

CHAPTER 2

FRAMEWORK OF THE THEORIES

In this chapter, I discuss the theories which are related to the language styles. The term of language styles is described in detail. The language style is analyzed to help me to answer my questions.

2.1 Language Variety

There are views stated by linguist concerning with language variety. First is stated by Wardaugh (1972, p.5) that no one speak in the same way all the time, and people constantly exploit the nuances of language they speak for a wide variety of purposes. Furthermore, Holmes (1992, p.9) described that language shows a variety that include different accents, different linguistics style. Different dialects and even different languages which contrast with each other according to social factors and contexts.

It is possible that few of us understand what language actually is, and what fundamental nature of its role. People often think of language in term of grammar test rather than the major way people transfer creativity, feelings and thought to and from one to another. Practically, language can be divided into three forms. First, spoken language, a language that is expressed directly by speakers to listeners. Second, written language, a language which uses writing as a medium of expressing desire from a writer to reader. Third, gesture language or silent language, a language that uses body movement or thing such as hands, eyes, etc.

There are some definitions of language taken from some experts. Hartmann (1972, p.123) says, that language is the most fundamental means of communication. Language is the primary object of the study linguistic, and linguistics approach the notion of language from different point of view. Another important dimension of language has very different purposes in using language for all the time. In general, the function of language is to communicate. It is used and needed by human beings.

According to Halliday in Brown (1980, p.194) the function of language can be divided into seven levels based on the criterion of the speaker, hearer, topic, code and message. So that, we may describe that we use language in order to

communicate one with another to express our personal reaction to situation, to stimulate a response in someone else, and as means of conveying something that the user of language wants to convey. Language has a potential for making communication successful and establishing social togetherness if it used well. On the other hand, it will be a handicap for communication and interaction if it is used unwell.

2.2 Language and Society

Language is not simply a means of communicating information about a subject, but it is also a very important means of establishing and maintaining relationships with other people. Sapir (1921, p.8) states that “Language is a purely human and non instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions, and desires by means of a system of voluntarily produced symbols”. From the quotation above, it is known that language plays a crucial role and a vital role in human life and also has many advantages of many various aspects of human life. In a social reflection like conversation, we indicate a language behavior in which the function of language in establishing social relationships is reflected.

The importance of these relationships has led to the growth of a relatively new sub-discipline within linguistics; Sociolinguistics. It is a broad but fair generalization to say that much of linguistics has in the past completely ignored the relationship between language and society-language is very much social phenomenon.

The relationship of language and society puts forward a field of study called sociolinguistics. It is the study of relationships between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and how languages function in communication. Sociolinguistics is part of linguistics which is concerned with language as a social and cultural phenomenon. Sociolinguistics will be concerned with sociolinguistic properly. This cover studies of language in its social context which are mainly concerned with answering questions of interest to linguistics, such as how we can improve our theories about the nature of language and how and why does language change, when and why people in different

communities use language varieties and with social, political and educational aspects of the relationship between language and society.

It is obvious that the relationship between language and society can be seen in relation of certain language form, such as variation, style of language, or dialect, in its application in society. By using the language, therefore the people create their environment for themselves, custom ritual, and so on.

2.3 Definition of Style

Style is several forms of language that are typically used in essays or conversations to strengthen the meaning of the conversation and sharpen the understanding of the listener or reader. Style can be said as a particular language that is used to express things in various forms and ways.

According to Chaer and Agustina (2004, p.90), style is a variation of language concerning the language used for professional purposes or fields. Style is also divided to several categories, namely the medium of instruction or the means, which consist of spoken and written types. Variety of spoken language is the language spoken by language speakers. We can find "formal" verbal forms, for example when giving a speech, or lectures, and "informal" verbal forms, for example in conversations with friends or family, Felicia (2001, p.8).

According to Dendy Sugono (1999, p.9), in connection with the use of language, two main problems arise, namely the problem of using formal and informal language. In formal situations, such as at school, in government offices or during correspondence, the formal language is used. On the other hand, in informal situations, such as at home, in the park, at the market, we are not required to use formal language.

In other words, style is a variety of different languages caused by various factors present in society, such as age, education, religion, fields of activity and profession, regional cultural background, and so on. Bachman (1990, in Angriawan, 2011, p.1) states that style is the variation of language according to usage, which varies according to the topic being discussed, according to the relationship between the speaker, the interlocutor, the person being talked about, and according to the medium of the speaker.

2.4 Language Style

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

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

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

Tone of voice can be found when the speaker says something in certain situation and condition. While the choice of word or diction and grammar can be discovered in written text or in communication. It means that different people will use different language style. For instance, in the educational institution people may use formal language Martin Joos claim (1967) that language style means the form of language that a speaker uses and it is characterized by a degree of formality.

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

symptom aspect of expression (the viewpoint of writer or speaker), style can be seen as a choice of specific forms.

According to Martin Joos (1967, p.156) speech style here means the form of language that the speaker uses which is characterized by the degree of formality. He identified the styles in five classes such as frozen style, formal style, consultative style, casual style, and intimate style.

2.4.1 Frozen Style

According to Joos (1967, p.156) frozen style is a style which is intended to be remembered and used in very formal setting such as in palace, church ritual, speech for state ceremony, and some other occasions. This style involves very large group of people whose members are known to one another. However, this style is not only addressed to strangers at that time but also to posterity as well. Nevertheless, the reader or the hearers are not permitted giving question to the speakers. This is usually uses long sentence with good grammatical and vocabulary.

For example :

Give expression to our God pass trough praying, in English *expressing our gratitude must be delivered just for Allah, God, Lord just than say of his favor and charity.*

2.4.2 Formal Style

According to Joos (1967, p.156) formal style is generally used in formal situation, where there is the least amount of shared background and the communication in this style is largely one way with little or no feedback from the audience, for example, in graduation ceremony which typically used in speaking to medium or large groups. However, it may also use in speaking to single hearer, for example, between strangers.

For example:

1. Well, it is rather difficult to say at this point
2. I would like to introduce my self to you

2.4.3 Consultative Style

Consultative style is a style used in semi-formal communication. It must be confessed that consultative is the central point in the system because it is chiefly involved in speech style. It is one type of language, which is required from every speaker. According to Martin Joos (1967, p.154) 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.

For example:

1. Excuse me, I think it's really important for me to add about the topic that we discuss.
2. I see. You will compare the project and sale it to other companies, right?

2.4.4 Casual Style

According to Joos (1967, p.153) casual style is style used among friends and co-workers when an informal atmosphere is appropriated and desired such as outside the classroom where students have a chat.

For example :

1. Lemme go!
2. I'm doin' it my way.
3. Watcha gonna do?

2.4.5 Intimate Style

Joos (1967, p.155), states that an intimate style is one characterized by complete absence of social inhibition. Talk with family, beloved ones, and very close friends, where you tend to reveal your inner self, it is usually in an intimate style.

The word that generally signal intimacy such as, "dear", "darling", and even "honey" might be used in this situation. On the other names, nicknames might regularly prove embarrassing to hearer as well as speaker outside of intimate situations.

Intimate style is an intimate utterance avoids giving the addressee information outside of the speaker. Joos (1967, p.155) claim that intimate style is completely private language used within family and very close friends. Normally, the intimate style is used in pair. It excludes public information and shows a very close relationship.

According to Joos (1967, p.157), there are several characteristics of intimate language style there are addressee, extraction, jargon, close friend relationship, and family relationship.

For example:

1. Hi sweety
2. Good Morning Darlin

2.5 African American Vernacular English (AAVE)

There are many language varieties in English. One of them is African American Vernacular English (AAVE). AAVE is the part of vernacular language that is most commonly used in the United States. This statement is strengthened by Jokinen (2008, p.1) who defines African American Vernacular English (AAVE) as a variant of English spoken mostly by Black people in the United States. The development reveals many variations in using AAVE as English dialect in the United States related to the historical background of American Revolution. Furthermore, African American Vernacular English (AAVE) cannot be judged as a racial variety because not only Black American people use it, although the native speakers sometimes use other languages to communicate (Patrick in Jokinen, 2008, p.1).

In short, the native speakers of AAVE are spreading in all parts of the United States. The various geographical areas and social status influence the variation and style in using AAVE. According to Sidnell via Jokinen (2008, p.1), the native speakers or others have used many features of AAVE variations, for example vocabulary variety, so it is difficult to decide who actually the speaker of AAVE is. The difficulties in making the decision related to who the real speaker of AAVE can be minimized by observing the characteristics. Wardhaugh (2006, p.342-343) states that the characteristics of AAVE can be observed by phonological and

syntactic aspects. In the phonological perspective, *thing* and *this* may be pronounced as *ting* and *dis*. Another characteristic of the phonological aspects of AAVE, such as pronouncing without final consonants or showing loss of final or even loss of both consonants because consonants after a vowel are often deleted (for words cold, test, desk, and end) and showing loss of r (for words Carol, Paris, protect, and from). Syntactically, AAVE has special uses of be or lack of be (the zero copula), special negatives form that is used frequently, as is multiple negation (the use of ain't), and special auxiliary verb (the use of done and been). AAVE employs constructions such as 'I asked Chris what can he do,' 'Can't nobody do that' (as a statement), and 'It ain't no heaven for you to go to,' (multiple negations and it is functioned like there in Standard English). The characteristics of AAVE influence the growth of variations in the dialects of English.

The variations of English dialects can be observed in terms of phonological, vocabulary (lexical), and syntactic variations. The first variation of AAVE is in term of phonology. In the phonological variant, a dialect is more diffused when it is operated in stylistics. It means the dialect (AAVE) is not influenced much in style of language but concerned in pronunciation. Phonological variation usually occurs in language sets of words, not limited environments. The use of consonants will be more crucial than vowels in AAVE. It is implied that the process of identifying spoken words is concerned in consonants more than in vowels (Chaika, 1982, p.145).

The second variation of AAVE is vocabulary (lexical) terms. There are only few differences in the lexicon of many dialects in the United States. The differences in lexicon are in the names, events, and advertising. The use of different lexicons commonly involved the names of used items, misunderstanding of sudden events, and the media of land television also national advertising. There are many lexicons that are used differently in British English (BE) and American English (AE) including the use of the words lift, hire, and lorry in BE and elevator, rent, and truck in AE (Chaika, 1982, p.146).

The third variation of AAVE is the syntax (syntactic) terms. In term of syntax, the signal of social class distinction usually appears when the conversation occurs. This variation also crops up frequently in the instructions during

conversation. AAVE is usually underestimated as an uneducated dialect. According to Chaika (1982, p.149), Americans that use AAVE as their language variety become familiar with the well-known signposts of uneducated dialects. The markers of syntactic variation of AAVE that most commonly occur are double negatives form and lack of agreement in a number of verbs.

Syntactic variation belongs to the subdivision of language varieties in English. It appears because of the use of dialect, as a part of vernacular language and non-standard English, in daily interactions. The characteristics of syntactic variation are found in the rules of variation in every language, the debates over the incorrectness of the non-standard varieties, and the grammatical forms of spoken language transcription. They are mostly reflected in African American Vernacular English (AAVE). In the use of AAVE, the native speakers are mostly concerned in their vocabulary (lexical) and phonological variations rather than syntactic variation. It is because the rules in using AAVE usually focus on the spoken language.

In short, the types of syntactic variation of AAVE can be identified by analyzing the forms of data transcription of spoken language. The forms of data transcription of spoken language are utterances and sentences that are suitable or similar with the original pronunciation of the source (Movie, speech, etc). It can be analyzed by using the markers of types of syntactic variation of AAVE. The markers of types of syntactic variation of AAVE include verb inflection, irregular verb, double negative form, negative form, and preposition (Chaika, 1982, p.149-152), and in this research I used verb inflection and negative form to analyze the data.

1) Verb Inflection

Chaika (1982, p.49-150) states that the major differences between educated and uneducated American dialects are reflected in the use of verb as the center of marginal construction of grammar rules. The educated one prefers to use the form of 'be' (*am, is, are, was, were*). It is related to the subject of past or present tenses. On the other hand, the non-standard English speakers commonly reduce the sentence form and cannot give the certainty for singular and plural numbers. As a dialect, AAVE has some characteristics of subject used in a sentence that can inflect

the use of verb. The markers of verb inflection include *go copula*, *I'ma* and *gonna*, and *y'all*.

a) 'go' copula

The first marker of verb inflection in AAVE is the misuse of 'go' copula in sentence form. The non-standard English speakers often omit the form in saying "*she goes*" with "*she go*" or "*she not go*". They use '-s/ -es' agreement marker that cannot be used unless for third person singular. They prefer to say "*I goes*", "*we goes*", "*you goes*", or "*they goes*" although it is wrong (Chaika, 1982, p.49- 150).

b) I'ma and gonna

The use of *I'ma* can be acceptable in Standard American English. Black people speech community prefers to use *gonna* in daily interactions. According to Seymour and Roeper (1999, p.6), the forms of 'I'ma' and 'gonna' are the reduced forms of 'I am going to'. The uses of these forms are illustrated in the examples below.

Example: *I'ma* go home.

I gonna go home.

The examples above show the use of *I'ma* and *gonna*. *I'ma* is used as a replacement of 'I am going to'. On the other hand, the use of *gonna* should be changed into 'be + going to' in the Standard English. The use of *I'ma* and *I gonna* in the sentences above refer to 'I am going to'.

c) Y'all

According to the glossary of Pruitt, Garrity, and Oetting (2005) in the official site of Language Development and Disorders Lab of Louisiana State University (2007: 3), the variant of *y'all* is produced by the native speakers of AAVE as a pronoun. Mencken (1984: 337) states that *y'all* is the constructed form of the words 'you' and 'all'. It implies the plurality of the second-person pronoun. It can also be used as a singular second-person pronoun. The use of this variant is illustrated in an example below.

Second-person singular:

Have *y'all* [you and others] had dinner yet?

The use of 'y'all' as a plural pronoun is to change the form of 'you'.
Y'all refer to you all. The description is presented as follows.

Example: *All y'all* take turns.

Y'alls take turns.

Language Development and Disorder Lab of LSU (2007)

The examples above show the use of 'y'all' to show a plural number. According to Bernstein (2003: 108-109), the addressees or hearers of these utterances were many. The use of *all y'all* and *y'alls* in the utterances above refers to 'all of you all' or 'all of hearers'.

2) Negative Form

The negative form is usually called as negation. It is also used frequently in daily interactions. The negative form marker in the types of syntactic variation of AAVE is the use of *ain't*. The negative form in American English reflects a social class marker and stylistic extension (Chaika, 1982, p.151).

According to Washington and Craig (2002, p.227), *ain't* is used as a negative auxiliary in a negation. The auxiliaries that are usually used to describe *ain't* in a negation's construction are 'have + not', 'do + not', 'are + not', and 'is + not'. The application of *ain't* in the negation constructions is presented below.

Example: I *ain't* seen that thing. (have + not)

You *ain't* gonna [going to] play like that. (are + not)

They *ain't* make these things for Barbie when I was little. (do+not)

Howe (2004)

2.6 Function of Language Style

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

- a. To Increase the Audience's Taste

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

b. To Persuade the Reader

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

c. To Create Certain Mood

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

2.7 Social Factor

Language cannot be separated with society. A condition of society has an impact to the language change. There are many aspects in society that make the variation of language use. As Holmes (1992, p.12) stated that language used is designed by some relevant factors suited to the context, and they can be grouped as follow:

1. The participant: Who is speaking and who are speaking to?
2. The setting and social context of the interaction: Where they are speaking?
3. The topic: What is being talked about?
4. The function: Why are they speaking?

2.8 Literature Review

Some researchers have done research on language style. Navieta Rahma Sari (2007) which title Speech Style Used by Actors and Actresses in "Jomblo" Movie. Navieta choose the speech style in that movie because that movie told about interaction through mixed sex conversation. The objective of the study is to know in what context the kind of speech style used by actors and actresses in "Jomblo"

movie and the research used descriptive qualitative methodology. It gives contribution towards this research in which the speech style is similar to the language style.

In this study she found that the man speakers in this movie use more often speech feature such as tag question, swearing and taboo language, directives, compliments, and non-standart speech than the women speakers do. They use the kinds of speech style more often to show uncertainty, politeness, power and status. Besides, she found that man used more the kind of speech style which is usually used more often by women.

Gultom (2007) in his thesis “An Analysis of the Five Language Styles Found in the Movie Brokeback Mountain”. He concluded that to understand a language, the hearer can not only know meaning that a speaker says but also the situation whether it is public or private situation, formal or informal situation, who is being addressed and who might be able to overhear. The analysis is focused on the context of situation, subject matter, the audience and the mode of discourse in dialogue that can be found in the movie. And the data are classified based on their type. The film showed that language styles and vocabulary have a string and good relationship.

Galuh Fudayanto (2007) in his thesis “A Study of Speech Style Used by the Host in “Empat Mata” Talk Show Program on Trans 7”. This study uses Joos’s theory and some supporting theory such as Nababan (1993) and Gleason (1965). In this study, Galuh used descriptive qualitative. He took two differences episodes of the talk show as the data source to represent the language style. He recorded the host’s utterances to be transcribed. Then he identified the utterances by the host based on the classification of speech style whether frozen, formal, consultative, casual, and intimate style.

After reading those previous study above, I conclude that the first, second and the third of studies use the same theory proposed by Martin Joos as main theory which classifies language style into five types, those are frozen, formal, intimate, casual, consultative style. However, they applied this theory in different filed, in movie and in talk show. Those previous studies contribute to this research since the

studies used the same theory for this research which is language style theory by Martin Joos.

Based on the previous study above, I conducted a similar study about language styles in “The Hate U Give” Movie Script. It considered being different with the previous study because I use different object, theme and also the result of the study. The objectives of the study are to find the language styles that implemented in “The Hate U Give” Movie Script and identifying what kind of language style that reflect black people in American society, and also find out the most frequent language style in the movie script.

