

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

A study of using language in context, especially in society, is called sociolinguistic. According to Hudson (1996:4), sociolinguistics is describe as " the field of study in its social context," indicating (intentionally) that sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics. The significance of sociolinguistics is in the light it provides on the nature of language in general, as well as the features of a specific language. The influence of language on society, interaction, subject, and language usage, language variants and styles, which how the people communicate with one another in their daily lives is studied in sociolinguistics.

The style of language use to communicate to each other as this is an addition to the way of communicates based to one native and social dialect. Language style is described as the language used by a set of individuals when speaking in one place or under one condition when those conversations take place. Joos (1967) both spoken and written style were classified into five levels which are frozen style, formal style, consultative style, casual style and intimate style. The people using language style based on who they speak with and where they speak, and it is very essential for them to communicate their thoughts. As a consequence, the people may easily adapt to the style with rules well.

Language style will be different from one to another. This can be seen when someone is talking to friends, older people, parents, and so on. Language style has

become part of the conversation in society. Language style is very important in conversation in order to adjust the context with the other person and avoid being misled. A communication may also be seen in the movie. Through a conversation in a movie, language style could also be found.

Movie is the media of literature that contains a language styles. According to Hornby (2006:950), a movie is a compilation of moving pictures with audio which tell the story and are presented in theaters. One of the movies where language style can be observed is “Premature” movie. The American comedy "Premature" 2014 was directed by Dan Beers and written by Beers and Mathew Harawitz. The premature movie received a rating of 5.8 out of 10 on imdb.com. The phenomenon that can be seen in this movie shows language style in daily conversations, of which there are various examples that occur based on this, such as conversations at school between friends that contain a casual style, conversations that occur during interviews and some other occasions that include a formal style, conversations between families that contain an intimate style, and a consultative style is found in semi-formal conversations that occur between friends. The language studied by the researcher is spoken language, which occurs in the data sources that is support this analysis.

The aim of this research is to make a deep understanding of the readers about five language styles and the meanings of the characters uttered in the conversation of the movie, so they might use these styles in their daily lives while do a conversation with each other and avoid the wrong styles when uttering a speech.

1.2 Problem of The Study

According on the information in the background above, there are two problems formulated in this research. Those can be seen as follow:

1. What are the types of language style uttered by the characters in *Premature* movie?
2. What are the function of language styles used by the characters in *Premature* movie?

1.3 Objectives of The Study

The objectives of this research are to find the answer of the problems which are mentioned above. Those can be described as follows:

1. To find out the types of language styles in *Premature* movie.
2. To analyze the function of language in *Premature* movie.

1.4 Limitation of The Study

In relation to the problems and the objective of the study, the researcher focused to find out the types of language styles used regarding to the theory by Joos (1967) which is uttered by the characters in *Premature* movie. The discussion of this research was limited also on analyzing the function of language regarding to the theory from Holmes (1992).

1.5 Significance of The Study

The significance of the study is divides into two types, which are theoretical significance and practical significance. Theoretical significance is a theory which based significance the source before doing the practical significance.

However, practical significance is the practice based on the theory. That significance is explained as follows:

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

Theoretically, this research is expected to provide a meaningful contribution to the development of English language learning, especially in the sociolinguistics and to increase or add understanding of the five language styles, especially in utterance.

1.5.2 Practical significance

Practically, this research is able to share the advantage with readers who are interested in language style and guide the next researcher who interested to do a similar subject especially about language style.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES

2.1 Reviews of Related Literature

In this chapter, the researcher focused on reviewed some of related literature about the sociolinguistic topic which inspiring the researcher to conduct study on the subject of language style as the subject. The review related studies would be explained as below:

First, Gina (2020) on her thesis entitled *An Analysis of Language Style Used in Sex For Grades Undercover Inside Nigerian and Ghanaian Universities by BBC Africa Eye Documentary*. Her thesis discussed about analyzing types of language style and to explain the function of language uttered by the characters in the movie. The main theory which was used in this research is taken from the book proposed by Joos (1967) under the title *The Style of Five O'clock* and the theory of function of language by Leech (1974:53). The result of Gina's research shows that she found out 20 data's consist of 2 data of frozen style, 10 data of formal style, 4 data of consultative style, 3 data of casual style and 1 data of intimate style. For the function of language, she analyze 9 data of informational function, 2 data of expressive function, 2 data of directive function, 1 data of aesthetic function and 3 data of phatic function. There are similarities and the difference of this research. In conducting the research, the researcher used qualitative methods. The similarities between Gina's research and this research are the topic of discussion about the language style use of language in context and

the theory of language style by Joos (1967). The differences of Gina's research and this current research is the second problem of theory used, which Gina's research was done a research based on Leech (1974) theory, and this current research used a theory from Holmes (2013). Otherwise, the data source of both researches is also different, Gina's research uses a video documenter and this research used a movie.

Second, a thesis belongs to Tamsar (2019) on her thesis *An Analysis of Language Styles on Disney Movie Script*. Her thesis examines the many sorts of language styles and the factors that determine the language styles used by the movie's characters. In conducting the research, the researchers utilized qualitative research methodologies. The main theory of this research used is the types of language style according to Joos (1976) and the factors that influence the language style according to Sankoff (1977:35). This thesis was found out 41 data based on five types of language style, which are Formal 5 data analysis (12,19 %), Consultative 5 data analysis (12,19 %), Casual 23 data analysis (56,09 %), Intimate 8 data analysis (19,51 %), and Frozen 0 data analysis are the percentages of these data. Casual style is the most frequent type of language in Disney script 23 data (56,09 %). Participant, setting, topic, and function are the factors that influence language style in Disney movie scripts. The researcher analyzed which the most common language style is casual style due to participant (listeners), setting, topic, and function. Based on the explanation above, the similarity of these two researches is both of them analyze the types of language style by Joos theory. The differences between these research is on the second

problem, Tamsar's research was focused on the factors that influence language style and the current research used the function of language.

Third, is belong to an article written by Putri, Fitriasia, Syamaun (2021) entitled *An Analysis of Language Styles Uttered by Main Character in "Teman Tapi Menikah" Movie*. The major focus of this article is on the several sorts of language styles utterance by the main character, and the factors that influences by the main characters. The researchers used descriptive qualitative methods. The main theories on this article are the five types of language styles according on Joos's (1976) theory. Setting, participant, subject, and function are the four aspects that determine an individual's language style choice (Holmes, 1992, p8-9). According to Joos (1976) theory, there are five types of language styles which are frozen, formal, consultative, casual, and intimate. The main character's casual style is common used throughout film. Moreover, based on Holmes (1992) theory, Setting, participation, subject, and function are four factors which influenced the main character's statement, according to the study. The most aspect influencing the language style of the main character was the social factor, which was influenced by the social status of Dito (the main character) and the other characters in the film. Based on the analysis, the similarities with the current research is about the first problem of study about analyzing the types of language style. Moreover, the other similarities are the data source while the article was taken the source from the movie, and this current research used a movie for the research. Meanwhile, the differences between this article and the current

research can be seen in the scope of study. This current research does not include the factors that influence the speaker.

2.2 Concept

There is four concepts are based on several experts in the language style field. The concept would be presented below:

2.2.1 Sociolinguistics

According to Coupland (2007), sociolinguistics is defined as the study of language 'in society' or 'in its social context'. Other interpretations concentrate on the study of linguistic variety or variation. These simple definitions have one thing in common which they prioritize language, then add a brief understanding of what component of language should be prioritized (variability) or what type of data should be prioritized (social manifestations of language). With the study of sociolinguistics the people can communicate with the other in society well about the language use in social context, which mean the study of linguistics explain how individuals communicate with each other in their daily lives.

2.2.2 Language Style

In daily conversations, the style is very essential. Each person speaks in a different manner. People use language style to express their ideas, and the style they use depends on who they are speaking with and where they are spoken. Language style is determined as the choice of words used by an individual or a specific group of people when they communicate to each other. Joos (1967) states language style means the form of language used by the speaker which is

influenced by the social factor. The style of language of a person is different from his or her partner when doing a conversation, which it depends from their status, sex, age, social distance, and occupation. Meanwhile, Chaika (1982) Language style refers to how individuals communicate using a language, whether it could be spoken or written. Language style refers to the selection of linguistics form to convey social or artistic effect, which is it also acts as a set of instruction. Furthermore, style is the how an individual chooses to express the utterances, and also how people switch from one style to another based to the situation occurred, the person or person's being addressed and the topic discussed, which means the people convey the message based on the form of language that used in conversation.

2.2.3 Movie

Hornby (1995: 434) defined film is a story, etc. recorded as a series of moving images for aired on television or at the theater. Through movie the people could learn the English language more effectively. Beside the knowledge which the people get when watching a movie, they also get an entertain which is as entertaining as the main purpose.

2.2.4 Character

The character is important to play a role a character in the story. According to Rahayu (2015) character is the representation of people in the story. People describe character as having particular characteristics such as morals, intelligence, intellect, and emotion. In building the entire plot, the character in the movie is

really important. In a movie, the character usually performs a role with an emotion, kindness, and another reaction and feeling. The character in the movie gives the purpose, a reason why the incident happened in the movie. The character is intermediary of human feeling and emotion in the role of the movie.

2.3 Theories

This research used two theories to support the research. First, the theory of types of language styles presented by Martin Joos (1967) on his book *The five Clocks* to identify the five types of language styles. Second, the theory of language function proposed by Holmes (1992) there are in a six way there are expressive, directive, referential, metalinguistic, poetic, and phatic.

2.3.1 Language Style

Based on Joos (1967), there are five styles of language style which are frozen style, formal style, consultative style, casual style, and intimate style.

1) Frozen Style

According to Joos (1967:39), frozen style is a style of language which is use in very formal situation, the reader or listener is not allowed to cross-question the author or speaker in any way. Frozen style often uses in a situation that is very formal such as in church, castle, kingdom, and some other occasion. However, this style is not only addressed to strangers at that time but also to posterity as well. Even so, the reader or the hearers are not permitted giving question to the speaker. Furthermore, it called “Frozen” because it already has a pattern and cannot be adjusted. For example:

“Yes, my lord”

2) Formal Style

The formal style of language is one that is used in formal situations with the complete sentence and specific usage well structure. It is usually used in serious situation such as scholar, interview, classroom, sermons, and some other formal situation. According to Joos (1967:35), formal style is intended to inform its dominant personality, which is something that is always auxiliary in discussion, incidental in casual conversation. Formal style is often used in formal situation when in one way communication without any interruption. It aims to inform something important, so that sometimes the speaker needs a preparation first. Infact, formal style can be seen from the lexical choices. Moreover, the leading code label of this style is “may”. For example:

“May I present Sir?” (Joos, 1967:36)

3) Consultative Style

Consultative style is often used in a semi-formal condition where there is no need to be formal but be rudeness. According to Joos (1967:22), consultative style is the easiest kind of English to describe, though that doesn’t matter so much because we’re not going to write its grammar here. Consultative style is that shown our norm for coming to term with strangers who speak our language but whose personal stock of information may be different. Consultative style happens in two way participation, the one who giving information and the one who participates continuously. It is used in negotiating also used in small group discussion, regular conversation at school, companies, and etc. Still, a few

remarks may not be amiss. Consultative style is usually used a short responses or standard signal to respond the speaker while the speaker deliver background information about a topic in doing a conversation. For example:

“I see”

4) Casual Style

Casual style is a language style that is suitable for communicating with friends in our relevant or normal occasions. According to Joos (1967:23) Casual style is for friends, acquaintances, insiders; addressed to a stranger, it serve to make him an insider simply by treating him as an insider when an informal atmosphere is appropriate it is also desired such as outside the classroom where students have a chat yet. Casual style is used for informal context such as communicating with friends or comrade which occurred in informal condition. For the casual style, grammar usage is not too important, like the formal situation, which means this style allows the speaker to use slang in their speech. For example:

“Much thanks”

5) Intimate Style

Intimate style is a style of language which is used in a context among people which already have previously known each other for a long, it could be occurred in closest people around such as families, couple, and friends. Joos (1967:29) states that the utterance excludes public information, it can define an intimate speech avoids providing information to the addressee from outside the speaker's skin. Normally the intimate group is pair the intimate labels are: dear, darling,

honey, and even mom, dad or other nicknames might be used in this situation. Intimate style is known as a private style which pointed to the people, which have a relation or relationship to the speaker. For example:

“Hey baby”

2.3.2 Function of Language

The function of language may to get the information briefly, expressing feelings, and to do the discussion. Function or language related to the aims of the communication or why the people are speaking. According to Holmes (1992:275), language functions may be classified into six categories are expressive, directive, referential, metalinguistic, poetic, and phatic.

1) Expressive

According to Holmes (1992:275), expressive utterances express the speaker's feelings. The goal of this function is to describe the speaker's expression or the emotion. It tends to provide the impression of a certain emotion, whether genuine or not. It emphasizes the addresser's own attitude toward the message's content. For example is *I'm feeling great today*. This utterance described about the speaker feeling that he or she was happy for today.

2) Directive

Directive utterances are used to persuade someone to do something. Directives are focused with persuading people to do things, either by proposing or encouraging them to do something, or by commanding or demanding to do something (Holmes, 1992:277). For example; is *slow down! children round the bend*. This utterance conveys the hearer to slow down. The goal of the directive is

to convey the speaker commands, which the speaker wants the hearer to do a something from what the speaker conveyed.

3) Referential

According to Holmes (1992:275), referential function is the utterances provide information. This function means to convey the information to the hearer information based on the topic and what it refers to. The purpose of this function is to deliver the information. For example, is *at the second stroke it will be two o'clock precisely*. This utterance explains that when the third hit will be two o'clock precisely, it means from this utterance, it provides information to the listener that two o'clock is marked with two strokes, which provide the information on it.

4) Metalinguistic

This type of language function is to identify the code of language, which means to describe or convey the code analysis to the hearer what is the code or language actually means. According to Holmes (1992:275), metalinguistic utterances are statements about language. Holmes also states the example of this language is *'Hegemony' is not a common word*. Based on the example, the metalinguistics function belongs to code analysis where the code is *'hegemony'* is the focus on analysis, then uttered to the hearer the meaning of the word.

5) Poetic

According to Holmes (1992:275), poetic expressions concentrate on the language's aesthetic qualities. In society, this kind of language is rarely used in conversation. Usually, this kind of language function can be seen in a poem,

which the writer used this function to make the language more interesting. Sometimes, poetic function contained a 'creative' feels, which means the goal of poetic function is to offer enjoyment.

6) Phatic

Phatic expressions show cooperation and empathy for others. Holmes (1992:275) states that phatic delivers an emotive or social message or rather than conveying a referential message. For the example is *Hi, how are you, lovely day isn't it!* Based on the example, the utterance conveys the sociability, which the speaker is asking the news of the hearer for social reason, it's belong to the empathy feeling from the speaker that show a caring feeling to the hearer. The goal of this function is to convey the empathy or solidarity emotion.

