

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL
FRAMEWORK

2.1 Review of Related Theories

2.1.1 Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is the study of language and its related entities constituting society. Sociolinguistics concerns the structure of language and how language plays a role and function in society by considering the social aspects underlying the communication process (Holmes, 1992). Yule (2010) claims that sociolinguistics is a study that focuses on language as it relates to social and cultural phenomena in a particular society.

Holmes also contends that sociolinguists look into how language is used to express meanings. Social interactions between community members are necessary for language to function as a means of message transmission. These social interactions may reveal information about the relationships between the parties. In order to understand how members of society interact, sociolinguistics is crucial.

2.1.2 Language Style

Language has a function as a means of communication for humans. Language can build social togetherness if used properly. Otherwise, it will be handicapped for successful communication and interaction. It is very important to pay attention to certain things such as aspects of language variation and style of language to achieve smooth and precise communication.

Style is an element that structures a sentence in writing and speech that determines how to use words. The word "style," according to Renkema (1993), is derived from the Latin word *stylus*, which means "pen." The way a pen is cut affects how letters look, although the same letters can be written with different pens. While letters just differ in style, language style has varied meanings when it comes to interpersonal communication.

In sociolinguistics language can have different styles of expression depending on the situation, and it is called language style. Language style is part of linguistic studies that examines the style of language used by people in different conditions. Meyerhoff (2006) stated that language style describes the personality, point of view of someone, and situation of humans. The reader or listener will interpret something differently if you use a different language style. Language style, then, indicates a particular method of interacting with others.

2.1.3 The Classifications of Language Style

The researcher uses the same Sociolinguistic theory as proposed by Martin Joss (1976), which discusses five styles of language.: frozen style, a formal style, a consultative style, a casual style, and intimate style. The explanations of those styles are follows:

2.1.3.1 Frozen Style

Frozen style is defined as a style that is used in any formal setting, for example at ceremonies, palaces, kingdom, sacred events, and several other important events. The use of the frozen style has a vocabulary characteristic that only experts in specific field and usually have complex grammatical sentence structures. Frozen style is commonly used by the nobility, royalty, people with important positions, and also preachers.

2.1.3.2 Formal Style

Based on the statement of Joos (1976) in general, the formal style is used in formal situations, where participants communicate in one direction with little or no feedback from the audience. The distinctive feature of the formal style is using formal words, using standard speech, low tempo speech, and avoiding the use of repetition. Formal language style is usually used in formal situations such as at

meetings, important events, state speeches, and formal speeches. Formal language style is a style of language that uses standard forms and usually uses general addresses and aims to give respect or politeness such as "Mrs", "Sir", "Mr". And also use formal words like "May", "Might", "Good day", and other formal words.

2.1.3.3 Consultative Style

Consultative style usually used in semi-formal situation. Consultative style is a style that is quite formal but still lower than the formal style. According to Chaer (2004) participants generally respond to conversations with simple signals such as "Ah", "I see", "Uh", "Well", "Umm", and other simple responses. This language style usually occurs in everyday conversations and also small discussion groups such as at work, companies, schools, and hospitals. This style of language also generally occurs in participants who speak for consuls or businesses such as doctors and patients, sellers and buyers, and others.

2.1.3.4 Casual Style

Casual style is a style of language that occurs in conversations between comrade or friends, and can also occur in

family conversations. Casual style generally occurs in participants who have the same background in terms of age, social status, ethnicity, gender and various other social factors. The characteristic of the casual style is that participants usually call other people by their first names or even their nicknames. Casual style generally uses informal language such as slang, taboo language, and everyday language and repeated pronunciation.

2.1.3.5 Intimate Style

Intimate Style is the use of language style that use certain languages that can only be understood by people who already know each other very closely. Usually this style of language occurs in conversations between lovers, family, and close friends. What normally happens in this style of language is the use of intimacy signals in speech or writing such as "dad", "mom", "darling", "honey", "dear", or "baby" and other special nicknames. The characteristics of this language style lie in the use of words that signal intimacy, rapid pronunciation, non-standard forms, incomplete pronunciation, and even the use of private codes or words that can only be understood by the participants.

2.1.4 The Function of Language Style

According to Badiah (1994) defines the functions of language style as;

1. To increase the passion of the reader. Language style can increase the success of the writer in conveying what the writer wants to convey to the reader. As an example in poetry, the poem aims to show a romantic impression on the reader or listener, then the meaning and purpose are conveyed to the listener and reader of the poem.
2. Language style can make the reader feel confident in what the writer says and expresses. The writer or speaker has the goal of making the reader or listener interested in writing or speech that uses rhetorical language. For example, politicians who gather masses use statements through language or writing that make them confident and trustworthy.
3. To create an artistic image of the ideas offered by the author. This function will make readers or listeners interested and interested in writing or speech, for example: language in writing literary works, such as novels, poetry, stories, and so on.

4. To detail and clarify the author's ideas. The author's loyal goal is to want the reader to understand and know about the messages and ideas conveyed by the text or story. Therefore, the writer must choose the right and correct use of words and style of language so that expressions, ideas and messages can be conveyed clearly to the

reader.

5. Another function of language style is to create the mood of the reader according to what is conveyed in the text. The style of language used by the author plays an important role in influencing the reader in terms of creating a mood. It aims to influence the feelings and thoughts of listeners or readers. In this case the speaker or writer uses a style of language in their work which results in a certain mood. The main function of this language style is to convey to listeners or readers how they act on the message conveyed by the speaker or writer in a happy, sad, funny, serious or sarcastic manner and other ways.

2.1.5 Factors Influencing Language Style

Sankoff (1977) claims there are several general factors in choosing language variations. The three factors are topic, participant, and setting. These three factors play an important role in determining the reasons for using language in various

conversational situations. Sankoff's opinion is reinforced by Holmes (2001) by adding function component. Here's the explanation:

2.1.5.1 Topic

People having conversations certainly have certain sides to what they are talking about. For example discussions between co-workers who consult on work issues, discussions of sad tragedies that occur on internal family problems. The topic is about what the participants discussed.

2.1.5.2 Participant

Participants consist of who is speaking and who is listening. In communication, speakers and listeners are needed as participants in either direct or indirect communication. Listeners can also respond so that good feedback occurs.

2.1.5.3 Setting

Setting is a language selection factor that refers to where the communication takes place, such as doctor and patient communication in the hospital, conversations between husband and wife at home, conversations between friends in restaurants.

2.1.6 Context

Context is a factor that underlies how people use language. Yule (1996) claims context is the physical environment that has a strong impact on how referring expressions are interpreted. According to Mey (1993) states that context is something more than about understanding things and more than a matter of reference.

2.1.7 Fellowship Point Novel

Fellowship Point reads like a classic 19th-century novel in its beautifully woven, multilayered narrative, but it is entirely contemporary in the themes it explores; a deep and empathic interest in women's lives, the class differences that divided us, the struggle to protect the natural world, and, above all, a reckoning with intimacy, history, and posterity. It is a masterwork from Alice Elliott Dark.

2.2 Previous Studies

Several studies related to language style have been carried out. Some of this has been done by Alicia Febriani, Fakhri Ras, Novitri (2019). They analyzed the types of language style used and the dominant types of language used in the film "To All The Boys I've Loved Before" using Martin Joos' theory. As a result, they found thirty (30) data showing the use of language style in films and the dominant types of language style that appears is intimate style. With these results, the study

draws the conclusion that intimate style is conspicuously proven to occur in communication between family and close friends.

Another study was written by Ulil Inayah Muthmainnah (2016) which aims to analyze and find the language style that most often appears in English advertisements on television using William Wells' theory. As a result, this study shows the use of personification style as a language style that often appears in language advertisements on television followed by alliteration style. With these results the researchers concluded that in personification style and alliteration style, advertisers more often use attractive styles to make beautiful words and persuade the audience to be interested in using the product.

Furthemore, Siti Zulaekho (2011) which analyzes the utterances of Muluk in the film “Alangkah Lucunya Negeri ini”. As a result, in this study it was found that the dominant style of language used by Muluk was casual style.

However, the difference between previous studies and this research is that the data used in this research is a novel which is a written work, which is different from previous studies which used data in the form of films or advertisements on television which are video works. More than that, this study focuses on the function of the style of language that appears in each character's conversation in the novel, while previous studies have focused more on which types of style of language appears dominant in the data.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

Based on all the theories that have been contained above, there are some theories that will be used by researcher to analyze the data appropriately. The main theory that is used for this research is sociolinguistic theory Martin Joos (1976) and the other supporting theories to analyze the data and answer the research questions are theory by Chaer (2004).

