CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL

FRAMEWORK

The researcher describes the review of related literature and theoretical framework of this research in this chapter. The related literature review involves the Sociolinguistics, language style, language style types, and language functions in language style that found in "Soul" Movie. Next, the researcher compares the previous research with present research to prove the novelty of present research. In the end of this chapter, the theoretical framework is presented including the theories applied in this research.

2.1 Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is a study about language and society relationship based on their functions in communication in order to arrange a better language understanding in the social structure (Wardaugh & Fuller, 2015). In other words, Sociolinguistics can be defined as a study of language development which affected by the society in purpose to create an effective communication to the society itself. Sociolinguistics also involves and focuses to people's identity, as Tagliamonte (2006) explained that people may include their personal history and identity in their speeches, as well as their social, economic, and physical locations in time and place. Additionally, Stockwell (2007) stated that the social variable is the factor that determines linguistic variety used in society. For example, gender, location, age, and employment are possible social influences. Therefore,

Sociolinguistics can be defined as a study and approach of language development that related with society.

As above explanation, it is obvious that Sociolinguistics has involved and influenced the society communication. By understanding Sociolinguistics, people know the language choice to be used in the society in every situation. In fact, Baker (2010) mentioned that Sociolinguistics even studied on people's attitude towards forms of language. It is applicable and suitable to be used as the approach in this research because it describes about how language is viewed as 'better' or 'worse' in the society by the formality level. Also, it shows when, to whom, and how to use a proper choice of words based on the participants and settings in communication.

People may have different level of word choices to be used in society. To understand how to choose proper words, therefore Sociolinguistics has its subfields to help people learn more specifically, and one of the subfields is language styles. In fact, Coupland (2007) had done some research about variety of sociolinguistics, and he focused on how social meaning created in specific relationships, cultures, and communities on studying language variations. Thus, how Sociolinguistics can be used as approach in analyzing language style is by classifying the most formal to the most informal language used in the society and the language functions that created interactions in the society.

2.1.1 Language Style

Language style refers to the differences in registers which may represent the choices of individual in society (Stockwell, 2007). It means the registers that

people use in the society is variety and related with the social interaction by the people. Stockwell (2007) also added that people are mostly matching their language styles as appropriate as possible based on the social situation and function of the applied language styles. It can be seen when people interact to introduce themselves by selecting language styles that they apply and accept based on the circumstance. In short, language style is applied differently by people.

Language style has been principally receiving people's attention in communication (Joos, 1976). As it has few types that involved by speaker and hearer relationship, people can judge the formality and informality of language style applied in a communication. In addition, Jakobson (1980) stated that language has some particular functions in communication which affecting to the social interaction. Moreover, in some conditions, people apply the language style at the same time with language function too. Therefore, it is obvious that language style and language function have strong relationship in human life.

2.1.2 Language Style Types

According to Joos (1976), language style has five types, they are frozen, formal, consultative, casual, and intimate. It is a scale as the most formal to the most informal language style application in human conversation. In other words, it shows the people familiarities. People are even free to change their language styles to show the intimacy between the speaker and hearer. Thus, the types of language styles describe more the usage of language style in human daily communication.

2.1.2.1. Frozen Style

Joos (1976) stated that frozen style is the most formal style which is usually used in a very formal situation because it has symbolic and historical nature. He mentioned, "Frozen style is for people who are to remain social strangers" (Joos, 1976). It is mostly used in ceremony, church, speech, kingdom, court, and constitutions. In addition, the structure of sentences used of this style is more complicated and barely changed which is long and careful, also exaggerate intonation. The example is shown as below.

"Up. Up. Up." (Jamil & Nasrum, 2018)

The utterance above is an example of frozen style. It is kind of a spell that used in a ritual. It does not need or allow anyone comment or interact with question. Therefore, frozen style is only applied in a very formal and freeze situation.

2.1.2.2. Formal Style

According to Joos (1976), formal style is usually used in formal events, speeches, and meetings. In addition, formal style is applied in academic or professional writing with a proper grammar applied. For example, thesis, essays, resume, or business letter. Joos (1976) stated, "Non-participation is also forced whenever a speaker is entirely uncertain of prospective response. Thus conversations between strangers begin in formal style.". For that reason, the formal style shows less intimacy relationship of the speaker and hearer, and people are called by their titles. Last, the tone used by participants is polite and not personal. For example:

"Don't complain about your problems, because God has a purpose for your current struggle. Learn what God wants to teach us." (Indra & Hamzah, 2018)

The utterance above is an example of formal style language used in a formal comment on Facebook. It is shown by the using of a proper structure words in the utterance.

2.1.2.3. Consultative Style

Consultative style features the speaker's knowledge about the topic discussion with hearer, and hearer's participation in the conversation (Joos, 1976). "Consultative style supplies background information currently, and the listeners participates fully", said Joos (1976). In this style, the speaker and hearer are allowed to interact by giving question and answer which creating a consultative meaning for consulting, directing, and suggesting. It is also categorized as a semi-formal style because it is commonly found in a conversation between doctor and patient, lecturer and student, customer-sales officer, a host and guest. For example:

Andy : "Are you in this physical condition since birth or because an

accident?"

Agus : "Since birth" (Astika, 2018)

The conversation above is the example of consultative style that occurs between Andy as the host and Agus as the guest in a show. It can be seen by their interaction of giving and answering question.

2.1.2.4. Casual Style

Casual style is a style that commonly found in conversation among friends, family, or colleagues in an informal situation (Joos, 1976). It can be said that this style is used in relax or casual occasions. Joos (1976) stated, "Ellipsis and slang, the two defining features of casual style". Therefore. in this style, there is shortened word form, slang, and non-standard form. Often, there is missing article, auxiliary verb, and subject in the sentence. The example is shown as below.

"They're not **gonna** let you back in there after last time." (Hamdany, 2017)

The "gonna" is informal contraction of "going to", but it is used only for informal situation. It is often used by spoken in both formal and informal situations, but in English learning or teaching it is still inappropriate to be used in formal situation.

2.1.2.5. Intimate Style

Joos (1976) stated that intimate style does not include or involve public information which expressing a remarkably close relationship between speaker and hearer. It is used by intimate friends, family members, and couple. Joos (1976) stated, "The systematic features of intimate style are two, just as in the other styles; extraction and jargon". Hence, this style has a characteristic of private codes, certain address form, or jargon which are known and understandable internally by the addresser and addressee. In addition, short utterances and incomplete articulation are also the characteristics in intimate style. For example:

"Hey, **Boo!**" (Febriani et al., 2019)

The "Boo" on the utterance is a slang word which means girlfriend or boyfriend. It also can be applied to a close friend. It is only be used casually among closest friends or lovers which shows the intimacy of the relationship between speaker and hearer.

2.1.3 Language Functions

In society, language function also has an important role as people use language for different purposes and depending on the situations. According to Jakobson (1980), there is always speaker as sender or addresser, a listener as receiver, a message transmission, a code such as language or dialect used, a form to communicate such as in written or spoken, and context when the utterances are made in communication. For this reason, there are some language functions that applied by people to achieve the expected social interaction in the society, they are emotive function, conative function, phatic function, metalingual function, referential function, and poetic function.

2.1.3.1. Emotive Function

Jakobson (1980) stated that emotive function focuses on the speaker or addresser. It is about what the speaker thinks and feels when the utterance is made. The speaker also considers about how to express the reaction that the listeners would have expected. Additionally, interjection is often used in this emotive function to prove the expression that the speaker feels. For example, the speaker may utter "Wow", "Ouch", and "Oh".

2.1.3.2. Conative Function

As explained by Jakobson (1980), conative function has the intention of pursuing other people to do something. It refers to those characteristics of language that are intended to elicit a certain response from the recipient. It can be stated that mostly the function is being used to give instruction or request. Furthermore, it also often uses imperative sentences. For example, "Open the door!", "Turn off the light!", and "Come here!".

2.1.3.3. Phatic Function

According to Jakobson (1980), phatic function is occurred when the speaker uses words and sentences to maintain the communication in conversation. It can be used to determine whether someone is sociable or not, in other words it can be used to increase the sociability in communication. Moreover, it sometimes occur when people open or close the conversation. The examples are "Hello", "Bye", "Yeah", and "I see".

2.1.3.4. Referential Function

Jakobson (1980) explained that referential function refers to the context of message. The purpose of referential function is to deliver information or describe things, people, actions, or events. The information can be fact, science, or any logical news. It is also associated with true value, which can be real or universe assumption. For example, it can be found in the information by a lecturer to students in university.

2.1.3.5. Metalingual Function

Jakobson (1980) stated that metalingual function has the use to discuss or describe the code or the language itself. Furthermore, it also has function to explain, clarify, or correct the communication. Also, it has function to deliver the code or language analysis. It can be used to describe a word to explain the meaning of the word such as the word in dictionary.

2.1.3.6. Poetic Function

According to Jakobson (1980), poetic function focuses on the message itself, and the creativity of the language used. It includes connotative languages that normally applied in poetry such as metaphor, hyperbole, alliteration, simile, personification which can be formal or aesthetic function. Additionally, it also has function to deliver a message, information, pleasure in nicer way. For example, "Touchy, touchy", "Lonely as cloud", "Do the dew".

2.2 Previous Research

Jamil & Nasrum (2018) found the language style types that influenced the utterance of a character in a novel. They used Joos (1976) theory in the research. They also applied qualitative method. Then, the result of the research showed there were five language style types found from the data source, which were frozen, formal, consultative, casual, and intimate styles. There were only two data found on each five types.

Putra & Rosa (2019) analyzed the language styles used by the host in a talk show. In this research, the previous researcher used the theory of Joos (1976). The result showed that the highest type found was casual style which 11 times,

however frozen style was not found in the talk show. The least style found in the research was intimate style which only occurred once.

Khoimah (2019) conducted the study of language styles used in a movie. The previous researcher classified the language styles by using Joos (1976) theory. Also, the previous researcher collected the data from the script of the movie. The result showed that there were four types of language style that used in the movie, which are consultative, casual, intimate, and formal styles. Frozen style was not found because the Queen Elizabeth did not utter in any symbolic and historical events in the movie.

Sakti & Weda (2020) investigated that language style types found in a movie. By using theory of Joos, the previous researcher found that intimate style was the highest language style type used in the movie. In contrast, there was not found frozen style in the research. As a result, the previous researcher also added that the intimate style found mostly in the communication within family relationship.

Dewi, Ediwan, & Suastra (2020) examined two romantic movies to analyze the language style types and the highest type found in the movies. The previous researchers used qualitative and quantitative methods for analyzing. They used the language style types theory of Joos and context theory by Hymes. The result showed that the highest type of language style found in the data sources was intimate style, in the other hand frozen was the least.

Rahayu & Parmawati (2020) analyzed the language style and illocutionary act from a novel. The previous researchers applied the descriptive qualitative

method. Then, they used Joos' theory to analyze the types of language style and Searle's theory in analyzing the illocutionary act. As a result, the previous researchers focused on the casual and intimate styles because it was about teenager's life which illustrated with relax situations, and there were some types of illocutionary act found in the research too.
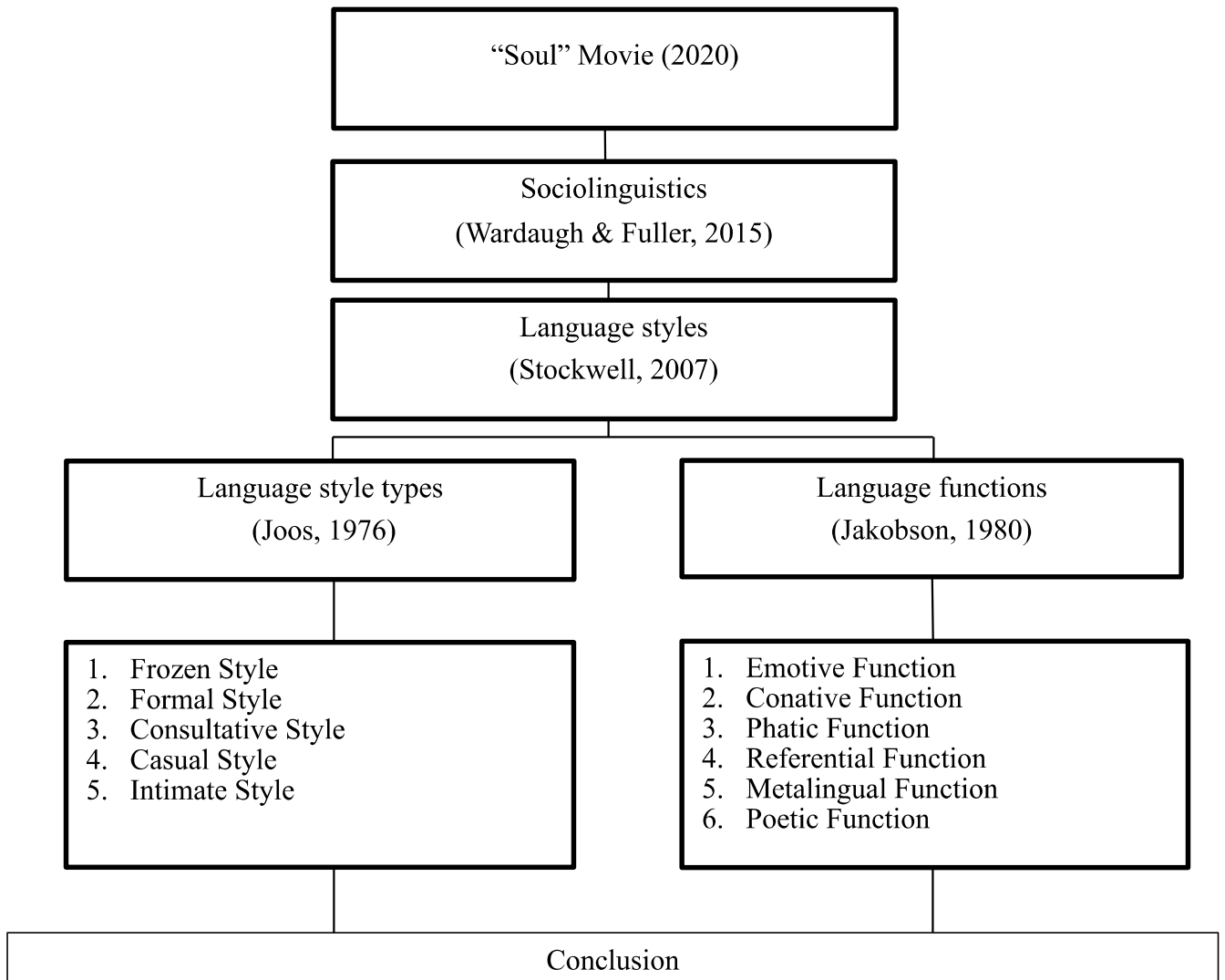
Achmad & Samidu (2020) investigated the language style types used in a talk show. The research was done by using quantitative method and conducted by applying Joos (1976) theory. The result showed that there were only two types of language style found in 29 conversations, they were consultative and casual styles. The most dominant type was casual style with total 18 data.

The similarity of the previous and present research are the using of five language style types theory by Joos (1976). The difference of the research is the data source. The present researcher choose to the "Soul" movie because there are no previous researchers who used this movie as the data source.

2.3   Theoretical Framework

This research is begun by Sociolinguistics explanation as the general data of analysis. Then, it guides the data to be specific for analysis which is language style based on Joos (1976). Language style is divided to five types which are frozen style, formal style, consultative style, casual style, and intimate style. With purpose of understanding the language functions that influence the use of language style, the researcher is apply the theory by Jakobson (1980) to classify the functions as emotive function, conative function, phatic function, metalingual

function, referential function, and poetic function. Those theories are be used to analyze the language style types and language functions found in "Soul" movie.

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│          "Soul" Movie (2020)         │
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┌─────────────────────────────────────┐
│           Sociolinguistics           │
│      (Wardaugh & Fuller, 2015)       │
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│           Language styles            │
│          (Stockwell, 2007)           │
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Language style types (Joos, 1976)	Language functions (Jakobson, 1980)
1. Frozen Style 2. Formal Style 3. Consultative Style 4. Casual Style 5. Intimate Style	1. Emotive Function 2. Conative Function 3. Phatic Function 4. Referential Function 5. Metalingual Function 6. Poetic Function

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│              Conclusion              │
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Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework