CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Definition of Language

In our daily life, language has a big role. Every human being, society, or nation in this world has their own languages. In the other words, we may say that no human being and no society live without language. We need language to communicate with others in daily life and the language itself is a medium for people to make a communication. Not only to communicate to each other, but also, we are able to share or exchange our knowledge, beliefs, opinions, wishes, threats, commands, thanks, promises, declarations, feelings, etc by using a language.

Most or all non-human species can exchange information, but none of them are known to have a system of communication with a complexity that in any way is comparable to language. Primarily, they communicate with non-linguistic means resembling our smiling, laughing, yelling, clenching of fists, and raising of eyebrows. Chimpanzees, gorillas, and orangutangs can exchange different kinds of information by emitting different kinds of shrieks, composing their faces in numerous ways, and moving their hands or arms in different gestures, but they do not have words and sentences.

Practically, language can be divided into three forms. First, spoken language, a language that is expressed directly by speakers to listeners. For example, when a teacher gives a task to her students in a class. Second, written language, a language which uses writing as a medium of expressing desire from a writer to a reader. For example: a writer write a poem about something and hopefully the readers can understand what the message of his poem. Third, gesture language or silent language,
a language that uses body movement or things such as hands, eyes, etc. for example, we raise our eyebrows to express surprise or disapproval, we laugh to express amusement, happiness, or disrespect, we can smile to express amusement, pleasure, approval, or bitter feelings. All those things, are called as language.

There are some definitions of language taken from some experts. Sapir (1965:78) says that language is purely human and not instinctive method of communication ideas, emotion and desire by means of a system voluntarily produced symbols.

Thomas (2000:6) says that one of the obvious ways of thinking about language is as a systematic way of combining smaller units into larger units for the purpose of communication. It means that we combine the sounds of our language (phenomes) to form words (lexical items) according to the rules of the language we speak.

And Hammarström (1976:1) says that language is a system of communication such that the expression side is either spoken sounds or written symbols. From the three quotations above, it could be stated that language is an important part in human life, because language is a tool for us to do all those things.

Another important dimension of language has very different purposes in using language for all the time. In general, the function of language is to communicate. It is used and needed by human beings. We use language in order to communicate one with another to express our personal reactions to situation, to stimulate a response in someone else, and as means of conveying something that the user of language wants to convey.
Language has a potential for making communication successful and establishing social togetherness if it is used well. On the other hand, it will be a handicap for communication and interaction if it is used unwell.

2.2 Definition of Society

Generally, the term of society refers to a group of people that live together in a community that has the same rule, custom, tradition that control their attitude. People in that community are interacted each other. So, only people that have the same rule, custom or tradition that can be called as a society. A group of people who were watching a football together, is not referred as a society, because they only have the same purpose but each of them do not have a rule, custom or the same tradition.

Merril (1957: 20) says that society as a large number of person engaged in social interaction. A society exists when many persons interact regularly and continuously on the basis of expectations of behavior whose meanings have been previously established.

Slotkin (1950: 38) in his book The Science of Human Society and Culture States, “A society is a group of people who adjust together”. No society is a single uniform group. People are customarily grouped on the basis of various categories, which cut across each other, namely, kinship, locality, and biological multifariousness of these relationships itself strengthens the solidarity of the society as a whole.

Another way of defining society is to say that it is the interrelated network of social relationships that exist within the boundaries of the largest social system. People everywhere are members of some group at almost all times in their lives. Through interaction within a group the human organism becomes a human being. In the other side, society can be regarded as a social system, as a group whose parts are interdependent. This means that the parts of society affect one another. If one part changes, then the other parts may change as well.
2.3 The Relation of language and Society

Language is not a simply means of communicating information about a subject, but it is also a very important means of establishing and maintaining relationships with other people. We believe that by studying language, we can learn about how society is structured, how society functions in different group of people. From birth to death, man lives as the member of a society. A society, then, as a large numbers of persons engaged in social interactions. Each members of society interacts with others through communication and in doing adjusts his behavior to their expectations.

Ridwan (2006: 18) said that language and society are the things that could not be separated. A society need the language to do a social interaction and to do all the activities in their life.

In communicating, we cannot avoid giving our listeners(society) clues about our origins and the sort of person we are. They are reflected through our accent and speech that generally show what part of country we come from and what sort of background we have. The people we are speaking with to help them formulating an opinion about us, can use all of them. From this point of view, we may conclude that language has an important role in conveying information about the speaker.

When we seek some clues about another person in a communication process we try to know his/her background, from what kind of different sorts of language, what sort of job he/she does, and what social status he/she has. If we get those certain things, we will be sure exactly know the way in which we should behave towards him/her. People speak differently according to their status or social class.

The importance of these relationships has led to the growth of a relatively new
sub-discipline within linguistics; sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics, then, is the part of linguistics which is concerned with language as a social and cultural phenomenon. Here, we know how and why does language change, when and why people in different communities use language varieties and with social political and educational aspects of the relationship between language and society.

It is obvious that the relationship between language and society can be seen in relation of certain language form such as variation, style of language, or dialect in its application in society. For example, in our educational activities, we normally use a formal style, in our daily activities or when talk with our friends, we use casual style and in our business activities, we use consultative style and so on.

2.4 Style of language

Language has a potentiality for making communication successful and establishing relationships with other people. Everyone of its speaker will never use our own language in exactly the same way, because language as a form of human social behavior and communities tend to split up into groups, each displaying differences of behavior. It is natural phenomenon in the society.

The variation of language used in society can be caused by the social context of the speaker. In the social context, a speaker talks by using different situation or context. This is called as style. It is sometimes also known as register. Register refers to the way that language can systematically vary according to the situation in which it is used. There are several meanings of style given by linguists like the ones below.

Wardhaugh (2010:48) said that Register or style is another complicating factor in any study of language varieties. Hudson (1996:46) says “your dialect shows
who (or what) you are, whilst your register shows what you are doing”. So, in other words, communication can be said that it concerns with relationship between language and context in which is used.

2.4.1 An Overview of Language Styles

a. Frozen Style or Oratorical Style

Frozen style (oratorical style) is defined as the most formal style and elegant variety that reserved for very important or symbolic moments. It is usually used in the situation which be celebrated with respect and legitimate or formal ceremonies.

According to Joos in Ridwan’s book (2006: 27) an oratorical style is used in public speaking before a large audience, wording is carefully planned in advance, intonation is somewhat exaggerated, and numerous rhetorical devices are appropriate. Many of linguistics units fixed and there is no variation in it. Certain fixed expressions are required. For example: yes, your honor, yes my lord, I object… and so on. Not only the sentences are carefully constructed individually, but also sequences of sentences are intricately related. Obviously, it must be very carefully planned and to do well by requiring high skill. That is why this style is called frozen style or oratorical style.

The people who attend on that occasion are often the person of high level or important figures. The occasion itself is not an ordinary occasion. It means that the occasion seems to give precedence and respect over the hearers and the speakers. Thus, almost exclusively specially-professional orators, lawyers, and preachers use this style. In spite of the fact, ordinary citizens who attend the court, religious services may demand frozen language because it is not an ordinary occasion and it may be recognized for achievement in their employment. Furthermore, a story or
a proverbial message used this style. Constitute that languages are immutable, and signal a linguistic event in the culture that is outside ordinary language use. It must not be altered in anyway. Frozen style usually tends to be monolog, the sentences is usually long and complete, but there are some expressions for this case. It also can be involved in conversation if each member of the interaction has certain of fix verbal role to be played. For example, in court, there are judges, witnesses, juries, and so on.

b. Formal Style or Deliberative Style

Deliberative style is used in addressing audiences, usually audiences too large to permit effectively interchange between speakers and hearers, though the forms are normally not as polished as those in an oratorical style such in a typical university classroom lecture is often carried out in a deliberative style. We can say that formal or deliberative style is used for important or serious situation. At that level, there is no symbolic or lasting value in this situation. It is usually a single topic oriented and it is related to the fact that formal writing is technical. Thus, most scholar or technical reports using this style. In formal style usually uses a standard language. Formal style may also be used in speaking to a single hearer. However, indicates that the speaker fells little mutually with the hearer.

c. Consultative Style

Consultative style is typically a dialogue though formal enough that words are chosen with some care. doctor-patient conversation, and the like are usually consultative in nature. The typical occurrence of consultative speech is between two persons. While one is speaking at intervals the others give short responses mostly drawn from a small inventory of standard signals. There are basic parts of the system essential to its operation. Among them are: yes, no, uhhuu, mmm, that's right, I think
Consultative style is typically a dialogue. It is usually form of speech in a small group. Consultative is the style most open to give and take of everyday conversation discussed so far. We make routine request for information where provide answers to such request in consultative.

d. Casual Style

Casual style is a casual conversation are between friends or colleagues or sometimes members of a family. In this context words need to be guarded and social barriers are moderately low. Casual style is also simply defined as a style that is used for the conversation in our related or normal situation that appropriate to the conversation with our friends, the background information so freely inserted into casual conversation. Positively casual style is characterized by the use of the first name or even nickname rather than a little name and last name in addressing one another. The pronunciation is rapid and often slurred.

e. Intimate Style

Intimate style is one characterized by complete absence of social inhibitions. Talk with family, beloved ones and very closed friends. Where you tend to reveal your inner self, it is usually in an intimate style. Intimate style is also a completely private language developed within families, lovers, and the closest of friends. It might embarrass some for non-group members to hear them in-group intimate language. The word that generally signal intimacy such as, *dear, darling,* and even *honey* might be used in this situation. In the other words, nicknames might regularly prove embarrassing to hearer as well as speakers outside of intimate situations. Furthermore, intimate language is also characterized by ellipsis, deletion, rapid, slurred, pronunciation, no-verbal communication, and private code.
characteristics. It is often unintelligible outside the smallest social units. Intimate style usually there is a short and un-complete language and unclear articulation.

2.5 Relevant Studies

1. Gultom (2007) in his thesis “An Analysis of the Five Language Styles Found in the Movie Brokeback Mountain”. He concluded that to understand a language, the hearer cannot only know meaning that a speaker says but also the situation whether it is public or private situation, formal or informal situation, who’s being addressed and who might be able to overhear. 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 strong and good relationship.

2. Sari (2004) in her thesis entitled “An Analysis of Five Language Styles Found in Agatha Christine’s Novel “A Pocket Full of Eye”, found that there are 20 data that has analyzed. The focus of that analysis is based on the five language styles, they are frozen style (oratorical style), formal style (deliberative style), consultative style, casual style, and also intimate style. And each style has to be analyzed. But in that novel there is no kind of frozen style in that novel. But, the other language styles have already in that novel.

3. Lubis (2005) in her thesis entitled “An analysis of The Five Language Styles Found in the Movie “The Pursuit of Happiness”. She concluded that all of the styles occurred and used in the movie. She also said that the relationship between language and society can be seen in the relation of certain language forms that is called variation or style language.