

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW RELATED LITERATURE**

#### **A. Review Related Literature**

##### **1. Sociolinguistics**

Chambers and Schilling (2013:1) Sociolinguistics is the study of the social uses of language, in its many guises. Finnegan (1994) in his book explain sociolinguistic is the study of the interrelationships between language and social structure, centrally concerned with how language varies (at single point in time) and changes (over time) according to how people in society use it.

The goals of sociolinguistics are identify aspects of socioeconomic factors in language variation and identify aspects of gender then ethnicity as factors in language variation. Sometimes there are differences between the speech of men and women, different social classes, and differences between age groups.

The study of language variation guides language development activity. For example, when developing a writing system it is desirable for it to speakers of the language. Therefore, it is important to identify the most unifying of the language.

##### **2. Language Variation**

There are some factor which influence language have variation, one of them is because the speaker come from different region, besides

the differences in their social status, and background of their culture the language itself used for many purpose such as business, education, newspaper and many more. That is why variation of language is different from the other.

A variety is a set of linguistic items with the sense of mutual intelligible, which means that among people who are in communication with one another they 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 was 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 “Zootopia” Movie.

### **3. Dell Hymes Theory**

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

#### **a. Setting and scene**

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

b. Participant

Participant is all member 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 refer to the norms of the rule in interaction.

h. Genres

It refer to kind 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 function to

minimize misunderstanding when someone make conversation to the others. The 8 factors which is identified by Dell Hymes as speaking explain to us about how to use language. We have to know much is our pair in communication, what is the topic, how is the situation, what is the purpose, and what genres we use to.

#### **4. 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, 2007:10). The speech style helps 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 2007:91) 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 mouth of their attention on how they are speaking.

#### **5. Types of Speech Style**

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

a. Frozen Style

Frozen style is speech style that usually used in very formal situation. The characteristic of pronunciation is monotone. It called “Frozen” because it already have a pattern and cannot be changed. In written 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.

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 does not use this kind of language variety. This style is usually used in speaking to medium or large groups. The speaker must plans ahead, framing whole sentences before they are delivered. It is also used in speaking to a single hearer.

The example of formal style :

“ Mr. Jhonson, do come in..”

“ please take a seat, your Majesty”

“How are you, Mr. Jhonson, 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. This style usually occurs 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. The listener usually response 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 syntax. 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”

## **6. 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. The process of filmmaking has developed into an art form and industry. Films are made up of a series of individual images called frames. When these images are shown rapidly in succession, a viewer has the illusion that motion is occurring. The viewer cannot see the flickering between frames due to an effect known as persistence of vision, whereby the eye retains a visual image for a fraction of a second after the source has been removed. Viewers perceive motion due to a psychological effect called beta movement.

The origin of the name "film" comes from the fact that photographic film (also called film stock) has historically been the primary medium for recording and displaying motion pictures. Many other terms exist for an individual motion picture, including picture, picture show, moving picture, photo-play and flick. A common name for film in the United States is movie, while in Europe the term film is preferred. Additional terms for the field in general include the big



screen, the silver screen, the cinema and the movies. (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Film> accessed on June, 06, 2016 retrieved at 08.30 p.m).

Movie is cultural artifact created by specific cultures, which reflect that 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 script that has been change in act by the actors.

There are several kind of movie or film as follow:

1. Action: These types of movies are high octane, big budget movies that show many physical stunts. If there is heroism, fights involving guns, swords or karate moves, horseback action or any destructive forces of nature, your keyword is Action. In these movies, it's usually a fight between the good guys and bad guys, i.e. Fight Club.
2. Adventure: Do you like thrilling stories that take you to wondrous places? They are similar to action films but the action may be less and more weight will be given to experiences. Indian Jones movies belong to this category.
3. Comedies: They are loved by young and old for the feel good content. A comedy can be based on innocent humor,

exaggerations, facial expressions or downright crude jokes.

My Stupid Boss is an example.

4. Drama films: They are sensible movies with a strong plot.

Dramas depict true stories or real life situations. The character development is noteworthy, i.e. Little Women.

5. Horror: You either love them or hate them. These films

expose our fears and give rise to nightmares. For some, horror films provide catharsis but others can barely sit through a movie, due to the violence and gory scenes. i.e. The Conjuring.

6. Animation: Computer graphics and special effects are the

backbone of these films which are enjoyed by the young and old. i.e. Zootopia.

In this research, the researcher chooses “Zootopia” because it tells about animated animal’s movie that has evolved with modern civilization. As the Disney animated film in general, Zootopia prepared as a spectacle that can be enjoyed by the entire family by entering the value of education. One of the values that was predictable from the beginning-and very typical of Disney, is the strong determination and effort that can make a person achieve his goal. However, when considered, Zootopia also incorporate various layers of stories that make a spectacle-filled adult human for the audience though.

## **B. Previous Study**

There are two prior researches that have been found by the writer which have the similarity with the writer's graduating paper. The first prior research about Speech Styles has been conducted by Safitri Anugrahsuci with the title "Speech Styles Performed by The Main Characters in The King's Speech Movie" (2014). In her research movie as a media that are used to find out the speech styles in the main characters. She used qualitative as research design and transcription as data of the research. From those styles, the mostly used type of speech is casual style. It is found 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 mostly used by the main characters occurs 32 times or 43%, and Intimate style occurs in 18 utterances or 24%.

The second prior research entitled "Speech Style of Alice Kingsley in The Movie Alice in Wonderland" was written by Amelia Permata Putri (2014). She used a movie as media to find out the speech style and used qualitative as research design and transcription as data of the research. According to her research findings, there are 1 character she speak formally to, 18 characters she speak casually to, and 3 characters she speaks both formally and casually to.

The similarity between first prior research and second prior research is the writer's concern on speech styles. This paper with all prior researches are also similar in their method in conducting the research which is qualitative. Moreover, this paper and the two prior research use the same theory as well as that is Dell Hymes Theory. The difference of this paper with all prior research is the subject of research where the writer analyzes only two characters in the Zootopia movie.