

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents briefly about the definition of language style, kind and the function of language style, definition of response and the previous study related to this title of the thesis. These theories are used by the researcher to analyze the data in her thesis about teacher's language style towards the students' response in teaching and learning English to the eighth graders at MTsN Tulungagung

A. Language Style

Language as a tool of communication has a potentiality for making communication successful and establishing social togetherness if it is used well. If it is not, it will be a barrier during communication and interaction process. It is very important to the speaker to pay attention in using a certain language to the addressee for making communication fluently. A certain language that the speaker used during communication will be different, it depends on to certain aspects such as to whom she/he speaks, when she/he speaks, and where she/he speaks. The speaker may use kind of language variation. The diversification here called as language style, Penelope Eckert & John R. Rickford (2011 : 31)

The word " language style from the word " *language* and *style*". The explanation about language has explained above. While the word "styles" means an individual's natural, habit and preferred way of adsorbing, processing and retaining new information, Lilian L.C Wong (2011 : 145). Renkema in Rasyidin (2016) said that the word "style" is derived from Latin word "stylus", the way in

which means “pen”. The form of letters is influenced by the way in which a pen is cut however, it is possible to write the same letters with different pens; the letters only differ in their style. Renkema in Rasyidin (2016) said that the word “style” is derived from Latin word “stylus”, the way in which means “pen”. The form of letters is influenced by the way in which a pen is cut however, it is possible to write the same letters with different pens; the letters only differ in their style. Furthermore, according to Holmes, (1992 : 223) language style is kind of language variety in which the speaker selects certain linguistic forms rather than others that contain the same information.

Every single person has her/his own style during communication. For instance the language that the teacher and students used in the school will be different with the language that the students and their friends used in the mall or during they joke out of class. It may influenced by the plcae or where they talk. Beside that, according to Ducrot and Todorov in Alwasilah, (1993 : 44) Language style is the choice among the other alternatives in using language. It means that the speaker can use another language in the same meaning during communication.

It can be concluded that the language style means different way in communicating with other by the same meaning.. According to Richards, J. and Schmidt, R (2001:522) Style usually varies from informal to formal according to the type of situation, the person or addressee, the setting and also the topic. The conclusion, language style is an individual’s habit in using certain language to communicate with the addressee eventhough has a same meaning with others. It is very possible to the teacher to use kind of language style during teaching and learning English in the class for making the students understand about the material

has been explained because the students came from many background information.

B. Types of Language Style

Style is often analyzed based on the degree of formality. The researcher used the theory by Martin Joos. According to Martin Joos (1993: 45) language style is classified into five types based on the degree of formality. They are frozen style, a formal style, a consultative style, a casual style, and intimate style the explanations of those styles as follows :

1. Frozen Style

Frozen style or sometimes called as the oratorical style is very formal style which characterized by the very careful, has fix form, has symbolic and historical nature. This language style is used in a very formal situation or symbolic value, such as in ceremonies and court, constitution and state document like Undang-Undang Dasar 1945.

a. Stated in the Introduction Fundamental Constitution 1945.

“sesungguhnya kemerdekaan itu adalah hak segala bangsa. Dan oleh sebab itu maka penjajahan di atas dunia harus dihapuskan karena tidak sesuai dengan prikeantasan dan prikeadilan” (actually an independence is the right for every nation, and because of that the colonization in the earth has to be abolished because it doesn't conform with the humanity and justice).

The structure of the frozen language can not be changed. This style involves very large people which known each other. Nevertheless, the reader or the

hearers are not allowed to give some questions to the speaker. This type of language style usually uses long sentences and good grammatical structure. Another example is “ I should be glad to be informed of the correct time”. Joos, (1976 : 154). The word “ *should*” requires politeness than “ will” or “ shall”. It can be concluded that frozen style is more formal and the highest style.

2. Formal Style

Formal style or deliberative style is generally used in a formal situation, which there is the least amount of shared background and the communication of this style is least or no feedback from the audience. Joos (1976 : 156). This language style is often used in ceremony, such as graduation ceremony which is typically in speaking in the large group or medium.

Furthermore this kind of language style also used in communication with strangers or addressee that among them do not know about his/her background before. While in the formal situation such as graduation ceremony, the speaker should speak clearly, the language must become more cohesive, more detached, and more carefully informative. According to Joos (1976 : 154) the leading or code label of this style is “may”. For example, “ may I present mr. Jimmy?”. The word “may” here is include in modal permission and this word is more polite to use than word “can”.

The characteristics of formal language are:

- a. The use of standart word

Example

1. Pemandangannya indah sekali (the scenery is very beautiful)

It is better say “pemandangannya indah sekali” rather than “pemandangannya indah banget”.

b. The use of phenomes unaffected by regional dialect

For instance” anak-anak pulang lebih awal *napa?*” it is better to say “anak-anak pulang lebih awal kenapa”. The word “*napa*” is affected by regional dialect of Javannes “*napa*” . while in English that sentence has same meaning with “ Why do the students go home early?”.

c. The use of effective sentence

For instance “ buku itu sudah saya baca” it is more effective than say “buku itu sudah saya membacanya”. In English both two sentences have same meaning “ I have read the book”.

d. The use of affixation from the origin word

According to Connie Eble (1996 : 47) The more formal constructed by compounding and affixation from the origin word.

For instance “ aku akan menunggumu disana” in English has meaning “ I will wait for you there”. The word “ menunggu” is affixed by affixes “*me*” from the origin word “tunggu.

It is possible to the teacher to use this kind of language style because as a teachers they should speak clearly to all their students in explaining the materials.

3. Consultative Style

Consultative style or known as bussiness style is a kind of language style that often use in semi-formal situation. It is used in transaction, information exchange and operational process. Consultative style is used in such conversation as seller and buyer conversation, doctor and patient also in small group

discussion. According to Joos (1976 : 154) consultative style is that shown our norm for coming to term with strangers who speak our language but whose personal stock of information may be different.

When the speaker speaks, she/he has to deliver the background topic about. So it is possible to the addressee to give the feedback to the speaker by using simple sentences such as “ *oh* ” , “ *yess* ”, “ *I see* ”. For for exmple, in the class the teacher gives the intructions to their students “ please open your book page 21” then the students give a simple feedback “ yes sir”. Interraption is also allowed in this conversation when the sepaker speaks alots and the addresse has understood, the addressee can give feedback such as “ *yes, I know stop it* ”. In teaching and lerning process both teacher and students may use this kind of language style in certain topic.

4. Casual Style

According to Joos (1976 : 153) casual style is used among friends and co-workers when in an informal situation. It is appropriated and desired such as outside the classroom where students have a chat. Casual style is also called as relax language.

There are two devices of casual style. First is ellipsis (omission) that usually in the short form of an utterance. For example the utterance is shorter than in consultative style. Here is the differentiation between casual and consultative style “ *I believe that I can find one* ” (consultative style). While in casual style it is shorter in grammaticall. “ *believe I can find one* ” (casual style). An other example is “ *good bye* ” (consultative style). It will be more incomplete in casual style

“bye”. The unstressed word can be omitted particularly at the beginning of the sentence. So it becomes the structure of the sentence incomplete.

Second device of casual style is slang language. That is a prime indication of in group relationship. For example: a jazz musician will feel more familiar and natural if says *“Guys, I am not groovy cat I know, but I dig all kinds of jazz”* to the other jazz musicians, rather than using a formal style as *“Friends, I’m sure you all know that I’m not a very good musician, although I understand all kinds of jazz”*.

According to Santoso (1990 : 121-126) the characteristic of casual style are:

- a. The use of non-affix form

For instance “dimana kamu **kerja**?” the bold word refers to non affix word. If it gived affix will be “bekerja”. So, there is prefix “be”.

- b. The use of non-prefix of word form containing nasal sound

For instance “ayah nyuruh kakak membeli pensil”. The sentence means that father asked to the brother to buy a pencil. The bold word is informal style. while the standart word is “menyuruh” from the origin word”suruh” or (ask) in English.

- c. The use of non standart word

“mereka barusan pergi dari rumah”. That sentence means they just gone from the house. The word “barusan” is non standart word. the standart word is “baru saja”.

- d. The use phoneme “e” instead phoneme “a”

“iya kamu **bener**” the bold word refers to use phoneme “e” instead phoneme “a”. The standart word from KBBI “bener” is “benar”. Both “bener”and “ benar” mean true.

Casual style is the type of language style in which both of speaker and hearer feel most relaxed, most spontaneous and most ourselves and is concerned is to negotiate such important dimensions of social identity as gender, generational location, sexuality, social class membership, ethnicity, and subcultural and social group affiliation.

5. Intimate Style

Intimate style is an intimate utterance avoids giving the addressee information outside of the speaker’s skin, Joos (1976 : 155). Intimate style also means that the language style is used in a family members, a couple or lovers or during getting conversation with the closefriend. The characteristics of intimate style are using private code, using of words that signaling intimate relation and the use of rapid and slurred pronunciation, the use of non-verbal communication, and the use of non-standard forms. Normally the intimate style is often used in pair conversation and also using intimate label such as darling, honey, dear eventhough dad or mom. It excludes of public information and shows the intimate relation or closefriend. For instance, in a family mother asked to her child” Did you do your homework Darl? “. The word “*darl* “ it refers to the intimate language that shows an closeness between mother and her child. Some humorous also use intimate style, David YW Lee (2001 – 45).

C. Factors Influencing Language Styles

There are some factors that influenced in choosing the language style of the speaker used. According to Holmes (1992 : 8 – 9) there are four factors. They are setting, participant, topic and the function of language used. The explanation of each will explain as follow:

1. Setting

Setting or where they are speaking is very influence in language style of the speaker used. For instance, the language style used the teacher during conversastion with their students in the classroom may different when they speak outside classroom. An other example it is possible to the students to speak informal in the canteen with their friends rather than in class the may use more formal language. Hymes in Rahardian (2001 : 24) stated that setting may includes of two, physical situation such as time and plcae while, context situation includes of the social background and the cultural aspect.

2. Participant

Participant refers to the people who get the conversation. In the conversation at least there are two person. They are speaker or the hearer. To whom the speaker say is depended on the heaerr or the addressee. According to Janet Holmes, 2001 age and social background of addressee is influenced in using certain language style.

a. Age of Addressee

People normally will talk to the younger and the older. They will use the different language style during talk to. They may use the

formality language than the informality language when they get a conversation to the older than them. The language that teacher used in teaching students in the level of kinder garden will be very different with the language that teacher used in teaching junior high school level.

b. Social Background of the Addressee

Whether in society or in the education or in other department such as in the school, people also will use different language style towards to whom they speak. For instance, when the teachers speak to the students, they will use the informality because the status of the students is lower than them. In contrast, the teacher will speak formally to the other teacher because they have equal status eventhough in higher social status.

3. Topic

Topic or what is being talk between speaker and the addressee is also influenced of using language style. For example in an office when two collagues talk each other about their work they will use formal language style. In contrast, they will use an informal language during talking about their hobbies.

4. Function

The function refers to why they are speaking or the aim of the conversation. According to holmes (1992 : 10) suggest that language can contain of the giving information for the addresse or just express the speaker's feeling. Wheter in the school, the teacher will use different

language style during in giving information to their students or wheter just have a talk.

While according to Jeremy Harmer (third edition : 25) factors are influenced someone to use certain language style beside four factors above is also channel. Channel is by what the speaker and the hearer took conversation. Wether it is face to face or via others tool such as telephone.

D. Review of Previous Study

In this thesis the researcher persents similar study about the language style were conducted before. The study about language style by Rahardian Rasyidin (2016) the tittle is “*An Analysis of Language Style in Fury Movie*”. The researcher analyzed kind of language style that the actors used in the *Fury* movie by David Ayer. The researcher used theory from Martin Joos about classification of language style in to five. They are frozen, formal, consultative, casual and intimate style.

The researcher used qualitative descriptive and took some conversations from the movie to be the data and then analyzed it. The researcher categorized the data according on five types of language style. The result of his study is the actors in the *Fury* movie used four from five types of languages style. The researcher found casual style, formal style, intimate style and consultative style. the researcher found that casual style is dominant type, while frozen style is not found in that movie.

Another previous study is by Nurul Adhalina (2011) the tittle is “ *The Different Language Style and Language Function Between Students and Teachers in Updating Their Status in Facebook Webpage under the topic of National*

Examination". In this research, the researcher identified the language style and language function of students and teachers in updating status on the facebook under the topic of National Examination. The researcher used Martin Joos theory about five types of language style. They are frozen, formal, consultative, casual and intimate style. The researcher took two english teachers and two students of junior high school as the sample. The researcher used qualitative descriptive and the data is observation.

The result of her research there is different of language style between teachers and students in updating status in facebook which the topic is National Examination. The students used casual style wether the teachers used formal style. The language style that the students used is influenced by some factors such as non- linguistics form ; the participant and the function it self. While the language style that the teachers used is influenced by factors such as participant, topic and the function of the language it self. The researcher did not find any differencess in the function of the language because the function of the language here is expressive.

After reading those previous study, the researcher conclude that first and the second study above used the same theory that purposed by Martin Joos about five types of language style. Those are frozen, formal, consultative, casual and intimate style. Here is, the researcher find the similarity with the two previouses study. The researcher used same theory from both of them, it is Martin Joos theory. In other hand the similarity also found in both of the previous study above which is used the qualitative descriptive method.

This study is ofcourse different with the previous study above. The differences can be seen from some aspects such as in the research objective, theme, and also different result with both of previous study above. The differences between first previous study which was created by Rahardian and the researcher's study can be found in the research objective. The research objective of the first previous study is only to find the dominant types of language style that used by the actors in Fury movie .While the researcher here does not analyze the actors in the movie, but the researcher analyzed the language style of an English teacher. Because the researcher comes from English Education Department, so the researcher does not only find the dominant type of language style of the teacher but also try to find the students' response when the teacher used a certain language style in teaching and lerning English.

It is also different with the second previous study that was conducted by Nurul Adhalina. In her study, the researcher discuss about the language style that used by the teacher and the students in updating status in the facebook under the title is examination while in this research the focus study is about English tecaher language style in teaching and learning English. In this research the researcher used observation and interview as the technique to collect the data while in the Ardhalina study, she used observation only.