

Five Language Style In *The Sea Speaks His Name* Novel Leila S. Chudori

Rifani Andrian Putri ¹, Hidayati Hidayati ², Mislal Geubrina ³

English Department, Faculty of Language and Communication, Universitas Harapan Medan
Jl. Imam Bonjol No. 35 Medan, 02201

Email : rifaniandrian@gmail.com

Abstract: Language style is a formal form of language that is used to communicate with others. The purpose of this research is to examine the language employed style used in the novel *The Sea Speaks His Name*. This Novel is a historical fiction authored by Leila S. Chudori and released in Jakarta in 2017. The data is taken from the novel *The Sea Speaks His Name* conversation text. A qualitative descriptive research design was used in this study. This analysis is based on Martin Joos' (1976) concept of five language style : frozen styles, formal styles, consultative styles, casual styles, and intimate styles. The results indicate there are thirty (30) data points from the film's conversations to conduct figurative language. The data analyzed shows that the novel has twenty-four cases of frozen (none), formal (one), consultative (seven cases), casual (eleven cases), and intimate (five cases) styles.. This means that the most common casual style is obviously used in family and close friend communication. Based on the findings of the study, students in the English Department should conduct additional analysis of the five language types employed in other materials such as films, books, or articles.

Keyword: Language style, Function of Language, *The Sea Speaks His Name*, Novel

Abstrak: Gaya bahasa merupakan suatu bentuk bahasa formal yang digunakan untuk berkomunikasi dengan orang lain. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengkaji gaya bahasa yang digunakan dalam novel *The Sea Speaks His Name*. Novel ini merupakan fiksi sejarah karya Leila S. Chudori dan dirilis di Jakarta pada tahun 2017. Data diambil dari teks percakapan novel *The Sea Speaks His Name*. Desain penelitian deskriptif kualitatif digunakan dalam penelitian ini. Analisis ini didasarkan pada konsep lima gaya bahasa Martin Joos (1976), yaitu gaya beku, gaya formal, gaya konsultatif, gaya santai, dan gaya intim. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat tiga puluh (30) titik data dari percakapan film untuk melakukan bahasa kiasan. Data yang dianalisis menunjukkan bahwa novel tersebut mempunyai dua puluh empat kasus dengan gaya beku (tidak ada), formal (satu), konsultatif (tujuh kasus), santai (sebelas kasus), dan intim (lima kasus). gaya kasual jelas digunakan dalam komunikasi keluarga dan teman dekat. Berdasarkan temuan penelitian, mahasiswa Jurusan Bahasa Inggris harus melakukan analisis tambahan terhadap lima jenis bahasa yang digunakan dalam materi lain seperti film, buku, atau artikel.

Kata Kunci: Gaya Bahasa, Fungsi Bahasa, Laut Berbicara Namanya, Novel

INTRODUCTION

Language is a necessary tool for humans to communicate with one another. Language can be used for a variety of purposes, including commanding, informing, and so on. Language allows humans to socialize and communicate in order to achieve their life goals. Hornby (2000:721) defines language as a people's system of communication via speech and writing, as well as a technique of expressing thoughts and feelings through movement, symbol, and sound.

The function of language in communication is to transmit and receive ideas or information from speaker to hearer. There is a language style. Coupland (2007) defines style as "the manner in which a speaker employs a resource language shift to convey meaning in social interactions." When receiving information, this style of language will aid

comprehension. There are five types of language, according to Martin Joos (1976). He defined five language styles: the frozen style, the formal style, the consultative style, the casual style, and the intimate style.

Language style is used by people to express their feelings, thoughts, and emotions through spoken and written language. It's fascinating to learn how the author or speaker uses linguistic style to communicate his views to the audience. Style simplifies how people express themselves and allows the reader to easily absorb the information. This linguistic style is related to the novel and can be used to depict a person's emotions. As a result, linguistic way is not limited to the general public. A novel can contain feelings as well.

Reading novel is one approach to learn about language style. The novel's dialogue text has a different language style. Many books employ a variety of linguistic techniques. Aside from that, the novel *The Sea Speaks His Name* was chosen as the research subject for this study. The novel *The Sea Speaks His Name* was written in Jakarta by Indonesian writer Leila S. Chudori and released in 2017. *Laut Bercerita* is the original title of this novel, which was translated into English by John McGlynn and released in 2020.

For those reasons, a novel is an entertaining way of learning language styles. The researcher decided to conduct a study about analyzing the five language styles used in *The Sea Speaks His Name* novel based on Joos(1976) theory.

OBJECTIVES OF THE RESEARCH

Based on Joos (1976) theory on five styles of languages, the researcher conducted a study entitled “**Five Language Style in The Sea Speaks His Name Novel**”. The objectives of the study are to found the kinds of language style and to describe types of language style used in *The Sea Speaks His Name* novel.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Sociolinguistics

There are several of language in linguistics that are relevant to our lives. Society is one of the branches. Language and society cannot be separated because we utilize language in all of our activities. According to Budiarsa (2015), sociolinguistics is a term used to describe the social dimensions of research language.

According to Wardhaugh (2006), sociolinguistics is the study of how language functions in our daily lives, in the media, and in social conventions. It refers to persons who communicate in society using sociolinguistic expertise. Communication is always present in

sociolinguistics since people in society use language to communicate with one another. According to Trugir, sociolinguistics refers to cultural phenomena that influence the way you speak when influenced by social context.

From the definitions above, it can be concluded that sociolinguistics is related to the relationship of language use in the society based on the contexts of social function of it.

Language Style

Language is more than simply a means of communication; it is also necessary to learn how to develop and maintain connections with others. Linguistic knowledge includes language style. Keraf (2007:112), the word style is derived from the Latin word "Stilus," which is an instrument used to write on a candle plaque. The ability to use this tool will influence the clarity of the writing on the plaque. As a result of this development, language style or style has evolved into diction or word choice, which deals with the appropriateness of using a word, phrase, or clause when faced with a specific circumstance.

Sociolinguistics is concerned with the interaction between language and the context in which it is used, according to Holmes J. (2013:1). Conversational language style focuses on the social messages gained throughout the interaction. As a result, utilizing linguistic style in public communication helps speakers and listeners comprehend each other without bothering them personally.

Types of Language Style

1. Frozen Style

The most formal of the five styles is the frozen style. Because frozen style is historical and symbolic, it is commonly employed in respectable situations and conditions or ceremonial ceremonies. The frozen style is frequently utilized in cathedrals, palaces, ceremonies, and oratory on the most ceremonial occasions. This type of sequence requires a high level of skill and can only be performed by specialists, missionaries, lawyers, or professional speakers.

2. Formal Style

The use of language in serious or important situations is defined as formal style. It is also utilized when addressing an audience that does not allow for efficient speaker-to-listener engagement and listeners. Despite the fact that the forms are typically less refined than those delivered orally, such as in a standard classroom lecture, they are frequently conducted in a formal manner. The formal style is often focused on a specific topic, which is related to the technical aspect of formal writing. In the classroom, the headmaster, teachers, and lecturers all use a formal tone. When addressing someone or calling someone

with the last name, this usage of language usually follows a frequently accepted format, such as May, Might, or Can and the Mr. or Sir.

3. **Consultative Style**

Consultative style is the type of language that occurs in semi-formal contexts. On a daily basis, speakers of one language are required. Words are frequently chosen in a consultative method with some business, translation, doctor-patient chat, meeting with the school administrator, or any first contact between strangers in mind. The consultative speaking style is frequently employed between two people. While the others answer briefly, one speaks at regular intervals, usually using a small set of standard signs. The main components of the system are "Yes, No, Huh, Mm, That's right," and "Yes, No, Huh."

4. **Casual Style**

Casual style applied when the conversation is relaxed or natural, such as when students talk outside of class. When addressing one another in casual way, the first name or even an alias is used instead of the little name and last name. Aside from the use of dialect, the pronunciation is quick and usually slurred. Another aspect of casual speech is the removal of loosened words, particularly at the beginning of phrases. Another characteristic of this style is sometimes the sentence is less on grammar. It tends to make frequent use of shared information or shared assumption (slang).

5. **Intimate Style**

Intimate style is a totally private language that develops among family members, lovers, and close acquaintances. Dear, sweetheart, honey, and even Mom, Dad, and other nicknames may be used in this situation. Intimate style is also distinguished by ellipsis, deletion, quick, slurred, pronunciation, nonverbal communication, and private code, and it is frequently incoherent in the smallest social units. In this style, intonation is more important than grammar. The reason for using intimate style is to express feeling between the speakers, to express intimate phenomena. By using intimate style, the most informal atmosphere can be produced, and automatically skip the distance and create comfortable communication. In this style, tone takes importance than grammar. The purpose of utilizing an intimate style is to express feelings between the speakers, as well as to express intimate phenomena. The most informal feelings can be created by adopting intimate style, which automatically skips the gap and creates comfortable conversation.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design

The research was conducted using a qualitative approach as a result of data analysis in descriptive phenomena such as narration and dialogue texts in the novel. In this study was to inquire into various types of language styles used by characters in *The Sea Speaks His Name* novel.

Hancock et al. (1998:7), qualitative research is defined as research that focuses on developing explanations for social phenomena. The method is employed because the data is examined in detail rather than being assigned a fixed number to count. The data source and instrument are from dialog text of *The Sea Speaks His Name* novel.

Data and Data Source

The data analysis focused on the texts and dialogue of the novel *The Sea Speaks His Name*, which refers to the five language styles and utilized by the novel's characters. The data sources are classified into two types. The novel *The Sea Speaks His Name* and its dialogue texts served as the major data source. Secondary data sources include textbooks, the internet, articles, papers, dissertations, author's biography, journals or publications, and other significant data.

Data Collection

Several techniques are possible to use in collecting data. First, the novel is read several times in order to understand all of the stories of *The Sea Speaks His Name* novel. Then the dialogue from the novel is analyzed and classified into five language styles using Joos (1976) theory.

Data Analysis Procedure

The several steps in analyzed the data were taken from the dialog text of *The Sea Speaks His Name* novel. First, the novel was read, and the conversations were collected. Second, the data conversation is classified and identified based on their language styles, following Joos (1976) theory. Third, the data were analyzed descriptively from the conversation taken. Then the conclusion was made based on the analysis.

ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

Based on the findings of this study, only four language styles appeared in the novel. They are as follows: Formal Style with one data, Consultative Style with seven data, Casual Style with eleven data, and Intimate Style with five data. The study collected a total of twenty-four data points.

No.	Language Style	Frequency of Data
1.	Frozen Style	0
2.	Formal Style	1
3.	Consultative Style	7
4.	Casual Style	11
5.	Intimate Style	5
TOTAL DATA		24

1. Frozen Style

There was no frozen style detected in the data after the researcher evaluated the novel's text because there was no conversation shows or happened in a very formal occasion.

2. Formal Style

Data 1

Naratama : Maybe I'm just pessimistic but it fellow students can be thorwn in jail only for discussing books by Pramoedya, how can we expect former political prisoners and their families to ever obtain justice or the rehabilitation of their good name? We are not just talking about Pak Razak here but the millions of victims who were killed in 1965 and 1966'.

The Formal Style is employed in these utterances because the conversation takes place in a formal setting because they are discussing, and the Bram character becomes a speaker to oppose government doctrine. Tama's eyes lighting up here can alternatively be viewed as sincerity during the dialogue. It demonstrates formal style.

It was found one data of formal style are used in this novel.

3. Consultative Style

Data 6

Alex : That's all right, maam. We can find our own way.

This dialogue involves a consultative style in which they hide in order to carry out demonstrations. Laut and his friends interact with Mrs. Sumantri, whom they have just met. Laut also responds to Mrs. Sumatri's question by calling her 'maam,' which means semi-formal. It is typical of the consultative style.

Data 7

Mahesa : It is Laut, isn't it? I'm Mahesa. Come on and follow me. We can talk later!

Mahesa picked up the Laut and met for the first time in this situation. Mahesa greets Laut and mentions its name here. That suggests they are still getting to know each other, which is a characteristic of the consultative style.

After the researcher analyzed the novel text, there were found seven data of consultative style used in this movie.

4. Casual Style

Data 14

Anjani : Hi! What's up? I got to be going. What? What did Kinan say? What's up with Blanguan?

There was a casual conversation between Anjani and Naratama, who were friends in the same organization reinforced by Anjani's characteristic casual style of uttering the slang word 'what's up' in this conversation

Data 15

The Poet : Nah, we both knew that we were in love. There was no need for words, especially poetry.

In this dialog, Laut's character asks the poet how he might marry his wife. And the poet clearly addressed Laut's question. It is a casual style with pleasant chat between friends. The poet's understanding of him and his wife is the casual aspect of this conversation.

In this novel there were found eleven data of casual style were used.

5. Intimate Style

Data 21

Laut :Wow! That's crazy Dad. I love it!

The conversation centered on Laut's father discussing his experience defending a former Indonesian Communist Party criminal against the minister. The recurrence of conversations between family members is one of the features of intimate style, as illustrated by Laut addressing his father as "Dad."

Data 22

Laut's Mother :You have to be careful,Mas. I have been following the news on those activists who were arrested for discussing Pramoedya's books.

A conversation occurred in which Laut's mother expressed worry that discussing leftist books would result in something bad happening to Laut. Laut's mother refers to him as 'Mas,' which is a mother's affectionate name for her eldest son. This includes the intimate style.

Intimate style is used with five data found in the novel.

CONCLUSIONS

Speaking is one of the most important skills to develop when learning English because it is essential for communication. When communicating, the speaker must change the language style that will be used when speaking to other people in different situations.

This study, based on Joos (1976) theory, found just 4 language styles in the novel, with a total of 24 data. The conclusion is that not all of the styles that occurred and were employed in the dialog were utilised.

SUGGESTION

Through this study, it is important to advise the English Department students to conduct additional analysis of the Five Language Styles found in other materials like books, movies, or articles. The researcher hoped that this thesis could serve as a resource for those looking to write about the Five Language Styles, particularly in a novel using Martin Joos theory, and also anticipates that readers who are interested in studying the Five Language Styles in greater detail will find something useful in this study. In the fields of sociolinguistics and speaking classes, it is also recommended to use novels as a language learning and teaching tool. The researcher also acknowledged that this study is far from flawless. Consequently, we would really appreciate feedback on the analysis in this study.

REFERENCES

- Chojimah, Nurul. 2014. *Let's Analyze Discourses*. Tulungagung: State Islamic Institute of Tulungagung.
- Coupland, N. (2007). *Style: Language Variation and Identity*. Press, 2007. *xiii + 206 pp.* , 326-328.
- Ducrot and Todorov. (1993). *Introduction to Language Style*. Cambridge University, London.
- Hancock, Beverley. 1998. *An Introduction to Qualitative Research*. Nottingham: Trent Focus Group.
- Holmes, Janet. (2001). *Introduction to Sociolinguistics*. Harlow, Essex: Longman
- Holmes, J. 2013. *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*. New York: Longman
- Hornby, AS. (2000). *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English (Sixth Edition)*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Huberman, M. B. (2014). *Qualitative data analysis: a methods s. ISBN 978-1-4522-5787-7 (pbk. : alk. paper)* .
- Joos, M. (1976). *The Styles of The Five clocks*. Massachusetts: Winthrop Publishers.
- Keraf, G. 2007. *Diksi dan Gaya Bahasa*.Jakaarta: PT GramediaPustakaUmum
- Wardaugh, R. 2006. *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics (5th Ed)*. Oxford : Blackwell Publishing.