

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the research

Human, live and society cannot separated with language. Language is part of them. In the society people use language to communicate with each other. As human being, we need language to express our feeling, ideas, emotions, and thoughts to people by using sound, gesture and signal that have pattern. Kridalaksana in Abdul Chaer (32: 2007) describe the language “ Language is symbol of sound which arbitrer and used by social group to cooperate, communicate, and identify themselves “.The study of language that is related to society is called Sociolinguistic which consist of two words. “ Socio” mean society, “Linguistics” mean the science of language. The blander definitions of sociolinguistics refer to studying language “ in society” or language ‘in it is social context’ (Coupland :2007). However, language is complex. We not only need to know the meaning of word that uttered, but the context of situation and the culture of society must be understood, such as it is private or public condition, formal of informal, and who might be hear the sentences.

In the new world of sociolinguistics, the simple concept of “ style” has a lot of work to do. The idea of “stylistic variation’ emerged from William

Labov's seminal research on urban speech variation and language change. (Coupland : 2007). Style referred to the regular tendency for speakers in urban speech communities to adjust their own speech in a linear fashion under certain social circumstances (Labov, 139: 2011). Joos in Wardaugh stated that you can speak very formally or very informally, your choice being governed by circumstances. Ceremonial occasions almost invariably required very formal speech, public lectures somewhat less formal, casual conversation quite informal, and conversations between intimates on matters of little importance may extremely informal and casual. Joos explain about style in his book, The Five Clocks. The 'Clocks' were levels of formality in spoken and written English, which Joos labeled 'frozen', 'formal', 'consultative', 'casual' and 'intimate. It was based on an intuition about degrees of familiarity/ intimacy between people which, Martin Joos argued, impacted on communicative style. His book support the idea of scale of formality. Formality or communicative 'carefulness' is assumed to dictate a speaker's stylistic choice or designs.

The examples of speech style based on Joos theory can be seen in "King's speech" Movie. This movie was about true story from British Empire in 1925. The researcher was very interesting to make a research about speech style, and the researcher choose " The King's Speech" movie as the object of the research. The researcher hope can found new example of language variation , especially in Speech styel topic.

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B. Research Problem

1. What speech styles are performed by the main characters in “ The King’s Speech ” Movie?
2. What factors that influence the main characters use speech styles by the main characters in “ The King’s Speech ”?

C. The Objective of the research

1. To know speech style are performed by the main characters in “The King’s Speech ” Movie.
2. To know the factors that influence the use of speech style by the main characters in “ The King’s speech”.

D. Significance of the study

This study is significant to enrich the understanding about sociolinguistic, specially about speech style through movie and analyzing speech style used in dialogue and utterance.

The writer hopes that this study will give contribution for :

1. English lecture

Knowing that in this movie contain of speech style, it can help he lecture to give student example of the kind of speech style that usually occurs in society.

2. The student

To enrich understanding and examples about sociolinguistic, especially about speech style.

3. The reader

They will be know much the value of the movie and also knowledge about sociolinguistic especially about speech style

E. Scope

This study is focus to analyze the speech style toward the conversations that uttered by the main characters in the movie. Only utterances from the main character that containing speech styles will be analyze by the researcher.

F. Definition of Key Term

1. Language variation.

Variation of language because of some variables, such as region of the speaker, ethnic, social status, human need and group.

2. Speech Style

~ Frozen Style : This style is characterized by monotone intonation that used . The example of this style can be seen in Declamation or sermon in the church.

~ Formal Style : This style is used for formal situation. The example can be seen if you as employee and need to meet your Boss, so the

conversation must be in formal style. Another situation that use this style is when we meet a stranger, so we have to use formal style.

~ Consultative Style : This style occur in semi formal situation . It's mean that language which used is still polite but full of attentions. A doctor who talk to his patient will be use this style to enrich more information about patient suffer and make the patient comfort.

~ Casual Style : When we talk about casual one, we will know that this style is used to talk among friend or insider. The casual style characterized by the vocabulary that used. Slang or Jargon often occur in this style.

~ Intimate Style : This style is used by a couple or some people with very close relation such as family. The words which usually used in this style “ Dear, honey, papa, granny”. This style usually used when we talk about our private problem or some secret

3. Movie

Movie also called film or motion picture, is a series of still or moving images. It is produced by recording photographic images by camera, or by creating images using animation techniques or visual effects.

4. Synopsis of “ The King’s Speech”

The movie is tells about a King that have difficulty to speech well in public because of stammer. The King finally found the therapist, not only therapist but also friend, they are become very closer. The King finally can increase his ability to deliver speech to the public.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Review of Related Literature

1. Language Variation

There are some factors which influence language variation, one of them is because the speaker comes from different regions, besides the differences in their social status, and background of their culture the language itself is used for many purposes such as business, education, newspaper and many more. That is why variation of language is different from the other.

According to Hudson (1996:2) and Sulistyorini (2008) a variety is a set of linguistic items with the sense of mutual intelligibility, which means that among people who are in communication with one another they will understand each other. The variation of language can be seen from the form of language, vocabulary, the grammar, the style, et cetera. For this study, the variation will be observed as speech style based on degree of formality. The formality would be viewed from the form, the grammar and the vocabulary in the utterances produced by the characters of “King’s Speech” Movie.

2. Speech Style

Speech style is the form of language that a speaker uses and it is characterized by the degree of formality (Joos, 1967 :156) . The analysis of English style was offered by Martin Joos in his strangely titled book, *The Five Clocks* (1962). The ‘clocks’ were levels of formality in spoken and written english, which joos labeled ‘ frozen’, formal’, ‘consultative’, ‘casual’, ‘ intimate’ (Coupland, 10:2007). The speech style help the speaker to choose the suitable style when they are talking. It will help the speaker deliver a speech more effectively. Labov in Allan Bell (91: 2007) devised means for eliciting different styles of speech from people within compass of single interview. As well as seeking answer to questions, the interviewer has informants carry out several language tasks, designed to focus increasing amouth of their attention on how they are speaking.

3. Types of Speech Style

Joos (1967) in Chaer (2004:70) divides language into five styles ;

a. Frozen Style

Frozen style is speech style that usually used in very formal situation. The characteristic of pronounciation is monotone. It called “ Frozen” because it already have a pattern and cannot be changed. In writen language, frozen syle can be found in historical documents, such as in Undang- Undang dasar 1945. Frozen style has a long sentence than the others. The utterance of this style must be accepted

seriously by the hearer. We can find the example of this style in the declamation of King to the people, in the church or ceremony. Frozen style is more elaborated than the other style. It is structured in planned over still longer spans, often-whole declamation (Sulistyorini:10).

The example of this style :

“In this grave hour, perhaps the
most fateful in our history, I send
to every household of my peoples,
both at home and overseas this
message spoken with the same depth
of feeling for each one of you as
if I were able to cross your
threshold and speak to you myself.”

This is part of King Speech of “ King’s Speech” movie that figure the King announce to the people that their English will face a war with NAZI, Germany.

b. Formal Style

This style is usually used in literary book, president speech, etc. The pattern is standardized and cannot be changed individually. For the patterns, it seems like a standard language that only used in formal situation. So, for conversation between friends, it do not use this kind of language variety. Gleason in Sulistyorini (2007) has substituted deliberative for formal style. He describes the

formal style is characterized by more complex and varied sentence structures than consultative. The vocabulary is also more extensive. This style is usually used in speaking to medium or large groups. The speaker must plan ahead, framing whole sentences before they are delivered. It is also used in speaking to a single hearer.

Joos explained in Broderic (1976), Formal style is artificially explicit in its pronunciation. Words take on specialized meanings. Sentence structure is not just complete; it is elaborate. The speaker's purpose is to keep the listener attentive but quiet. The speaker has decided in advance that the listener needs all the background information he can get. So there is no need to gauge the listener's needs by eliciting feedback. This conversation usually occurs in conversation between strangers, or someone with his boss. Another characteristic of this style is the speaker will call the addressee with rank, not his name.

The example of formal style :

“ Mr. Johnson, do come in..”

“ please take a seat, your Majesty”

“ How are you, Mr. Johnson, nice to see you”

c. Consultative style

Based on Joos theory, Chaer explained (2007) this style which is often used in conducting business or discussion. It is such kind of language used in the meeting, at school, or in the production

meeting. This style can be used in formal situation and informal situation.

Broderick (1976) in his paper based on Joos theory described in consultative style, pronunciation is explicit. Word choice is careful and sentence structure is complete but the sentence is tend to be shorter and less well planed. The speaker constantly watches the listener's verbal and non verbal responses in order to decide whether too much or not enough information is being transmitted. This is because consultative is for communication with strangers. Each sentence the speaker pronounces must be explicit and clear. This style usually occur in conversation between doctor and patient, teacher and student. This style need listener's feedback. Another characteristic of this style is in the structure of the sentences. It has subject and predicate in every utterance, but some word of vocabulary are non standard ones. This is because actually consultative style is produced in semi formal situation. Chaer (2001) explained that this style is the most operational among other styles. The listener usually responds to the speaker by simple signal, "uh, I see, well, Mr. Lionel, I think it's good"

d. Casual style

Chaer (2001:71) explained that this style is a language variety used in informal situations: sharing with family or close

friends. When people use this language, it is usually shortened. The vocabularies are full with dialect, regional dialect and seldom use proper structural morphology and syntac. Another characristic of this style is sometimes the sentence is less on grammar. This style is used for relaxed situation such as with close friend , acquaintances, insider in social setting. It tends to make frequent use of ephemeral words and expressions which act as badges of shared information or shared assumptions (slang). Casual is a conversational style, but it is not for stranger.

The example of casual style :

“ Comin over tonigh? Be there at eight”

“ What’s up man??”

e. Intimate Style

Intimate style is usually used by participants who have very close relationship, like between family members, between close friends. This language can be identified by the use of incomplete language, short words, and usually with unclear articulation. This because between participants already understood each other. This style is characterize by what joos calls “ extraction,” (Broderic 1967). In this style, intonation is important than wording or grammar. The speaker sometimes use private vocabulary. As Joos explain that intimate style is characterized by a stable list of words with private meanings shared

only by a small group- usually in pair , in family situation. The reasons for using intimate style are to express feeling between the speakers, to express intimate phenomena. By using intimate language, the most informal atmosphere can be produced, and automatically skip the distance and create comfortable communication.

The example of Intimate style :

“ You have to believe me,Dear”, “ just try to be brave as your father, boy”, “Bertie, you can do this, talk to me as friend”

4. Dell Hymes Theory

Chaer (2007) in his book talked about variation of language. There are 3 kind of variation , they are idiolect, dialect and variation. Variation of language is used in a situation, condition or used to another utility. Dell Hymes (1944) in Chaer (63:2007) said that a communication which is use language must be attention to 8 factor, they are :

a. Setting and scene

Setting related to time and place where the speech happen, and scene for he place and time situation or psychological speech situation.

b. Participant

Participant is all members who join the conversation, can be speaker and hearer, sender and receiver. Social status of the participant influences the language that will use.

c. Ends

Ends related to the purpose of speech or conversation

d. Act sequences

Act sequences related to the form and meaning of the utterance

e. Key

Key related to the way, one, and spirit where the message send. Do it uttered with pleasure, serious, insulting or angry.

f. Instrumentalities

It is close the track of language that use, such as oral, written, telegraph, or telephone. Instrumentalities refer to utterance code used, such as language, dialect, and register.

g. Norms

It refers to the norms of the rule in interaction.

h. Genres

It refers to kinds of delivery, like narration, poem, prayer, etc.

From the explanation we can conclude that the speech event which happen in society caused language variety. That is the reason why Dell hymes arrange speech component SPEAKING as rules of speech event. All of the component have fuction to minimize misunderstanding when someone make conversation to the others. The 8 factor which is identified by Del Hymes as SPEAKING explain to us about how to use language. We

have to know much who is our pair in communication, what is the topic, how is the situation, what is the purpose, and what genres we use to.

5. Movie

Movie also called film or motion picture, is a series of still or moving images. It is produced by recording photographic images by camera, or by creating images using animation techniques or visual effects. Movie are cultural artifact created by specific cultures, which reflect those culture, and in turn, affect them. Movie is considered to be an important art form, a source of popular entertainment and powerful method for educating or indoctrinating citizen. Movie also part of literature, because all action from the movie is come from scrib that have been change in act by the actors. In this research , the researcher choose “ King’s Speech” because it made from true story of King George 6 from the British Kingdom.

6. Synopsis of “The King’s Speech”

In 1930, The King George V concerned about the immediate future of the British monarchy. His eldest son David, first in line for throne, is in a relationship with American divorce, Wallis Simpson. Marriage to a divorce woman and being King of England is incompatible. So Prince David gives his brother a chance to be King. As the second son, Albert, speaks with stammer. Although a bright temperamental man, Bertie,(that is how Albert called in his family) because of his stammer, does not capture the

confidence of the public. Elizabeth , Bertie's loving wife try to help her husband to reduce his stammer. She comes to Lionel Louge, the unconventional Australian raised speech therapist. During the process of therapy they become close friend.

7. Previous Studies

Anggit Pratiwi in her paper discuss about Speech Styles Performed by the Hosts of "Masterchef Indonesia Season 3 cooking Talent Show", Her research problem is

- a. What types of speech styles that are used by the hosts in "Masterchef Indonesia Season 3"?
- b. What type of speech style that is mostly used in the show?

Anggit also used transcription as data of the research.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

In this study the writer has to analyze the speech style in “ King’s Speech ” movie. The writer uses qualitative research because the data in the research in form of words on the dialogue of the movie. The researcher used the movie script (in more general term those were clasified into document). Such kinds of data are classified into qualitative ones. In this research, qualitative research is chosen by the researcher because the researcher wants to find out certain phenomenon.

B. Data and Data Sources

The research needs data. A researcher gets the data from movie entitle “King’s Speech” . The primary data of this research are the main characters’ utterances suggesting speech style. Data sources of this research is movie transcript which is downloaded from www.pages.drexel.edu.com.

C. Technique of Data Collection

In order to get the data needed, the researcher watch the movie and pay attention with every utterances that produced by characters in the

movie. Here the researcher did not involve her to the conversation. The researcher only as an observer that attentively listen to what people talking about in the dialogue. In this research the researcher uses documentary technique to collect the data. To collect the data, the writers take the following stages:

1. Watching and understanding the movie
2. Downloading the transcript from www.pages.drexel.edu.com
3. Reading the transcript
4. Marking or take a note to the conversations containing speech styles from the main characters

D. Data Analysis

Data analysis is the next process after the data collection. It is a process whereby a researcher systematically arranges the data in order to make them more understandable for researcher and for others. Besides, it is also the process in which a researcher search pattern. In this process, the writer did some procedures to get a clear description of data analysis. In analyzing the data, the researcher takes some steps .Based on Donald Ary (2006: 481) there are some stages to describe qualitative data, the stages as follows:

1. Familiarizing

The researcher reread the data about speech styles that found in transcript. It help the researcher to understand more to the data.

2. Organizing

In this step, the researcher organizes the data. The conversation containing speech styles will be classified based on the speaker. In this case, only conversation containing speech style and uttered by the main characters will be rewritten.

3. Coding

The researcher gives a mark or underline to the sentences containing speech style. In the transcript that has been classified, the researcher gives a mark to the utterance that is identified as frozen, one, casual, formal, consultative or intimate style. After all the data are coded, the sentences that have the same code or category are placed in the same list.

4. Interpreting

This is about bringing out the meaning, telling the story, providing an explanation and developing plausible explanations. The researcher will explain about how the utterances identified as style by combining grounded theory with the data.

5. Representing

In this step the researcher will explain how the data are presented. Because the type of research of this study is qualitative, the researcher delivers the data through descriptive detail. The researcher explains by words about the findings of the research.

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDING

A. Data Finding

Speech style that uttered by the main characters in “ The King’s speech “ Movie is explain in the table :

No	Joos’s Classifications	Finding	Percentage
1	Frozen Style	1	2%
2	Formal Style	12	16%
3	Consultative Style	11	15%
4	Casual Style	32	43%
5	Intimate Style	18	24%
	Total	74	100%

B. Data Presentation

The analysis of the finding served as follows :

1. FROZEN STYLE

Frozen style is used in very formal situation. This style is characterized by monotone intonation. The example of this style can be seen in Declamation or sermon in the church. In this research, this style occurs one time, and it is presented as follows:

Data 1

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Bertie	In this grave hour, perhaps the most fateful in our history,
2		I send to every household of my peoples both at home and
3		Overseas this message spoken with the same depth of feeling
4		For each one of you as if I were able to cross your threshold
5		And speak to myself.

Data 1 has frozen style. The frozen style can be seen in lines 1 until 5. That utterance is called Frozen style. The reason is because this speech is delivered in very serious situation. Structure the entire sentence is elaborated. It is also delivered with monotone pronunciation as like as we read UUD 1945

Why Frozen Style Occurs?

Based on Dell Hymes theory, we have to know much who is our pair in communication, what is the topic, how is the situation, what is the purpose, and what genres we use to. He explain SPEAKING as the reference if we want to create good communication. If we want to speak seriously, o relax, we have to attention with the S (situation and scene) factor. Another component of SPEAKING also occurs when we want to create good communication with another people.

Here, in this movie, the main characters realize that he must be attention in some factors before he delivered his speech. The Frozen style occurs because of some factors. Setting and scene when the utterances delivered is very formal situation. The psychology of the main character

also in serious feeling because he wanted to tell his people about war that will face his kingdom. So he wouldn't say some joke or laugh. The receiver of this utterance is the people of British Kingdom, in this movie the main character Bertie is the King. So, as The King Bertie must be explicit in deliver his speech to the people. In Joos's theory, Frozen style is delivered without feedback because it is not conversational style. But the hearer must be attention seriously to the utterances. Because the message is delivered orally and shared in radio to every citizen. All factors in SPEAKING are influence Bertie use frozen style at that time. It will be difference if factor setting, for example is not in Palace, or the participant is his own child, partner, or friend, Bertie maybe, will use casual style or formal style.

2. FORMAL STYLE

Formal style is speech style that occur in formal situation. The example can be seen if you as employee and need to talk with your Boss, so the conversation must be in formal style. Another situation that use this style is when we meet a stranger, so we have to use formal style. In this research, formal style occurs 12 times, and they are presented as follows :

Data 2

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Lionel	Shakespear, I'm sorry, there's no receptionist.
2		I like to keep things simple. How are you, Mrs. Jhonson?
3		I'm afraid you're late.
4	Elizabeth	I'm afraid, I am

Data 2 has formal style. The formal style can be seen in line 3. This utterance called formal style because between Lionel and Elizabeth never meet before. It is mean that Lionel talked to the stranger. When lionel said “Mrs. Jhonson”, it is characteristic of formal style too, it will be casual if Lionel called Elizabeth as “ girl,” or “ Eliz”

Data 3

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Willy	Lionel says, wait here if you wish, Mr. Jhonson, or it being
2		Pleasant day, perhaps take a stroll. What that’s allright Lionel?
3	Lionel	Marveollus, Willy you can stay here, and wait your mum
4		(to Bertie) Mr. Jhonson, do come in

Data 3 has formal style. The Formal style is occur in line 4. Here, Lionel called Bertie with formal name,” Mr. Jhonson”, and the situation is still formal because Bertie is stranger. This utterance is not belongs to casual or consultative style. It must be “ Jhon” in consultative, or “ Jhony” in casual style.

Data 4

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Bertie	(Looked at the plane toy)
2	Lionel	My boys made those. Good aren’t they?
3		Please make yourself comfortable

Data 4 has formal style. It can be seen in line 3. That utterance indicated as formal style because Lionel and Bertie is in new situation. They did not know each other, so it must be important to be polite and formal.

Data 5

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Bertie	Aren't you going to start theating me, Dr. Logue?
2	Lionel	Only if you are interester in being treated. Please, call me Lionel

Data 5 has formal style. It occur in line 2. Bertie's utterance is categorized as formal style because he called Lionel with rank "Dr. Logue". It must be casual if Bertie called Lionel as " Lionel. Beside, Bertie is stranger for Lionel.

Data 6

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Bertie	Thank you doctor, I don't feel this is for me
2	Lionel	Sir, the recording is free. Please keep it as a souvenir

Data 6 line 1 is indicate that Bertie used Formal Style because Bertie called Lionel with rank " Doctor". In formal style, people called someone with rank or title, not his name.Data 6 line 2 also indicate as formal style since Lionel called Bertie with rank " Sir". It indicate that they are in formal situation because they are not friend, or family member.

Data 7

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Lionel	Would you like some tea, Ma'am?
2	Elizabeth	Yes, I'll help myself.

Data 7 has formal style. It can be seen in line 1. In that utterance is categorized as formal style because Lionel talk to the Royal Highness. Besides, the sentence is complete and planning ahead

Data 8

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Bertie	(to Mertyle) It's nice to meet you
2	Mertyle	Will their Majesty be staying for dinner?

Data 8 has formal style. The formal style occur in line 1 because Bertie said that utterance to the stranger. Another reason is the sentence is complete and planning ahead. That was important thing since is a Prince in that movie.

Data 9

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Lionel	And now, If you don't mind, we need the premises
2	Archbishop	(to Bertie) your Majesty

Data 9 has formal style. The formal style occur in line 1. Since Lionel talked to the stranger, and he is Archbishop, so Lionel must be Polite. Another reason is because the sentence is complete, there are subject and predicate.

Data 10

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Archbishop	The church must be prepared to receive the Majesty
2	Lionel	My preparations for Bertie are equally important with complete
3		Privacy. If you don't mind.

Data 10 has formal style. It can be seen in line 1. Lionel's utterance is addressed to the stranger. Another reason is because the sentence is complete and delivered in a formal situation.

Data 11

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Bertie	I'm so sorry to hear that, Mr. Baldwin
2	Baldwin	Neville Chamberlain will take my place as Prime minister

Data 11 has formal style. It can be seen in line 1. The reason is because this utterance happened between The King and his prime minister. They have no close relationship as like family or friend but they are partners. Bertie also called his listener by "Mr. Baldwin". It will be informal if he said "Baldwin," or "Guys".

Data 12

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Bertie	Prime Minister, nice to see you again, so soon. Good of you here
2		I'm sure you've rather a busy day.
3	Neville	Let's hope we have no more interruptions from those
4		Damned sirens, Sir.

Data 12 has Formal style. It occurs in line 1. Bertie's utterance is categorized as formal style because it was delivered to his partner in a formal situation. This conversation happened in the Palace.

Why Formal Style Occurs?

In the SPEAKING component, the P factor is dominant that makes the main characters in this movie use Formal style. Although, actually all components also have part why the main characters use Formal style.

Here most of the conversation happens between the main characters with the stranger. As we know, Joos explains that formal style is used if we talk to the stranger. Another situation that makes the main characters use formal style is the relationship between partners that is shown in Data 11 line 1 and Data 12 in line 1. Those conversations are between The King and Prime Minister, so the main character in this conversation is Bertie, who should use Formal style in his conversation. Another reason is because of the factor Norm. In the society, when we talk to an Archbishop, we have to be polite and use formal language. As seen in Data 10 line 2 until line 3. In that conversation, the main character is Lionel talking to the Archbishop.

3. Consultative Style

Consultative style is a speech style that is usually used in conducting business or discussion. It is such a kind of language used in the meeting,

school, or in the production meeting. This style is between formal and informal situation. In this research, consultative style occurs 8 times, and they are presented as follows :

Data 13

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Elizabeth	You must come to us
2	Lionel	I'm sorry Mrs. Johnson, my game, my turf, my rules.
3		You have to talk over this with your husband, and then you can
4		Speak to me on the telephone. Thank you for coming abroad.

Data 13 has Consultative style. The Consultative style can be seen in lines 3. The reason is because Lionel talk o the stranger. Based on Joos theory, consultative style is happen between two persons, and the conversation is to the stranger. The structure of the sentence is also complete. Consultative style also used for negotiating to the stranger. In that utterance is very clear that Lionel tried to negotiate with Elizabeth about their next meeting.

Data 14

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Lionel	What was your earliest memory ?
2	Bertie	What an eart do you mean?

Data 14 has consultative style. This style can be seen in line 1. The reason is because Lionel talked to the stranger. The purpose of this style is

to gather information from the listener, and it figured in Lionel's utterance that wanted to know some information about Bertie's suffer.

Data 15

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Bertie	Don't tell me ! it's my defect!
2	Lionel	It's my field. I assure you, no infant starts to speak with a stammer
3		When did it start?

Data 15 has consultative style. It can be seen in line 2 until lines 3. The utterances categorized as consultative style because between two speaker have no relationship. Based on Joos theory, Consultative is conversation between stranger. Another reason is because the structure of the sentence is complete.

Data 16

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Bertie	Are you charging for this, Doctor?
2	Lionel	A fortune. So, Bertie, when you talk to your self?
3		Do you stammer?

Data 16 has consultative style. The consultative style is occurs in lines 2 . In this utterance, Lionel still asked to bertie about his suffer. Although it sound like casual style but it categorized as consultative style since Bertie is stranger.

Data 17

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Bertie	I don't know, I don't care! I stammer. And no one fix it
2	Lionel	Bet you, Bertie. You can read flawlessly, right here, right now

Data 17 has consultative style. This style occurs in line 2 until line 3. The utterance is categorized as consultative style. Since the speaker did the conversation with stranger. Lionel in this case is a therapist, and Bertie here is a client.

Data 18

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Bertie	You're playing music?
2	Lionel	I know

Data 18 has consultative style. The utterance that containing consultative style can be seen in line 2. The utterance is called code in consultative style as sign that the listener know or agree with speaker's opinion.

Data 19

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Bertie	Are you willing to do your part?
2	Lionel	Alright. You want mechanics? We need to relax your throat
3		Muscles and strenghten your tongue

Data 19 has consultative style. The consultative style occurs in line 2 and line 3. The utterance that Lionel said is called consultative style. In consultative style one is speaking, at intervals, the other gives short

responses or standard signal such as “ Alright”. Another reason is this utterance has subject and predicate.

Data 20

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Lionel	Take a nice deep breath. Expand your chest... deeper. Good,
2	Lionel	How do you feel?
3		Full of hot air

Data 20 has consultative style. It can be seen in lines 1 until lines 2. Lionel utterances is indicate as consultative style since this conversation is between therapist and his patient. Another reason is they are not close friend of family. There are complete and incomplete sentence. But it still called consultative style because consultative style is semi formal style.

Why Consultative Style Occurs?

The SPEAKING component that dominant in every conversation that containing consultative style is P, Participant. Although, actually all of the component is influencing the use of formal style. Setting in the conversation when utterance is delivered is in consultation room. We know that the relationship between Bertie and Lionel here is only therapist and client. So they have not close relationship. Joos also explain that consultative also with stranger, but this style also occurs in relationship such as teacher with student, Doctor with patient. The Ends factor also occurs when we decide to use this style. In the movie, Lionel want to give explanation to the his client

Bertie, so his utterance must be explicit and clear for Bertie, although sometimes it is less in grammar, but the most important thing is the end of the conversation must be shown that the hearer responds to the utterance well. The message of every utterance in consultative style is to lead the hearer to tell the speaker about what they feel. The key that occurs in every conversation that contains consultative style is usually soft and uttered patiently. It is because the participant is the stranger.

3. CASUAL STYLE

Casual style is a speech style which is used among friends. When people use this style, it is usually shortened. This style is used for relaxed situations such as with close friends, acquaintances, insiders in social settings. In this research, this style occurs 35 times, and they all are presented as follows :

Data 21

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Elizabeth	Now , now, time to bed, come on.
2	Bertie	Take the saddles of your horses, brush them, feed them
3		And to bed

Data 21 has casual style. It can be seen in line 2 until line 3. The utterance is addressed to Bertie's daughters. As we know before that casual style is conversation between family member or close friend. Another reason is because the utterance is shortened and less on grammar.

Data 22

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Willy	Was that alright, Lionel?
2	Lionel	Marvelous . You can stay here, and wait for your mum

Data 22 has casual style. This style occurs in line 2. This utterance is called casual style because Lionel called Willy, a small lad with his name, not rank. Another reason is because based on the movie, Between Lionel and Willy have know each other. So it is normal if they use casual style.

Data 23

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Lionel	Know any jokes?
2	Bertie	Timing is not my strong suit
3	Lionel	Cuppa tea?
4	Bertie	No, Thank you

Data 23 has two casual style. First in line 1. The utterance is line 1 is identified as casual style because there is omission in this utterance. The complete sentence of this utterance is “Do you know any jokes?”. Besides, the situation is relaxed, because Bertie and Lionel have known each other.

Data 23 line 3 also called casual style since it also omitted. The complete sentence is “Do you want a cup of tea?”. But this utterance omitted to make it simple and have relax situation

Data 24

Line	Character	Utterance
1	David	Hello, Bertie
2	Bertie	Hello David

Data 24 has casual style. This style can be seen in line 2 because Bertie called his listener with his name, without rank as like as “ Mr” or “ Sir” besides, they are brothers.

Data 25

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Bertie	Oh, for heaven's sake, David. You know how long he's been ill.
2	David	Wallis explained. She's terribly clever

Data 25 has casual style. This style can be seen in line 1. When Bertie talk to his brother, and they are close each other, the situaion is very relax, so it called casual style. Another reason is because Bertie called his brother with his name “ David”it must be formal if Bertie added “ Mr” before David's name.

Data 26

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Bertie	David, a dinner
2	David	I'm on with Wallis !

Data 26 has casual style. It can be seen in line 1. The utterance is shortened and very simple because delivered in informal situation. The utterance was delivered between Bertie and his own brother. So he did not need to talk Formaly.

Data 27

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Bertie	What on eart was that?
2	David	Poor Wallis. Now I'm trapped

Data 27 has casual style. It can be seen in line 1. The utterance categorized as casual style since the conversation happened between family member, and delivered in informal situation

Data 28

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Lionel	Bertie, they told me not expect you.
2		Sory about your father
3	Bertie	I don't wish to intrude...

Data 28 has casual style. It can be seen in line 1 and line 2. The utterances is called casual style because Lionel called listener by his nickname. It Because they are already become close friend. Line 2 also called casual style since the utterance is incomplete or there is omission word.

Data 29

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Bertie	What did your father do?
2	Lionel	He has a brewer

Data 29 has a casual style. It can be seen in line 1. The reason is because the conversation happened between close friend and the situation is

not formal. It will be consultative if they have no relationship when the utterances deliver.

Data 30

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Lionel	What song's do you know?
2	Bertie	Songs?
3	Lionel	Yes song

Data 30 has has three utterances that containing casual style. In line 1, the utterance categorized as casual style because it delivered in informal situation where Lionel and Bertie talked about their favorite songs.

The casual style also occurs in line 2. Here Bertie's utterance is incomplete and shortened. It happened because they are close friend.

In line 3, the utterance called casual too because the utterance is incomplete sentence. I happened because they are close friend and in casual style sometimes speaker did not need complete sentence to share their idea.

Data 31

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Lionel	You can with me
2	Bertie	Because you are peculiar
3	Lionel	I take that as compliment

Data 31 has casual style . The casual style can be seen in line 1, line 2 and 3. In line 1, it called casual style because the utterance is shortened and delivered in relax situation. Line 2 categorized as casual style because it

is a joke for Lionel. In casual style sometimes jokes occur. Line 3 also called casual style because this utterance is a joke too. Besides, they are close friends and all utterances delivered in informal situation.

Data 32

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Lionel	Do you want to top- up?
2	Bertie	Please

Data 32 has casual style. The casual style occurs in line 1. This utterance containing slang word and the utterance delivered in informal situation. This utterance occurs in conversation between close friends.

Data 33

Line	Character	Utterance
1	David	I've been busy
2	Bertie	Doing what?

Data 33 has casual style. The casual style can be seen in line 2. The utterance is ungrammatical and shortened. Besides, this utterance is delivered in informal style.

Data 34

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Bertie	Because you're bloody well paid to listen
2	Lionel	I'm not a geisha girl
3	Bertie	Stop trying to be so bloody clever

Data 34 has casual style . It can be seen in line 1 and line 3. Line 1 called casual style because Bertie delivered utterance that containing swears to his friend. Swear does not occur in formal situation. Line 2 also called casual style because it delivered to the close friend. Beside, Lionel and Bertie are close each other.

Data 35

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Bertie	What the bloody hell is that makes you bloody well
2		Want to go on about David?
3	Lionel	Is that the best you can do?
4	Bertie	Well bloody bugger to you, you beastly bastard!

Data 35 has casual style. It can be seen in line 1 and line 4. Line 1 is called casual style because containing swear that only delivered to close friend. In line 4 also indicated as casual style since it delivered to close friend in informal situation. The structure of the sentence is unclear but they are understand each other.

Data 36

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Lionel	Can't joke, can't laugh? Let's get some air
2	Bertie	No Logue, I don't think that's good idea
\		

Data 36 has casual style. It can be seen in line 1 and line 2. The utterance in line 1 is delivered to close friend. Another reason is because the

sentence is shortened. Line 2 also indicated as casual style since Bertie called addressed with his name “Logue”.

Data 37

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Bertie	You’re being coward
2	Lionel	You’re damn right
3	Bertie	Get out here, man

Data 37 has casual style. It can be seen in line 1, line 2, and line 3. Line 1 is casual style because it addressed to his close friend. So if they were talk each other and one of them said “Coward” another won’t be angry. Line 2 also called casual style because this utterance also delivered to close friend with relaxed situation. In line 3, the utterance also called casual style since that sentence containing code.

Data 38

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Lionel	Everything alright? Let’s get cracking
2	Bertie	I’m here not to rehears, Doctor Logue,

Data 38 has casual style. It can be seen in line 1. The utterance is delivered in relaxed situation and containing ellipsis. Another reason is because the sentence is not complete. It happened between friends to make relaxed atmosphere.

Data 39

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Lionel	Course you are ! I'll see it sound like fro the cheap seats so over
2		Your old nanny can hear you
3	Bertie	I solely promise so do so

Data 39 has casual style. It can be seen in line 1. The situation is informal when Lionel said the utterance in line 1. Another reason is because there is omission word at the beginning in his utterance.

Data 40

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Lionel	Then a long bit about upholding the faith, rubbish, rubbish,
2		Rubbish to which you finally say
3	Bertie	“ There things which I have here before promised, I will perform
4		And Keep”

Data 40 has casual style. It can be seen in line 1. The reason is the utterance delivered in informal situation. Another reason is it happen between friends. Lionel utterances used unclear words, but Bertie has understood. It means they did not need grammar or complete sentence to make them understandable.

Why Casual Style Occurs?

Sometimes, when we talk, we have to know where and what situation that we face at that time. In Dell hymes theory we know that factor is Setting and scene. We also should know with who we are talking. When we talk to the stranger, the style that must be used is Formal style. But how

if we want to talk with our family and our friend? Should we call them with rank? Or use very formal word with operational language? That is will be make the atmosphere of conversation such as you with the stranger. Your family or your friend wouldn't like that. That is why when we talk with someone, factor participant, Setting and scene, act, and all of SPEAKING component must be used.

In this movie, when the main characters they are Bertie and Lionel was not only stranger, they became good friend and understand each other, they did not need to use formal or consultative style. They used language with relax situation and sometimes use ungrammatical utterance. It because factor Setting and scene is not formal anymore. It is conversation that happen between friend or family member. It can be seen when Bertie talk to his daughters in family room in Data 21 in line 2. We also know that factor Participant here also occurs. The participant of casual style is close friend and family member. For example between David and Bertie, they are brothers. The ends of every conversation also influence the main characters use casual style. The end that usually occurs is about their own problem, little thing, or their favorite song as seen in Data 30 in lines 1 until 3.

5. INTIMATE STYLE

Intimate style is speech style that usually used by participants who have very close relationship, like between family members or between very close friend. This language can be seen from it is characteristics such as

incomplete language, short words and usually with unclear articulation but between participants understand each other. In this research, the intimate style occurs 21 times, and they all are presented as follows :

Data 41

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Elizabeth	Temper, Bertie darling, temper. Tick tock tick tock. You can't
2		Keep doing this, Bertie
3	Bertie	I know. Promise me : No more

Data 41 has Intimate style. It can be seen in line 3. The utterance is incomplete and less in grammar use. Besides, Bertie was talked to his wife, so it must be intimate situation.

Data 42

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Anthony	Dad?
2	Lionel	Emhm?
3	Bertie	Time for shake, Dad?

Data 42 has Intimate style. It can be seen in line 2. The utterance called intimate style since Lionel talked to his lovely dad. The utterance is only unclear articulation but between participants understand each other.

Data 43

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Bertie	Logue, I'd kill for something stronger
2	Lionel	I wasn't there for my father's death. Still makes me sad
3		I can imagine so

Data 43 has 2 utterances containing Intimate style. It can be seen in line 1 and line 2. The utterance in line 1 is indicate intimate style since it delivered by participants that have very close relationship. Aniother reason is because Bertie called listener by his name,. “ Logue”. In line 2, the utterance also called intimate style because there is omission. Those utterances also delivered in intim situation which is between participant share their own private problems.

Data 44

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Bertie	My brother. That's why I'm here
2	Lionel	What's he done?

Data 44 has Intimate style. It can be seen in line 1. The utterance in line 1 is categorized as intimate style since Bertie used incomplete sentence. He only said “ my brother” but from Lionel's respond, Lionel understand about Berte's problems. It because they are close friend.

Data 45

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Bertie	David and I were very close. Young buck.. you know?
2	Lionel	Chase the same girls?

Data 45 has Intimate style. It can be seen in line 1 and line 2. Line 1 is indicate as Intimate style since the sentence is ungrammatical. Bertie also used “ Young buck” to illustrate his relationship with David. This utterance also delivered in intimate atmosphere where Bertie talked about his royal family. In line 2, the utterance is called Intimate style because it delivered in intime situation. Another reason is because the utterance is ungrammatical. In intimate style, between participants do not need to arrange the right sentence since they know the meaning of what they are talking about.

Data 46

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Lionel	Who were your closest to in your family?
2	Bertie	Nannies. Not my first nanny, thought she loved David,hated me.
3		When I was presented to my parents...
4	Lionel	Sing ir

Data 46 has Intimate style. It can be seen in line 2 which is continuo to line 3 and line 4. Line 2 is indicate as intimate style since there are incomplete sentence and short words. Another reason is the sentence is ungrammatical. The utterance in line 4 also intimate style since Lionel only uttered short word to Bertie, But Bertie already understand what Lionel mean.

Data 47

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Lionel	What about your brother Jhonnie? Were you close to him?
2	Bertie	Sweet boy, epilepsy..and.. he was different. Died at 13,
3		Hidden from view, too embarrassing for the family.
4		I've been told it's not catching

Data 47 has Intimate style. It can be seen in line 2 continue until line 3. The utterance is categorized as intimate style since most of the utterances in that line is ungrammatical and incomplete. Besides, Bertie was talked about private secret.

Data 48

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Bertie	Here your shilling, Logue, I understand what you were
2		Trying to say
3	Lionel	I went about the wrong way. I'm sorry

Data 48 has Intimate style. This style can be seen in line 1. The utterance in line 1 called intimate style because it was delivered to Bertie's close friend. They were in intimate situation and talked about their private problem.

Data 49

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Bertie	Get out here, man
2	Lionel	Oh, Hello Myrtle darling ! you're early

Data 49 has Intimate style. It can be seen from the utterance in line 2. This utterance is indicate Intimate style since Lionel called his wife with "Darling". Another reason is the utterance is ungrammatical too.

Data 50

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Bertie	I have a voice !!!
2	Lionel	Yes you do. You have such perseverance, Bertie.
3		You're the bravest man I know. And yo'll make a bloody good
4		king

Data 50 has Intimate style. This style can be seen in line 3 continue to line 4. Lionel shared his deeper feeling about Bertie Personality. So it categorized as intimate style since the purpose of this utterance is to express feeling between participants, to express intimate phenomena.

Data 51

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Bertie	I would if I could !
2	Lionel	On what charge?

Data 51 has Intimate style. It can be seen in line 1 and line 2. Line 1 is called Intimate style because it is ungrammatical sentence. It is also incomplete sentence makes this utterance can be categorized as intimate style. Another reason is because Bertie delivered this utterances to his close friend. Line 2 also indicates as intimate style because this utterance is ungrammatical and incomplete.

Data 52

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Bertie	Listen to me
2	Lionel	Listen to you? ! By what right?

Data 51 has Intimate style. It can be seen in line 2. The utterance is categorized as intimate style because this utterance is incomplete sentence. This because of the relationship between participants, they are close friend, so they do not need to complete sentence to express their feeling.

Data 53

Line	Character	Utterance
1	Bertie	Logue, no matter how this turns out, I don't know how to
2		How to thank for what you've done
3	Lionel	Forget everything else and just say it to me. Say it to me as a friend.

Data 53 has Intimate style. It can be seen in line 1 and line 4. The utterance in line 1 called intimate style because the purpose of this utterance is to express Bertie's feeling to Lionel. Line 4 also indicates intimate style because this utterance is to express Lionel's feeling to Bertie.

Why Intimate style occurs?

Dell hymes in his theory about component that must be attention when we conducting communication is said about factor A. A is Act of the utterance that we delivered to the hearer. In Intimate style, when someone decide to use this style he should attention to SPEAKING factors. First is

Setting and scene. It will be impossible to use this style in meeting. The participant should be our very close or special person. The utterance should be in soft intonation and acceptable although without complete sentence. This Style usually occurs between couple, husband and wife or very close friend that have understand each other. It will not suitable if we apply this style to the stranger, because this style have extraction effect as Joos said in his theory.

In this movie, the main characters also use Intimate style only for their close friend. The end of the conversation between close friend, usually about very private problem. They have understood the utterance of their pair in conversation because they have known well each other. The setting also becomes factor that influence the main characters use Intimate style. For example Bertie talked privately with Lionel in Lionel's Living Room, without anyone else except them. It is become very private since Bertie start to talk about his privacy and his secret.

CHAPTER V

DISCUSSION

A. Discussion of the speech styles performed by the main characters

Martin Joos (1976) has divided language variation based on degree of formality. Joos divided it into 5 styles, they are Frozen style, formal style, consultative style, casual style and intimate style. Start with the theory, researcher had conducted research in the main characters' utterances in "The King's Speech" Movie. The researcher found that all of the speech styles occur in this movie. Although, there is a style that occurs rarely, but another style occurs frequently.

After getting the data, the researcher needs to discuss the findings to answer the research problem. The first research problem is what speech styles are performed by the main characters in "The King's Speech" movie. In this research, the researcher focused to analyze the main character's utterances that contain the speech styles only. From the data that have been collected, the researcher concludes that the researcher found the speech styles that were used, they are frozen style that only occurs once or 1%, formal style in 12 utterances or 16%, consultative style occurs 11 utterances or 15%, casual style is the most used by the main characters occurs 32 times or 43%, and Intimate style occurs in 18 utterances or 24%.

Anggit Pratiwi in her research entitled *Speech Styles Performed by The Hosts of Masterchef Indonesia Season 3 Cooking Talent Show*, in her findings showed that the hosts preferred not to use frozen style since this show was more semi formal show and also did not use intimate style since the relationship between the hosts and the participants was not extremely close. Then in this research, the researcher also explain that frozen style did not occurs in semi formal situation. Frozen style only occurs once, in the very formal speech delivered by the main character, Bertie. The researcher also has same argument with Anggit about intimate style. In this research intimate style only occurs if the main characters conducting communication with someone that has close relationship with them.

B. Discussion of SPEAKING component

In this research, the second question in research problem is what factors that influence the main characters use speech style in “ The King’s Speech” Movie. The explanation of this question is supported by Dell hymes theory that talking about SPEAKING component. In order to speak a language correctly, one does not only need to learn its vocabulary and grammar, but also the context in which words are used. In the speaking model the following aspects of the linguistic situation are considered:

S - Setting and **Scene** - The setting refers to the time and place while scene describes the environment of the situation.

P - Participants - This refers to who is involved in the speech including the speaker and the audience.

E - Ends - The purpose and goals of the speech along with any outcomes of the speech.

A - Act Sequence - The order of events that took place during the speech.

K - Key - The overall tone or manner of the speech.

I - Instrumentalities - The form and style of the speech being given.

N - Norms - Defines what is socially acceptable at the event.

G - Genre - The type of speech that is being given.

When the main characters, for example, Lionel want to talk with archbishop, he tent to be polite and finally he use formal style. Based on this description, SPEAKING component, realized by the main characters. If the main characters use utterances without attention in SPEAKING , so it cannot be clasified as Speech styles. Because in speech styles, the speaker should know the degree of formality when he want to deliver an utterance.

CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

The research explain that in “ King’s speech “ Movie occurs the kind of speech styles. Based on Joos’s theory there are 5 style of speech based on degree of formality. The 5 speech styles are Frozen style, Formal style, Consultative style, Casual style and Intimate style. The research is focused to analyze the main characters utterance containing speech style. So, all of the data in this research that have analyzed is utterances from the main characters.

The first style of speech style is Frozen style. This style is occurs only 1 time. This style is occurs in war speech that uttered by Bertie to the British people. Formal style is used by the main characters in formal situation such as meet with the stranger. The consultative style can be found in conversation between Bertie and Lionel when they did not know each other and they have no close relationship. Their relationship is only as therapist and client. The casual style is relax style can be seen between the main characters, and their communication among their friend or their family. The intimate style in this research can bee seen in conversation between very close friend or family and usually talk about their private live or their private problems.

The most style that occurs in “King’s speech” Movie is casual style. It because the main characters in this movie, they are Lionel and Bertie has close relationship. The scene duration that explains their relationship is longer than scene duration that explain when they are do not have relationship. Another reason is because Lionel as the main characters also have interaction to the other character and use casual style. It also happen in Bertie’s conversation with his daughters.

The factors that influence the main characters use speech style in their utterances also explained by researcher. The researcher found that all style is occurs because some factors. The researcher use Dell Hymes’s theory about component of communication that well know as SPEAKING. All of 8 letters have the meaning. It have explained by researcher in chapter 2. S for setting and scene. In this movie the main characters should be attention of where they are. It needed to produce the suitable utterance for the best time. In can be seen in all conversations. For example, Bertie wanted to give speech to inform his people about war, so he must be in serious intonation. Another example is when Bertie with his family in family room, he did not need to speak formally because the situation is relaxed. P for participants is the important factors if the main characters will be choose what style that will be used. End is related to the purpose of the conversation itself. A for act of utterances. If the meaning of that utterance only joke, it will not delivered in frozen style. K for key is related to the way, tone and spirit when the main characters delivered the speech style. When main character, for example is

Lionel, when he want to use consultative style, so he should be use soft intonation, but explicit and briefly. I for instrument is close to the track of language that use. This factor that important to be attention. N for norm. As can be seen in the movie that this movie is happen between the royal family with ordinary people, so Lionel as the main character must be attention in norm when he talk to the King and also polite if he talk to the stranger. G for genre, it refers to kinds of delivery, like narrative, poem, prayer, trade, et cetera. For example, in this movie, when Bertie want to deliver his speech, he should know what genre text that he want to read, without knowing the genre, Bertie maybe read the speech as like as poem. So, this component is important too.

B. Suggestion

1. Students

Students, especially interesting to use sociolinguistics topic have to more creative in create new research. Researcher hope that this research will be inspiring the next researcher to take more useful research such as take dialect issue in our society or another culture from another country. sociolinguistics is interesting to learn. If the distance become a barrier in conducting research, may be using Movie or novel is a good suggestion.

2. Lecture

Knowing that learning Sociolinguistics is interesting, the researcher hopes from this paper the Lecture can teach sociolinguistics by using movie to support the material. Because the example of the theory can be find in the movie. It will make the student more interesting about some issue in sociolinguistics and try the conducting research about sociolinguist.