out the grammatical error since the data of the research are in form of utterence and explain about the tense and present the correct form.

From the explanation above the writer find out the differences between this study and the previous study. The differences is that the writer use a Drama as a medium to identifying the types of language style. And not speech style that want to discuss by the writer. But, the writer want to analyze about the language style used by actor of drama waiting for Godot.

