

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

B.1 Theoretical Framework

In this study, the researcher needs sociolinguistics studies to analyze the topic. The topic discussed by the researcher is the style of language and also the language standards used by deaf people, based on dialog and conversation in the short film "The Silent Child". This is the concept and main point in this study.

The purpose of the concept is to make it easier to provide in - depth information to readers. This paper is explained to add knowledge to the reader about some of the things that will be analyzed in this paper.

B.1.1 Sociolinguistics

People must employ language when interacting with others in society. When they participate in activities with others, they will learn something about an issue. The role of language in society is critical, and the study of language and society is known as sociolinguistics.

Language is an essential component of society. This is studied in Sociolinguistics. According to Yule (2010:254), Sociolinguistics is a sub field of sociolinguistics that studies social and cultural processes within a single population. It is typically focused with language, society, and social knowledge issues, particularly psychology, anthropology, and sociology. Yule's idea is also pursued by Trudgill. He states that the study of sociolinguistics is related to cultural phenomena that may affect the way people speak or talk because it is determined

by the social context (Trudgill, 2000: 32).

Sociolinguistics is one of the studies related to everyday life, how language works in daily conversations and the media we use, community norms and policies. Sociolinguistics also studies the different language choices that we will use in everyday life.

According to linguists, Holmes (2013:01), linguistics may concentrate on describing how different people communicate in different social contexts. According to Holmes, Sociolinguistics studies the use of language to communicate messages. Language is used to communicate messages and, of course, for social interaction among members of society. In order to carry out exchanges among the members of society, it is necessary to get involved in social interaction.

B.1.2 Language Style

Language is one of the basic means of communication between people, commonly used in a community. Everyone believes that language is universal, which means everyone has the freedom to communicate their feelings and emotions to others through language communication. Mackey's proposed expression (1986:12). Language style is also defined as how individuals control others and control individuals in communicating with others to convey messages through words and manner of speaking.

Language style is also defined as how people control others and control themselves when communicating with others in order to convey messages through words and manner of speaking. This understanding is reinforced by the following understanding: Language variation, also known as language style, refers to how a

person uses their language at different times to express their personality and character. People use language style to manipulate others and control their interactions when conveying messages or concepts to them through language. Language style is defined by the selection and use of linguistic forms or models by an individual or group of individuals. Language style is linguistics that analyzes the communication styles of individuals with different usages. According to Holmes (1992:223), language style is a type of linguistic variation in which the speaker prefers one linguistic form over another that contains the same information.

According to those claims, language style refers to another way of interacting with others. In communicating with people, we can find out different language styles, certain authorities have enforced the way people think about language where language is a rule-based sign system. We can know or evaluate all this from the education, social level, economy, background, friendliness and various other qualities from the way the person speaks.

B.1.3 Communication

Communication is the process of sending and receiving messages or information between two or more individuals effectively so that it can be understood easily. According to Julia (2006, p.5), Communication is a systemic process in which people interact with and through symbols to create and interpret meaning. The term communication in English called communication, which comes from the word communication that has the same meaning or the same that has the meaning of mutual understanding. Communication can also mean sending and receiving messages or news from two or more people so that the intended

message can be understood. Communication is divided into two types, namely verbal communication and nonverbal communication.

B.1.4 Kinds of Language Style

Based on the sociolinguistics theory proposed by Martin Joss (1976: 153-155) suggests analyzes five language styles: frozen style, formal style, consultative style, casual style, and intimate style. These styles are explained in the following ways:

1. Frozen Style (Oratorical Style)

Frozen style is one of the most formal speech styles among the other four because it has symbolic and historical values. The use of frozen style is usually used in ceremonial or solemn situations such as important events, namely churches, palaces, reading court decisions, laws or other places of worship and this use can also be found in national anthems or pledges. This frozen style is characterized by the use of sentences that are maintained and unchanged, the use of long sentences, excessive intonation and also almost where there is no reaction between the speaker and the listener in communication. Because of the high competence required to use this style of language, it is almost only used by specialists, lawyers and preachers and others.

“Honorable Principal, Vice Principal and Teachers, Respected Parents and Dear Students! Welcome to the School Awards Ceremony 2016-2017.

Today, I feel very privileged and honored to stand here in front of you all and acknowledge the achievements of our brilliant students who have made both the school and their parents proud. This program is held to recognize the young

talents who have made an immense contribution to our school and the society. These brilliant students exhibit such qualities that will not only help them in achieving their goals, but also bring glory of success to our school academy. Today, we have gathered here not just to celebrate the achievements of our students, but also to give due regard to our values and morals which these awardees exemplify, like discipline, compassion and zeal for learning.”

2. Formal Style

Formal style or deliberative style is a type of language style used in formal situations and also important situations where the speaker is usually more careful in pronunciation and sentence structure such as in meetings, textbooks, reading news, graduation ceremonies, classroom conversations. Part of formal language is used in conversations when talking to elders, respected people, strangers. 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 standard word

The scenery is very beautiful It is better said rather than “*The scenery is really beautiful*”.

- b. The use of phenomes unaffected by regional dialect

For instance, “do the students go home early “*napa*?”” The word “*napa*” is affected by regional dialect of Javanese “*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, *"I have read the book"* it is more effective than say "I read the book already". 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".

3. Consultative Style

Consultative style or known as business style is a type of language style that is often used in semi-formal situations where there is more than one participation. This style of language is usually used in transactions or information exchange. Consultative style is used in conversations between sellers and buyers, teacher and students, doctors and patients and in small group discussions. When the speaker speaks, he must use simple sentences that are easily understood by the listener, speaking with others spontaneously. The consultative style is usually found in active daily communication where the other speaker will give a short response "yes, no, that's right, yes sir".

For example: In the class the teacher gives the instructions to their students *"please open your book page 21"* then the students give simple feedback *"yes sir"*. Interruption is also allowed in this conversation when the speaker speaks a lot and the address has understood, the address can give feedback such as *"yes, i know stop it"*. In teaching and learning process both teacher and students may use

this kind of language style in certain topic.

4. Casual Style

Casual style is a style that is commonly used in everyday conversation, this is used so that someone feels part of the conversation group. Casual style is used in informal situations such as with family, friends or acquaintances. Casual style is also called as relax language. The characteristic of the casual style is to use first names, nicknames in addressing each other. This style is characterized by two features "slang" and "ellipsis" (Joos 1967: 23). Examples of commonly used slang words are "omg, what's up, how's it going, c'mon, need help?" we can use casual language when we want to get to know someone on a more personal level or you want the person to feel comfortable.

There are two devices of casual style. First is ellipsis (more likely to be written or texted than spoken) 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 grammatical. "*Believe i can find one*" (casual style). Another 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*”.

5. Intimate Style

Intimate style is one of the styles used in certain conditions that can only be understood by someone who has a very close or intimate relationship such as a family, with a partner or communicating with close friends so that it requires certain language that we can immediately understand quickly (both verbally / words and sign language / gesture.) The characteristics of intimate language styles are using private codes, using words that contain intimate relationships and others. Sutherland (2016: 109) says that this intimate is the private language used by spouses, lovers, parents with children, and others who share long-term positive social bonds.

For example:

- a. Did you do your homework, Rick?
- b. Honey, what do you want to eat today?
- c. I love you darling.

B.1.4 The Function of Language Style

According to Chaika (1982:29) The function of language style is to convey social or artistic effects, which means that language style can be a very important factor in group solidarity, distinction, group identification.

1. To improve the taste of the audience

The use of language style may stir up the audience's thoughts about what

the actor is saying in this situation, it will arouse public opinion about what the actor has written or said in the form of meaning, purpose, needs, and wants to.

2. To impress the reader

The function of language style is also to convince or amaze the audience about what is said by the audience or the speaker or actor in a movie. In addition, it is also to attract readers to watch movies.

3. To create a particular mood

The actors' use of language can influence the audience's feelings and thoughts. Therefore, it is up to the actors how to use language styles that can influence the audience and also create a certain mood.

4. To add the creative effect of the writer's thought

For example, the language used in literary works such as poetry, drama and novels. In a novel, drama, or poem, the author may use a romantic or heroic style to convey the author's thoughts or message.

The objective of language style, according to the definition above, is to inform or share with listeners or readers how to express messages comprising serious, amusing, sorrowful, and other things conveyed by the speaker.

B.1.6 The Silent Child



Images 2.1 The Silent Child

"The Silent Child" is one of the English sign language short films released by Slick Films in 2017, directed by Chris Overton. This movie is one of the short films written by Rachel Shenton. This movie belongs to the drama genre, this movie can also be interpreted as one of the works which that describe human life both from the character, the reality of life, and also human behavior that has conflict and also emotionally specifically shown in the movie.

Raising a story with the theme of "deafness", this movie is one of the movies not far from Shenton's own life. When she was twelve years old, her father was sick and had to undergo chemotherapy to cure him, but her father lost his hearing which led to his death two years later. Because of his childhood experiences, Shenton is very sensitive to anything related to deaf people. That's why she started learning sign language. Not only that, Shenton has now been chosen as an ambassador for the National Deaf Children's Society. The movie The Silent Child is also one of the movies that are a form of her concern for deaf people in her country (England) or in other parts of the world.

Libby is one of three siblings in her family and is also one of the six children who have lost their hearing since birth. Her life has always been one of

silence, and it is even difficult for her to communicate with her family members because no one knows sign language. Libby's parents, Paul and Suzanne, are very busy and seem to pay more attention to Libby's two normal siblings. Starting with the pedaling of a bicycle accompanied by the sound of birds chirping in the sky, which seemed to provide support for Joanne to reach her goal. Joanne is a social worker on her way to the home of a family with a deaf child, Libby. Joanne's arrival means a lot in Libby's life because, thanks to her training, she is able to communicate fluently through hand gestures that mean something. Libby felt more alive and had people she loved.

Over time, Libby and Joanne's relationship had a good impact on Libby's communication development. However, Libby's parents, especially her mother, did not like this because her mother pressured Libby to live a normal life like other children her age who did not have disabilities by deciding to send Libby to school. Her mother is very strict and believes that she is Libby's biological mother and knows what is best for her child. What Libby needs is not school or other recognition that she is normal, but recognition from her own family that she is a deaf or disabled child. This movie aims to tell the audience that children born with disabilities can live a normal life as long as the family is able to support each other and convince their children that not all things that are lacking are the worst.

B.2 Review of Related Research

In this research, the researcher used multiple articles, journals, and theses as references to strengthen the data analysis and, if needed add a few deficiencies. There are some supporting related reviews of this research that have a relationship between this research, some researchers have used language styles:

First one of them is *Language Style in Fashion Advertisement of Online Vogue Magazine* by Irene Anggita Dennaya et al in this study, Irene used an employed mixed method. The theories used in this research are proposed by Wells, Burnett, and Moriarty (1995) about the nine types of language styles. The data were collected by selecting ten advertisements collected from Vogue Magazine's compilation entitled "The Fall 2020 Trends Vogue Edition Editors are Shopping This Season" published on 18 September 2020. In this study, researchers found data that there were three language styles found from ten online fashion advertisements in Vogue Magazine advertisements, namely the hard sell style (three times), soft sell style (three times), and mixed style or the combination of the hard sell and soft sell styles (four times). Each advertisement style has its specific features and functions in fashion promotion. The difference that occurs in this research (Irene's research) is that researchers use other theories proposed by Wells, Burnett, and Moriarty (1995), where they focus on nine types of language styles, while this research is focused on discussing quiet language styles and standards when speaking with deaf people.

Second research is *An Analysis of Language Style in Online Shop Advertisement* by Siti Ayu Harduyanti. The author focused on William Well's theory, which highlighted language style, in this study. This research uses a qualitative descriptive approach method and the research instrument was note taking, which was used to collect more valid data, in which the data is collected by watching online shop advertisement. In this study, the researcher shows the results that the personification language style is the language style that appears the most is three times, then there is also an alliteration style and hyperbola style found in two advertisements, then the assonance style, metaphor style and euphemism style each found in one advertisement. The researcher concluded that his research on personification language style, hyperbola style and alliteration style is a simple and interesting style to create beautiful sentences, influence readers or persuade viewers to use these products made by ad makers. The difference contained in Siti Ayu Harduyanti's research is that her research focuses on William Well's theory while this research uses Martin Joos's theory, then what is different is the object of data taken by Siti Ayu Harduyanti taking the object of advertisement while this research takes the object of the film.

The third research is to analyze the language style and the function of the speaker's language in using language styles in the script of the *Papillon* film. This article was made by Dameria Purba, et al entitled *Sociolinguistics Analysis on Language Style Form at the Movie Script of Papillon*. The qualitative research design used by the researcher is applied in answering the research question. The author also used the theory of Martin Joos to discuss language style and Roman

Jacobson to discuss function. The researcher used documentation as her research tool. In this study, the researcher found data on language style. The styles are as follows: 1 data point or 3%, 6 data points or 20%, were discovered in frozen style; 11 data points or 37%, casual style 6 to 20, and intimate style 6 to 20 were found in consultancies. The similarities found in the research (Dameria Purba et al) and this research are using Martin Joos' theory, but there are things that are different, namely the researcher above examines about classify the type of language style and the functions of the speakers' utterances in using language style at the movie script of Papillon whereas, meanwhile this research only focuses on language style and standard when talking with a deaf child in "The Silent Child" movie.

The fourth research is a study is analyzed and examine closely *Language Style Used By Katy Perry and The Hosts In Exclusive Interview on Tonight Show* written by Fransiska Inapaska Wuwur. In this study, the method of descriptive qualitative research was used. To analyze the result, the use of language styles appropriate to the situation and conditions. The type of language style that helps the researcher analyze is divided into five styles; formal, consultative, casual, and intimate styles. The research's objective is to determine the dominant language style used by the Hosts and Katy Perry's Exclusive Interview on the Tonight Show. This was in line with Joos's characteristics in conveying information through intonation, pronunciation, grammar, sentences, and words that correspond to each type of language style. The type of language style that is dominantly used by the Hosts and Katy Perry in the Exclusive Interview is casual style because the sentences spoken in the talk show conversations are dominant in using short and simple ones. The

difference between this research and the researcher above (Fransiska's) is that the data taken uses of language styles appropriate to the situation and conditions in interview, while this research discusses only language styles that occur in films. However, the similarity of this research is that we use movie objects.

Fifth study is a study that analyze the language style in an article entitled *Analysis of Language Style In The Novel "RAIN" By Tere Liye* written by Syafa Zhafira Putriyanda et al. In this study, the researcher discusses the language style contained in the novel "Rain" which includes allegorio, allusion, anticlimax, antithesis, asyndeton, hyperbole, climax, metaphor, correction, paradox, personification, pleonasm, polysyndeton, repetition, rhetoric, simile, and synecdoche. The difference between this research and the above research (Syafa Zhafira Putriyanda et al) is the absence of the theory used and also the research problem that has been done, while this research discusses language style according to Martin Joos' theory.

Therefore, in this study the researcher decided to use the short film "The Silent Child" in which the main character has hearing problems, also known as deafness. Others come from longer movies, social media, magazines, and so on. The writer used the short film "The Silent Child" to examine and learn about the different types of language styles used in it. As the result, the reader and writer will understand the use of language style in communication or discussion. Thus, the research discussed above provides a knowledge of Socio, especially in the use of language style in communication.

The results of this research provided information about what language styles were used in the film. This movie is related to the story of a child who wants recognition in her life, therefore we need to know about the language style that is used in the life of a 6-year-old child. The author hopes that this research has found a suitable language style that can later add knowledge to other researchers.

