

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Study

Language style is in the form of language used by the speaker to convey his argument to the listener. According to Ducrot and Todorov (1993) as cite in Sipahutar (2018) Language style occurs depending on the context of the interlocutor with whom it is usually measured on a formal-informal scale, subject matter, our audience, mode of discourse (speaking or writing), and the formality of the event. According to Joos (1967), Language styles fall into five types. There are frozen or fixed style, formal style, consultative or semi-formal style, casual or informal style, and intimate style. The frozen style appeals to self-education, formal style informs the individual separately, the intimate style combines two personalities into a warmth, consultative style results in cooperation without integration, which benefits from the lack of interlocutors, and casual style integrates different personalities into a larger social group. According to Meyerhoff (2006:27) Language style also can be used to characterize a person's personality, mindset, or physical state. Human situations can influence a person's language style. The language style is usually used in a particular context or situation, for example, very formal language will be used when giving a speech. It happens because the context is formal, and has the specific purpose of conveying such information. The conditions are completely different when a husband talks to

a wife. Husbands usually use intimate language with their wives as far as it is understandable. Intimate language is usually used when the two have a close relationship. For example, couples, usually use the word "honey", "baby", or other nicknames that are specifically used in their environment only. In daily life, when talking to friends, family, or closest people, it is usually used casual language. Moreover, language style is also very influential in conversation.

The conversation is communication between two or more people to exchange information between speaker and listener. According to Richards (1990), Conversation represents the rules and procedures that govern face-to-face encounters, as well as the constraints imposed by the use of spoken language. Turns, the function of themes, how speakers repair weak spots, as well as conversational discourse grammar and register". The conversation is very important in socializing since it allows us to comprehend one another.

Through daily conversation, The phenomenon of language style can be encountered. For example, in the sacred ceremony usually use the frozen style, in traditional markets, people usually use a casual style to bargain, but in a different context, if someone is shopping in a supermarket, a formal style will be used by a cashier to to give service. Language style is also used when talking to friends and teachers. When with friends, usually use the casual style, but the formal style will be used with the teacher. Factors influencing the choice of language style are usually caused by with whom the speaker speaks, where they speak, the topic of the conversation, and the purpose of the conversation. Although it is often encountered every day, there is still a miscommunication between speakers and

listeners to occur. The use of language style in conversation aims to express ideas, suggestions, and opinions to the interlocutor.

The use of language style is also often described in literary works such as movies. Characters in movies are sometimes how language style is taken into account in everyday life. Departing from the above phenomenon, this study tries to determine the types of language styles and factors influencing the choice of language styles applied in the conversation among the characters in the *Little Buddha* movie. In the movie, the characters show the use of language styles which is reasonable because the story tells about the socialization and religion.

1.2 Problems Of The Study

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

1. What types of language styles are used in utterances of *Little Buddha* Movie?
2. What factors are influencing the choice of language styles in *Little Buddha* Movie?

1.3 Objectives Of The Study

Based on the problems of the study. These are the objective of the study:

1. To find out types of language styles used in *Little Buddha* Movie

2. To analyze the factors influencing the choice of language style in *Little Buddha* Movie.

1.4 Limitation Of The Study

The study of language style is wide enough to analyze. Therefore researcher tends to focus on the study of the conversation between the characters in *Little Buddha* Movie. The discussion of this research is limited only to analyze the classification of language styles using the theory proposed by Joos (1967) in his book *The Five Clocks* to classify the five types of language styles and the factors that influence the speaker to choice of language styles, using the theory proposed by Holmes (1992) in his book *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*.

1.5 Significance Of The Study

The significance of this study was divided into two types. Theoretical significance and practical significance. Theoretical significance is theory-based significance, the source before doing the practical significance. Meanwhile, practical significance is the practice according to the theory. Those significances are mentioned as follows:

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

Theoretically, this research is expected to provide a valuable contribution to the development of English language learning, especially the branches of

linguistics, and will be focused on the sociolinguistic study of language style as well as to be a reference for those who are taking the same topic.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

Practically, this research is expected to improve the learnings that have been taught by the lecturer and to give valuable knowledge as well as to be the guidance for people who are interested in learning language styles.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES

2.1 Review Of Related Literature

This study reviews several previous related kinds of research. The studies were reviewed as references to support this study and to avoid plagiarism. The reviewed studies consist of one undergraduate thesis and two articles.

The first undergraduate thesis is entitled “Language Styles In "Love Rosie" Movie: A Sociolinguistic Analysis” by Sipahutar (2018). The study is aimed to find out the language styles implemented in the “Love, Rosie” movie. The theory applied in the study is the theory of Language Styles by Joos (1967). The study found four language styles which are formal style, consultative style, casual style, and intimate style. The most dominant is found in the intimate style with a percentage of 59%. There are similarities and the differences of this study and the previous study. The similarities between Sipahutar's thesis and this research are discussing the same topic about language style on the conversation and used the theory was proposed by Joos. The difference between Sipahutar's thesis and this research is the second problem that is found out the most frequent language style, while this research analyzed the factors influencing the choice for the language style. Other than that, the data source of both research is also different while Sipahutar's used "Love Rosie" movie and this research used a "Little Buddha" movie to find the data.

The second undergraduate review for the thesis is written by Nisa (2018) entitled "English Language Style In Technology Entertainment Design Conference By Shah Rukh Khan". The research tried to find out the types of language style and analyze the factors of language styles in conference. Two theories were applied to support the analysis in the study, they are the theory of language style by Martin Joos (1967) and the theory of language variation by Holmes (2001). Nisa's thesis has a total of 183 data of language style. Type of the style occurs there are formal style 134 data, casual style 32 data and consultative style 27 data. Nisa's thesis is relevant to the current study since both have language styles as the topic. However, Nisa's thesis has focused on analyzing the pers conference's data source. Thus, the current study is focusing on analyze data from the movie, which also differentiates this research from Nisa's thesis.

Third, a research article was written by Astika (2018) entitled "The Analysis of Speech Style Used in Kick Andy Talkshow" The article focused on discussing the types of speech styles based on the Martin Joos (1967) theory. Only four types of speech styles are used by the host and guest in Kick Andy talk show in Astika's article. The research found that the four types of speech styles are formal, consultative, casual, and intimate style. The article is related to the current study since both have the same theory from Martin Joos (1967). Astika's research discussed the speech style in talk shows, while the current study only focuses on the language style in movies. Furthermore, Astika's research used Indonesian utterances in talk shows while the current study used English data from a movie entitled "Little Buddha".

2.2 Concepts

This section provides several concepts related to the topic of the study to give a better understanding of the topic brought in the study. The language styles is the topic of this research. Second, the conversation is the realm this research was taken from. Third, the movie is the source of finding the data.

2.2.1 Language Style

According to Meyerhoff (2006:27) Language styles also can be used to characterize a person's personality, mindset, or physical state. Human situation can influence a person's language style. The language style is usually used in a particular context or situation, for example, very formal language will be used when giving a speech. It happens because the context is formal, and has the specific purpose of conveying such information. Some people have their style when it comes to how they relate to others in social situations. Language styles assist people in speaking more clearly, with each style serving a distinct function. According to Joos (1967), Language styles fall into five types. There are frozen or fixed style, formal style, consultative or semi-formal style, casual or informal style, and intimate style.

2.2.2 Conversation

According to Richards (1990), Conversation represents the rules and procedures that govern face-to-face encounters, as well as the constraints imposed by the use of spoken language. Turns, the function of themes, how speakers repair weak spots, as well as conversational discourse grammar and register". The

conversation is very important in socializing since it allows us to comprehend one another. This research will be taken data from the conversation in the movie.

2.2.3 Movie

According to Danesi (2010: 134), a movie is a screenplay that incorporates a series of photographic images that provide the impression of real-life movement and motion. The movie supports people in learning English in the most engaging manner possible, especially for those who believe English is difficult to learn. Movies are also thought to be the best medium for finding data that is easy to comprehend. The creativity that movies provide is expected to encourage people to conduct research.

2.3 Theories

This research used two main theories. First, the theory of types of language styles was proposed by Joos (1967) in his book *The Five Clocks* to classify the five types of language styles. Second, the theory of social factors in choosing language variation proposed by Holmes (1992) in his book *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics* to analyze the factors that influence the speaker in uttering a speech.

2.3.1 Language Style

According to Joos (1967:11), Language styles fall into five types. There are frozen or fixed style, formal style, consultative or semi-formal style, casual or informal style, and intimate style.

2.3.1.1 Frozen Style

Frozen style is the most formal and elegant variety, used for really significant or symbolic occasions. It's frequently utilized in a circumstance where there's a respectable, legitimate, or ceremonial celebration. According to Joos (1967:39), the Frozen style is intended to be used in very formal situations which usually occurred in a big ceremony or a formal place such as a church, a palace, and some other formal occasions. People who use this style are generally usually well-spoken and well-educated. This style is complicated and proper in many ways, while it has an exaggerated tone and is delivered in a monologue or with a reasonably large group.

For example: "Oh my God"

2.3.1.2 Formal Style

Formal style is used to address crowds when they are too vast to allow efficient interaction between speakers and listeners, even if the forms are not as refined as those used in oratorical styles like classic oratory. In most cases, a university classroom lecture is delivered carefully. According to Joos (1967:35), Formal style is used in a setting of formal situation where there is at least a background to share or in other words to have to know each other well. The

background information is inserted into the narrative in complicated sentences in a formal style aimed to inform. This talk may happen between strangers or between a person and his boss. This style is typically employed for one-way communication in which feedback is not required to occur when speaking to a large group of people, such as at a graduation or other formal event with a large crowd. However, it is possible to utilize it with a single listener, such as strangers. This style is well-known for being employed in a whole sentence with particular word usage, a well-structured sentence, logically sequenced sentences and a strong sense of coherence.

For example: "How may I assist you?"

2.3.1.3 Consultative Style

Based on Joos theory, Chaer (2004), this style is a term that is frequently used when conducting business or having a talk. It is this type of language that is utilized at meetings, at school, and in production meetings. Consultative style is the usual situation where there is no need to be so formal but it's inappropriate not to. According to Joos (1967:23), consultative style is usually used in a condition where we talk to strangers that speak the same language with us but share less of each other's background. Compared to the formal style, this style uses a shorter sentence and usually occurs in everyday communication.

For example: "Yes, I see"

2.3.1.4 Casual Style

Casual this style is a language spoken in an informal environment, such as when speaking with relatives or close friends. When this language is used, it is frequently abbreviated. The structured sentence allows the use of slang, omission, repetition, etc. For appropriated and desired. This style does not require perfect grammar or well- for informal atmospheres such as in a circle of friends or co-workers but still a huge background to be shared. According to Joos (1967:23), casual style is a style used However, it's usually used by people who have a close relationship that there's a casual style is the easiest style that can be found in daily communication.

For example: "What's up man?"

2.3.1.5 Intimate Style

An intimate style is a style employed in a setting among people who have known each other for a long time, or it can also be referred to as a private style. The level of closeness is high that you share maximum back round or information of each other such as family, best friends, and anyone that considered very close to you. According to Joos (1967:29), the utterance can be very short or the other way around but it usually has a special meaning that both participants know. This style may also be contained ellipsis, deletion, nonverbal communication, and code characteristics that only both participants know. In this style, tone takes precedence above language and phrasing. The speaker occasionally employs personal language.

For example: "Come on, honey"

2.3.2 Social Factors

According to Holmes (1992) Social factors have performed a role in determining the particular type chosen. Some relate to users of language – the participants; others relate to its uses – the social setting and function of interaction. There will be some factors that influence the way people use language differently such as age, gender, situation, level of education, etc. According to Holmes (1992:8) There are four factors in choosing language variation. Here is the explanation of four factors:

1. Participant

According to Holmes (1992:9) The participants is who is speaking and who are speaking to. There must be an actor or, more commonly, a participant in any communication, whether direct or indirect. "The speaker" and "the listener/hearer," or "Who is speaking" and "who is speaking to" are terms that are used interchangeably are examples of participants. These individuals are required for effective communication, i.e., feedback between speakers and listeners.

2. Setting

According to Holmes (1992:9) The setting or social context of the interaction is where are they speaking. Setting addresses the social context of the conversation, as well as who is speaking and where they are speaking. Setting refers to the location where a communication is taking place, such as a talk between teachers

and pupils at school, a home conversation between a child and the mother, or a mall conversation among friends.

3. Topic

According to Holmes (1992:9), the topic is what is being talked about. On a talk, there is undoubtedly a more focused conversation. For instance, a discussion/chat among students regarding a national exam, a gathering of members of Parliament on taxes, and so on. In this scenario, the topic is what the participants are discussing.

4. Function

According to Holmes (1992:9) The function is why are they speaking. What is the purpose of the participant speaking? When individuals interact with one another, they must have a cause for doing so. In one occasion, for example, a headmaster gave a speech regarding school discipline. His speech's purpose is to enlighten pupils and listeners about school discipline.

