CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses about concept of languagae style, the kinds of langugae style and the functions of language style. The first concept is talking about sociolinguistic that has language variation. Language variation is divided into five point. Those are Dialect, Accent, Language, Register and Style. The kinds of style are Formal, Intimate, Frozen, Casual, Consultative.

2.1 TheoreticalFramework

2.1.1. Sociolinguistic

Sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationships between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and how language function in communication (Wardhaugh 2002:12). Moreover, language and society cannot be separated each other because the function is to communicate. Other side, language is used as human identity in the community of region. It can create the culture of one region to make the rule or police there. Language has the characteristic in every place because the ethnic of one place is different with another.It is related with Holmes (1992) statement that the sociolinguist's aim is to move toward a theory which provides a motivated account of the way language is used in a community, and of the choices people make when they use language. The concept of sociolinguistic is also related with Coulmas (1997:2) that "Sociolinguistic is the study of the correlations between

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language use and social structure". The concept how people within structured their live together in society represents some ways such as identity, power, class, status, solidarity, accommodation, face, gender, politness, and the others. The social status actually languages are differs, the rule and level which should be practiced. It differs from the average listener, though, in trying to develop an awareness of language that goes below the level of social stereotypes (Mayerhoff, Miriam 2006: 28)

Language consists of word, vocabulary, phrase, sentences, grammatical. So, ithas differences each other. The language begins from word but the set of words is vocabulary. Every place has the characteristic that has differences each other. Sometimes, we can find one region which has different character such as Surabaya and Gresik that both have different pronoun and dialect also.

Sociolinguistic has a variety included language, dialect, registers, styles or other form as well as a standard variety. This study uses the style of language to analyzekindsof language style which is used in the writer subject is"*The Giver*" movie.

2.1.1.1 Language Variation

It includes *languages, dialects, accents, registers, styles,* or any other sociolinguistic variation. Variation means the variety of language in society, the differences of every community or region is a common. It happens because of several factors. Particularly, the main factor is culture. Every place has the characteristic and culture itself. This factor influences

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the language form. There is considerable variation in the speech of any individual but there are also definite bounds to that variation: no individual is free to do just exactly what he or she pleases so far as language is concerned (Wardaugh 2006). You cannot pronounce words any way you please, inflect or not inflect words. The variety of language are so many, we can know the dialect and vocabulary also. In one place, usually, the vocabulary selection is different as well depended on the norm. For the example, Javanese language has the level to communicate. The choice to use level in java language is appropriateness of the speaker and the interlocutor based on the age. That is the one of rules in Javanese culture.

Hudson and Ferguson agree in defining *variety* in terms of a specific set of 'linguistic items' or 'human speech patterns' (presumably, sounds, words, grammatical features, etc.) which we can uniquely associate with some external factor (presumably, a geographical area or a social group) (*An introduction to Sociolinguistic 2002:25*).So, the variety language occurs because of some factors follows. First, different linguistic system for different languages and the next factors are different way of speaking to different situations as the explanation above using language in Javanese has the level to use. The user or society must know the rule or norm that is owned by the region itself. Next is language which is not asocial, relates to the society who use it, and it's always changes. So, language agreements are decided of one community to use in behavior as communicate tools.

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2.1.1.1.1 Language

Languages has a strong connection between ethnicity. It proves to be invaluable of nation-building because language become identity of region as cultural. Moreover, it can aslo be fraught with problem within groups seek to realize some other identity. Moreover, people usually know what language they speak, they may not always lay claim to be fully qualified speakers of that language. They may experience difficulty in deciding whether what they speak should be called a *language* proper or merely a *dialect* of some language.

Chaer said that Language is sound symbol syistem arbiter which used by group of society to communicate, cooperate each other and also identify themself. It related with statement of Wardugh, Trager and so on. (Abdul Chaer, 2003:16)

2.1.1.1.2 Accent

Speakers differ (or vary) at the level of pronunciation only (phonetics and/or phonology). They have different accents. Their grammar may be wholly or largely the same. Accents can index a speaker's regional/geographic origin, or social factors such as level and type of education, or even their attitude (Ronald Wardaugh, 2006 :27).

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2.1.1.1.3 Dialect

Dialect is language variation which is used by a group of people in one area or one time. For the example, in Indonesia,we know Java dialect Banyumas, Java dialect Tegal, Java dialect Surabaya and the others. (Chaer, Abdul 2003:55)

According to Indonesia Wikipedia, the classifications of Javanese languageare various dialect. There are West Java dialect which consists of some region such as Banten , Cirebon, Tegal using Ngapak language and Bandungused Sunda. It is different with dialect of Central Java with another character such as Semarang, Yogyakarta and Solo. In this case, East Java has a different dialect.It can be seen some areas such as Malang, Kediri, Surabaya, Ngawi, Probolinggo, Ngada (Tengger), Lumajang, Banyuwangi (Oseng). The form of variation actually in Java language can varies. The point of explanation above that Java language has some dialects in one region such as East Java. All of them occure because different in each society communication with standart language every place.

2.1.1.1.4 Style

Style refers to ways of speaking – how speakers use the resource of language variation to make meaning in social encounters. (Nicolas Coupland 2007). Indeed, Coupland statement clarifies In the book of Martin Joss “ The Five Clocks” 1967 the kind of style are frozen, formal,

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consultative, casual, intimate. Frozen is used in a very formal setting or situation. For example, official ceremony, religious ritual, national constitution, etc. Formal is used in formal situation such as presidential meeting, education, religious speech, official letter, etc. Consultative is used for operational language such as speaking between student & teacher, boss &employee. Casual is used in relax and informal situation .Intimate is used in intimate & the most relax situation.

Meyerhoff claims that language style also can describe the personality, mindset, condition of human (*A Sociolinguistic Study Of Shifting Formalities* 2006:27). So, human condition can created human's language in activity such as when someone has normal condition it will be different from casual condition.

According to Keraff (Diksi dan Gaya Bahasa 2009: 12) said that style is come from Latin word "Stilus", that as tool to write in candle plaque. The skill in using this tool influance clearness of writing in that plaque. Because of that development, language style becomes a part of diction or the word , certain pharase or clause in facing a certain occasion.

In journal of Rika (2014) takes Hornby statement that "**style** is distinctive manner of doing, performing, or presenting something" (Hornby). So, according to Hornby in Rika's thesis, I conclude that style is presenting of language in one society which are represented as cultural. However, language in society is the norm, policy and the rule of belief.

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1) Kinds of Language style

Martin Joss (1967:153) devided language style into four type there are: Frozen style, a formal style, a consultative style, a casual style, and Intimate syle . The explanation of those styles are :

1. Formal style

Nations of linguistic formality are closely connected to issue of solidarity, politeness, respect, status and hierarchies (Erika Solyom). In oxford dictionary, the meaning of formality is something done or happening as a matter of course and without question. So, formal is the speech or language with the rule within the norm of the speaker. Formal style is common in meeting, discussion or gathering with the higher level to get the relation in our business. In news, all the side use formal language or formal style to show the politeness. Such as, News paper, the writing language uses formal to deliver the message to the reader.

According to Labov (1972), the formal rule in linguistic has a function to account for variable optionally. In speech, every one actually must be careful. It is called formal. In other hand, the informal language is said casually. The example of casual is like talking with friends. We should not use the formal language to communicate because it will show the frozen act in our conversation. So, the formal language is only used depending on the context

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and situation, condition and also with whom we talk at that time or appropriate moment.

Formality and informality in spoken or written language are appropriate in the situation. This is described to the event or the level of formality. Alison Wray& Aileen Bloomer (2006: 84) give the statement "A written text is not necessarily more formal than an oral text where the topic is the same". So from that statement, oral text and written text are different if they have the same topic to discuss. That can find in the novel or humor books such as comic. We can know in verbal communication between president and society must use formal form. Otherwise, the creativity of human can be unique to deliver the assumption or idea to government. The art creature can improve their opinion with picture or article as the media. Yet, in the media news, formal and informal languages are so important because impolite word or a sentence determines their image in public. From that statement, I conclude the media news must use Formality.

2. Frozen style

This style is commonly for prose writing or for speech. Frozen style is used in a very formal setting or situation. It usually occures on official ceremony, religious ritual, national constitution. The text or speech is called as frozen because it is stiffly in practice. This style uses of formal and polite to show the identity of speaker and makes the reader of literary easy to be understood (Farid Noor Romadhon 2012: 42). In Java language, it usually

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happens in wedding ceremony which is used by MC to open and accept. The sentences indicate frozen style as in poetry "*Aunt Jennifer's tigers prance across a screen,* ", this line has deep meaning because the style is in act of expression of author feeling.

3. Casual style

This style is usually called as informal language.It refers to the situation in which utterences are expressed. It occurs between speaker and hearer which have close relationship. So, they usually use words repitition and frequently use ellipsis sentences (Teylin 2009: Haryanto, 2001:105). The charactersitic of this style is simply and shorten in speaking while. Commonly, used in inconversation between parent to their children, Family, and so on (Chaer and Agustina, 2014:71). The conversation between mother and her daughter is as follows:

Mother: "Well we need some cheese to make the pizza… Habibti would you mind going to the shops to get me some cheese?"

Amira: "Yes Mum"

4. Consultative style

Consultative style is used in business in discussing something. A speaker who uses this style usually does not plan what he wants to say (Haryanto, 2001:106). This types commonly used in the convesation when school, meeting or the discuss oriented in product or result. (Abdul Chaer and

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Leonie Agustina, 2014:71). The example of sentences which point out consultative style, as follows:

a. Excuse me, i think it's really important for me to add about the topic that we discuss. (TEYLIN 2012 : 42)

b. I see you will change the project and sale it to other compenies, right ?

c. Actually, we have the same views about this problem. So, why dont you join with us?

5. Intimate style

This type of style has a characteristic that is commonly used as personal language codes. It is only for certain grup. It occurs in the certain community which has its own language style (Haryanto 2001: 106). The utterences are usually simple and representative of what the speaker means. Intonation is more important than wording or grammar. The example below :

a. Tea's cold = Cold

b. Jesus Chris..! = Oh my God

c. Damn hot = Hot

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2) The Functions of Language

Contextual analysis of spoken style in Jakobson's writing is some ways liberate as well as in other ways constraining. Jakobson (1960) argued that language always has apoetic function, linguistics must account for it, and that it couldand should therefore account for poetry and other artistic forms as well.He does not hint that style has an interactional dimension.Thatstyling needs to be read andinterpreted actively by listeners/readers(Nicolas Coupland 2007: 26). In his theory, the functions of language has six parts, there are:

A. Referential Function (the cognitive ordering of propositional meaning)

The core of the informative function of language is the external situation, the facts of a topic, the reality outside language, included reported ideas or theories.

Informative text provides information about any topic of knowledge. They identify and characterize phenomena. Style: impersonal, objectives, formal, non-emotive. It happens such as in textbooks, technical report, thesis etc.

B. Emotive function (affective and expressive meaning)

The core of expressive function is the mind of the writer/speaker. Language is used by the writer/speaker to express a feelings. Focussing on the writer or speaker, Personal, expression of feelings, attitude, opinions, the example is text of authobiography, personal correspondence, political speech.

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C. Conative function (organising meaning relativeto an addressee)

The core of the vocative function is the reader/hearer and the addressee. Language is used to call upon the readership to act, think or feel, to react in the way to produce a certain effect on the addressee. The aim is to convince the readers and persuade. For the example: instructions, advertisement, theses, request.

D. Metalingual function (language 'glossing' or referringto itself)

The use of language is called as code by jaconson to discuss or describe itself. (this entire articel is an example of metalinguistic function)

E. Phatic function (language marking that people arein social contact)

Language is used to establish or maintain contact between the addresser and addressee. The phatic function can be observed in greetings and casual discussions of weather, particularly with stangers. It also provides the keys to open, maintain, verify or close the communication channel while say "Hello?", "OK?"

F. The Function of Language Style

According to I.R Galperin a functional style of language is a system of interrelated language which means to serves a definite aim in communication. The public style of language becomes a separate style in the middle of the

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eightheen century. Unlike other style, it has two spoken varieties, namely, the oratorical sub style and the radio and TV commentary. The two sub styles are the essay and journalistic articles. The general aim of public's style is to influence the public opinion and convince the reader or the listener that the interpretation is given by writer or the speaker which is the only correct one and to cause him accept the expressed point of view.

2.2 Previous Related Studies

To expand our knowlage and learning about sociolinguistic, the writer reviews the previous study which has correlation with this study in term of problem, research method, and findings. the previous study was conducted as follows :

First the writer finds the research of Nurul Fahmi (2014) as the student of UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. She talked about the style language in a serial story "*Garising Pepesthen*" in the *Panjebar Semangat* magazine. The writer explains what the specific language and the style in Java language in one of media news especially magazine. The result of this analysis is the characters in *Penjebar Semangat* using four language styles. They mostly use formal style with 13 occureces, consultatives styles is 15 accoreces, casual style with 22 occureces, and the others using intimate style. The purposes of the research, sometimes speakers in the story uses special vocabulary to persuade his friend which happen while talking with family members who have higher status. It differs with casual style

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the researcher finding is using informal situation to make informal atmosphere because of talking in equal standing. Furthermore, consultative styles are used to show speaker rank to know position of older speaker, social status and also how talk with strangers. The last are formal style which this research is using to consider polite vocabulary nicety.This research uses descriptives qualitative method in analyzing to get the result of language style used in magazine. The researcher makes herself as the key instrument that is collecting the data from magazine story part. Theory of Martin Joss is used to finish her research. Moreover, the writer shows the level of Javanese language practiced in the society which she applies on her analysis.

Second, the writer finds Nabillah Rachmawati (2015) research. She is student of UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Her thesis title is "*Language Style Used by Andrew and Margaret in "The Proposal" Movie*". This research focuses on the language style that used by two main character on the movie. This research provides analysis of style based on the Keraf's theory. The researcher uses qualitative descriptive method to solve the research problem. The results of this research are the most frequently style used by Andrew and Margaret of "*The Proposal"* movie is informal and colloquial style. Since the use of informal and colloquial style can make relaxed and friendly impression in the speech. It is really appropriate to be used in the conversation or dialogue form. It is also contained the informal style based on The Proposal movie which is found in three scenes. This research gets several significant improvement. The most significant contribution is that can improve the ability of creating an attractive and creative

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speaking. Moreover, the researcher can select the appropriate language style in certain context.

Third is conducted by Rahardian Rasyidin (2016), student of UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya entitled" *An Analysis of Language Style in "Fury" Movie*". This research analyzes language style used by all characters in "*Fury*" Movie. The researcher focuses on coversation containing four kinds of language style. There are formal, casual, consultative, and intimate. Theory of Martin Joos occurs in this research to discover analysis in language style field. The data is taken from downloaded movie from official web site. Based on the analysis of researcher, he found 1318 conversations spoken among those characters. From those conversations, there are only 221 dialogues including language style. Those data are detailed as follows: formal style with 29 data, Consultative style 97 data, casual style 102 data, and intimate style 13 data. From five types of language style, only frozen style that cannot be found in analyzing data. From those types of language style, casual style is the dominant type in this research. Meanwhile, frozen style is not found in *Fury* movie. The frozen style cannot found in this movie because this movie portrays in World War II. This study uses descriptive qualitative as a method. Martin Joos theory about language style is absolutely required to analyze this study.

The similarity of this study with previous studies above is the object of the study, those are a movie. Those researches apply theory of Keraf and some of it uses Joos theory. This study uses movie but in different genre and analysis approach. Thesis of Rachmawati shows romantic genre movie and thesis of

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Rahardian is action genre. It is different with this study because it has fiction social phenomenon genre. The writer focuses on one main character utterance. Meanwhile, the other researchers in the previous study use more than one character. Moreover, different object analyzing language style provides in thesis of Nurul Fahmi which used serial story in magazine.

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