

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background of the study

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, people needs language to express their emotions, ideas, feelings, and thoughts to other 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.

Style refers to ways of speaking, how speakers use the resource of language variation to make meaning in social encounters (Coupland,2007:11). Most speakers of language speak one way with friends, another on a job in interview or presenting areport in class, another talking to small children, another with their parents and so on. These situation are called or register. Nearly everybody has at least an informal and formal style rules of contraction are used more often, the syntactic rules of negotiation and agreement be altered, and many words are used that not accur in the formal style Fromkin Rodman, and Hyams, (2003:472) states informal style, although permitting certain abbreviations and deletions not permitted in formal speech, are also rule-governed.

For example :

1. Have you seen Daniel? (Formal Style)

Seen Daniel? (Informal Style)

2. Do you have an idea ? (Formal Style)

You have idea ? (Informal Style)

Language function refers to the purposes in which people use language to communicate. People use language for a variety of formal and informal purposes, and specific grammatical structures and vocabulary are often with each language function.

Style is the variation of language in which using different situation or context. The styles of language are used differently depend on the context in terms of subject matter, audiences, the mode of discourse (speaking or writing), and the formality of the occasion.

The writer has chosen *Ilu Na Maraburan* movie from Ponti Gea as the subject of this study. The reason of choosing *Ilu Na Maraburan* movie is because it is a popular bataknese movie nowadays. It is a motivational movie which applies many language styles. Most of movies or movie directors usually provide the story or script to the people. When people interested in their movies, the people sometimes did not realize the different language style in every scripts. The writer used language styles study to analyze the scripts because by language styles study people can more understand about language that used. That is why the writer would like to analyze style of language in the scripts on *Ilu Na Maraburan* movie.

The choice of style depends on some aspects, which may be replaced with term of social factors. Joos (1976) stated that language style means the form of

language that the speaker uses and it is characterized by a scale of formality. Joos divides these speech styles into five forms. They are frozen style, formal style, consultative style, casual style and intimate style.

Based on the explanations above the writer will conduct a study entitled “An Analysis of Language Style Found In Ponti Gea’s *Ilu Na Maraburan*.”

### **1.1 Problems of the study**

Based on the background of this study, there are questions that need to be answered and questions are the problems that need a solution, there are:

1. What types of language style are found in Ponti Gea’s *Ilu Na Maraburan* movie?
2. What type of language style is dominantly found in Ponti Gea’s *Ilu Na Maraburan* movie?

### **1.2 Objectives of the study**

Problem usually has a purpose. In relation to the problem, the objectives of this study are:

1. To find out the types of language style are used in Ponti Gea’s *Ilu Na Maraburan* movie.
2. To find out the type of language style which is dominantly used in Ponti Gea’s *Ilu Na Maraburan* movie.

### **1.4 Scope of the study**

It is important to limit the study that has been chosen and it is also important to avoid over complicating the study. This would help the writer to get

the best result of it. In this analysis, the writer uses 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 *Ilu Na Maraburan* movie episode 1 and 2. The writer takes the dialogue or script in the movie as the analysis.

### **1.5 Significances of the study**

Significance is important thing because this study will be nothing without it. In this study the writer also expects to achieve some significances that could be useful for the readers: theoretically and practically.

a. Theoretically :

- This analysis can be advantageous as the references for the next writers in the field of Linguistics.
- Can be advantageous in culture perpetuation in Batak Culture especially in Batak Toba culture.

b. Practically:

- The writer becomes more understand about the five language styles in Ponti Gea's *Ilu Na Maraburan*.
- This analysis can be advantageous to the readers, especially to the students of English Department who are interested in Sociolinguistics study and its aspect.
- This analysis can be part of reference in Library

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

#### **2.1 Theoretical Framework**

In conducting a research, theoretical frames are very important to explain some concepts that applied in the research concerned. Consequently misunderstanding and miscommunicating could be avoided. Some theories deal with the defenition of certain terms that are used in this research.

#### **2.2 Language**

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

Most of 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 a complexity that in any way is comparable to language. Primarily, they communicate with non-linguistic means resembling human smiling, laughing, yelling, clenching of fists, and raising of eyebrows. Chimpanzees, gorillas, and orang utan 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 a word 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 student 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 writes a poem about something and hopely the readers can understand what the message of this poem. Third, gesture or silent language, a language that uses body movement or things such as hands, eyes, etc. for example, people raise their eyebrows to express surprise or disapproval, people laugh to express amusement, happiness, or disrespect, people can smile to express amusement, pleasure, approval, or bitter feelings. All those things, are called as a language.

There are some definitions of language taken from some expert. Mullany (2010:114) stated that language is the material to be observed that gives insight into how language works, and almost our only access to the linguistic workings of the mind is through that same medium.

Atkinson (2002:12) stated in the book *Context and Language Learning* says contended that learning is a part of everyday life and argued that language is intertwined with and inseparable from experiences, cultural knowledge, emotion, and self-identity. Learning a language is the process of appropriating the cultural resources or voice of local communities in broad social contexts. It impossible for language learners to be quarantined from the “real

world” and considered as a set of asocial, amoral skills to be mastered; they are always shaped, produced, and consumed in relation to broader social and cultural condition.

Hodges (2005:306) stated that language is for the purpose of communication, through everyday usage language is subject to the effect of diachronic change, and it is also experiencing constant change through everyday usage on its surface.

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. People use language in order to communicate on with another to express their personal reaction to the 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 language used well. On the other hand, it will be a problem for communication and interaction if it is used unwell. In accordance with the explanation above, it can be concluded that language is a tool of communication, there are so many languages in human lives. Language is the way to deliver human desire. Anytime and anywhere people need a language and that is why language becomes important in human lives.

### **2.3. Sociolinguistics**

Sociolinguistics is the study of language and society as related entities. It concerns the structure of the language and how language plays its roles and

functions in society by considering social aspects lying behind the communication process (Holmes, 1992:1).

Wardhaugh (2006:19) stated that “speech behavior and social behavior are in an important factor in the relationship. “Sociolinguistics can help us understand why people speak differently on various social contexts, and help uncover the social relationship in a community.

Holmes (2013:3) states that sociolinguistics is concern with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and how language function in communication.

Douglas (1994:5) stated that “Sociolinguistics is the study of the language use. Its special focus is on the relationships between language and society, and its principal concerns address linguistic variation across social groups and across the range of communicative situations in which women and men deploy their verbal repertoires.

From all the definitions above, they can be concluded that sociolinguistics is a study about the relationship of language and society. The way of performing communication, using style of language, and different word choice are studied in sociolinguistics.

#### **2.4. Language Style**

Language contains a great deal of society. People in society can be successful in their sociality if they can make a good deal with their speaking to others. But it also can be complicated if they make mistakes in it. So, people have

to pay attention to certain aspect of language variation of styles of language to achieve successful and fluent communication. People can make a great achievement with the style of language they use. But they also can make a great achievement with the style of language they use. But they also can make a big mess when they use language at random things. The users of language should know the rules to talk with one another to make a good communication in society to make a good relationship.

Language style is used in a conversation among people with their colleagues in the office will be different from people and their colleagues in the mall and it will be in different way people talk to a younger siblings at home over the breakfast table to talk to a public a figure people meet at a ceremonial dinner.

It has each way to talk. People will use different variety of languages in different situation and people also consider with whom people talk to. It is impossible for us to talk in the same way in different situation and different person.

Wardhaugh (2006:51) also stated that people may try to relate the level of formality chosen to variety of factors: the kind of occasions; the various social, age, and other differences that exist between the participants; the particular task that is involved, e.g., writing or speaking; the emotional involvement of one or more of the participants; and so on. It could be argued that the level of formality in language variation (style) in communication is also influenced by the level of social diversity, age, and anything else that related to the speakers.

Language style can make people know how to identify a person based on the language they used. People will know a person is a polite or impolite person when they talk to someone who is older or having a higher position than him or her. People also will know the characteristics of a person based on a variety of language someone uses in a situation. Such as like what Wardhaugh (2006:7) discusses about how many different ways people can ask someone to open a window or seek permission to open the window yourself because the room you are in is too warm. People have to choose one of many variants way to talk with others.

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

In accordance with explanations above, they can be concluded about of language style is the variation of language in which using in different situations or context. The style of language is used differently depending on the context in terms of subject matter, the audiences, the mode of discourse, and the formality of the occasion.

The analysis is focused on the context of situation, subject in movie. The writer use the same of Sociolinguistic theory purposed Martin Joss claim (1976: 153) that which is discusses five style of language: frozenstyle, a formal style, a consultative style, a casual style, and intimate style the explanations of those styles as follows :

### **2.4.1 Frozen Style**

Frozen style is a style, which is intended to be remembered and used in very formal setting such as in palace, church ritual, speech for state ceremony, and some other occasions. This style involves very large group of people whose members are known to one another. However, this style is not only addressed to strangers at that time but also to posterity as well. Nevertheless, the reader or the hearers are not permitted giving question to the speakers. This is usually uses long sentence with good grammatical and vocabulary. For example: “I should be glad to be informed of the correct time.”

### **2.4.2 Formal Style**

Formal style is generally used in formal situation, where there is the least amount of shared background and the communication in this style is largely one way with little or no feedback from the audience, for example, in graduation ceremony which typically used in speaking to medium or large groups. However, it may also use in speaking to single hearer, for example, between strangers.

In fact, formal style is designed to inform and the background information is woven into text in complex sentences. Indeed, the sentence structures are more complex and varied than consultative. That is why the speaker must ahead and frame whole sentences before they delivered. Furthermore, the leading code-label of this style is “may”. For example,” may I present Mr. Jimmy?” .

### **2.4.3 Consultative Style**

Consultative style is a style used in semi-formal communication. It must be confessed that consultative is the central point in the system because it is

chiefly involved in speech style. It is one type of language, which is required from every speaker. 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.

Consultative style happens in two-way participation. It is the most operational among the other styles. It is used in negotiating with the strangers or work colleagues. It is also used in small group discussion, regular conversation at school, companies, trade conversation and etc. The speaker has to deliver background information about a topic, and it does not presume to be understood without it.

The addressee usually participates by giving feedback like "oh", "uh-uh", " I see", "Yes". Interruptions are allowed, if the speaker gives too much information, the feedback might give like "I know, Stop it". There are some examples of consultative style, such as conversation between teacher- Students, doctor-patient and the expert-apprentice.

#### **2.4.4 Casual Style**

Casual style is style used among friends and co-workers when an informal atmosphere is appropriated and desired such as outside the classroom where students have a chat. There are two devices of casual style. First, ellipsis (omission) that usually shows the differences between casual grammar and consultative grammar for example:

- "*I believe that I can find one* " (Consultative grammar)

"*Believe I can find one* " ( Casual grammar)

- “ *Thank you* “ (Consultative grammar)

“ *Thanks* ” ( Casual grammar)

The unstressed word can be omitted particularly at the beginning of the sentence. As the result, the sentence structure of casual style becomes incomplete. Second device of casual style is slang which is a prime indication of in group relationship. Slang is non-standard word which is known and used by certain groups like teenager groups, for example, in formal language, young female called “*girl*”, while in the slang language it is said as chick.

#### **2.4.5. Intimate Style**

Intimate style is an intimate utterance avoids giving the addressee information outside of the speaker’s skin. Intimate style is completely private language used within family and very close friends. Normally, the intimate style is used in pair. It excludes public information and shows a very close relationship.

There are two systematic features of intimate style, first is extraction, the speaker extracts a minimum pattern from some conceivable casual sentence, for example the utterance “*eng*”, it is empty word; there is no dictionary meaning but serve as a code label for intimate style. Intimate style needs no slang and no background information. The message cannot be recreated because there is no message to recreate. It means that, the thought is communicated and the addressee extracts the full meaning from it. The second style is jargon. Jargon is technical vocabulary associated with special activity or group. Jargon is used to show the secret language between the same profession people. In the other word, jargon must not be understood by other people, for example health professionals use

medical jargon such as HTLV III (Human T-cell Leukimia Virus III). For example: "Time?"

## **2.5. *Ilu Na Maraburan* Movie**

*Ilu Na Maraburan* movie was movies with filming in some areas Tapanuli to Sibolga and Medan were presented in the form of luxury and directly presented in 3 episodes. Along with the title, the film contains about the variety of events that make tears pouring but not crybaby. "Precisely a lot of lessons learned from watching *Ilu Na Maraburan*," said director Ponti Gea.

The uniqueness of the inaugural film production Pelita Utama with producer Friendky Pasaribu it on the cultivation side. The lead is Nias man, Pontyanus Gea but the script is written Bonardo Sinaga. "I've always worked on ethnic films, from Batak to Nias but to *Ilu Na Maraburan* have their own happiness and pride," added the director who is an alumni of the Italian filmmaker.

When the release, the feel of Batak is very thick. In addition to the masses of cross-ethnic artist groups present, looks big names in the world of Indonesian creative industries such as cultural and journalist Idris Pasaribu. The presence of the balding Acts novelist is like a creativity cross with the director. Idris Pasaribu explores the ethnic Chinese life through his novel and Pontyanus Gea explores the Batak indigenous people.

*Ilu Na Maraburan* tells about the life of Batak people from the past that brought to the present era. The director admits more intense work on. Previously, Pontyanus Gea's work, *Son Sasada*, had become a pirated object, followed by

Tano Parsirangan and continued on Amanghu Mardua Holong and Alani Hapogoso films.

Before producing Batak films he has also produced Nias films, such as Ono Sitefuyu and Lua-Lua Bowo Sebua. It is different from ethnic films that explores the richness of culture, *Ilu Na Maraburan* not exploring the culture but the life of Batak people who closely with the culture. With the film, the outsiders increasingly explore the daily life of Batak people.

## **2.6. Previous Research**

The writer required to review and have found previous research related about this subject in order to help the writer do the research.

1. In this part the writer present similar study by Galuh Fudayanto (2007). "A Study of Speech Style Used by the Host in "Empat Mata" Talk Show Program on Trans 7" This study uses Joos's theory and some supporting theory such as Nababan (1993) and Gleason (1965). In this study, galuh used descriptive qualitative. He took two differences episodes of the talk show as the data source to represent the speech style. He recorded the host's utterances to be transcribed. Then he identified the utterances by the host based on the classification of speech style whether frozen, formal, consultative, casual, and intimate style.
2. The second study is conduct by Atmaja (2016) who focused his study on the speech styles used in Djaga Depari songs lyric and also sociolinguistics study on it. He analyzed the type of speech style produced by Djaga Depari songs lyrics. He applied Ruby Payne theory of speech

style as his main theory and Gleason, Widarso and Hymes theory for the supporting theories.

Based on the previous study above, the writer conducted a similar study about speech style in the *Ilu Na Maraburan* movie. It is considered being different with the previous studies because the writer uses different object, theme, and also the result of the study. The objective of the study is to find the types of language styles used in *Ilu Na Maraburan* movie and what types of language style are dominantly found on it.

## 2.7. Conceptual Framework

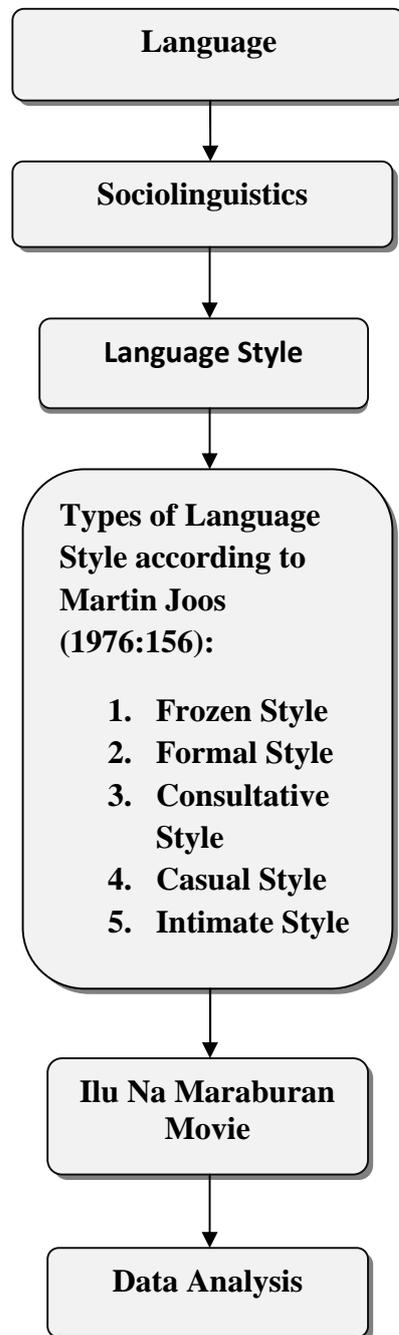


Figure 1. Language Style Found in Ponti Gea's *Ilu Na Maraburan* Movie (Aprina,2018).

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Method of Study

This research is descriptive qualitative research. This research works through some books and other references like article, and websites in doing this research to support this topic. Here, the writer chooses Ponti Gea's *Ilu Na Maraburan* movie as the object. So, this research also works using some written materials like some of books concerning the topic, article and website. These aim at supporting the ideas of the topic.

Qualitative research is defined as a research method whose data “is in the form of words or pictures rather than number” (Bogdan and Biklen in Sugiyono, (1999:13). As the writer conducts her research about language style in movie, the data in this research are in the form of utterances, instead of numbers.

#### 3.2 The Source of Data

The data of this research are taken from Batak Toba movie transcript entitled *Ilu Na Maraburan* episode 1 and 2 for the duration of 116 minutes, and was released by PT. Pelita Utama in 2017. This movie presents Ponti Gea as the director, Friendky Pasaribu, SH as the producer, and Bonardo Sinaga as the script writer.

There are five styles of language used in this data, they are frozen style, formal style, consultative style, casual style and intimate style that are used in the movie.

### **3.3 The Techniques of Collecting Data**

In this study, the writer uses the data from Ponti Gea's *Ilu Na Maraburan* movie. The writer took steps as follows:

- Downloading Ponti Gea's *Ilu Na Maraburan* movie from <https://www.youtube.com>
- Watching the movie
- Reading the script of movie
- Underlining the language styles in Ponti Gea's *Ilu Na Maraburan* movie.

### **3.4 The Techniques of Analyzing Data**

After collecting the data, the writer analyzed them by:

- Identifying the language styles in accordance with five styles Martin Joos
- Classifying the language styles in Ponti Gea's *Ilu Na Maraburan* movie into their types.
- Making conclusion.