

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Analysis

Language is an important part in human life. Language is one of the vital factors that differentiate human from other creatures. As a human being, we need language to express our emotions, ideas, feelings, and thoughts to people by using sounds, gestures and signals that have pattern. The use of language allows one to maintain relationship with other people in an interaction. So, language is a communication device using sounds, signs, and symbols which have meaning.

In communication, people use language in a practical way. We use it virtually in everything we do. Language is so automatic and natural that people pay less attention to it, but sometimes emphasized by the fact that they do not speak quite good as others do. Many people need to have professionals to learn about language, although to simply being able to use it.

Sapir (1965:78) states that “Language is a purely human and non instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions, and desires by means of a system of voluntarily produced symbols”. From the quotation above, it is known that language plays a crucial role and a vital role in human life and also has many advantages of many various aspects of human life. By language, people are able to interact and communicate one another for whatever they do. Moreover, Lado (1957:18) says that language is the system of speech sound by which human beings, communicate with one another. The study of language that is related to society is called Sociolinguistics which consists of two words:

- *Socio* means social or related to society
- *Linguistics* means the science of language

Fishman in Chaer (1995:4) states that *sosiolinguistik adalah kajian tentang ciri khas variasi bahasa, fungsi-fungsi variasi bahasa, dan pemakaian bahasa karena ketiga unsur ini selalu berinteraksi, berubah, dan saling mengubah satu sama lain dalam satu masyarakat.* (Sociolinguistics is the study of the characteristics of language varieties, the characteristics of their function, and the characteristics of their speakers as these three constantly interact, change and change one another within a speech community).

However, language is a complex. In other words, it is not enough just to know the meaning of the sentences uttered, but the context of situation and the context of the culture must be understood, such as it is public or private, formal or informal, who is being addressed, and who might be hear the sentences.

Salzman (1998:167) states that the way individuals speak varies not only according to their original and social dialects but also according to the context. The distinctive manner in which people express themselves in a particular situation is referred to as style.

The Pursuit of Happyness movie is based on true story about on-and-off-homeless salesman-turned-stockbroker .The story is filmed with Gabriele Muccino as the director, and Will Smith and Will Smith's son, Jaden Smith as the actors. *The Pursuit of Happyness* was released by Columbia Pictures in 2006.

In this thesis, I will analyze the five language styles, i.e. frozen, formal, consultative, casual, and intimate style found in *The Pursuit of Happyness* movie. We have known the styles of language are parts of language variation that are used for specific purpose.

An illustration of intimate style found in *The Pursuit of Happyness* is the dialogue between Chris Gardner and Linda (00:05:59 - 00:06:03)

Chris Gardner: - Hey

- Hey, baby.

Linda : - What happened?

The conversation is intimate style, because Chris Gardner used “baby” in his dialogue.

1.2 Problems of The Analysis

There are two questions raised as the problems of this analysis:

- a. What are the five language styles that occurs in the *The Pursuit of Happyness* movie?
- b. Which style dominantly occurs in the movie?

1.3 Objectives of The Analysis

Concerning with the problems above, this analysis is intended to achieve some objectives:

- a. To find out the five language styles that occurs in the movie.
- b. To find out which styles occurs dominantly in the movie.

1.4 Significances of The Analysis

In this thesis the writer also expects to achieve some significances for the readers:

- a. Theoretically, to enrich or add knowledge about the five language styles, especially which are found in the movie.
- b. Practically, this analysis can be advantageous and useful to the readers, especially to the students of English Department who are interested in Sociolinguistics and its aspects.

1.5 Scope of The Analysis

In this analysis I use Sociolinguistics theory by Martin Joos which discusses the five language styles, encompassing: Frozen style (Oratorical style), Formal style (Deliberative style), Consultative style, Casual style, Intimate style.

The scope of this analysis deals with the five language styles found in *The Pursuit of Happiness* movie. The movie consists of 57 scenes, the duration is 116 minutes, so it is about 58 minutes, I take the dialogue or conversations in the movie as the samples (30 scenes).

1.6 Method of The Analysis

This analysis will be done by using descriptive qualitative approach. A qualitative approach is defined as a description of observation which is not expressed in quantitative terms. Nazir (1998:64) says that descriptive method is a method of research that makes the description of the situation of event or occurrence. The writer also uses library research to select the books, journals, and other written sources in the library to support the research.

The population of this research is the whole durations of the movie. Arikunto (1992: 102) says that, "Population is the whole number of the subjects or people under observation in a research". Then, as the sample of this analysis, I will take a half (00:58:00) of the whole durations (01:56:00) by applying purposive sample method, as proposed by Hadi, (2004:91) who says:

“ Dalam purposive sampling, pemilihan sekelompok subjek didasarkan pada ciri-ciri atau sifat-sifat populasi yang sudah diketahui sebelumnya. Purposive sampling didasarkan atas informasi yang mendahului tentang populasi dan informasi ini tidak dapat diragukan lagi.”

And the theory used is Martin Joos' which discusses the five language styles, encompassing: frozen style (oratorical style), formal style (deliberative style), consultative style, casual style, and also intimate style.

In order to find out which types of language styles occur the most in that movie, Bungin's formula (2005 : 171-172) is used:

$$n = \frac{Fx}{N} \times 100\%$$

n = percentage of types

Fx = total types frequency of the sub-category

N = total types of all categories

In analyzing the data, the procedures are conducted as follows:

- The data are collected from the movie by gaining the transcript of the conversation occurred in the movie.
- The data are selected and grouped into the five language styles.
- The data transcript are classified and identified based on their styles.
- The data are analyzed
- The results of the analysis are concluded

1.7 Review of Related Literature

In supporting the idea of the analysis, some relevant related literatures which give large contribution are chosen to be the references:

Bolinger (1969) states that, "Style involves a choice of form without a change of message. It includes the motives for choice and its effects." This statement clarifies that the style used will influence the meaning and it is used for certain reason due to the situation. Therefore, style plays an important role in conveying a message.

Lakoff (1975) found that there is a stereotype gender language styles in his research. Those are “feminine style” and “masculine style”. He did the research by interviewing some college students (77 women and 74 men). He also found that gender did not contribute significantly to speaker evaluations. The result suggests a need to examine more individual social patterns in order to move toward descriptions of effective communication combining competent and supportive impressions.

Oubre (1997) found one new example of language style that occurs in America. That is Black English Vernacular (Ebonics). In her study, she concluded that culture, class, gender, and all of social statue can influence how an individual uses language to communicate. She also concluded that Ebonics as a dialect because it is like Standard English which are mutually intelligible.

Gultom (2007) in his thesis “*An Analysis of the Five Language Styles Found in the Movie Brokeback Mountain*”. The analysis is focused on the context of situation, subject matter, the audience and the mode of discourse in dialogue that can be found in the movie. And the data are classified based on their types. The film showed that language styles and vocabulary have a string and good relationship. I use the same Sociolinguistics theory purposed by Martin Joos (1967:153-155) which is discusses the five language styles.

Joos (1967:153-155) concludes five style of language as follows :

1. Frozen (Oratorical Style)

Frozen style is a style which is used in a very formal setting such as in palace, church, speech of state ceremony, and some other occasions. This style is more elaborated than the other styles. The sequences of sentence are complicatedly related this style requires high skill and almost used exclusively by specialist, professional orators, lawyers and preachers.

Example :

- (1) 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 prikeadilan 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).

- (2) In another example : *Visitors should make their way at once to the Upper floor by way of the staircase.*

2. Formal (Deliberative Style)

Formal style is defined as the style of language that used for important or serious situation. It is also used in addressing audience, usually audience is too large to permit effective interchange between speaker and hearers, through the forms are normally not as polished as those in those an oratorical style. The formal style labels are : yes, sir... okay, sir.. and a very few others.

Example :

- (3) Mr. : *And you want to learn this business?*
Chris : *Yes, sir, I wanna learn.*
Mr. : *Have you already started learning on your own?*
Chris : *Absolutely.*
Mr. : *Jay?*
Mr. Twistle : *Yes, sir. (From the movie)*

- (4) In another example: *Visitors should go up the stairs at once.*

3. Consultative Style

Consultative style is a style that which used in semiformal communication situation. It is one type of language which is required from everyday speaker. It is usual form of speech in a small group. Both participants are active in case when one is speaking, the other will give a short response. The consultative labels are: yes, no, uhhuu, huh..., that's right, I think so and a very few others.

Examples:

- (5) Chris : *Man, I got two questions for you: What do you do?
And how do you do it?*
- Man I : *I'm a stockbroker.*
- Chris : *Stockbroker. Oh, goodness.
Had to go to college to be a stockbroker, huh?*
- Man I : *You don't have to. (From the movie)*
- (6) Chris : *It looks like it works around a swivel, so the center
pieces never move. So if it's yellow in the center, that's
the yellow side. If it's red in the center, that's the red
side.*
- Mr.Twistle : *Okay. (From the movie)*
- (7) In another example : *Would you mind going upstairs right away,
please?*

4. Casual Style

Casual style is a style that is used for the conversation in our relaxed or normal situation that is appropriate to the conversations with our friends or sometimes members of a family, such as outside the classroom, when the student have a chat.

Examples:

- (8) Linda : *Since when do you not like macaroni and cheese?*
Christopher : *Since birth?*
Linda : *What's that?*
Chris : *What?*
Linda : *What is this?*
Chris : *It's a gift for Christopher.* (From the movie)

- (9) Wayne : *Chris.*
Chris : *Hey. Did you.? Have you seen Linda and Christopher?*
Wayne : *No. You catch the game last night?*
Chris : *No, no.* (From the movie)

- (10) In another example: *Time you all went upstairs now.*

5. Intimate Style

Intimate style is a completely private language developed within families, lovers, and the closest friends. The intimate labels are : dear, darling, honey, and even mom, dad or other nicknames might be used in this situation.

Examples:

- (11) Linda : *Hey, baby. What happened?*
Chris : *No, nothing. Look, I can't get Christopher today.*
(From the movie)

- (12) Christopher : *Bye, Mom.*
Linda : *Bye, baby. Come back without that, please.*
(From the movie)

- (13) In another example: *Up you go, Chaps!*