

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 The Meaning of Sociolinguistics

Relation between language and society become an every day's issue. According to Stockwell (2007), sociolinguistics is one of applied linguistics in a broad sense. Sociolinguistics deals directly with social life in nature rather than the theorizing aspects of a language. Nevertheless, language and society is a unity that cannot be separated. Yule (2010) stated, sociolinguistics refers to the linguistic studies that have social significance for participants in those speech communities. Yule's opinion is in line with Wardhaugh & Fuller (2015) that stated, sociolinguistic refers to the study of the use of language d in social groups of speakers.

Sociolinguistics does not only focus of the utterances but also out of the utterances itself. Sociolinguistics also contains elements such as social context, social relationship, social identity, and circumstances. As Holmes & Wilson (2017) said,

“They are interested in explaining why we speak differently in different social contexts, and they are concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning. Examining the way people use language in different social contexts provides a wealth of information about the way language works, as well as about the social relationships in a community, and the way people convey and construct aspects of their social identity through their language” (p.1).

In general, those elements will give the background knowledge based on the utterances. In linguistics, the context concerns to the utterances to determine its meaning. In addition, in the social context, the context of speech will be determined by social variables such as age, gender, or social class.

2.1.1 Language Variation

Language variation occurs in every social community. In sociolinguistics, a way of speaking based on the location, social class, and or its function is defined as language variety (Wardhaugh & Fuller, 2015). Language variation divided into standard language, regional dialect, and social dialect. Moreover, language variation can be defined according to its forms and functions such as style, register, and genres.

Holmes & Wilson (2017) described, language variation in monolingual is divided into two which are its users and its uses. Language varies based on the users, language varies with to who is using it. Meanwhile, language varies based on its uses is, to whom it is used and where it is used. Language variation based on its users derives into regional variation, social variation and social dialects. On the other hand, based on to the uses, language variation derives into context, register and style.

2.1.2 Language Style

Stockwell (2007) stated, in sociolinguistics study, language style can represent someone's behavior in society, and refer to be the scale of formality – casualness. Stockwell's argument is also in line with Wardhaugh & Fuller (2015) that mentioned, when it comes to communication style, people can speak very

formally or very informally depending on the situation. Therefore, in sociolinguistics, language style is a linear scale of 'higher-lower' convenience as proposed by Joos (1967) in his book titled *The Five Clocks*.

2.1.2.1 Types of Language Style

In the book entitled *The Five Clocks*, Joos (1967) proposed different five styles which are labeled into frozen, formal, consultative, casual, and intimate. This style represents higher and lower levels but by no means such as relative advantage. The higher level in language style is frozen and followed by formal. Then, there is also middle stage namely consultative and casual. And the last is intimate which refers to lower levels in language style.

A. Frozen Style

Frozen style is a static and unchanging oratorical style that can only be used in very formal and important events. It is used in many formal setting such as at state ceremonies, courts, weddings, church services and so on. The context of this style is already made and written cannot be changed, edited, or cut. This style also does not require responses such as asking a question. As Joos (1967) stated, frozen style refer to declamation and is uttered by authoritative intonation, as the addressee must listen and does not convey any feedback (p. 39). This type is not used by everyone because it relates to the level of complexity, responsibility, and is exclusively used by people who have certain backgrounds and professions such as professional orators, court judges or lawyers, pastors or priests and others.

Example:

Victoria: **“It is with a sense of reverence and honor that I address you, my Privy Councilors, as your Sovereign and Queen. I**

mourn sincerely the death of my dear uncle, the King, but I know I may count on you to serve me as loyally as you served him. I am young, but I am willing to learn. And I mean to devote my life to the service of my country and my people. I look for your help in this. I know I shall not be disappointed. Thank you”

(Vitariani, 2022)

Based on the example, the situation took place in the hall Palace. The situation is very formal because it happened after the death of the King. Therefore, as the queen, Victoria uttered her speech in front of the audience. As Joos (1967) stated, frozen style refer to declamation and is uttered by authoritative intonation, as the addressee must listen and does not convey any feedback (p. 39). Therefore, Victoria’s utterances refer to frozen style.

B. Formal Style

Although they have similarities in a formal context, formal style is a style that is different from the previous language style. Formal style is designed to inform domination that speaker is in a formal frame. Joos (1967) stated, formal style assign respectful titles or position for the hearer (p.35), and is used in formal frame (p.29). The hearer must wait until authorized to speak. This style can be used by anyone in formal and important situations. This style can be used in written and spoken form. In written form, this style is commonly used in newspapers, official letters, textbooks, papers, journal articles or scientific works. While in oral form, this style is usually used in formal conversations such as religious lectures, official speeches, or conversations in the context of work or education.

Example:

Sir Robert : “Every one of your ladies is the wife of a friend of Lord Melbourne. Surely you can see how that looks?”

Victoria : **“You should not set such store by appearances, Sir Robert.”**

Sir Robert : “I only ask for a token. For two ladies, even one, who supports my cause. Otherwise, it must seem as if Palace and Parliament have fallen out.”

(Vitariani, 2022)

Based on the example above, Victoria’s utterance conveyed in a complete sentence. She also addressed the interlocutor as ‘Sir Robert’ in which to showed formal designation to him. Joos (1967) stated, formal style assign respectful titles or position for the hearer (p.35), and is used in formal frame (p.29). therefore, Victoria’s utterance refers to formal style.

C. Consultative Style

Consultative style is known as colloquial style, which means that frequently dealing with public information. Consultative style is defined as providing background information that the speaker does not assume he will be understood if he does not provide it, and the listener participates continuously. This style is usually often used in semi-formal situations. The use of consultative style does not involve many people, but usually only involves two people. Consultative style includes terms or codes as the standard of the listener’s insertions such as, ‘Yes’, ‘Yeah’, ‘Unhunh’, ‘That’s right’, ‘Oh’, ‘I see’, ‘yes I know’, and ‘Well’. The term ‘Well’ itself is used to reverse the roles of listener and speaker (Joos, 1967, p. 28).

Example:

Will : “Ronnie!”

Ronnie: “Do I look all right?”

Will : **“Yeah.”**

(Dewi et al., 2020)

Based on the example shown above, the situation is semi-formal. Then, when Ronnie asked Will a question, Will answered ‘Yeah’. Will’s answer refers to consultative style because he used code-label of consultative style. Consultative style contained code-labeled Yes, Yeah, That’s right, Oh, I see, Yes I know (Joos, 1967).

D. Casual Style

Casual style is also known as colloquial style, which means that frequently dealing with public information in different context. Different from the previous three styles, casual style is a type of language style which is used in normal, comfortable, and relaxed situations. This style is usually used when talking with friends, acquaintances, and insiders. Moreover, casual style includes two devices such as ellipsis (omission) and slang. As Joos (1967) stated, casual style is used for friends, acquaintances, and insiders. Anthony Bridgerton treated Kate Sharma as an insider. Moreover, the ellipsis requires shorten form by omitting weak word in the beginning of the sentence (Joos, 1967, p. 25). Therefore, this style has the characteristics of shortened sentences or utterances.

Example:

Will : **“You Ok?”**

Ronnie: “I would rather drink my milkshake than wear it, but I’m fine.”
(Dewi et al., 2020)

Based on the example shown above, Will’s utterance refers to casual style by omitting a word ‘are’ to shorten his question that should be ‘are you ok?’ It is because Will treated Ronnie as insider even though Ronnie is a stranger. Ellipsis

is one of the features of casual style to shorten words and treating strangers as insiders, those refer to casual style (Joos, 1967).

E. Intimate Style

The lower language style is intimate style. This style indicates intimacy between two people or group privately. This style includes extraction and jargon. Extraction and ellipsis are not the same. Extraction refers to extract the intonation from possible casual sentence (Joos, 1967 p. 31). Moreover, jargon is used as the part of private code between two people or group. Jargon is limited codes of public vocabulary. Personal or private message refers to intimate style, then and a jargon is indicated as permanent code that need to be told to addressee that he or she is an insider (Joos, 1967 pp. 32, 34). Therefore, jargon is one of the features of intimate style to communicate to family, lovers, friends, and acquaintances.

Example:

Allie's Mom : "That child's got too much spirit for a girl of her
circumstance"

Allie's Dad : "Nah, it's just summer, **love**"

Allie's Mom : "Trouble is what it is"

(Oktaviani & Purwarno, 2021)

Based on the example shown above, the relationship between the Allie's Mom and Allie's Dad is a married couple. Allie's Dad's utterance contained private code that only for addressing his wife. Private code is a designation to address family, friends, and acquaintances, then, it lead to intimate style (Joos, 1967).

2.1.2.2 Speech Functions

The meaning of utterances that appears in each type of language style requires its specific meaning, as in Joos' theory, allusive meanings in frozen, technical meanings in formal, consultative meanings in consultative, slang meanings in casual, and private meaning in intimate. Those will raise speaker and hearer opinion about what each other mean.

Every language serves its functions. Language style also has its functions. According to Holmes & Wilson (2017), every utterance in language serves affective or referential functions, which objectively convey information or express how someone is feeling. In sociolinguistics, These functions are derived from speech functions. Holmes & Wilson (2017) classified speech functions into six categories in their book *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*, Fifth Edition. Speech functions divided into expressive, directive, referential, metalinguistic, poetic, and phatic communication.

A. Expressive Function

Expressive is one of the three essential functions which is expressed the speaker's feeling through utterances. As Holmes & Wilson (2017, p. 294) described, expressive function is speaker-oriented for expressing feelings through utterances.

Example:

Daniela (Mom) : "I know YOU. And I know what's best for you. It's done."

(Luca looks away bitterly.)

Daniela (Mom) : "Hey. Look at me in the eye. You know **I love you**, right?"

(Larasati & Simatupang, 2022)

Based on the example shown above, Daniela (Mom) contained an expression of feeling. She expressed her feeling to Luca by saying ‘I love you’. Then, her utterance refers to expressive function.

B. Directive Function

Directive is also the essential function which is endeavored for getting the hearer or addressee to do something. As Holmes & Wilson (2017, p. 294, 298) described, directive function is addressee-oriented by attempting to get the hearer to do something, in which the speaker know the hearer very well, and showing the superiority. Moreover, directive also can be described in interrogative sentence. It tends to use for unfamiliar person (Holmes & Wilson, 2017, p. 300). Furthermore, the word “**please**” tends to minimize explicit form, and is interpreted clearly as a directive (Holmes & Wilson, 2017, p. 298).

Example:

“**Clear the table.**” (Holmes & Wilson, 2017, p. 294)

C. Referential Function

In line with expressive and directive, referential is also equally essential function. Referential function serves to provide information through utterances in certain context. As Holmes & Wilson (2017, p. 10, 294) stated that reference refers to interaction-oriented high information content, and providing information through utterances in certain context as referential function.

Example:

Luca : “AAAAAAHHH! No no! OH NO!! AAAH!! HELP ME!!!”
 Alberto : “**First time?**”
 Luca : “**Of course it is!!** I’m a good kid!”

(Larasati & Simatupang, 2022)

Based on the example, Alberto asked a question to Luca to know Luca's situation referring to the event they do. This leads to referential function because Luca's utterance 'Of course it is!' is information referring to Luca's situation.

D. Metalinguistic Function

Metalinguistic refers to linguistic code which is applied in social behavior. Moreover, metalinguistic function is to comment on language within the language itself or language used to talk about language through utterances. Holmes & Wilson (2017, 294) stated, the code referred to linguistic codes, which means language within language itself or language used to talk about language through utterances.

Example:

“Hagemony” is not a common word (Holmes & Wilson, 2017, p. 294).

E. Poetic Function

Poetic function concentrates to the aesthetic features of language (Holmes & Wilson, 2017, p. 294). Poetic function can occur in motto which gives ear-catching words. Additionally, an advertisement also can be poetic, directive, amusing, and even informative. Moreover, poetic can be uttered as the symbol of circumstances. The use of metaphor is identified as a symbol of a set of social meanings to enrich communication (Holmes & Wilson, 2017, p. 43).

Example:

“Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers.”
(Holmes & Wilson, 2017, p. 294)

F. Phatic Function

In sociolinguistic perspective, phatic function is also equally important. One of the findings of a study conducted by sociolinguistics is that language is used to convey information about social relationships more than just referential information. In contrast to referential, phatic communication conveys affective or social messages. Holmes & Wilson (2017, p. 294) mentioned, phatic function conversations are solely intended to strengthen social bonds between people tend to have more affective content. Therefore, the phatic function is to express empathy and solidarity through utterances in social relationship.

Example:

Ercole : “Out-of-towners, eh? Let me welcome you. Benvenuti a Portorosso. **I am delighted to meet you**, number one and number two, I love your stylish clothes. Where did you get them? A dead body? --HA! I’m kidding!”

Ciccio : “Ha. Dead body.”

(Larasati & Simatupang, 2022)

Based on the conversation above, Ercole’s utterance indicates as phatic function. His utterance intended to get Ciccio response. Moreover, Ercole’s utterance intended to build bonds with Ciccio. Therefore, Ercole’s utterance refer to phatic function.

2.2 Previous Research

There are some related previous studies to support this research. First, Dewi et al. (2020) conducted an analysis of language style types uttered in romantic movies by using Martin Joos’ theory. The researchers used a qualitative method to describe data in written form and quantitative method to calculate data in percentage form. The researchers found 47 data categorized with types of

language style which are frozen style 1 data (2%), formal style 3 data (6%), consultative style 9 data (19%), and casual style 10 data (21%), and intimate style 24 data (51%).

Second, Cahyanti et al. (2021) analyzed language style types uttered in a talk show by using Joos' theory and analysis of influenced factor in the usage of language style by using Holmes's theory. This research used qualitative method to focus on analysis utterances between native speakers and non-native speaker guests of English in The Ellen Show. The results of this research derived into two categorize. The researchers found 40 data in native speaker guests which are frozen style 2 data, formal style 2 data, consultative style 16 data, casual style 19 data, and intimate style 1 data. Meanwhile, the researchers also found 46 data in non-native speaker guests which are formal style 6 data, consultative style 27 data, and casual style 13 data. The factors of influencing the usage of language style are participants, setting, topic, and function.

Third, Maharani & Fadloeli (2021) conducted an analysis types of language style which are proposed by Martin Joos uttered in videos of Video Blog. The researchers used a descriptive qualitative research method to focus on describing data in written form in Qorygore's video. The researchers found 26 data categorized with types of language style such as, formal style 5 and casual style 21 data.

Fourth, Pohan & Pohan (2021) conducted an analysis of type of language style uttered in caption posted on Instagram by using Joos' theory. The researchers used a descriptive qualitative research to focus on describing data in

written form of the government's covid-19 posts on Instagram. The researchers found 30 data categorized with types of language style such as, formal style 11 consultative style 10 data, and casual style 9 data.

Fifth, Wuwur (2021) conducted an analysis of language style types uttered in an interview by using Joos' theory. The researchers used a qualitative descriptive to focus on describing data in utterances between Hosts and Katy Perry in exclusive interview on Tonight Show. The researchers found 64 data categorized with types of language style which are frozen style 0 data (0%), formal style 9 data (14%), consultative style 22 data (34,3%), casual style 29 data (45,3%), and intimate style 4 data (6,02%).

Sixth, Aprilia et al. (2022) analyzed language style types uttered in a movie were organized and analyzed from theory in *The Five Clocks* book by Martin Joos. This research was conducted by qualitative research design and descriptive method to be purposeful to analyze and describe the classification of language style found in the *Ron Clark Story* movie. The result of this research showed that the researchers found 157 data related to the types of the language style. The findings are categorized with formal style 13 data (8,3%), consultative style 46 data (29,3%), casual style 90 data (57,3%), and intimate style 8 data (5,1%).

Seventh, (Bulain & Linuwih, 2022) conducted an analysis of language style from Taylor Swift's utterances in *Jimmy Kimmel Live*. The researchers used the theory of language style from Martin Joos. Moreover, the researchers also conduct language functions from Roman Jakobson's theory. Descriptive qualitative method was used for describing the research descriptively. As a result, the

researchers found 27 data which already covered both objectives of the research. For the types of language style, the data categorized into 3 data for formal style, 5 data for consultative style, and 19 data for casual style. for the language functions, the data categorized into 10 data for expressive, 2 data for directive, 13 data for referential, and 2 data for phatic.

Based on all previous studies above, there are similarities and differences between previous studies and present study. The main theory of previous studies and present study are language style which is proposed by Martin Joos. For the research design, the previous studies mostly used the descriptive qualitative research. Then, in this present study, the researcher also applied the qualitative research method as the research design. All the data source in previous studies and present studies are different, where in this present study, the researcher used “Bridgerton Season 2” Netflix Series as the data source. Then, the second objective in this study discussed about the speech functions which were mostly not discussed in the previous study. However, there is two previous studies that used speech functions theory from Roman Jakobson. On the other hand, in this research study, the researcher used speech functions from Janet Holmes and Nick Wilson’s theory.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

This research review began with a sociolinguistic approach. The researcher conducted experts’ theory, opinion and explanation of sociolinguistics. The experts are Stockwell (2007), Yule (2010), Wardhaugh & Fuller (2015), and Holmes & Wilson (2017). The experts’ theory led to language variation proposing

by Wardhaugh & Fuller (2015), and Holmes & Wilson (2017). Then, it become specific to the theory of style proposing by Stockwell (2007), Holmes & Wilson (2017), and Joos (1967). Furthermore, those theories lead to the two objectives of the research. For the first objective, the researcher employed the theory of five types of language style from Joos (1967). The five types of language style divided into frozen, formal, consultative, casual, and intimate. Additionally, for the second objective, the researcher employed six speech functions from Holmes & Wilson (2017). The six speech functions are expressive, directive, referential, metalinguistic, poetic, and phatic. Hence, all these theories are used to examine the characters' utterances from TV Show entitled "Bridgerton Season 2" Netflix Series.

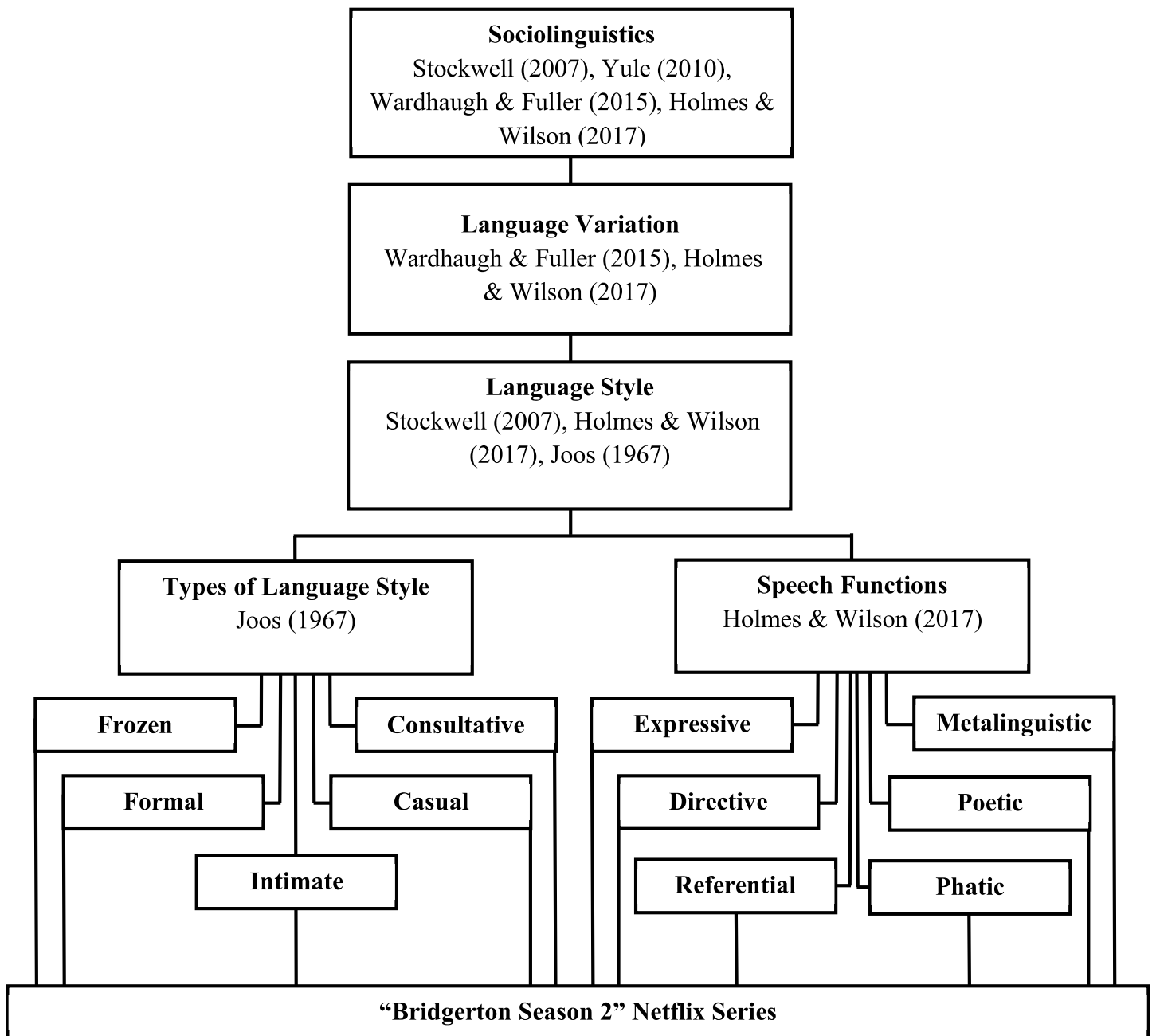


Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework