

Chapter II

An Analysis of Speech Style by Main Character

In “The End of The F*ing World” Netflix Series**

Based on the discussion in chapter I, in this chapter the researcher described several theories that are relevant to the variables in this research which include Speech style, an overview of sociolinguistic, pragmatic, context of language use, movie, and movie as a genre in literature

2.1 Sociolinguistic

Sociolinguistics is a field that studies the interaction between language and society. According to Chaer and Agustina (2010), sociolinguistics as a study concerned with the specific language usage. It also the study of dialect and language patterns that are present in the culture, topic, and background of the speaker. In Addition, sociolinguistics provides knowledge about the use of a language, as emphasized by Malabar (2015: 3). Sociolinguistics is a field of a study that examines the relationship between language and societal influences. In sociolinguistics, one’s identity also plays a role in language use. It examines how language functions in society, including how individuals navigate linguistic rules in different contexts.

The use of languages in society varies based on factors such as, age, social status, economic status, education, gender, occupation. The identity of the person being spoken to also varies. Time and place also affect the use of

speech styles. There are also different levels of formality, ranging from very formal to informal settings. The diverse nature of society leads to a wide range of language variations and styles (Wijana, 2019).

Based on the explanation above, sociolinguistics plays an important role in studying speech styles and can offer guidance on affective within society. Sociolinguistics describes the use of language found in the speaker's culture, topic, and background. Sociolinguistics can help us understand the variety of languages used if we talk to the right person, situation, time, or place.

2.2 Pragmatic

Pragmatics is related to sociolinguistics and the usage of speech style. Similar to sociolinguistics, it examines language usage in relation to the context topic, purpose, participants, place, and function. According to Richard's perspective in Jumanto (2017: 39) pragmatics is the study of language in communication, primarily the correlations between sentences, contexts, and situations in which these language is used. From this definition, it follows that pragmatics is the study of language and communication in in relation to their specific context.

According to pragmatics, language is a means of communication that is influenced by the situation, place, method and occasion in which it is used. Sociolinguistics use language to explain differences in communication. This concept is also clarified by Leech in Jumanto (2017: 39), pragmatics is the study of how utterances obtain meaning in diverse circumstances.

2.3 Speech Style

Speech style is a form of language used by speakers. According to Thomas and Wareing (1999) in Sakti and Weda (2020: 376) Individuals use their own speech style when interacting with others, and often adjusting their speech style to suit the situation. This principle is also discussed by Fauziah and Izzah (2022: 107), individuals use speech styles to communicate with society in different ways depending on the context. These varying styles can create a new atmosphere in the environment.

According to Chaika's (1982: 29) speech style is a vital aspect of communication, whether it is written or spoken. Everyday language employs different styles, ranging from formal to informal, depending on the social context. It is important to convey messages accurately through language, since speech style can be influenced by the speaker's attitude, such as humor, seriousness, or anger. Speech style also instructs listeners to be attentive to whether the speaker is conveying a playful, cynical, or serious tone.

Speech style is a topic that is much discussed by experts. Joss, in his book "Five Clocks," categories styles into five: frozen, formal, consultative, casual, and intimate. Joss, as cited in Wardaugh, argues that speech is shaped by the contextual factors. A ceremony is expected to be formal, whereas less formal public talks and discussions with friends may allow for more casual or even intimate styles of speech. Speech style can

help us choose the appropriate style of language to use when communicating. On the other hand, Mandell and Kirszner (2003) divide speech style into four categories. The four styles are (1) formal, (2) informal, (3) colloquial, and (4) Slang. This highlights the uniqueness of language variation as a topic worth discussing, as individuals have their own unique style.

2.4 Classification of Speech Style

According to Mandell and Kirszner (2003), there are four types of speech styles that are used by someone when speaking or writing: formal, informal, colloquial, and slang.

1. Formal Style

Formal style is generally used in educational institutions, state addresses, official meetings, speeches, textbooks, scientific papers and so on. This style can also be useful when speaking to foreigners, students talking to their lecturers, or someone communicating with their superiors or deans. This has also been explained by Joos (1976). Formal style is generally used in formal situations. It is one-way, with little or no feedback from the audience. The vocabulary used in this style uses standard speech, low tempo, and also avoids repetition. Another feature is to call someone by their last name by using "Mr." or "Sir". The following is an example of a formal style:

- a. How are you *Mr. Jerry*, nice to see you
- b. We regret to inform you that the meeting will be delayed

2. Informal Style

Informal style is a type of speech style usually used in non-formal situations with a casual tone, such as conversations with family, friends or colleagues. This style is often used in everyday communication, but is not appropriate for serious contexts. In informal style, sentences are often shortened. According to Ningsih and Ardiantari (2023: 107), informal style is a style between formal and colloquial. This style usually does not follow or is not bound by established grammatical rules. Another characteristic of the informal style is that it is used in direct communication. Sentences are short, straight to the point, and have phrases that are easy to understand. The sentences used may be incomplete. Apart from that, there is the use of contractions in sentences or abbreviations. These combine one or two letters in quotation marks. Here is an example of a contraction:

1. “*That’s*” is a contraction of “*that*” and “*is*”
2. “*I’ll*” is a contraction of “*I*” and “*will*”
3. “*Aren’t*” is a contraction of “*are*” and “*not*”
4. “*I’m*” is a contraction of “*I*” and “*am*”
5. “*Can’t*” is a contraction of “*can*” and “*not*”

The following is an example of a informal style:

- a. “Hi Jerry, *What’s up*”
- b. “Hey man, *What’s going on?*”

- c. *"I'll tell the police, too."*

3. Colloquial Style

Colloquial is a term derived from the Latin colloquialism, which means conversation. According to McCrimmon (1967), in Wahyuni (2008: 175), colloquial is a term for a characteristic of ordinary or familiar conversation rather than formal speech or writing. In line with this, Webster (1981) in Wahyuni (2008: 175) stated that colloquial is a conversation that uses everyday language that is familiar and informal. Based on this understanding, it can be concluded that colloquial is a speech style used in everyday conversation and is used more in speaking than writing. The closeness between the two speakers is also very important in the use of this style. As with the informal style, there are also contractions in colloquial speech.

The following are the characteristics of colloquial style according to McCrimmon (1963) in Nofalli (2012):

1. Has simple sentences that are relatively short, often have incomplete grammar and contain few rhetorical devices
2. Using excessive contractions
3. Contains certain vocabulary to avoid words that are too formal, by including some slang words.
4. Has a simple sentence structure that uses more idiomatic elements and ignores formal grammar rules.
5. Have a personal or intimate tone that creates a warm impression on listeners or readers.

The following is an example of a colloquial style:

- a. *"I've seen you skating. You're pretty shit"*
- b. *"I'm serious. Let's leave this shithole town"*
- c. *"Who's a dickhead. I'm going, whether you come with me or not. Are you in?"*.

4. Slang

Slang is a term that originated in Norway, called "*Slengeord*", which means insult and is usually used in informal situations. This style is used to express feelings, creativity, and to make conversations more intimate. Slang is used between people who know each other very well. Usually, people use their own idioms and phrases. As explained by Claire (1998: 15) slang is the language that people use in non-formal situations where they feel comfortable and know each other. Furthermore, according to Wahyuni (2008: 178) slang is a popular word, has an implicit, casual meaning, and an indecent and vulgar meaning. It is also explained in the Oxford English Dictionary that slang is a special vocabulary used by a group of people that has a low or vulgar meaning. Mandel and Kirsznner (2013) slang is a shortening of words that gives a new meaning. Its use is to introduce a lot of new vocabulary by combining old words into new ones. Based on this understanding, it can be concluded that slang is a new words used by young people. These terms sometimes have distorted meanings so thatthey can only be used by those closest to them.

The following are the characteristics of slang:

1. Creativity, sometimes slang is formed from new words or phrases that have unique meanings, this shows that slang requires an element of creativity.
2. Flippant, contains language that has the meaning of being impolite or deviant and offensive.
3. Fresh, slang often uses new words that are up to date or follow cultural changes.
4. Onomatopoeic, some slang words are created to imitate sounds, for example "boo-hoo" which is adapted to the sound of crying used to express sadness.

The following are examples of slang words:

- a. *Dickhead*
- b. *Old fogey*
- c. *Skiving*
- d. *Break a leg*

2.5 Context of Language Use

Language is closely linked to social interactions that take place in different contexts such as educational institutions, businesses, marketplaces, workplaces and beyond. In communication, people employ various languages depending on the situation. For example, language used between family members differs significantly from that used in formal settings. Holmes (2013) in Suroso (2018) states that language is used based on factors that are appropriate to the context and can be grouped as follows:

a. The Participant

Participants utilize language styles influenced by social class. Wardaugh (2006), Merrison (2006), and Griffiths (2006) in Putri et al (2021: 32) explain that individuals are differentiated by factors of social class like age, gender, profession, educational level, nationality, ethnicity, religion, and disabilities.

b. The Setting

According to Dijk (2005) in Putri et al., (2021: 32) the setting influences the speech style used in society. To adopt a formal style when communicating with participants, the speaker needs to be aware of the context. In formal situations, word choice should be carefully considered and formal style strongly recommended. Conversely, speakers in informal settings tend to be less careful in their choice of words.

c. The Topic

According to Richard (2006) in Putri et al., (2021: 32) the topic of conversation has a significant impact on speech style. Whether in formal or informal situations, speakers must know how to adjust their language accordingly. In serious conversations, even individuals of the same social standing must use more polite and respectful language.

d. The Function

Holmes (1992) in Putri et al., (2021: 32) defined style functions as the intended purpose of communication or "why they speak." It allows for conveying information and expressing emotions. The information is factual and presented in a clear, concise manner without subjective language or complex sentences. Speech style functions include "I am sorry" for apologizing and "Good morning" as a greeting.

2.6 Movie

A movie is a sequence of stories depicted through moving images. Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia states that the term 'film' has two different meanings. Firstly, it refers to a coluloid membrane used for capturing negative and positive images for screening in cinemas or on televisions. On the other hand, it describes an audiovisual production or story animatinghis audio-visual narrative consists of two main components: the plot and the cinematic technique used to present it.

According to the Republic of Indonesia's Law Number 8 of 1992, a film is a work of art and culture intended for mass communication, viewed and heard through a mechanical projection or electronic device, and created on the basis of cinematography, with or without sound. Liliweri (2004) defines a film as a presentation of real-life images on the screen. The existence of film was created as a medium of communication that enters human life, which is very broad and diverse.

The Movie is widely recognized as a form of entertainment because of the fascinating choice of elements including action, sound, images, setting, context and technology. The moving images within films comprise a blend of motion, melody, and hue (Hamid, 2016). From various definitions, it can be inferred that the movie is a narrative depicting the realities of life through moving images with or without accompanying audio that is disseminated through electronic devices and serves as a means of communication.

2.7 Movie as a Genre in Literature

Movies can be considered a form of literature, with some even being adaptations of literary works like novels. A movie is a contemporary form of drama that includes elements of fiction. Watching a movie, the audience is exposed to different perspectives and challenges in life (Sari et al., 2020). Moreover, movies share similarities with the building elements of novels and dramas. This was explained by Nurgiantoro (2018) in Sari et al. (2020) movies consist of two elements: intrinsic and extrinsic. The intrinsic components comprise themes, plots, characters, characterizations, settings, language styles, and points of view. The extrinsic elements involve factors such as the author's background, beliefs, views, customs, political situation, history, economy, religion, and other influences that shape the author's writing.

According to Effendy (1986), a movie is a product of culture and a means of artistic expression. A film or movie is a combination of various

technologies such as photography, sound recording, and the art forms such as fine arts, theatrical arts, literature, architecture, and music. A movie has a written storyline, or we usually call it a script (Alena, 2021). The script is a detailed set of concepts that includes the arrangement of words, narration, dialogue, types of shots, and information about the decorative aspects of television productions. There are also scenarios, a scenario is the sequence of a story composed by someone so that an event occurs as desired (Sembiring, 2020). Scenarios also have intrinsic and extrinsic elements, as do literary works. Based on this understanding, it can be concluded that a film is a literary work similar to a drama in which a script is acted out.

1. Types of Movie

According to Bordwell and Thompson, quoted from Retno Ayu's thesis, movies have various types, including:

- 1) Documentary present factual information and are a type of film that can be factually trusted. There are two types of documentaries:
 - a) Compilation, a film consisting of factual, accurate and authentic archival footage and presented with original interviews
 - b) Direct cinema, a film that records all events directly
- 2) Fictional films present imaginary creatures or places. A fictional film does not mean the film is fiction. Fictional films stage events by being designed, rehearsed, and re-filmed. In fictional films,

agents are depicted by intermediaries or are not directly photographed.

- 3) Animated films are not shot continuously but are instead created using a series of images or by shooting one frame at a time.

There are common terms, such as serial and series, that are often heard in the movie. The two terms differ from one another. The distinctions are:

- 1) A serial consists of stories with a common theme but without continuity between them, or the characters in the story are the same, but each storyline is always different in each series.
- 2) A series consists of a selection of stories that are related to the previous story. It is necessary to watch the previous story in order to understand the whole story.

2. Structure of Movie

1) Intrinsic Elements

a. Theme

Theme is a view of life or certain feelings that become the main idea that underlies a story (Rusyana 1988:67). Themes can be divided into several types. Among them is the physical, which is related to the state of one's soul. Organic themes, which are related to morals. Social themes, related to education, politics or propaganda. Egoic theme, which deals with personal reactions.

b. Character and Characterization

Characterization is a character element contained in a drama that moves the storyline (Dewojati 2010:169) while the character is the actor who carries out the events in a story (Aminudin in Siswanto 2002: 142). In a story generally there are more than one character present, there are main characters, innate characters and companion characters (Sudjiman, 1991:20). The main character is a character who plays an important role in a story and the accompanying character and the innate character are the characters needed to support the main character.

Character can be described indirectly. In a movie, the characters can be known through their actions and actions and from how they respond to critical situations and face other characters (Brahim in Wiyatmi, 2006:50). Besides that, character can also be seen from a dialogue. There are two ways to express character in a dialogue, there are from the words spoken by the actor with other actors and through dialogue between other actors regarding certain actors (Brahim in Wiyatmi, 2006: 51).

c. Plot

Plot is a series of cause and effect events in a story and very closely related to the conflicts experienced by the characters.

According to Luxemburg in Wiyatmi (2006: 49) Plot is a series of events in a logical and chronological relationship that are interconnected experienced by a character.

d. Setting

Setting is the place, time and social environment where the events in a story occur and can be classified into place, time and social setting (Abrams 1981: 175). Setting is the place, time, and atmosphere used in a story (Indrawati 2009: 64) From the understanding of the setting, it can be concluded that the setting is an explanation of events, atmosphere or events that affect the content of the story. In addition to plot, characters and characterizations, setting will clarify the place, atmosphere, and time of an event to help the reader identify a problem.

- a) Setting of place is a picture of the place where the events in the story occur.
- b) Setting of time is a description of the time of events in the story.
- c) Setting of atmosphere is a picture of the atmosphere or culture behind the occurrence of an event.

e. Language

Language and literature are two components that cannot be separated from literary works. In a literary work, language is used as a medium of delivery. Language can also determine the character's character, as well as his work, social background and so on. According to Sumardjo (1988) through language, we can find out the setting, time and even the times and circumstances in which the story takes place. In addition, language can also create the most important atmosphere in a story. Such as moody, enthusiastic, cheerful and so on. The atmosphere was created thanks to the author's ability to choose words and sentence forms.

2) Extrinsic Element

Extrinsic elements are elements that are outside of literary works, but indirectly affect the organizational system of the literary work itself (Nurgiyantoro, 2010). According to Suroto (1989) extrinsic elements are elements that influence the story structure of a literary work, but are not part of it. The extrinsic element consists of several of these elements including the author's background, beliefs, views of the author, customs, political situations, historical, economic, religious issues and other things that affect the work they writes.

2.8 Synopsis

“The End of The F***ing World” is a series on the famous streaming platform Netflix. The story is based on a novel by Charles S. Forsman. The main actors in this film are Alex Lawther as James and Jessica Barden as Alyssa. The series follows the lives of two teens with strange characters, James and Alyssa. James is described as a psychopathic teenager while Alyssa is a girl who talks, does what she wants and loves freedom.

One day, James and Alyssa met in the school cafeteria and started dating. Alyssa was going through a lot of problems in her life and decided to run away from home with James. During their journey, they had to deal with many incidents that required them to survive. At first, James accepted Alyssa's invitation to kill her. But the escape made James realize that they loved each other.

There was a lot of madness, confusion and horror on their journey. The story of James and Alyssa is not a typical teenage love story. The story is packaged in a unique way and relates to the life of a teenager who is in search of an identity. This uniqueness can be seen from the beginning of the story, when James is a psychopath, just a justification that he is a fragile teenager. Likewise with Alyssa who labels herself a sociopath, but in reality she is a teenager who needs love.

2.9 Charles S. Forsman

Charles S. Forsman is an American comic writer who was born on January 25, 1982 in Pennsylvania. His interest in art and comics from a young age continued to develop over time. His education at Kutztown University helped him develop his skills of interest in illustration and comics. After completing his education, Forsman began working as an illustrator and had a career in comics. He published his comics independently to develop his style and narrative.

Forsman creates many comics and often explores psychological, emotional and teenage life themes with dark and complex stories. This is what makes his works popular with comic fans. Some of the comics written by Forsman include, "I Am Not Okay With This", "Revenger", "Slasher", "Celebrated Summer", "Endless Summer" and "The End of the F***ing World".

Through his work, "The End of the F***ing Worlds," Forsman achieved much fame. This comic tells the story of two teenagers, namely James, a psychopath, and Alyssa, an outcast teenager. They embark on a journey to escape together. This comic combines elements of dark comedy and teenage rebellion in a unique way, making it very popular.