CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter present a general concepts of language style, the style of language style, function of language style, the movie and the previous studies. This theory is used by the researcher to analysis the data from action movie entitled "Fury" by David Ayer. The researcher need this theory to evidence that this theory usually used in a movie,. To more close, the following section describes a theoretical framework used by the researcher.

2.1. Theoretical framework

This study focuses on Language style that is used in the action movie "Fury" by David Ayer. This study take a utterances script from the movie. In movie . the researcher uses a language to share their idea by using a script movie. As everyone knows, language is used by people not only in the spoken form but also in writing form. The following the framework will be explained by the researcher from the basis of theories to analysis the data but, this study only focuses on language style.

2.2. Sociolinguistic

Sociolinguistics is the study of language and society as related entities. It concerns the structure of the language and how language plays its roles and functions in society by considering social aspects lying behind the communication process (Holmes, 1992:1). According to Criper and Widdowson (in Chaer and

Agustina, 1995:5), "Sociolinguistics is the study of language in operation, its purpose is to investigate how the convention of the language use relate to the other aspects of social behaviour". So the sociolinguistic is study on the social society.

2.3. Language Style

Language has a potentiality for making communication successful and establishing social togetherness if it is used well. If not, it will be a handicap for successful communication and interaction. It is important to pay attention on certain aspect of language variation of styles of language to achieve successful and fluent communication. And style is how to the speaker informing or asking question and to or from listener. According to Missikova (2003:16) language style is a way of speech and/or a kind of utterance which is formed by means of conscious and intentional selection, systematic patterning and implementation of linguistic and extra-linguistic means with respect to the topic, situation, function, author's intention and content of an utterance.

Style is element that describes about a sentence in writing the ways that the author uses words. According to Renkema, (1993, p.97) claim that the word "style" is derived from Latin word stylus, the way in which means "pen". The form of letters is influenced by the way in which a pen is cut however, it is possible to write the same letters with different pens; the letters only differ in their style, the language style means different why in communicating with other. So, the language style means different way in communicating with other.

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Gleason (1953) claim states that style is the patterning of choices made within the options presented by the conversations of the language and the literary form. In line with this statement, Chaika (1982:29) argues that style refers to the selection of linguistic forms to convey social or artistic effects. Another opinion comes from Crystal and Davy (1965:9), they divide the definition of style into four definitions:

> Style may be refer to some or all of the language habits of one person as when we talk about of Shakespeare's style (or styles), or the style of James Joyce, or when we discuss questions of disputed authorship. Style may be refer to some or all of the language habits shared by a group of people at one time, or over period of time, as when we talk about the style of the Augustan poets, the style of Old English 'heroic poetry', the style in which civil service forms are written, or styles of public speaking. Style is given a more restricted meaning when it is used in a evaluative sense, referring to the effectiveness of a mode of expression. Implicitly style is defined as saying the right thing in the most effective way or as good manner. Style refers to literary language. Style has long been associated primarily or exclusively with literature, as characteristic of good, effective, or beautiful writing, for example, and the focus of the literary critic's attention alone. In those four definitions, we can see that every definition expresses one idea.

So, it can be concluded that according to Crystal and Davy, style is all of the language habits of one person or a group of people in the most effective way of saying which are different from others at one time.

Using different language style give different interpretation for the reader or the listener. In the communication, people cannot leave language style because it is fundamental Language style uses all of the resources of language, such as tone of voice, choice of words or diction, grammar, and even different ways of pronouncing sound.

Tone of voice can be found when the speaker says something in certain situation and condition. While the choice of word or diction and grammar can be

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discovered in written text or in communication. It means that different people will use different language style. For instance, in the educational institution people may use formal language Martin Joos claim (1967) that language style means the form of language that a speaker uses and it is characterized by a degree of formality.

Evenly important as those views above, Renkema (1993, p.93) states that numerous views on style can be divided into three categories as follows: first when the symbol aspect of language (the reference to reality) is central, style can be seen as a possible form for a specific content. Second, from the perspective of the symptom aspect of expression (the viewpoint of writer or speaker), style can be seen as a choice of specific forms.

2.4. Kinds of Language style

The analysis is focused on the context of situation, subject in movie. The researcher use the same of Sociolinguistic theory purposed Martin Joss claim (1976: 153-155)) that which is discusses five style of language: frozen style, a formal style, a consultative style, a casual style, and intimate style the explanations of those styles as follows :

2.4.1. Frozen Style

Frozen style is a style which is used in a very formal situation such as in palace, church, speech of state ceremony, and some other occasions. This style is more elaborated than the to other style. The part of sentence which are

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complicatedly related this style requires high skill and almost used exclusively by specialist, professional orators, lawyer and preachers.

Example :

(1). Stated in the Introduction Fundamental constitution 1945. "*sesungguhnya kemerdekaan itu adalah hak segala bangsa. Dan oleh sebab itu maka penjajahan di atas dunia harus dihapuskan karena tidak sesuai dengan prikemanusiaan dan prikeadilan''* (actually an independence is the right for every nation, and because of that the colonization in the earth has to be abolished because it doesn't conform with the humanity and justice). (Rosida, 2008)

 (2) In another example : *Visitors should make their way at once to the Upper floor by way of the staircase.*

The language used in a text that is read and re-read, that must stand intact that must address an audience of absolute strangers, that cannot depend upon the speaker's intonation or the reader asking for clarification.

2.4.2. Formal (Deliberative Style)

Formal style is generally used in a formal situation where there is the least amount or shared background knowledge and where communication is largely one way with little or no feedback from audience. However, it may be used in speaking to a single hearer, for example between strangers. (Rosida, 2008)

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Then, this style usually combines maximum explicit utterances, and complexity of sentence. This style is used in a formal situation such as in graduation ceremony. Required when the group becomes too large to permit participation, and the speaker is uncertain how much the audience already knows or how they might react. Hence, the language must become more cohesive, more detached, and more carefully informative. The formal style labels are: yes, sir... okay, sir.. and a very few others

Example:

(3). Wardaddy : *Good, I'm talking to the right man. Park ut over there. Old man's waiting.*

. Gordo : *yes, thanks you sir* (from the movie)

(4) In another example: *Visitors should go up the stairs at once.*

2.4.3. Consultative Style

Consultative style is generally employed in a semi-formal communication situation, such as between military of different rank, this style is one type of language, which is required by every speaker, since this style is the central point in the system because it is chiefly involved in language style. (Rosida, 2008)

Besides, it is the usual form of language style in small groups, chance acquaintances, and strangers. It is also use orally to conduct everyday business. Language used in negotiating with strangers, distant acquaintances, or colleagues of unequal rank. This style is defined into two features. First, the speaker supplies

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background information and he or she does not assume that he or she will be understood without it. Second, the addressee participates continuously; mostly often the participated for a very long period. While one is speaking, at intervals the other gives short responses or standard signals such as, yes; no; uhhuh; N'n; Mmm; That's right; I think so; oh; I see; yes I know; etc. the patterns of clause connection in consultative are generally simple.

(5) wardaddy *: I need you to rescue my guys. Take the gun out*

Rafedy *: All right that clears this road into town, you push forwad*

(from the movie)

(6) Wardaddy: *hit anything that fucking move.*

Rafedy : *Yeah, unless they pound us first (from the movie)*

(7) In another example : *Would you mind going upstairs right away, please?*

2.4.4. Casual Style

Casual style is used among friends, co-worker, or strangers when an informal atmosphere is appropriate it is also desired such as outside the classroom where students have a chat yet, there are two devices of casual style. First is makes most of the differences between casual grammars, which require a shorter form. For friends, acquaintances, insiders, make use of slang, ellipses, and verbal formulas

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("Been there; done that!"). For example: "I believe that I find one" is consultative, "I believe I can find one" is casual.

Second is slang that is a prime indication of in group relationship. For example: a jazz musician will feel more familiar and natural if says "Guys, I am not groovy cat I know, but I dig all kinds of jazz" to the other jazz musicians, rather than using a formal style as "Friends, I'm sure you all know that I'm not a very good musician, although I understand all kinds of jazz".

The casual conversation is the type of talk in which we feel most relaxed, most spontaneous and most ourselves and is concerned is to negotiate such important dimensions of social identity as gender, generational location, sexuality, social class membership, ethnicity, and subcultural and social group affiliation. Types of casual conversation are narrative, anecdotes, recounts, exemplum, observation or comment, opinion, gossip, joke telling, sending up and chat (Rosida, 2008)

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

Example:

(8). Wardaddy: *You got no right to be fucking sore with me. Quit fucking riding me*

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(9). Gordo :   : *His number came up, that's all. We've been lucky till now.*

(10) Rafedy : *I like the way your mouth move when you sing(from the movie)*

5. Intimate Style

Intimate style is a completely private language developed within families, lovers, and the closest friends. Normally the intimate group is pair the intimate labels are: dear, darling, honey, and even mom, dad or other nicknames might be used in this situation.

One of the systematic features of intimate style is extraction. It is the speaker who extracts a minimum pattern from casual style. For example: "Ready, Eng., and Cold".

Based on the explanation above the researcher is intended to analyze action movie "Fury" movie used the language style's theory of Martin Joos (1976). Example:

(11) Rafedy : *Hey, Hush up, man."*

(12) :Gordo :*" Boyd, do you think God love Hitler?"*
(13)Rafedy : *"Bible, what country we in ?"*

2.5. Function of language style

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According by Chaika (1982:29) states the language style functions are to convey social or artistic effect. While Badiah (in Hidayat, 2004:11) defines the functions of language style are as follows:

1. To increase the Audience's taste.

   Using the stylish language can raise .the audience's thought toward what is being said the actor, in this case, the actor it will increase the public's opinion about what has been written or said, what it means, purposes, need, and wants.

2. To persuade the reader.

   The functions of language style also can make the audience's sure of what the audience's or speaker has stated. Generally, the writer or the speaker attracts the reader using the rhetorical language.

3. To create certain mood.

The language style that is used by the actors can influence the audiences feeling and thinking. Thus, how the actors use the language style in their advertisement will create certain mood.

2.6. Movie

A movie is called film or motion picture is a story conveyed with moving images. It is produced by recording photographic images with cameras creating images using animation techniques or visual effect. The visual elements of a new give motion picture a universal power of communication. Some films have become popular worldwide attractions by using dubbing or subtitles that translate

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the dialogue into the language of the viewer. To understood as the written text which is a spoken by the actor or player in movie using script. According to Kooperman (2010) Script is focusing on story, dialogue, formatting, character, plot, theme, momentum and document itself.

2.7.Related Studies

Going together with this study, the researcher found some researches or projects that nearly similar but different in focus and certainly different in data research.

The thesis belongs Winda Vikriana Rosida of State University of Malang in (2008) entitled *An Analysis of Language Style Used in Traveling Gear Advertisement of "Outside" Magazine.* That researcher also focuses on the supporting language style but in the magazine. She is used the theory of language style from Mc Crimmon Theory . She found just two kind of language style, They are: informal and colloquial style. Furthermore, among those styles, the dominant styles which is used in the traveling gear advertisement of "Outside" magazine is colloquial style. That is different with the language style in "Fury" movie, the researcher used martin joos theory, found four style and the dominant styles which is used in the "fury" movie is casual style.

The next is Hidayat (2004) conducted a research on language styles of advertisement in Jawa Pos. the result of his study shows that there are five categories of language style in the advertisement according to Mott Theory. They are narrative style, dramatic style, newsy style, dialogue style, and humorous style. The dominant,

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styles are which is used in the advertisement in Jawa Pos, is narrative language, That is different with the language style in "Fury" movie, the researcher used martin joos theory, found four style and the dominant styles which is used in the "fury" movie is casual style.

The next is *"The Analysis of language style in headline of English magazine's advertisement"* by Baeza Hapsah, (2008). From English Department faculty of letters and humanities State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta. In his study, he is research analyzed by using the theory of stylistic and figure of speech approach about language style, he is founded a classifiy the language styles that are about personification, alliteration, hyperbole, ellipsis, and smile. He is take a different style according Martin Joos. Because he is take speech approach about language style.

The next thesis is *" Analysis of Language Style Found in Novel the Last tycoon written By F.Scoot Fitzgerald"* by Dila Sapariyanti (2013). From English Department faculty of letters and humanities State of University of Padang. In his study uses theory by Martin Joos. She is found the casual is dominant take the data from novel. And found the factors that influences the type of language style. That is different with the language style in "Fury" movie, the researcher used martin joos theory, found four style and the dominant styles which is used in the "fury" movie is casual style.

The last thesis is "Language Style of Muluk in Alangkah Lucunya Negeri ini Movie" by Siti Zulaekho (2011). From English Department faculty of Letters and Humanities, Diponegoro University. In her study, she is analysis a utterances in the movie, she is used Martin Joos theory. In the movie she is found casual syle is dominant type used by Muluk. That is has some theory and object also with the

language style in "Fury" movie, the researcher used Martin Joos theory it has some theory , found four style and the dominant styles which is used in the"fury" movie is casual style.

However, this study applies the theory of language style in the "Fury" movie by David Ayer to get more data, this study it has some theory with the previous study like siti's zhulaekho thesis but is different object and different found kind style in the movie,

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