

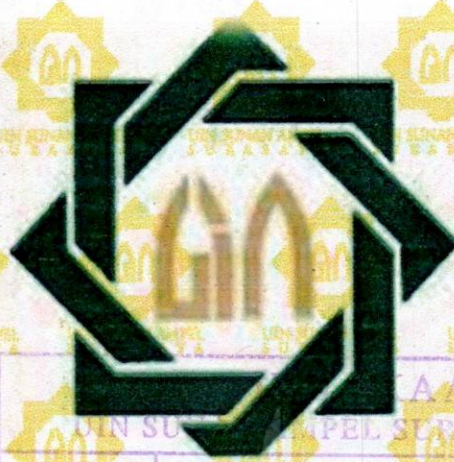
AN ANALYSIS OF SPEECH STYLE

IN “DELIVERY MAN” MOVIE

BY ANDRE ROULEAU

THESIS

Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Sarjana Degree of
English Department Faculty of Letters and Humanities UIN Sunan Ampel
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UIN SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA

2014

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Approved to be examined

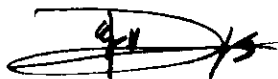
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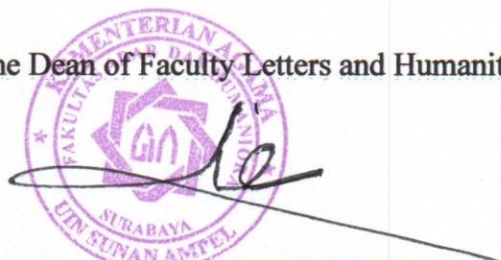
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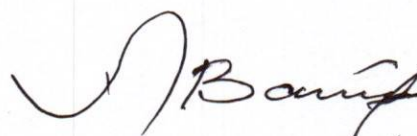
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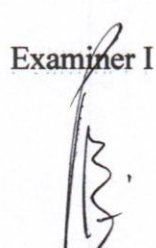
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Surabaya, 2nd July 2014



Zahratul Maujudatul Mufidah

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ABSTRACT

Mufidah, Zahratul Maujudatul. 2014. *An Analysis of Speech Style in Delivery Man Movie by Andre Rouleau*. English Department, Faculty of Letters and Humanities. State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

Advisor : Dr. Mohammad Kurjum, M.Ag

Key Terms : Speech style, Delivery Man.

In society there is language variation that occurred when people interacts each other. Some people may speak in different code. It depends on what role they act, such as teacher, employee, doctor, parent, etc. It is also influenced by the term of social factors, they are participants, setting, and topic. The movie which is produced by Andre Rouleau entitled *Delivery Man*. can be chosen as the proper object of this study since it is related to what the writer interested to.

This study is conducted to identify kinds of speech styles which are used by the characters and to describe the social factors that cause language variation as seen in *Delivery Man*. In addition, this study is revealed based on Joos' theory about kinds of speech style and Fishman's theory about domain. This research is descriptive qualitative since it deals with nature of the real situation that occurred during the interaction among the participants. The writer also involve in interpreting data while the data taken from all utterance of the character and setting in *Delivery Man* which will be identified, categorized and analyzed to get the answer of the program revealed.

Through this study, the writer wants to present the use of speech style that make people can differentiate to whom they want to speak which is appropriate with the situation, function and norm of social context. Based on the analysis, the writer has some suggestions to other researchers to conduct deeper study on other speech style. Finally, may this research be useful for everyone who needs it.

ABSTRAK

Mufidah, Zahratul Maujudatul. 2014. *An Analysis of Speech Style in Delivery Man Movie by Andre Rouleau*. English Department, Faculty of Letters and Humanities, State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

Pembimbing : Dr. Mohammad Kurjum, M.Ag

Kata Kunci : Ragam bahasa, Delivery Man.

Dalam masyarakat terdapat variasi bahasa yang muncul ketika mereka berinteraksi satu sama lain. Beberapa orang mungkin memiliki perbedaan kode. Itu semua tergantung pada peran apa yang mereka miliki, seperti guru, karyawan, dokter, orangtua dan lain sebagainya. Hal ini juga dipengaruhi oleh beberapa faktor sosial, meliputi pembicara, tempat, dan topik. Film yang diproduksi oleh Andre Rouleau berjudul *Delivery Man* dipilih sebagai acuan dalam penelitian karena berkaitan pada permasalahan yang ingin peneliti angkat.

Pembelajaran ini dilakukan untuk mengidentifikasi macam-macam ragam bahasa yang digunakan oleh karakter dan untuk mendeskripsikan faktor-faktor sosial yang menyebabkan variasi bahasa dalam film *Delivery Man*. Selain itu, dalam pembelajaran ini berdasarkan pada teori Joos untuk menjelaskan tentang macam-macam ragam bahasa dan teori Fishman mengenai bidang. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif karena berdasarkan pada keadaan murni yang muncul selama interaksi antara pembicara. Penulis juga menginterpretasikan data yang diperoleh dari seluruh pembicaraan beserta tempat dimana percakapan berlangsung dalam film *Delivery Man* yang kemudian akan diidentifikasi, dikelompokkan, dan dianalisa untuk menjawab rumusan masalah.

Melalui pembelajaran ini, penulis ingin menghadirkan penggunaan ragam bahasa yang membuat orang dapat membedakan kepada siapa mereka ingin berbicara dengan penyampaian yang tepat sesuai dengan situasi, fungsi dan norma sosial. Berdasarkan analisa, penulis juga memberikan saran kepada peneliti lain untuk melakukan pembelajaran ragam bahasa lebih dalam. Dengan demikian, diharapkan penelitian ini dapat bermanfaat untuk semua orang yang membutuhkan.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is a means for humans to communicate each other. It is also used to facilitate their daily social life activity. Through language humans can communicate to fulfill their needs and get important information. People use language to share idea, information, and knowledge. Moreover, people have their own styles to express what they want to share. Nobody speaks the same style event though he or she speaks the same language. Thus, actually speech style makes one person different from other person.

According to Chaika (1982: 29) style form a communication system in its own right one that determines how a social interaction will proceed at all if it is continue, style tells how, whether formally or informally. Style may also tell digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id listener how to take what is being said, such as seriously, ironically, humorously, dubiously, or in some other way. Speech style can be called “way” to express something related to the language that someone uses in communication to the other. It can be in the form of oral and written style of language involve choose manner of expressing and pattering of choices opinion and selecting form in order to convey what the researcher want to express.

From Chaika statement, we understand that styles are the way how the people convey the message. The style tells us about the speaker’s means, such as seriously, humorously, ironically, or in some ways. Sometimes with smile and

sometimes laugh loudly, it means that he wants to convey the message humorously and indicates informality and it happens among close friends.

In addition, Joos (1967: 145) states that speech style means the form of language that the speaker use. Speech style is influenced by the social factors. The speech style, which is used by a person, is different from his or her partner speech style because they may have different status, sex, age, social distance, and occupation. These differences have an important role in deciding the kinds of speech style that people use while he or she communicates with others. For instance, the higher of social status of the partner in a communication, the more formal speech style he or she uses. Another thing that also has an important role in deciding the kinds of speech style is the setting where the conversation takes place. In a formal conference, for example, it is not polite if we use casual style, such as slang because the conversation takes place in the formal atmosphere.

Language and society are two things that cannot be separated each other. It can be inferred that language and society are connected and influence each other.

In other words, there is no society without language and there is no language without society. According to Leech (1983: 10), states that style refer the way in which language is used in given context, by given person, for given purpose. In the communication, we have the way to communicate with other people. It depends on context, which whom we speech, and what is the function of our speech soon. However, language is a complex. In other words, it is not enough just to know the meaning of the sentences uttered, but the context of situation and

the context of the culture must be understood, such as it is public or private, formal or informal, who is being addressed, and who might be hear the sentences.

Allah SWT in His holy Qur'an (Surah Ar-Ruum: 22) has stated.

وَمِنْ آيَاتِهِ خَلْقُ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَاخْتِلَافُ أَلْسِنَتِكُمْ وَالْوَنَاصِرِ
إِنَّ فِي ذَلِكَ لَآيَاتٍ لِّلْعَالَمِينَ [٣٠:٢٢]

Meaning: "And among His sign is the creation of heaven and the earth and the variation on your language and your color is the verily in that are signs for those who know". (Ar-Ruum: 22)

In holy Quran Allah has described clearly how He supposes us to know and understand other people by communication. Beside, Allah shows how He creates people in different nations and tribes to know each other. From this verse it can be understood how God reveals the use of language and the relation between language and society.

The variety in one's utterances is influenced by a number of social and formality of the context. It happens because the style of one's speech belongs to language variation which is concerned with the terms of social factors. According to Holmes (1992: 11), social factors are as the following components:

- a. The participants
 - Who is talking to whom (i.e. wife- husband, boss worker, customer-shop keeper, etc)
- b. The setting or social context
 - The conversation takes place (i.e. at home, work, school, etc)

c. The topic

- What is being talked about (i.e. politics, social, feeling, etc)

d. The function

- The aim or purpose of the interaction

Those are the basic components in sociolinguistic explanations of why people do not speak in the same way all the time. As stated by Holmes (1992: 148), the terms of social class is used as a shorthand term for differences between people which are associated with differences in social prestige, wealth and education. Since occupation is a part of wealth, different occupation of each person may also cause his language to vary.

According to Joss (1967: 147), speech style means the form of language that the speaker uses and it is characterized by a scale of formality. Joss classifies speech style into five forms. They are frozen style, formal style, consultative style,

casual style, and intimate style.

1. Frozen Style : It is the most formal style in language.
2. Formal Style : It is designed to inform and usually has standard and pattern of usage.
3. Consultative Style : A style that takes place between formal and informal style.
4. Casual Style : It is an informal style of speech.
5. Intimate Style : It is a style of speech that requires a close relationship among the speakers.

For example:

a) Frozen Style

*Judge Logan : "The court will now take the matter under advisement."
(01: 19: 23)*

The utterance held in a court. It needs the high formality of speech and it also uttered by people who have high skill and good education. From the utterance above it is uttered by the judge, so it includes the characteristic of frozen style.

b) Formal Style

*Adam : "Yes, gentleman in the blue. Do you have a comment?"
(00: 47: 28)*

In this case the conversation takes place in meeting room who needs standard form in delivering the speaker's speech. Moreover, among the speaker didn't know each other and it makes there is no intimacy between them.

c) Consultative Style

Aleksy: "You're...You're growing pot?"

*David : "Yeah."
(00: 02: 59)*

From the utterance above Aleksy gives unfinished statement which can conclude as the characteristic of consultative style. In addition, the use of short response in David utterance totally indicates that there is close relationship among the speaker.

d) Casual Style

Brett : "You gotta talk Emma into getting an abortion."

David : "What?"

Brett : "You have to."

(00: 09: 11)

The word '*gotta*' is the informal style of '*have got to*'. The conversation seems held in informal way since both of the speaker is close friend. The entire shows the characteristic of casual style.

e) Intimate Style

Brett's Eight-Year-Old : "**Daddy?**"
Brett : "**No. No, no, no. Hey.**"
Brett's Eight-Year-Old : "**Dad.**"
Brett : "**Back to bed, honey.**"
 (00: 10: 06)



The use of word "*Daddy*" in the conversation above indicates that the conversation held between the speakers who have close relationship as family. Moreover the use "*honey*" in Brett utterance totally shows that this conversation includes in intimate style.

All those kinds of situation can be seen in people's utterances. One of the media to see ones' utterance is movie. Movies are cultural artifact created by specific cultures, which reflect those cultures and in turn affect them.

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Delivery Man movie is the movie which tells about irresponsible and unreliable man named David Wozniak. In this movie David donated 633 his sperm to Graboski-Levitt Clinic and he became the biological father for 533 children and 142 of them want to know their biological father. *Delivery Man* movie is a movie which directed by Ken Scott and produced by Andre Rouleau. This movie was released on 22 November 2013.

This research focuses on the speech style used by character utterance in *Delivery Man* movie. The researcher chooses speech style as the object of study because speech style is important to use in communication. Using speech style

people can differentiate to whom they want to speak which is appropriate with the situation, function and norm of social context.

The researcher is interested in the study of speech style used in “*Delivery Man*” movie for a number of reasons. *Firstly*, the researcher so interesting to analyze speech styles that occurred in movie because language in movie especially is produced in different style reflecting to the social context. Social context can be frozen, formal, casual, consultative and intimate. In addition, language in “*Delivery Man*” can make the listener easier to understand about the topic. *Secondly*, the language used by character in “*Delivery Man*” movie is unique because the character can adjust their style to the topic and situation. Therefore, they make the situation alive, very friendly, and not awkward. *Lastly*, the participants in this movie have their own social background, which mean that this movie consists of some actor in different status such as a judge, a lawyer, an employer, a doctor, etc.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Based on the background of study, the research questions are formulated as follows:

1. What kinds of speech style in “*Delivery Man*” movie?
2. What social factors cause language variation in “*Delivery Man*” movie?

1.3 Purpose of the Study

In accordance with the problems of the study, the purposes of the study are as follows:

1. The researcher wants to identify what kinds of speech styles that are used in *Delivery Man* movie.
2. The researcher wants to know the social factors which cause language variety in *Delivery Man* movie.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The findings of this research were supposed to give valuable inputs for some parts: firstly, English students. It is expected that this research would be useful for English students to improve knowledge about speech style. Secondly, English lecturers. It is hoped that the result of this research would be useful for English lecturers, especially for the lecturers who concern about speech style and language variation to give additional empirical data about that. Thirdly, the future of researcher. It is expected that this research can give significant contribution for future researchers who are interested on language variety in the society.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study

The scope and limitation of the study is in sociolinguistic approach because it deals with the language in relation to the society. This study focuses on the speech styles used in *Delivery Man* movie based on Joos theory. Furthermore,

the researcher also analyzed the social factors that cause language variation in *Delivery Man* movie according to Fishman theory.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

In order to avoid misunderstanding and misinterpretation about the basic concepts used in this research, the researcher would like to give some definition of the key terms as follows.

- a. Styles : The choice of formal and informal style of the speech in some kinds of situation.
- b. Speech Style : The form of language that the speaker uses depending on the degree of formality.
- c. Frozen Style : A speech style which is used in written forms usually it is used for historical document.
- d. Formal Style : A speech style which is usually used in formal occasion such as in office.
- e. Consultative Style : A speech style which is used in semi formal situation, for example talking to stranger.
- f. Casual Style : A speech style which has close relationship such as talking to friends or in non formal situation.
- g. Intimate Style : A speech style which is used with family or close friends.
- h. Movie : A series of moving pictures record with sound that tells a story.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED THEORIES

This chapter present some underlying theories related to the background of study, statement of problem, and the objective of study. It consists of sociolinguistic, language variation, social dimensions, speech styles and previous study.

2.1 Sociolinguistic

Language is what the human need to communicate each other. As a human being, people are impossible to share their intention, idea, or feeling without using language. It is a tool to socialize in life. According to Finnochiaro (1964: 92) language is a system or arbitrary, vocal symbols which permits all people in given culture to communicate and interact. Language and society may influence each other as what stated by Dittmar, (2004:10) that speech behavior and social behavior are in state of constant interaction and that material living conditions are an important factor in the relationship. Sociolinguistic, which is the scope of this study, is dealing with the relationship between language and society.

According to Hudson (1980: 12) variety is a set of linguistic items with sense of mutual intelligible, which means that among people who are in communication with one another they will understand each other. It can be seen from the form of language, the vocabulary, the grammar and so on. As stated by Holmes (1992: 23), certain social factors who you are talking to, the social

context of the talk and the topic of the discussion turn out to be important in accounting for language choice in many different kinds of speech community. In other words, domain is a very general concept that draws on three important social factors in code choice: participants, setting and topic. Fishman in Holmes (1992: 24) describes domain into five types, they are:

2.1 Domains of Language Use

Domain	Addressee	Setting	Topic	Code
Family	Parent	Home	Having children	Intimate
Friendship	Friend	Apartment	Playing beach tennis	Casual
Education	Teacher	School	Solving a math problem	Consultative
Employment	Employer	Workplace	Distribution	Formal
Religion	Priest	Church	The Sunday Liturgy	Frozen

Some people may speak in a different code depend on what role they act; as a teacher, father, employee, etc. That is why the features of the setting and the dimension of formality may also be important in selecting appropriate variety or code. Using information about domain of use in community is possible to draw a very simple model summarizing the norms of the language. In other words, seeing about the domain of language use is also important to emphasize the speech style and language choice which occur in people interaction in society.

There are views stated by linguist concerning with language variety. The speech of its members varies according to many factors, including age, occupation, socio economic status, ethnic group and sex. According to Holmes (1992: 12), there are four major components which influence one's speech: the

participants (who is talking to whom), the setting or social context (where they are speaking), the topic (what they are talking) and the function (why they are speaking).

Those components are the reason why people do the language choice while communicating each other. In other words, they are the basic components in sociolinguistic explanations of why people do not all speak the same way all of time.

The variety in one's utterances is influenced by a number of social and formality of the context. It happens because the style of one's speech belongs to language variation which is concerned with the term of social factors. According to Holmes (1992: 11), social factors are as the following components:

1. The participants: who is talking to whom (i.e. wife-husband, boss-worker, customer-shop keeper, etc)
2. The setting or social context: (i.e. at home, work, school, etc)
3. The topic: what is being talked about (i.e. politics, social, feelings)
4. The function : the aim or purpose of the interaction

Moreover, Wardaugh (2006: 51) says that people may speak very formally or very formally or very informally, the choice is governed by circumstances: the kind of occasion, the various social, age and other differences that exist between the participants, the particular task that is involved, the emotional involvement of one or more of the participants and so on.

This scale is using for making sure that how well people know someone is a relevant factor in language choice. More intimate the relationship between speakers indicates that there is high solidarity while if there is more distant between the speakers, it shows that they have low solidarity. For example, are they strangers, friends, and brothers? It may influence one's speech for using a different code to each according to the social distance.

A. *Excuse me, may I use this telephone?*

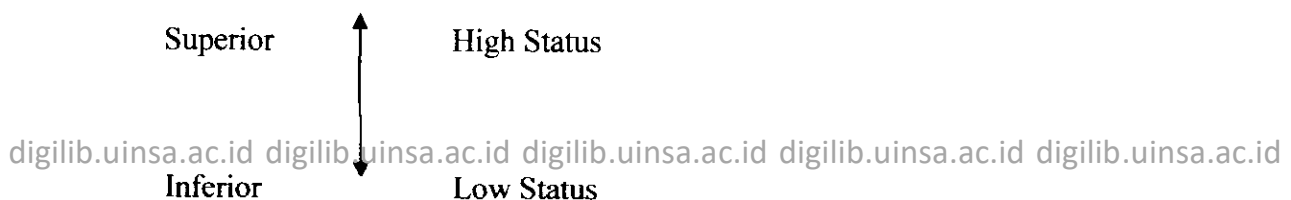
C. *Can I use this phone?*

B. *Sure.*

D. *Okay.*

The choice of *Excuse me, May I* in dialogue A and B indicates the distant between the speakers which means that there is low solidarity between the speakers.

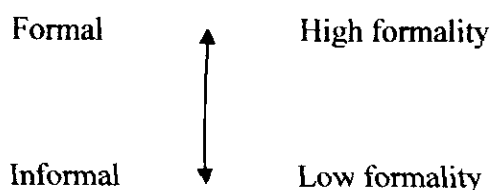
2. A status concerns with participants social status.



This scale points to the relevance of selecting appropriate code according to people's relationship status among the participants. For instance, using of 'Sir' in the class by the students. It is a signal that the teacher's status is higher.

3. A formality scale deals with the setting or type of interaction

The formality scale



This scale is useful in assessing the influence of the social setting or type of interaction on language choice. In Law court for instance, an appropriate code for formal situation will be different from that used at outside of the court. For a friendly chat, people use colloquial language.

Example 1

Son: Hi mum

Mother: Hi, you're late

Son: Yeah, that Soot bucket kept us in again

Example 2

Student: Good afternoon, Sir.

Principal: What are you doing here at this time?

Student: Mr. Daniel kept us in. Sir.

From the first example it can be seen that the conversation between the speakers is less formal than the conversation in second example. The words such as *mum* and *Soot bucket* reflect low formality while the words such as *Sir* and *Mr. Daniel* show that there is high formality in the conversation.

2.4 Speech 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 style to achieve successful and fluent communication.

In language variation, styles are usually analyzed along a scale of formality. Formal style is when we pay more careful attention to how we're speaking and informal style is when we pay less attention. According to Chaer (1995: 113) language style is a way to express the idea with special language show the writer's soul, spirit, and concern the use of vocabulary. Moreover, Martin Joss (1967: 145) states that speech style means the form of language that speaker used and it is characterized by the degree of formality. He also divided the style into five style, they are frozen style, formal style, consultative style, casual style and intimate style. In his book '*The Style of Five Clocks*', Joos classifies speech style into five degree of formality. The following are the examples of Joos about "The time of the day"

1. *I should be glad to be informed of the correct time (Frozen style)*

2. *I should like to know the time please? (Formal style)*

3. *Do you have the time on you please? (Consultative style)*

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4. *What's the time? (Casual style)*

5. *Time? (Intimate style)*

2.4.1 Frozen Style

Frozen style is the most formal style in language. It is usually used in formal ceremony like independence ceremony, code of law and church ritual. Moreover, Joss (1967: 143) states that frozen style is the register used in print or declamation. This style involves a fairly large group whose members cannot meet face to face, so they are unknown to one another. Consequently, if they meet each other, they only remain social strangers.

Joos in his book “Five Clocks” (1967:153) states that frozen style is used in public speaking before a large audience; wording is carefully planned in advance, intonation is somewhat exaggerated, and numerous rhetorical devices are appropriate.

Many of linguistics units fixed and there is no variation in it. Certain fixed expressions are required, for example; “Yes Your Honor”, “Yes my Lord”, “I object...”, and so on. Not only the sentences are carefully constructed individually, but also sequences of sentences are intricately related. Obviously, it must be very carefully planned and to do well by requiring high skill. That is why this style is called frozen style or oratorical style.

The people who attend on that occasion are often the person of high level or important figures. The occasion itself is not an ordinary occasion. It means that the occasion seems to give precedence and respect over the hearers and the speakers. Thus, almost exclusively specially-professional orators, lawyers, and preachers use this style.

In spite of the fact, ordinary citizens who attend in the court, religious services may demand frozen language because it is not an ordinary occasion and it may be recognized for achievement in their employment. Furthermore, a story or proverbial message used this style. Constitute that languages are immutable, and signal a linguistic event in the culture that is outside ordinary language use. It must not be altered in anyway.

Moreover, the usage of this style must be careful and well prepared so this style is usually used by people who have high skill or knowledge and well

educated such as lawyers, president, prime minister etc. This style is characterized by long and complex sentences, a scientific vocabulary, and the subject matter is substantial. It also can be involved in conversation if each member of the interaction has certain of fix verbal role to be played. For example, in court, there are judges, witnesses, juries, and so on. The example of this style is: "Participants should remain seated throughout the ceremony."

2.4.2 Formal Style

Formal style is lower than frozen style because usually it is used in formal situation such as in office and meet stranger. According to Joos (1967: 157) formal style is a style that is designed to inform, it is dominating characters, something that is necessarily ancillary in consultation, incidental in casual discourse, absent in intimacy. The vocabulary which is used in formal style is also extensive, use standard speech, low tempo speech and avoidance the use of repetition. In addition, it is used in formal situation where there is the least amount of shared background knowledge and where communication is largely one way with little or no feedback from the audience.

Formal style is defined as the style of language that be used for important or serious situation. At that level, there is no symbolic or lasting value in this situation. It is also used in addressing audience, usually audiences too large to permit effective interchange between speakers and hearers, though the forms are normally not as polished as those in an oratorical style.

Formal style is usually a single topic oriented and it is related to the fact that formal writing is technical. Thus, most scholar or technical reports use this

style. Formal style may also be used in speaking to a single hearer. To do so, however, indicates that the speaker feels little mutually with the hearer. When used in a situation where casual is expected, it indicates trained relationship. The example for this style is: "Those taking part should sit during the proceedings."

2.4.3 Consultative Style

Consultative style is considered as the operational style. It is a style that usually used in common talk in school or meeting. It takes place between formal style and casual style.

Consultative style used in the most orally conducted everyday business transactions, particularly between chance acquaintances. It is the usual form of speech in small groups such as among close friends, or in usual conversation.

The typical occurrence of consultative speech is between two persons. While one is speaking, the other gives short responses or standard signals such as "Yes", "Yeah", "Uhuh", "Um", "That's Right", "Oh I see", "Mmm", "Yes I know", etc". And sometimes people use "well" as a signal that reserved the roles between listener and speaker. A number of them are aberrant enough in phonology that they can not be represented well in spelling.

Consultative is the style most open to give and take of everyday conversation discussed so far. That is why it is typically a dialogue, at the level where the words still have to be chosen with some care. We make routine request. For information where provide answers to such request in consultative, for example, seller-buyer conversation, doctor-patient conversation, and so on. The example is: "Would you please stay in your seats?"

2.4.4 Casual Style

Casual style is an informal style of speech. It occurs in informal situation like conversation between friends, family chat at home, picnic, exercise etc. It can be also given to a stranger if the speaker wants to treat him as closer person.

Casual style is also simply defined as a style that is used for the conversation in our relaxed or normal situation that appropriate to the conversation with our friends, the background information so freely inserted into casual conversation.

Another characteristic feature of casual speech is the omissions that makes differences between casual grammars that require a shorter form.. There most involved are articles, pronouns, auxiliaries, and be. “Anybody home?”, “Need help?”. However, most speakers are not aware either of the phenomenon or of its significances. That is, they do not know what is about an utterance that gives them the impression of informality.

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Positively, casual style is characterized by the use of slang. Slang is non standard form of word which is known and used by a certain group. As stated by Fromkin, Rodman and Hyams (2007: 439) slang is something that nearly everyone uses and recognizes, but nobody can define. The pronunciation is rapid and often slurred. This is a prime indication of in group relationship. It is used only with insiders, and only members of the group assume it to known, for example, to teenagers or to some groups among adolescents.

Example: Girl —→ Chick

Do you *want to* come? —→ *Wanna* come

2.4.5 Intimate Style

Intimate style is an intimate utterance which is used among people who have relationship or intimate relation, as between family, couple, husband and wife, etc.

Intimate style is also a completely private language developed within families, lovers, and the closest of friends. It might embarrass some for non-group members to hear them in-group intimate language.

The word that generally signal intimacy such as, “dear”, “darling”, and even “honey” or “hon” might be used in this situation. On the other names, nicknames might regularly prove embarrassing to hearer as well as speakers outside of intimate situations. In addition the use of jargon is also characterized intimate style. It is technical associated with special activity or group. For example health professionals use medical jargon such as HTLV III stand for human T-cell Leukemia Virus III.

2.5 Previous Study

In this part, the researcher presents a study that is closely related to the study. The study was written by Sovi Hidayati Lathivah (2005) and the title is “The Speech Style Used in Commercial Breaks”. In this study, she analyzed the types of speech styles which is produced by commercial breaks through Joos’ theory. She found four types of speech style which are the formal style, consultative style, casual style and intimate style.

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Meanwhile, the differences between this study and the previous study are the statement of problem and the objects of this study. Here, the researcher use movie as medium to identify the types of speech style through Joos theory and categorized it into domain of language use. On other hand, the previous study is only focused on types of speech style and she just found four types of speech style. Moreover, this study is conducted to find out what kind of speech style which is influenced by the social factors by paying attention to the domain of language use.

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CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, there are many points related to the research method. They are research design, source of data, data collection technique, instrument of research and data analysis.

1.1 Research Design

The study was conducted in a descriptive qualitative. The descriptive qualitative was used during the research, because the study used all the utterances in *Delivery Man* movie which then would be analyzed and transcribed. As supported by Dornyei (2007: 38) that qualitative research is fundamentally interpretive. This means that the research outcome was ultimately the product of the researcher's interpretation of the data. Qualitative research seeks to understand phenomena by focusing on the total picture rather than breaking it down into variables. The goal of qualitative research is a holistic picture and a depth of understanding, rather than a numeric analysis of data. This research is categorized as qualitative research since the data are taken from words, phrases, clauses, and utterances. Furthermore, the utterances are analyzed descriptively to describe and to explain in detail the phenomena of utterances based on speech style theory.

3.2 Source of Data

This study was going to analyze the language use, thus the data was taken from the utterances of the character in *Delivery Man* movie. All setting and situation were taken from *Delivery Man* movie during the interaction of the characters. As it is supported by Dornyei (2007: 38) that the characteristics of qualitative research is to describe social phenomena as they occur naturally. In this case the study was revealed through the character's utterances because the study was dealing with the style of the language.

3.3 Data Collection Technique

Using the available data was done in this study. As supported by Dornyei (2007: 38) states that qualitative research work with a wide range of data including recorded interviews, various types of texts and images. The writer watched the whole movie to understand and find kinds of speech style in *Delivery Man* movie. The data are collected from *Delivery Man* movie by gaining the transcript of conversation occurred in the movie. The data are selected and grouped into five speech style. The data transcript are classified and identified based on their styles. The data are analyzed based on Joos' theory to find kinds of speech style and use Fishman theory to analyze the social factor of language variation in *Delivery Man* movie. The result of analysis is concluded.

3.4 Instrument of Research

Instrument of research involved the writer as the researcher, who described and gave interpretation on the data. As supported by Miles and Huberman in Dornyei (2007: 38) who say that the researcher is essentially the main measurement device in the study. Furthermore, the appropriate table will be used to categorize the script of *Delivery Man* movie which were taken from internet.

The researcher also uses a set of laptop in order to support the study and to make the study easier to describe the settings in which the utterances between the characters take place. The following table is provided for analyzing the speech styles used by the characters.

Table 3.1 Domain and Speech Style

No	Participants	Setting	Topic (Utterance)	Domain	Code				
					Fr	Fo	Co	Ca	I

Fr: Frozen Style

Fo: Formal Style

Co: Consultative Style

Ca: Casual Style

I: Intimate Style

3.5 Data Analysis

The script of *Delivery Man* movie was analyzed firstly by selecting the utterances of the character during the conversation. Moreover, in order to make the data easier to be analyzed, the table was used to code and categorize each utterance. All the data will be put in the table which used Joos and Fishman theories.

Then it would be analyzed by coding, identifying and categorizing each utterance. Coding is an interpretive technique that both organizes the data and provides a means to introduce the interpretations of it into certain qualitative methods. Each segment is labeled with a “code” usually a word or short phrase that suggests how the associated data segments inform the research objectives. When coding is complete, the analyst prepares reports such as summarizing the prevalence of codes, discussing similarities and differences in related codes across distinct original source, or comparing the relationship between one or more codes.

Furthermore, the writer uses Fishman’s theory of domain for identifying the participants, the setting and the topic of conversation in the process of coding and categorizing the utterance which was taken from the conversation among the characters. Each utterance would be marked based on the suitable characteristic of Joo’s theory of speech style. Through all the steps of the discussion, relevant conversations in the scripts were used in order to support the quality of this study.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this part the researcher presents the finding of speech style and language variation in *Delivery Man* movie. The researcher can find some speech styles that are used by the character's utterances and groups it into the kinds of speech style in Joos and Fishman theories about domain.

4.1 Speech Style

As stated in previous chapter, styles are usually analyzed along a scale of formality. Here, the researcher will show kinds of speech style especially frozen style, formal style, consultative style, casual style and intimate style according to character's utterance that occurred in *Delivery Man* movie.

4.1.1 Frozen Style

The researcher finds some frozen styles in *Delivery Man* movie. Frozen style can be found when the characters or the speakers convey their speak in a court or in unusual occasion such as independent ceremony, code of law, church ritual, etc. This style used by people who has high knowledge, good education and have an important position in certain work. The example of frozen style can be seen as the following:

Table 4.1.1

NO	UTTERANCES	SPEECH STYLE					FRAGMENT
		Fr	Fo	Co	Ca	I	
1.	<i>Judge Logan : "The court will now take the matter under advisement."</i> (01: 19: 23)	√					63

Frozen style can be found in table 4.1.1 fragment 63. This utterance is uttered by Judge Logan. Here, Judge Logan said *"The court will now take the matter under advisement."* As the statement above, it clearly show that the utterance takes place in the court.

Moreover, the function of this utterance is to inform the audience or the participant that the session court will be adjourned officially. From the utterance above, the writer can conclude that the characteristic of frozen style is the existence of long and complex sentences, a scientific vocabulary, the position

of the speaker and a serious situation in a certain occasion which is not ordinary done by people in usual.

This statement delivered by the judge Logan in serious situation, high formality and low tempo. In addition the other characteristic of frozen style is unchanging language and printed language. In this case the statement from Judge Logan cannot be change easily considering the position and the role of law itself toward the law terminology that performed in an occasion especially about the topic that related with law. It indicates the characteristic of frozen style

Table 4.1.2

NO	UTTERANCES	SPEECH STYLE					FRAGMENT
		Fr	Fo	Co	Ca	I	
2.	<p><i>Judge logan : "In the adjudicated action, the parties will receive a detailed document, in which you will read that Starbuck is entirely, and without reservation, entitled to remain anonymous. He will also be entitled to \$200,000 in punitive damages from the Graboski-Levitt Clinic. You are adjourned."</i></p> <p>(01: 20: 27)</p>	√					64

In table 4.1.2 fragment 64, clearly shows that this utterance is frozen style. In this case the speaker is Judge Logan as adjudicator in the session court. The utterance is delivered as the decision on behalf Starbuck and Graboski-Levitt Clinic as lawsuit of Starbuck's kids.

After adjourned the session court, the Judge Logan finally decide that David gets his right to remain draw his identity and he also get \$200,000 in punitive damages from Graboski-Levitt Clinic. In delivering her utterance, Judge Logan also use some law vocabulary such as *adjudicated action*, *reservation*, *punitive damage etc* as represented that this statement held in high formality and discussed about law. Moreover, the existence of word "*You are adjourned*" totally reflects to law terminology that usually used by the judge in the court which means this word is unchanging language.

In addition, the language that is used by Judge Logan so formal, careful and it is prepared well before. Meanwhile, according to frozen style characteristic, this conversation happens in court where the participants usually have high skill and also it needs to be careful planned before uttered so, it belongs to frozen style.

4.1.2 Formal Style

This section there are some conversations which is belongs to the formal style. It can be seen when the conversation need high formality in speaking, use a standard speech, low tempo speech, avoidance the use of repetition and based on the distant among the participants. The researcher has found some formal style as the following:

Table 4.2.1

NO	UTTERANCES	SPEECH STYLE					FRAGMENT
		Fr	Fo	Co	Ca	I	
1.	<i>Loan officer 3 : "I have to turn down your application. I'm very sorry."</i> <i>David : "All right. I understand. This is a hold-up."</i> <i>Loan officer 3 : "Excuse me?"</i> <i>David : "I said, "All right. I understand. " This is a hold-up, asshole."</i> <i>Loan officer 3 : "Excuse me, you just said something?"</i> <i>David : "No."</i> (00: 04: 47)		√				7

Formal style also found in table 4.2.1 fragment 7 shows the conversation between David and Loan officer 3. This conversation takes place in Bank Save and Loan. In this situation David wants to borrow some money to pay his debt as much as \$80.000.

As can be seen in this conversation Loan officer 3 uses a formal style in his speech. As he said "*I have to turn down your application. I'm very sorry.*" It obviously shows the polite form of speech, when the speaker uses standard form.

This statement also indicates that Loan officer 3 refuse David's request and said "*I'm very sorry*" for his remorse. This utterance fulfills the requirement of standard form since it follows the role of polite way in expressing sympathy of something. In addition, the use word "*Excuse me*" indicates the characteristic of formal style since this word is standard form in asking someone new about something. Moreover, the relationship among the speakers where both of the speakers have no close relationship and it makes there is a distant between them.

Table 4.2.2

NO	UTTERANCES	SPEECH STYLE					FRAGMENT
		Fr	Fo	Co	Ca	I	
2.	<p><i>Mark : " My name is Mark Williams. I'm an attorney. I've been trying to contact you for several days now, Mr. Wozniak".</i></p> <p><i>David : "....."</i></p> <p><i>Mark : "Between 1991 and 1994, you donated sperm under the pseudonym "Starbuck" at the privately-owned Graboski-Levitt Clinic, which I represent."</i></p> <p>(00: 11: 33)</p>		√				15

In table 4.2.2 fragment 15 above Mark introduces his self to David. From that statement the researcher knows that between the participants have social stranger since both of them did not know each other. Moreover, Mark call David with *Mr. Wozniak*, it shows that there is a gap or no intimacy between the speakers. It means that the using of "*Mr.*" indicates there is a distant among the speaker.

In addition the function of formal style is to inform the audience about something. As the researcher knows Mark explains about the relation between Starbuck and David as he said *"Between 1991 and 1994, you donated sperm under the pseudonym "Starbuck" at the privately-owned Graboski-Levitt Clinic, which I represent."* From Mark's statement shows that this statement to inform David about his donation sperm under the pseudonym *"Starbuck"* who has contributed 693 times his sperm and in exchange for it David receives \$24, 255.in that case it fulfills the requirement of formal style.

Table 4.2.3

NO	UTTERANCES	SPEECH STYLE					FRAGMENT
		Fr	Fo	Co	Ca	I	
3.	<p><i>Coffee shop owner: "...Tell me who you are before I call the cops."</i></p> <p><i>David : "I'm the waiter."</i></p> <p><i>Coffee shop owner : "I'm the owner. I do the hiring here."</i></p> <p><i>David : "Josh got called in for the audition of a lifetime."</i></p> <p><i>Coffee shop owner : "Fine. He can look for another job, then."</i></p> <p><i>David : "Sir, it was the audition of a lifetime."</i></p> <p>(00: 26: 08</p>		√				24

From the dialogue in table 4.2.3 fragment 24 above it clearly shows that the conversation takes place in the coffee shop. It held between David and Coffee shop owner. In this case David replace Josh's job as a waiter in coffee shop because Josh want to follow the audition to be an actor.

The calling of "Sir", and *"Tell me who you are before I call the cops."* which is uttered by David indicates that there is a distant relationship and it shows

the social status where coffee shop owner has a higher status. In addition, the speakers did not know each other and it becomes factor the formal style used as appropriate style. Furthermore, the statement “*Josh got called in for the audition of a lifetime.*” It is a standard form because it fulfills the pattern of language which consists of subject, predicate and object that delivered in polite way. On other hand, David gives a standard signal “*I’m the waiter*” and it indicates the characteristic of formal style.

Table 4.2.4

NO	UTTERANCES	SPEECH STYLE					FRAGMENT
		Fr	Fo	Co	Ca	I	
4.	<i>Hospital doctor : "Excuse me, and who are you?"</i> <i>Kristen : "Are you ashamed to say you're my father?"</i> <i>David : "No."</i> <i>Hospital doctor : " May I have a word with you?"</i> <i>David : "Yes."</i> <i>(00: 30: 56)</i>		√				28

Table 4.2.4 fragment 28 clearly shows that the conversation takes place in the hospital. The dialogue held between David, Kristen and Hospital doctor. In this case Hospital doctor tried to know David identity and tells about the medical treatment to help Kristen addicted. Here, Hospital doctor offered a rehab program to treat Kristen after overdose on drugs.

Hospital doctor uses the word “*Excuse me*” and “*who are you*” that indicates both of the speaker have social stranger and they never meet each other. Meanwhile these words actually are polite forms or it can be the one of

characteristic of formal style to ask something. It shows that between the speaker there is no intimacy.

Moreover, the use of "*May I have a word with you?*" is one of code label in formal speech. Furthermore, the other characteristic of formal style is something related in ancillary consultation. In addition, the function of this conversation so important, considering it concerned about the condition of patient. That is why, the respond of the opposite speaker just give a little feedback since this information needs pay attention enough. So the characteristics of formal style are occurred in this conversation.

Table 4.2.5

NO	UTTERANCES	SPEECH STYLE					FRAGMENT
		Fr	Fo	Co	Ca	I	
5.	<i>Adam : "Yes, gentleman in the blue. Do you have a comment?"</i> <i>David : "I just want to say that... I don't know all of you here."</i> (00: 47: 28)		√				37

From table 4.2.5 fragment 37 the researcher find the word "*gentleman*" which indicates formal style in called someone new in formal situation which is attended by the large audience in some occasion. In this case the conversation takes place in hotel in meeting room of Starbuck's children. This meeting is attended by Starbuck's kids as many as 142 have joined in a class action lawsuit to peel off Starbuck's layer of anonymity and learn the identity of their biological father.

Here, Adam as the moderator in this meeting offers the question to the audience especially to David who at that time stand up in front of Starbuck's kids, he said "*Do you have a comment?*" the way he speaks so polite, low tempo and in the formal situation where this occasion is attended by large audience .

The characteristic of language in formal style is used in addressing audience, usually audiences too large to permit effective interchange between speakers and hearers, though the forms are normally not as polished as those in an oratorical style. It clearly fulfills the requirement of formal style.

Table 4.2.6

NO	UTTERANCES	SPEECH STYLE					FRAGMENT
		Fr	Fo	Co	Ca	I	
6.	<p><i>Viggo: "Leo Tolstoy says that, "if a man earnestly seeks a righteous life, "his first act of abstinence is from animal food."</i></p> <p><i>David: "I did not know that."</i></p> <p><i>Viggo: "Sir Thomas More said, "The Utopians feel that slaughtering our fellow creatures "gradually destroys the sense of compassion "which is the finest sentiment of which our human nature is capable."</i></p> <p>(00: 54: 15)</p>		√				43

Table 4.2.6 fragment 43 shows the example of formal style. This conversation happens in David's apartment. The participants in this conversation held between David and Viggo. This is the first time both of them meet. In this case Viggo tried to look for David's identity after he heard the conversation between David and Brett in hotel who told that David is Starbuck. It means David is the biological father of Viggo and other Starbuck's kids.

In this case Viggo told David about the theories from some scientist named *Leo Tolstoy* and *Sir Thomas*. Actually this theory is unchanged language and printed language that represent the characteristic of frozen style. But, considering the speaker is not scientist and the situation that does not need enough high formality, it includes the characteristic of formal style. As we all know the characteristic of formal style is to inform the audience or the hearer about something. Furthermore, the participants in this conversation have no proximity as partner who is means this statement fulfills the requirement of formal style.

Table 4.2.7

NO	UTTERANCES	SPEECH STYLE					FRAGMENT
		Fr	Fo	Co	Ca	I	
7.	<i>Reporter 3: "Starbuck, therefore, will be entitled to remain completely anonymous. He also will receive \$200,000 in damages."</i> <i>(01: 20: 57)</i>		√				65

Table 4.2.7 fragment 65, shows the report from Reporter 3 at television program. This event happens in outside of court after heard judge Logan adjudication. Moreover this statement use a complex sentence such as "*Starbuck, therefore, will be entitled to remain completely anonymous. He also will receive \$200,000 in damages.*" That seems so long and it represents the adjudication. Moreover, the vocabulary which is used in formal style is also extensive, use standard speech, low tempo speech and avoidance the use of repetition.

The function of this report is to inform the audience about Starbuck news. The reporter 3 reports about the adjudication of David. She tells that Starbuck gets his right to remain completely anonymous and will receive \$200.000. As the

reporter of course she must be used a formal language in delivering her speech in front of audience. That is why this statement includes of formal style.

4.1.3 Consultative Style

There are some characteristics of consultative style that can be found in this movie. There were some dialogues which used consultative style in speaking. It can be seen such as the use of idiom, unfinished statement and short responses and sometimes it can be no response. Moreover, it also provides answers to such request in consultative, for example, seller-buyer conversation, doctor-patient conversation, and so on. As can be seen as following:

Table 4.3.1

NO	UTTERANCES	SPEECH STYLE					FRAGMENT
		Fr	Fo	Co	Ca	I	
1.	<p><i>Victor : "Pop asked you not to use the meat truck for personal purposes"</i></p> <p><i>David : "....."</i></p> <p><i>Victor : "But you did it anyway?"</i></p> <p><i>David : "uh-huuh"</i></p> <p><i>Victor : "Do you have the jerseys for tonight?"</i></p> <p><i>David : "yes"</i></p> <p><i>Victor : "No, no, no, seriously. Do you have the jerseys for tonight?"</i></p> <p><i>(00: 02: 16)</i></p>			√			1

From table 4.3.1 fragment 1 above shows the conversation between David and Victor. During the conversation Victor asks David continuously although David gives a short response such as "*Uh-huuuh*" and "*Yes*" that reflect to consultative style because the addressee gives a standard signal.

In this dialogue Victor tries to ask David seriously about the jerseys that will be by their team in basketball competition but David do not response Victor's question in a good ways. Furthermore, in Victor's utterance "*the meat truck*" also refers to a certain job where David as deliverer meat in Wozniak pork store. Here, we can see that the participants discussed about related business which need question and answer from both speaker.

In addition the main characteristic of consultative style is wherever the sentence appears in a question such as "*But you did it anyway?*" and "*Do you have the jerseys for tonight?*" it must have the answer because the characteristic of consultative style provides question and answer which means it need consultation about something. The sentence is about discussion which is presented in interrogative form.

Table 4.3.2

NO	UTTERANCES	SPEECH STYLE					FRAGMENT
		Er	Fe	Co	Ca	I	
2.	<p>Aleksy : "<i>You're...You're growing pot?</i>"</p> <p>David : "<i>And you're the only person I know with a green thumb.</i>"</p> <p>Aleksy : "<i>And you want me to grow pot?</i>"</p> <p>David : "<i>Yeah.</i>"</p> <p>Aleksy : "<i>Right. Absolutely</i>"</p> <p>(00: 02: 59)</p>			√			2

The conversation in table 4.3.2 fragment 2 takes place in Wozniak Pork Store. In this case Aleksy who also David's brother asks David "*You're...You're growing pot?*" and Aleksy gives unfinished statement which can conclude as the

characteristic of consultative style even this conversation occurred between brother and young brother which has close relationship. Considering the relationship among the speaker can be categorized as intimate style, but since this utterance concerned of related business and it needs pay attention enough.

Consultative also give and take of everyday conversation discussed about something which related to a certain business, seller and buyer etc. Moreover, in this situation both of the speakers give a short response by saying “*yeah*”, “*right absolutely*” as represent the characteristic of consultative style.

The use unfinished statement shows the speakers aberrant enough in phonology that they can not be represented well in spelling. Furthermore, the existence of standard signal and the topic of discussion obviously indicates this utterance held in semiformal situation.

Table 4.3.3

NO	UTTERANCES	SPEECH STYLE					FRAGMENT
		Fr	Fo	Co	Ca	I	
3.	<i>Loan officer 3 : "Excuse me, you just said something.?"</i> <i>David : "No. this is a hold-up asshole"</i> <i>Loan officer 3 : "Just then, you said something."</i> <i>David : "No."</i> <i>(00: 04: 47)</i>			√			7

Table 4.3.3 fragment 7 represents the conversations that happened in the Bank Loan and save. Actually they speak in formal way since both of the speakers have no intimacy. The use word “*I’m very sorry*” is a standard form to apologize to someone. That show the utterance held in formal situation. In

addition, loan officer 3 also use "*Excuse me*" as a polite forms or it can be a characteristic of formal style to ask something with someone new.

On other hand, the characteristic of consultative style also occur in this conversation. The use short response where David in this case as a customer gives a short response by saying "*No*" in answering Loan officer 3 question, the topic which is concerned about a certain job between customer and employee.

In addition, the use of informal language such as "*this is a hold-up asshole*" which occurred in David's utterance clearly shows semiformal situation which is reflected to consultative style where the addressee gives a short response and it utters in some purpose topic of discussion.

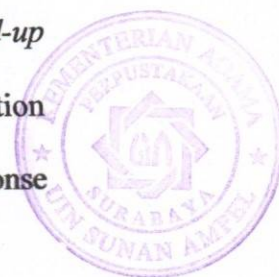


Table 4.3.4

NO	UTTERANCES	SPEECH STYLE					FRAGMENT
		Fr	Fo	Co	Ca	I	
4.	<p><i>Emma : "No. You know what? I can... I can do this on my own."</i></p> <p><i>David : "What do you mean, "on your own"?"</i></p> <p><i>Emma : "I mean a child, okay? But I don't want a father who just disappears because he gets too busy. You're unreliable. I mean, you've got... You've got money problems."</i></p> <p>(00: 07: 27)</p>			√			11

The utterance in table 4.3.4 fragment 11 is consultative style. It can be proven by the utterance among the speaker. This conversation held in Emma's house where David and Emma have close relationship and in this case they show high solidarity. Actually this utterance can be categorized as intimate style

considering the relationship among the speakers and the topic which is seems so intimate.

Meanwhile, the use unfinished statement in Emma's utterance "*I can...I can do this on my own.*" and it used in everyday conversation where both of the speakers are active and discussed about something which provide question and answer. This clearly indicates the characteristic of consultative style.

Moreover, unfinished statement also occurred in other Emma's utterance such as "*you've got...you've got money problems*" this statement explains about David's problem in his financial. David has owed eighty thousand to invest in Newteoh. From Emma's unfinished statement and the conversation that held in proximity that is why this conversation includes the characteristic of consultative style.

Table 4.3.5

NO	UTTERANCES	SPEECH STYLE					FRAGMENT
		Fr	Fo	Co	Ca	I	
5.	<p><i>Brett : "you signed those documents before or after executing the manual labor?"</i></p> <p><i>David : "before"</i></p> <p><i>Brett : "and you always wrestled the dragon alone?"</i></p> <p><i>David : "yes"</i></p> <p>(00: 13: 32)</p>			✓			17

Consultative style also can be found in table 4.3.5 fragment 17, the conversation between Brett and David that held in bakery. In this dialogue Brett as David's lawyer tries to interrogate David about the agreement document related to his case with Graboski-Levit Clinic.

From Brett's question above make David give a very short response because Brett conveys his question in optional way such as *before or after*. As the characteristic of consultative style is where the opposite speaker give a standard signal or sometimes it is not respond.

In addition the characteristic of consultative style consist of question and answer that happens in daily conversation such as business transaction or the topic which need to be discussed. Here, both of the speaker talks about law and it involves Brett's profession as David's lawyer. Furthermore, this conversation consist of question and answer that means both of the speaker are active to talk each other. This conversation clearly includes consultative style.

Table 4.3.6

NO	UTTERANCES	SPEECH STYLE					FRAGMENT
		Fr	Fo	Co	Ca	I	
6.	<p><i>David : " Miss, don't worry about the money. You, uh..., won your pizza. Yeah, you won the contest. You won our uh... You won our "Eat and Win" contest.</i></p> <p><i>Kristen : "I don't know what you want, but this is not a good time. I'm not doing too well right now, "</i></p> <p>(00: 28: 56)</p>			√			25

In table 4.3.6 fragment 25 describes the conversation that takes place in Kristen's apartment. In this case David pretended as deliverer pizza to know the condition his biological daughter named Kristen. Kristen is an addicted woman that get a bad condition and financial.

Here, David said “*Miss don't worry about the money*” where the use word “*Miss*” indicates that both of them did not know each other and never meet before. It shows this conversation held in formal way when among the speaker unknown each other that clearly show there is no intimacy between them.

On other hands, David uttered like unfinished statement such as “*You, uh..., won your pizza.*” and “*You won our, uh... You won our*” It seems like respite for a moment before he continue the utterance. It totally includes the characteristic of consultative style.

Table 4.3.7

NO	UTTERANCES	SPEECH STYLE					FRAGMENT
		Fr	Fo	Co	Ca	I	
7.	<i>Hospital doctor : " May I have a word with you?"</i> <i>David : "Yes."</i> <i>Hospital doctor : "The good news is that for the moment, we just happen to have a spot open in our rehab program...."</i> <i>David : "I'm not..."</i> <i>(00: 30: 56)</i>			√			28

The other consultative style can be found in table 4.3.7 fragment 28. The conversation took place in hospital between David and Hospital doctor. In this dialogue the Hospital doctor offered David to persuade Kristen in joining rehab program in order to treat Kristen addicted.

The use word “*May I*” that indicates the formal form to ask something and the relationship among the speaker who have social stranger actually reflect to the

characteristic of formal style. moreover the other characteristic of formal style is to inform the hearer about something.

However, in this conversation also represent the characteristic of consultative style since the function of the utterance talks about topic of discussion that related with a certain work. In addition David also gives a standard signal such as "Yes" that shows there is no intimacy among the speaker and both of the speakers have social stranger that makes the opposite speaks give short response as indicate low solidarity among them. The main characteristic of consultative style is the occurrence of unfinished statement in David's utterance such as "I'm not....." which totally fulfill the requirement of consultative style.

Table 4.3.8

NO	UTTERANCES	SPEECH STYLE					FRAGMENT
		Fr	Fo	Co	Ca	I	
8.	<i>David : "No. I... I just wanted to stop by and see him, and... Well, now I have, so..."</i> <i>Personal care attendant: "He would really enjoy it."</i> <i>David : "Yeah, but..."</i> (00: 43: 12)			√			36

Based on the table 4.3.8 fragment 36 above shows the conversation that held at a home for disabled. It happened between David and Personal care attendant. In this situation David wants to visit his other son named Ryan. Ryan is a homeless son who needs the affection from a father.

In this case David and Personal care attendant are unknown each other before. That is why the conversation held in formal way. It can be seen in

Personal care attendant statement, the use word "...would..." is more formal than "will..." indicates that Personal care attendant delivers her speech in formal way.

On the other side, the characteristic of consultative style also occurred in this conversation. It can be seen in David's utterance "*No. I... I just wanted to stop by and see him, and... Well, now I have, so...*" this utterance clearly show that David deliver his speech in semi formal style, because it take place between formal and casual style. He also repeated the unfinished statement in the next utterance "*Yeah, but....*" The use unfinished statement and short response totally reflect to consultative style since the conversation happens in formal style and casual style.

Table 4.3.9

NO	UTTERANCES	SPEECH STYLE					FRAGMENT
		Fr	Fo	Co	Ca	I	
9.	<i>Kristen : "Hi"</i> <i>David : "Hi"</i> <i>Kristen : "What are you doing here?"</i> <i>David : "I'm... Yeah... You know, I'm... I'm the father. I'm the adoptive father. I'm Ryan's adoptive father."</i> <i>(00: 48: 45)</i>			√			38

In table 4.3.9 fragment 38 can be seen the utterance from David. This conversation held in outside of meeting room of Starbuck's children. Considering the setting is not formal enough because the conversation happens after the program done which means it does not need high formality in delivering the utterance.

On other hand, the speakers also convey their utterance in semiformal way since the speakers use the standard form "*Hi...*", and "*What are you doing?*" that indicates the characteristic of consultative style in greeting someone and it also used in everyday or routine conversation where the participant meet continuously.

From the dialogues above we can conclude that both of the speakers try to make closer by greeting and asking each other. This condition make the speaker choose usual way as appropriate language in everyday conversation that reflect to consultative style. Moreover, in the middle of conversation David answers with unfinished statement such as "*I'm...yeah...you know, I'm...I'm the father...*" Based on this statement David seems to introduce that he is Ryan's adoptive father, although Kristen also his daughter but she didn't know that David her biological father at that time. Unfinished statement, short response and the use of usual language represent the characteristic of consultative style.

4.1.4 Casual Style

This style is mostly used by the characters in this movie. As it is known that there are some dialogues held in casual style. This style has two features which are often used. They are ellipsis and slang. It occurs in informal situation like conversation between friends, family chat at home, picnic, exercise etc. It can be seen as following:

Table 4.4.1

NO	UTTERANCES	SPEECH STYLE					FRAGMENT
		Fr	Fo	Co	Ca	I	
1.	<i>Aleksy : "You gotta have the jerseys. It's the team picture." David : "I have the jerseys." (00: 03: 57)</i>				√		4

From the table 4.4.1 fragment 4 above the conversation happened in Wozniak pork store. This conversation held so intimate since among the speaker have close relationship as family. Considering the relationship among the speaker who have close relationship as brother it can be included as intimate style. But then, the characteristic of casual style also occurred in this conversation.

As we can see in Aleksy's utterance he said "You gotta have the jerseys..." The use word "gotta" in Aleksy's utterance is slang word for "have got to" which represented that the conversation held in non formal situation.

Moreover the pronunciation of the speaker's utterance delivers their speech in rapidly. That indicates the characteristic of casual style which occurred in this conversation.

Table 4.4.2

NO	UTTERANCES	SPEECH STYLE					FRAGMENT
		Fr	Fo	Co	Ca	I	
2.	<i>Loan officer3 : "Excuse me?" David : "I said, All right. I understand, this is a hold-up, asshole." (00: 04: 47)</i>				√		7

Based on table 4.4.2 fragment 7 above clearly shows that this conversation occurred in the Bank, the use word "I'm sorry" and "Excuse me" in

Loan officer 3 utterance reflect to standard form in asking and sympathy response and it includes that this conversation is the characteristic of formal style. But on the other hand, the characteristic of casual style also occur in this dialogue.

The response from David in his utterance shows the informal form of speech. The use an informal form such as "*this is a hold-up*" that shows his disappointed to the Loan officer 3 because he cannot give loan for David and he repeats this word two times

However, in his utterance David also said "*asshole*" that clearly emphasized this word is informal form. He utters this word as his disappointment to Loan officer 3. So this conversation fulfills the characteristic of casual style.

Table 4.4.3

NO	UTTERANCES	SPEECH STYLE					FRAGMENT
		Fr	Fo	Co	Ca	I	
3.	<i>Brett: " My mother always said that I would never amount to anything. I'll show that old bitch."</i> (00:14:33)				√		19

The utterance in table 4.4.3 fragment 19 above, we can see the example of casual style. The utterance held in informal way since the speakers have close friendship and it happened in non formal situation. The utterance happens in Bakery. In this situation Brett and David talked about David's problem with Graboski-Levitt Clinic after he donated 693 times.

The characteristic of casual style is represented in Brett utterance. He said "*I'll show that old bitch.*" This statement said when Brett tried to prove that he can do anything although his mother always thinks he will fail. From this

utterance it seems the topic in this conversation so intimacy since the speakers share or discuss about their idea toward their close friend.

All the characteristic of casual style has represented in this conversation such as the utterance held between speakers who have close relationship, the setting is non formal and the use non standard form of speech.

Table 4.4.4

NO	UTTERANCES	SPEECH STYLE					FRAGMENT
		Fr	Fo	Co	Ca	I	
4.	<p><i>Aleksy : "You got girlfriend?"</i></p> <p><i>David : " Yeah."</i></p> <p><i>Aleksy : "David, you're gonna love it. You are gonna love it. Your kid is never gonna poop as good as my kid, but you are gonna love it."</i></p> <p>(00: 20: 50)</p>				√		23

The casual style also occurred in table 4.4.4 fragment 23. This conversation held in Wozniak pork store. As we can see the conversation happens between David and Aleksy. As we know that both of them have close relationship as family and also as brother.

In his utterance David states that his girlfriend's pregnant. It seems so intimate topic. Moreover, in their statement both of the speaker use an informal form of speech, David gives a short response "Yeah" that indicates this is an informal response and uttered when the speakers know well each other.

On other hand, Aleksy's utterance also shows an informal form such as "gonna" that is a slang word form of "going to" and he repeats it continuously in his utterance. So this characteristic includes of casual style.

Table 4.4.5

NO	UTTERANCES	SPEECH STYLE					FRAGMENT
		Fr	Fo	Co	Ca	I	
5.	<i>Kristen : "I knew it! I knew you were gonna bail on me. How the hell am I, supposed to pay the rent? Okay, wait. No, no, wait! Wait!"</i> (00: 28: 59)				√		26

Table 4.4.5 fragment 26 shows the utterance of Kristen. This condition happens in Kristen's apartment when she called her friend in telephone. In this situation Kristen needs help in financial and she was calling her friend named Peter to pay his debt. Meanwhile, his friend promised he would pay his debt on June.

In her utterance she said "*I knew it! I knew*", "*wait. No, no, wait! Wait!*". The repetition of this word totally indicates the informal form in her speech, because the formal form of speech avoids the repetition word or sentence.

On other case, in her utterance also found the word "*hell*" that shows Kristen talked in less formality or in relaxed situation when she talked with her close friend. In addition, the use of slang word also occurred in Kristen utterances such as "*gonna*" that reflect to the informal word from "*going to*" that represent the characteristic of casual style.

Table 4.4.6

NO	UTTERANCES	SPEECH STYLE					FRAGMENT
		Fr	Fo	Co	Ca	I	
6.	<i>David : "So, is everything okay? Miss? Shut! Okay, okay, you're okay, you're okay. You're okay, you're okay, you're okay."</i> (00: 30: 04)				√		27

Table 4.4.6 fragment 27 shows David utterance. This situation happens in Kristen's apartment. Considering that the setting of this dialogue is non formal it also makes the utterance held in casual way. From the utterance above express that David so panic in seeing Kristen's overdose on drugs.

It can be proven from David statement "*Okay, okay, you're okay, you're okay. You're okay, you're okay, you're okay.*" In this case David said the same word continuously. It represents the characteristic of informal style since it uses repetition word.

Furthermore, David also used the other informal word in his utterance such as "*Shit!*" that usually used in casual way. The entire characteristic in David's utterance obviously represents the characteristic of casual style.

Table 4.4.7

NO	UTTERANCES	SPEECH STYLE					FRAGMENT
		Fr	Fo	Co	Ca	I	
7.	<i>Kristen : "No, if I do the program then I'm gonna be surrounded And I guarantee, I will relapse. People don't stop using in these programs. They stop when they wanna stop."</i> <i>David : "They will help you."</i> <i>Kristen : "They'll lock me up."</i> (00: 32: 24)				√		30

From the conversation in table 4.4.7 fragment 30 above, we can see the other example of casual style. This conversation takes place in the hospital. In this situation David tried to persuade Kristen to join in hospital's program to handle Kristen's addicted.

In this case, Kristen refused David's offered and said an informal form in her speech such as *"No, if I do the program then I'm gonna..."* and *"They stop when they wanna stop."* The use informal word such as using slang word in her statement *"gonna"* that reflect to *"going to"* and *"wanna"* that represent *"want to"* totally indicates this conversation held in casual style.

Table 4.4.8

NO	UTTERANCES	SPEECH STYLE					FRAGMENT
		Fr	Fo	Co	Ca	I	
8.	<i>David : "What the hell are you doing here?"</i> <i>Brett : "A bit of reconnaissance work. What the hell are you doing here?"</i> <i>(00: 50: 43)</i>				√		40

Table 4.4.8 fragment 40 above, we can see the conversation that happens between David and Brett. This conversation takes place in hotel. In this case both of the speaker use an informal form in delivery their speech.

It can be seen in David's utterance such as the use of word *"the hell"* in utterance *"what the hell are you doing here?"* Meanwhile, Brett also asked in the same informal question, used the word *"the hell"* From this conversation it really show the characteristic of casual style because the conversation held in less formality since the speaker has close friendship, the use an informal word in asking something and the setting that does not totally fulfill the criteria formal situation.

Table 4.4.9

NO	UTTERANCES	SPEECH STYLE					FRAGMENT
		Fr	Fo	Co	Ca	I	
9.	<i>David : ".....he'll use it to prove that somehow I'm full of shit. I'm not having conversations with him, Brett....."</i> (00: 55: 21)				√		44

Table 4.4.9 fragment 44 presents the characteristic of casual style. This conversation held between Brett and David. As we know both of them have close relationship as best friend for 20 years.

In this case David tells Brett about Viggo, his other biological son. In this situation Viggo is the one person from Starbuck's kids who know that David is his biological father. That is why Viggo tried to be closer with David to learn about David life as whole by live a while in David's apartment.

On other hand, the used of informal form in David's utterance, such as "full of shit" indicates that among the speaker share an idea and discuss toward close friend. Besides that, the occurrence of informal situation and social status among the speakers obviously reflect to the characteristic of casual style.

Table 4.4.10

NO	UTTERANCES	SPEECH STYLE					FRAGMENT
		Fr	Fo	Co	Ca	I	
10.	<i>News reporter: "Anyway, Listen. He went by the code name "Starbuck". "Starbuck?" I think "Chock full o'Nuts" would have been more like it.</i> (01: 10: 06)				√		52

Table 4.4.10 fragment 52 shows the characteristic of casual style. The utterance happened in a television program. The program is held in non formal situation since it consists of repetition and some informal terms. In this program the host seems teasing Starbuck who also reflect to David because he donated his sperm in 693 times. The News reporter said that to make the audience or the hearer laugh or to amuse the audience in watching his program about Starbuck's issue.

Moreover, the speakers use an informal form in delivery his speech. Here, he use non standard form in his utterance such as "*Chock full o'Nuts*" This statement is one of informal form which means "*Completely full of crazy*" which reflect to David as Starbuck.

Meanwhile, the existence of repetition word which used by News reporter such as "*Starbuck, Starbuck?*" and the word "*anyway*" represent that the speaker deliver his speech in casual way in order to make the program more interesting.

From all of the criteria above it totally indicates the characteristic of casual style occurred in the utterance.

4.1.5 Intimate Style

The researcher also found some characteristic of intimate style in *Delivery man* movie. As the writer knows in intimate style among people have close relationship or intimate relation such as the conversation which held between family, couple, husband, wife and daughter etc. Moreover, the use of jargon (the word that is used with special group or activity), for example medical jargon

(HTLV for Leukemia virus) and also the calling honey, darling in the conversation between father and daughter indicates the characteristic of intimate style. We can see the intimate form in *Delivery man* movie as the following:

Table 4.5.1

NO	UTTERANCES	SPEECH STYLE					FRAGMENT
		Fr	Fo	Co	Ca	I	
1.	<p>Pop : "David. You know, David, I love you like a son."</p> <p>David : "I am your son."</p> <p>Pop : "Which is why I love you like a son, but if you don't have our new jerseys for tonight's game..."</p> <p>David : "I have the jerseys." (00: 03:43)</p>					√	3

Table 4.5.1 fragment 3 above shows the conversation between David's father called "Pop" and David. This conversation held in Wozniak pork store. As we can see the dialogue seems happen in informal way since both of the speakers have close relationship as father and son. In this case Pop emphasized that David have to get the jerseys for tonight's game.

The calling "*I love you like a son*" in Pop's utterance indicates that this conversation held in intimacy among the speakers who have close relationship as family. The use of word "*son*" reflect to code of intimate in calling family name.

Moreover, the function of this dialogue to ask the clarification about the jerseys that will be used by Wozniak team in basketball competition. From this situation we know that the topic in this conversation so intimacy. That is why it totally fulfills the characteristic of intimate style.

Table 4.5.2

NO	UTTERANCES	SPEECH STYLE					FRAGMENT
		Fr	Fo	Co	Ca	I	
2.	<i>Brett's Eight-Year-Old: "Daddy?"</i> <i>Brett : "No. No, no, no. Hey."</i> <i>Brett's Eight-Year-Old: "Dad."</i> <i>Brett : "Back to bed, honey."</i> <i>Brett's Eight-Year-Old: "Daddy."</i> <i>Brett : "I'm trying to have a conversation. Please stop that."</i> <i>(00: 10: 06)</i>					√	13

Table 4.5.2 fragment 13 shows the example of intimate style. This conversation happens in Brett's house when he talked with his daughter. From the conversation above we can see that both of the speakers have close relationship as family.

The dialogue held when Brett and David discussed about David's girlfriend who has pregnant. In the middle of conversation, suddenly Brett daughter come and disturb their speech.

In this conversation the use of word "*Daddy*" that indicates the conversation held between the speaker who have close relationship as family. Moreover the use "*Honey*" and "*Hey*" in Brett utterance totally shows that this conversation is code label of intimate style.

Table 4.5.3

NO	UTTERANCES	SPEECH STYLE					FRAGMENT
		Fr	Fo	Co	Ca	I	
3.	<i>David : "Brett."</i> <i>Brett : "Hey, Starbuck."</i> <i>David : "Don't call me that."</i> <i>(00: 15: 52)</i>					√	20

As can be seen the dialogue above occurred in an informal situation since it is in Brett's house. From table 4.5.3 fragment 20 clearly shows the conversation between Brett and David. After Brett gave David an envelope which consist the profile of 142 identity for his kids, David tried to learn his kids by stealth.

In this condition Brett as David's friend and also his lawyer called his name with "Starbuck" As the explanation before Starbuck is the pseudonym of David at the Graboski-Levitt Clinic when he donated his sperm. The name of Starbuck only used in a certain group. In addition this name does not know with the other people except David, Brett, and Graboski-Levitt Clinic itself.

Moreover, since David and Brett have close relationship Brett called David with his other name "Starbuck" when they talk about topic that related to Graboski-Levitt Clinic. That is why the conversation shows the characteristic of intimate style.

Table 4.5.4

NO	UTTERANCES	SPEECH STYLE					FRAGMENT
		Fr	Fo	Co	Ca	I	
4.	<i>David : "I just wanted to... I wanted to tell you... I'm your father. Okay. So... You'll keep seeing more of me. That was a fun weekend. Okay. (01: 04: 07)</i>					✓	49

The next intimate style can be found in table 4.5.4 fragment 49. In his utterance David tells to Ryan that he is his biological father who always keeps him. Actually this situation happens at home for disabled.

However, the topic of discussion in David's utterance shows the conversation held in private code. As can be seen in the statement above "*I'm your father*" in David utterance totally reflect to intimate style since the function of this statement is to emphasize and inform that David is biological father from Ryan.

From statement above, we can see the intermission in David's utterance before he continued the next remark, such as "*So....You'll keep seeing more of me*" describes that David wants to keep Ryan and always visite him at home for disabled. It presents the code label of intimate style.

Table 4.5.5

NO	UTTERANCES	SPEECH STYLE					FRAGMENT
		Fr	Fo	Co	Ca	I	
5.	David : " <i>Not Sniper.</i> " Ema : " <i>Sniper?</i> " Aleksy : " <i>It was his rock band.</i> " <i>They wore a lot of makeup.</i> " (01: 05: 35)					√	51

In intimate style we can see the topic discussion among family. It can be seen in table 4.5.5 fragment 51. The conversation held in David family's house when David's family gathers in dining room in order to propose a toast Emma as their new family. From this condition we can conclude that this conversation held between people whom know well each other.

The word "*Sniper*" seems indicates jargon for a certain named of rock band where David involved himself to wear a lot of makeup in his band. It makes the other people who did not have background knowlege certainly so strange because just a certain people in a small group who know the meaning of this terms.

4.1.6 List Table of Speech Style

No	Type of Style	Number of Style	Fragment	Markers
1.	Frozen Style	2	(63),(64)	Use the complex sentence, occurred in the court.
2.	Formal Style	7	(7),(15),(24),(28),(37), (43),(65)	Use standard form of English such as <i>Hi, Excuse me, May I,</i> and the calling of family name etc.
3.	Consultative Style	9	(1),(2),(7),(11),(17), (25),(28),(36),(38)	There are unfinished statement in the convesation, such as <i>I just..., the use of wagging, idiom, short response yes..no, well, alright, so on</i>
4.	Casual Style	10	(4),(7),(19),(23),(26), (27),(30),(40),(44),(52)	The use of slang word or informal word such as <i>damn, shit, ass, bullshit, gonna, wanna, gotta,</i> etc.
5.	Intimate Style	5	(3),(13),(20),(49),(51)	The calling of <i>honey, darling,</i> and the conversation between daughter, son, wife , etc.

4.2 Language Variation

The variety in one's utterances is influenced by a number of social and formality of the context. It occurred because the style of one's speech belongs to language variation which is concerned with social factors. In this session the writer uses Fishman theory. In the *Delivery Man* movie there are some domains that occurred they are family domain, friendship domain, employment domain, the court domain, administration domain, and the street domain as the following.

4.2.1 Family Domain

In family domain the participants are having certain relationship like being parents, son, daughter, husband, aunt, etc. The situation held in casual and the topic which is discussed commonly talking about usual and personal thing such as sharing a problem, having children, building the business, etc. In this case the speakers tend to use less formal in delivery their speech. As described in the following table:

Table 4.2.1.1

Fragment	Utterances	Domain					
		Fa	Fr	Em	Co	Ad	St
13	<i>Brett's Eight-Year-Old: "Daddy?"</i> <i>Brett : "No. No, no, no. Hey."</i> <i>Brett's Eight-Year-Old : "Dad."</i> <i>Brett : "Back to bed, honey."</i> <i>Brett's Eight-Year-Old : "Daddy."</i> (00: 10: 06)	√					

The conversation held between Brett and his daughter occurred in fragment 13. In this situation Brett's daughter tried to disturb Brett when he was talking with David. This conversation happens in Brett's house. The use of word "Daddy" indicates the conversation held between the speakers who have close relationship as family. Moreover the use "honey" in Brett utterance totally shows that domain of family occur in this conversation. The fragment (3), (53), (55), (56), (67) also described family domain. See Appendix II to find of them completely.

4.2.2 Friendship Domain

The participants of friendship domain usually have shared background of information. The more intimate they are the less formal of speaking occur. While, the less intimate relationship they have, the formal situation will be used. If the participants are intimate each other, the personal thing will be commonly discussed. It can be seen in fragment as the following:

Table 4.2.2.1

Fragment	Utterances	Domain					
		Fa	Fr	Em	Co	Ad	St
14	<i>Brett : "as your friend and as your lawyer, David, may I be brutally frank with you?"</i> <i>David : "sure!"</i> <i>Brett : "you don't have skills to bring up a child."</i> <i>(00: 10:19)</i>		√				

From the utterance “*as your friend and as your lawyer*” that shows in fragment 14 described that Brett and David have close relationship since the participants to be best friend for 20 years. In this situation Brett tried continuously to convince David that having children so worst, although David has personal choice to have children with Emma. This conversation totally reflects to friendship domain. The fragment (2), (12), (20), (23), (39), (44), (66) also shows friendship domain. See Appendix II.

4.2.3 Employment Domain

The participants of this domain are usually related each other in one occupation. And the topics which are being talked is about activity in a certain work such as applying for position, talking about first treatment for some patient, sharing about problem into lawyer and so on.

Table 4.2.3.1

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Fragment	Utterances	Domain					
		Fa	Fr	Em	Co	Ad	St
18	<i>Brett : "Listen, they claim that your right to privacy should take a back seat to their basic human right to know who their biological father is. It's very complex."</i> <i>David : "It's..."</i> <i>Brett : "It's really complex."</i> (00: 13: 59)			√			

Brett is David's lawyer and also his friend. The conversation in fragment 18 described that Brett talked about David's problem with Graboski-Levitt Clinic.

The sentence *"Listen, they claim that your right..."* indicates that both of the speakers have discussed or shared idea related to a certain work about law. From the characteristic above this conversation fulfills the employment domain because it has relation about certain work. The domain about employment can also be seen in the fragment (1), (14), (15), (21), (24), (28), (33) see Appendix II.

4.2.4 Miscellaneous

In *Delivery Man* movie, the researcher also found the other domain besides of three domain in the explanation before. They are the court domain, the administrasion domain and the street domain. We can see the example in the table as following:

4.2.4.1 The Court Domain

This domain mostly happened in a court house. And the participants are usually stranger and related to law such as a judge, a prosecutor or lawyer, a defendant and so on. The situation which commonly happened is formal because the topic which is being discussed is about serious and important thing such as crime, violation, divorce, advocacy or sentence a punishment. It will be described in fragment (64).

Table 4.2.4.1

Fragment	Utterances	Domain					
		Fa	Fr	Em	Co	Ad	St
64	<i>Judge logan : "In the adjudicated action, the parties will receive a detailed document, in which you will read that Starbuck is entirely, and without reservation..."</i> (01: 20: 27)				√		

The situation takes place in a court. It can be proven in fragment 64, the use word “*adjudicated*”, “*reservation*”, “*punitive damages*”, “*adjourned*” etc in Judge Logan utterance. Considering, this utterance is conveyed by the judge when she gave her decision. The language pattern shows that judge Logan speaks in high formality, use standard form of speech, low tempo and serious condition. The other example of the court domain can be seen in Appendix II which contains of fragments (57), (58), (60), (61), (62), (63) etc.

4.2.4.2 Administration Domain

The administration domain usually happened in public offices such as bank, hotel, etc. Moreover, the participants commonly talk about something related with the rule or policy of the company such as the procedure of checking in hotel, asking for loan in the bank etc. The domain of administration can be seen in fragments 7 as the following:

Table 4.2.4.2

Fragment	Utterances	Domain					
		Fa	Fr	Em	Co	Ad	St
7	<i>Loan officer 3 : "And for all these reasons, I have to turn down your application, I'm very sorry."</i> <i>David : "All right....."</i> <i>Loan officer 3 : "Excuse me?"</i> (00: 04: 47)					√	

The utterance in fragment 7, describes the dialogue above emphasize that the participants have low solidarity since loan officer 3 used standard and polite sentence. The use word “*Excuse me*”, “*I'm very sorry*” shows the loan officer 3 speaks in formal way. From the dialogue above the writer also conclude it

includes the administration domain since the setting took place in the bank and both of the participants have no relationship. The rest of administration domain is added to the appendix II with number (5), (6), (8), (37), see Appendix II.

4.2.4.3 The Street

Domain of street is occurred when the participants are totally stranger. Furthermore, the topic what being discussed is getting or sharing information for something. Thus, there is less feedback from the participants. As described in the following fragment:

Table 4.2.4.3

Fragment	Utterances	Domain					
		Fa	Fr	Em	Co	Ad	St
68	<i>Straight forward nurse : "Mr. Wozniak?"</i> <i>David : "Yeah."</i> <i>Straight forward nurse : "Your family is here to see you."</i> <i>(01: 30: 53)</i>						√

The conversation in fragment 68 above takes place in hospital between straight forward nurse and David. The used of full name, the calling "Mr" before family name totally indicates there is no sign of intimacy. That is why the conversation held in formal way since the participants are obviously stranger. The domain about street can also be seen in fragments (8), (25), (27), (28), (38), (41) in Appendix II.

4.3 Discussion

This chapter the writer would like to discuss the result from finding the research questions by using some related theories. Based on Joos' (1967), it can be seen that there are five speech styles which is used by the character such as frozen style, formal style, consultative style, casual style and intimate style. Moreover, from those kinds of speech style, there is style which is often use by the character, and it is casual style.

There is an utterance which is held in frozen style in this movie, such as the utterance that is occurred in the court. Here the speaker as the judge that has a high knowledge and educate person. In addition she has high position as the judge and she delivers this utterance in front of the participant that attends in the court. Moreover, the characteristic of frozen style is unchanging language, such as the sentence that used in ritual ceremony, independent ceremony, the church, etc.

The formal style that shows about the conversation that took in some places such as in school and school office. Both of those places need high formality in speaking so it can be said as formal style. Moreover it also describes the use of formal style which has characteristic such as the use of standard form, low intonation, short response, and present the important information. Besides that, both of the speakers have a social stranger.

The consultative style also found in this movie. This style sometimes combines the formal and informal language. It takes place in business transaction, or everyday conversation. The use of short response or blank word such as *well*, *huuh*, *emm*, etc indicates the consultative style reflects to this conversation. As

can be seen in some fragment that the conversation occurred between employee and customer, seller and buyer that the situation does not need high formality even between seller and buyer has different status in society.

The next style is casual style. It is the most commonly used in this movie. This style occurs in an informal situation and occurred between friends or family. The used of slang word is commonly used by the participants such as *shit*, *gonna*, *wanna*, *gotta* and *chock full o'Nuts* . It shows that the speakers deliver their utterance in informal way.

The last is intimate style. Intimate style is commonly used by people who have close relationship and known well each other such as the conversation between father and daughter, husband and wife, and the couple. This style also divided into two features, they are extraction and jargon. Extraction is when the speaker extracts a minimum pattern such as the word *Engh* actually does not mean anything but it represents the intimacy among the speaker. Moreover the use of jargon also indicates the characteristic of intimate style. The use of jargon is also characterized intimate style. It is technical associated with special activity or group. For example health professionals use medical jargon such as *sniper*, *starbuck* etc.

On the other hand, as can be seen that there are social factors cause language variation. It can be divided into domain. According to Fishman domain can be divided into five they are family domain, friendship domain, education domain, religion domain, and employment domain. But in this study the

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researcher only finds three domains they are family, friendship and employment and add the other domain.

Family domain where the participant have close relationship as family, friendship domain where the speaker have known well each other, employment domain where the participant have relationship as partner or colleagues in a certain work, court domain when the speaker has a certain position in a law such as the judge, prosecutor, witness etc and it used in the court, administration domain when the conversation happened in public offices such as bank, hotel, etc, street domain when the participants are totally stranger.

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CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter the writer presents the conclusion and suggestion based on the data that has been analyze with suitable data by using theories in the previous chapter.

5.1 Conclusion

According to the data has analyzed by using some theories in the previous chapter. To analyzed the data the researcher use Joos theory to categorized kinds of speech style, it can be divided into five categorized, they are frozen style, formal style, consultative style, casual style and the last is intimate style which is used by the character in *Delivery Man* movie. From the data in the chapter IV, casual style is often occurred in this movie because the conversation mostly held in informal situation. When the participants have close relationship such as family, couple and friend, they usually used informal way in delivery their speech. It can be conclude that the use of speech style here gives big impact to the communication among the participants. So, using speech style people can differentiate to whom they want to speak which is appropriate with the situation, function and norm of social context.

Furthermore, through this study it can be concluded that domain also influenced the language variation in *Delivery Man* movie. The domains which occur are family domain, friendship domain, employment domain, court domain,

administration domain, and street domain. Some character may speak in different code depends on what role they act for example such as a judge, lawyer, parents, employee, etc. That is why the features of the setting and the dimension of formality may also be important in selecting appropriate variety or code. Using information about domain that occurred in *Delivery Man* movie is possible to draw a very simple model summarizing the norm of language. In other words, seeing about the domain of language use is also important to emphasize the speech style and language choice which occur in people interaction in society.

5.2 Suggestion

This study is conducted to find out what kinds of speech style which occurred in *Delivery Man* movie and what social factors that influence language variation in communication among the character in *Delivery Man* movie.

However, there are still many aspects of language variation which are not being discussed in this study such as occupation. Occupation is important feature of society and it sometimes influences people to do language choice. In this study also suggested for the reader especially for the students of State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya who need information of linguistic study dealing with social phenomenon.

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