1.6. Definition of the Key Terms

In order to clarify the key terms used in this study, some definitions are put forward:

Language Style: Characteristic of mode expression of an individual speaker or refers to language variation, which reflects change in situational factors, such as addressee, setting, or topic. Especially in the way it is spoken.

Two Fast Two Furious is a 2003 American action film directed by John Singleton. It is the second installment of *The Fast and the Furious* series. Brian O'Conner (Paul Walker) teams up with his ex-con friend Roman Pearce (Tyrese Gibson) and works with undercover U.S. Customs Service agent Monica Fuentes (Eva Mendes) to bring Miami-based drug lord Carter Verone (Cole Hauser) down.

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CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher presents the discussion about the supporting theories and previous study. Some relevant related literatures which give large contribution are chosen to be the references:

Diglossia is a characteristic of speech communities rather than individuals, individuals may be bilingual. (a situation in which two dialects or languages are used by a single language community) that is stated from Holmes (1992:36). The people can speak two languages in a community.

Bolinger (1969) states that, "Style involves a choice of form without a change of message. It includes the motives for choice and its effects". This statement clarifies Lakoff (1975) found that there is a stereotype gender language styles in this research. Those are "feminime style" and " masculine style. He also found that gender did not contribute significantly to speaker evaluations. The result suggests a need to examine more individual social patterns in order to move toward descriptions of effective communication combining competent and supportive impressions.

2.1. Sociolinguistics

Language cannot be separated from the society. It is because they have relation to each other. In linguistics the relation between language and society called sociolinguistics. Janet Holmes (1992:1) he said that sociolinguistics is the study of relationship between language and society. It is supported by

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Trudgill (1974) argument who said that sociolinguistics is the part of linguistics which is connected with language as a social and cultural phenomenon. It is showed that language is not only the social phenomenon but also based on cultural phenomenon.

Sociolinguistics is the study of the effect of any and all aspects of society, including cultural norms, expectation, and context, on the way language is used. According to Chaika, (1982: 2) "Sociolinguistics is the study of ways people use language in social interaction" while Trudgill (1983:32) defines sociolinguistics as the part of linguistics which is concerned with language as social cultural phenomena.

According to Wardaugh, sociolinguistics investigates the relationships between language and society with the goal of a better understanding of the structure of language function. It means that in sociolinguistics people will learn about the way of social structures influences how people talk and how language varieties and pattern of use correlate with social attributes such as class, sex, and age.

2.2. Language Variation

Some facts about languages are that they are always changing over time, different between one another, and have a lot of varieties. 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 speak like younger people. Trudgill (1983:100) stated "Language, in other words, varies not only according to social characteristics of the speaker

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(such as his social class, ethnic group, age, and sex). The same speaker uses the different linguistics varieties in different situation and different purposes".

According to Hudson in Mukhtar Abadi (2010:24), variety of language is a set of linguistics item with similar social distribution. Ferguson defined language variation as any speech pattern that is sufficiently homogeneous to be analyzed by available techniques of synchronic description and which has a sufficiently large repertory of elements and their arrangement or process with broad enough semantic scope to function in all normal context of communication.

2.2.1. Dialect

Dialect is one variety of language. According to Trudgill (1983:17). dialect is defined as the differences between kinds of language in vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation. "Dialect refers to all the differences between varieties of language, those in pronunciation, word usage, and syntax" (Chaika, 1982:132). On the level of vocabulary or word usage, for example, American English called the underground railway as "subway" while British English use the term "underground". And "corn" which means "maize" in the U.S., Cannada, and Australia, "wheat" in England, and "oats" in Scotland. Even though dialects of the same language are different, it still has common point of features.

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2.2.2. Register

Different professional and different group may develop distinctive vocabularies. Ferguson in Wardhaugh, (2005:51) says that 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) defines the term register as sets of language items related with discrete occupational or social group. By using register, people can express their identity at a specific time or place.

2.2.3. Jargon

Jargon is special or technical words used by a particular group or people. What "Jargon" then appears to mean is: it is technical, in-group language as seen by non-technical out-group members. One person's jargon seems to be another person's technical vocabulary.

Many jargon terms pass into standard language. Jargon, like slang, spreads from narrow group until it is used and understood by large segment of the population.

2.2.4. Slang

Slang is nonstandard use of word in a language of a part social group. Slang terms are often particular to a certain subculture, such as: musicians, skate boarders and drugs users. Another theory of slang by Menchen (1936: 481) slang is expressions that do not belong to Standard English. For example: "what's up?" is an example of term for asking about people or greeting a

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person. The articles by Kelly fox “Some Thoughts on Slang”, she described some statements or people thoughts of term “slang”.

2.3. Style

People speak in different ways, formally or informally, according to the situation and the circumstances. Ceremonial occasions require very formal speech, public lectures somewhat less formal, casual conversation quite informal, and conversation between friends may be extremely informal and casual. Speech varies with the situation; different situation require different style of speech.

Style refers to the selection of linguistics forms to convey social or artistic effects. Style is also as set of instructions. The message it conveys are not normally conveyed in words (Chaika, 1982:29).

2.3.1. The Language Styles

The study is presented by giving explanations and discussions of the theories uses in analyzing the data in the study. Chaika (1982: 29) states that language style is the way people use the language in communication, it can be written or oral language. Language style actually refers to the selection of linguistics form to convey social or artistic effects. Style also acts as a set of instruction. We manipulate other with style; even we are manipulated ourselves whether consciously or unconsciously. In doing communication people usually use formal or informal language which depend on the situation they are communicating with others. Style also tells the listener to take what is being said; seriously, ironically, humorously or in some other ways.

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From the statement above, we understand that style is the way how people convey ideas or messages. It is easier to receive ideas or messages if we have known the condition and style used by the speaker or author. It means that how the way of speaker or author delivers his or her ideas or messages in formal or informal occasion: seriously, ironically, or humorously style.

In conclusion, language style is the way people manipulate others and control their interaction in bringing messages or ideas conveyed in word and tone of voice. The characteristics of language style are: selecting and choosing the linguistic forms appeared from a person or group of people.

2.3.2. The Clarifications of Language Style

The language style used in upper–class environment is different to the style used in the lower–class environment. The environment also refers to the other stratification, such as age, gender, and other social status. Thus, from the statement above, we can clarify that the use of language style depends on the environment and also the social status. Schneider in Wellek, Rene, and Austin (1956:179) states that the variation of style depends on the environment at which the message is presented.

In the other opinion is Yule (1986:190) argues that in taking communication, people should be care with the social background of the speakers according to class, education, occupation, age, sex, and a number of other social patterns.

From those statements above, it is clear that language style is inseparable with the social background of the speaker's class, education,

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occupation, age, sex, and number of other social patterns that will influence the language style used by the speaker.

Martin Joss (Janet Holmes, 1992:245) divides Variety of language into five styles, they are: frozen style, formal style, consultative style, casual style, and intimate style.

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 others occasions. This style is more elaborated than the other styles. The sequences of the sentence are complicatedly related this style requires high skill and almost used exclusively by specialist, professional orators, lawyers and preachers.

2. Formal Style

Formal style is defined as the style of language used for important or serious situation. It is also used in adressing audience, usually audience is too large or permit effective interchange between speaker and hearer, throgh the form which is normally not as polished as in those an oratorical style. The formal style labels are: yes, sir...okay, sir and a very few others.

3. Consultative Style

Consultative style is a style that which used in 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. Both participants are active in case when one is speaking, the other will give a short

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response. The consultative labels are: yes, no, uhhuu..., huh, that's right, I think so and a very few others.

4. Casual Style

Casual style is a style that is used for the conversation in our relaxed or normal situation that is apropriate to the conversations with our friends or sometimes members of a family, such as outside the classroom, when the student have a chat.

5. Intimate style

Intimate style is a completely private language developed within families, lovers, and the closest friends. The intimate labels are: dear, darling, honey, and even mom, dad or other nick name migh be used in this situation.

2.3.3. The Functions of Language Style

Chaika (1982:31) states that the speaker gives a great deal of information about themselves just by the word, grammar, and pronunciation they choose both unconsciously and consciously. This information reveals to the hearer such things as the speakers‟ social background such as educational background and regional affiliation. 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. One of them is used to get the message, because in a society, there are so many people who have different characteristics. So, the use of style is expected without distributing others either partially or personally.

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From the statement above, it describes clearly that both those aspects of linguistic behaviors are the reflection of the fact that there is a close interrelationship between language and society.

In the same case, Chaika (1982:29) states the function of language style is to convey social or artistic effect.

It means that the language styles can be very important factor in group identification, group solidarity and the signaling of differences, and when a group is under attack from outside, signals of difference may become more important and are exaggerated.

Badiah (1994) defines the functions of language styles as;

1. To increase the reader's taste

Languages style increases what the readers willing to follow and what is being said by the writer. It will raise the reader's opinion about what the writer's messages that expressed in his or her text and also what purposes going to be communicated by the writer. For example in poem, how the writer is used the suitable words to mix a romantic combination of poem that pictured about love. Thus, the listener or reader will taste the language that is used by the writer touches their sense.

2. To persuade the reader

Languages style makes the reader feel sure and trustful toward what is being said by the writer. The writer or speaker asks the reader or listener attractively by using rhetoric language. For example, the politicians who attract many masses use the language that makes them sure and trustful.

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3. To add the artistic effect of the idea being offered by the writer

Here, one of the functions of language style contributes to the artistic effect. It will make the reader or listener enjoys and attracts, For example: the language in literary works, such as poem, drama, novel etc. Here, the writer uses certain style to express ideas or messages. The writer can use romantic or heroic style in novel, drama, or poem to support the writer's ideas or messages. Thus, it is purposed to make the reader or listener enjoy and interested in delivering the ideas or messages either from the written or oral text.

4. To make the writer's idea clearer

Every writer wants the reader to understand and catch the messages and ideas that are carried by the text. Thus, the writer should use the correct and certain word and language style to make his or her messages and ideas clearly transferred to the reader. For example: the role of government for civilization uses common or usual language style in order to be understood easily by the civilization, so they will not be wrong in interpreting the role.

5. To create certain mood

The language style that is used by the writer influences the reader in the case of creating the mood. It can also influence about the listener or reader's feeling or thought. So, how the speaker or writer uses the language style in their communication, it consequently will create certain mood. Example: Joker uses the humor or joke style in their presence. Furthermore, it will bring the listener's mood into happy mood.

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So, the function of language styles referring to the statements above are to tell the hearer or reader how they act to the messages given by the speaker or author seriously, humorously, as sarcasm, happy or sadly, or in some other ways. The other function is to control for one style that must be chosen, in order to control the speaker or author in delivering the messages thus, the reader or hearer should understand the messages.

2.4. Previous Studies

There are some studies supporting this research that have relation to language style theory:

The first study is *"An Analysis of the Language Styles Found in the Movie Brokeback Mountain"* by Gultom (2007). The analysis is focused on the context of situation, subject matter, the audience and the mode of discourse in dialogue that can be found in the movie. And the data are classified based on their types. The film showed that language styles and vocabulary have a string and good relationship.

The second study is "*The Analysis of Language Style in Headline of English Magazine's Advertisement"* by Baeza Hapsah (2008). The analyze language styles in headline which is often used in advertisements taken randomly from different edition such as Cleo magazine in September 2007, Vogue magazine in July 2006, and Cosmopolitan magazines in April 2005.

As the object of her research analyzed by using the theory of stylistics and figure of speech approach about language style. The first step that she does is to classify the language styles that are about personification,

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alliteration, assonance, hyperbole, ellipsis, and simile that are mostly used in advertisements. The second step is to analyze all language styles applied in every word on the headlines.

The third study is "*A study on analysis of English language styles used by the members of Pondok Pesantren Darul Abidin Pare Kediri"* by Agus Khosyul Umam (2007). He used Gleason's language style theory and found out three kinds of language styles used based on the level of the communication, they are: formal, informal, and colloquial.

The fourth study is "*An analysis of the language styles used by the bloggers in the blogosphere"* by Ai Mulyani Az Zahro (2006). She studied about the language style used by bloggers which focused on analyzing how the language styles used by the bloggers in the blogosphere. In analyzing the bloggers, she used Gleason's language style theory and she found six classifications of language style that is used by the bloggers, they are: consultative key, casual key, deliberative key, oratorical key, intimate key and direction key.

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