



Language Style Used in Folklore Written in Senior High School's English Textbook

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Abstract

Communication is needed in every aspect of human life. It is used to deliver information and to exchange ideas. In a way of communicating and interacting, different language styles may be used to deliver the message clearly. The choice of language style used is influenced by some factors such as setting, participants, relationships, topics, etc. This present research aimed to find out the most language style used in folklore written in Senior High School's English textbook of Grade XI. The book is written by The Ministry of Education and Culture of Indonesia. To describe the phenomenon based on the data source, the descriptive method was carried out in this present research. From the analysis, the researcher found that there were three types of language style used in this folklore namely: consultative style, casual style, and intimate style. The total of conversations collected from all characters' utterances in this folklore was 13 conversations. Based on the frequency of the language styles used, consultative style got 46%, casual style got 31%, and intimate style got 23%. To conclude, the most used language style in this folklore was the consultative style.

Keywords: English textbook; Folklore; Language style.

Introduction

Communication occurs in every aspect of human life as well as its role as a communication tool. The main function of communication is to deliver the information in which it is constituted by some mission to reach the goals (Vladutescu, 2015). Regarding the functions of language as the tool for communicating and interacting, it is also a tool for conveying someone's ideas, expressions, and concepts (Rabiah, 2012). In everyday life, every person tends to vary the language variation they speak and they do not have the same way of speaking all the time in order to fulfill the wide kinds of purposes (Wardhaugh & Fuller, 2015). Thus, the way one speaks is not stagnant in which it constantly changes based on the intended purposes of the communication.

As a human being, language may represent people's emotions, ideas, sentiments, and thoughts through the use of patterned sounds, gestures, and signs. This enables users to send and receive data. The way of one communicating and interacting dealt with the language style the speakers used. The language style used to maintain the relationship with others and also to establish the relationship. One of the assumptions to maintain the conversation keep going is by using the variant of language namely language style. In accordance, It relates to how multiple expressions are utilized to convey the same information and is related to distinct varieties of language that are employed in different situations and demands (Sapriyani et al., 2013). According to Missikova (as cited in Jamil & Nasrum,

2018) Language style is a way of speaking or a type of utterance that is formed through the deliberate and intentional selection, systematic patterning, and implementation of linguistic and extra-linguistic means in relation to the topic, situation, function, author's intention, and content of the utterance. Depending on the style of communication employed, all of the language used has various meanings. Languages have a variety of styles that vary depending on the situation (Jamil & Nasrum, 2018). In fact, in daily life we tend to use many types of language to achieve the intended goals or purposes of communication in oral and written form.

The use of language style is not merely found in daily conversation, but language style is also found in newspapers, short story magazines, novels, etc. Therefore, this present paper focused on analyzing the language styles of folklore "The Enchanted Fish" which is found in the beginning of Senior High School's English textbook of grade XI. By reading the literature, it is expected that the students will be happy in learning English as well as have the knowledge of it because the story's special meaning is derived from the various language styles and tones used.

The integration of the literature in English language teaching (ELT) shows some advantages. Collie and Slater as cited in Erdem (2016) stated four reasons why literary texts should be used by the English teacher in ELT; serving as authentic materials, providing various features of written language as enriching the language, enhancing the understanding of different cultures, and enabling personal involvement as imagination moves students from structure to the story itself. Another advantage is cultural and social context, where literary works such as novels, dramas, short stories, and poetry can also provide direct input into the English language and society's culture (Krasniqi & Muhaxheri, 2019). A previous research done by Khofshoh and Arifin (2021) stated that the reading comprehension of eleventh class students of SMAS NU Centini Laren Lamongan increased after learning reading comprehension was carried out using English short story book media. From the following advantages, it shows that short stories can be a good medium in learning English.

Despite some researchers having studied language style in some types of literary works, it is still hard to find the analysis of language style in folklore and short stories. For instance, Sapriyani et al (2013) and Jamil and Nasrum (2018) analyze the language style found in some popular novels. Indra and Hamzah (2018) have analyzed the language style found in Facebook status that was written by the teenagers. In 2020, Dewi et al, have analyzed the language styles found in romantic movies. Following previous studies in which there is still rare the similar research on short story and folklore, this paper focuses on finding the most language style used in a folklore "The Enchanted Fish" from eleventh grade senior high school students' English textbook.

The analysis refers to the five language style types as proposed by Joos (as cited in Jamil & Nasrum, 2018), there are Frozen style, Formal style, Consultative style, Casual style, and Intimate style. This paper gives significance to students in order to give information about the language styles found in the folklore in the English textbook so that the students know how the language style differs in some situations of speaking.

Research Methodology

Descriptive qualitative analysis was carried out in this research. Qualitative research was employed in this research because the researcher examined the texts (folklore) as the data in order to find out the language type. Tracy (2020, p.4) stated that “The phrase qualitative methods is an umbrella concept that covers interviews (group or one-on-one), participant observation (in person or online), and textual analysis (paper or electronic).” Also Wardhaugh and Fuller (2015, p. 18) argue that when the aim of the research is to analyze how the language is used by particular people or group to achieve the social function in order to know the language as the cultural behavior, qualitative research design is the choice to use. To conclude, the descriptive qualitative was implemented in analyzing the folklore regarding it is really appropriate to answer the research questions of this research.

The data in this research were taken from all the characters' utterances in the folklore written in the English textbook of senior high school grade XI namely “Bahasa Inggris: Stop Bullying Now. Stand Up. Speak Out”. This folklore entitled “The Enchanted Fish” is adapted from Grimm Brothers, 1812 in which the original title is “The fisherman and his wife”.

There are three characters in this folklore. They are *The Enchanted beautiful fish*, *The Fisherman*, and *The Fisherman's Wife*. The folklore is analyzed by several steps; first, by reading the entire folklore several times, second, selecting all the utterances of the characters in the folklore consisted the language style, third, classifying the utterances consisted the language style based on the five types of language style proposed by Joos (1967), fourth, calculating the total of every language type found into percentage, and the last, making the conclusion in the results and discussions.

Findings and Discussion,

Findings

From the analysis of folklore *The Enchanted Fish*, there were 13 utterances of all the characters. From the 13 utterances, it is found that there were only three types of language style found in the folklore namely consultative style, casual style, and intimate style. The frequency of the each language types were shown in the table below.

Table 1. The frequency of language style emerged in the folklore *The Enchanted Fish*

No	Types of language style	Frequency	Percentage
1	Frozen style	0	0%
2	Formal style	0	0%
3	Consultative style	6	46%
4	Casual style	4	31%
5	Intimate style	3	23%

Total	13	100%
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From the table above, it can be seen that the frequency of each language style are; two types of language styles namely frozen style and formal style got 0%, that means both of frozen style and formal style were not used in folklore *The Enchanted Fish*. The Consultative style got the highest frequency in which it is found six times or 46%. The Casual style got 31% and the Intimate style got 23%.

Discussion

(1) Frozen Style

There is no utterance in this folklore that used this type of language style or it showed 0%. According to Selingson in Jamil and Nasrum (2018), Frozen style is a print and declamation style. In a particularly formal context, such as a church, mosque, ritual, or other occasion, this style is used. In public speaking in front of a large audience, Joos uses an oratorical/Frozen style in which text is well planned in preparation, intonation is slightly overdone, and several rhetorical devices are suitable.

This is a more elaborate style than the others. Because the phrase sequences are intricately linked, this style necessitates a high level of skill and is almost exclusively utilized by specialists, lawyers, and preachers. Many linguistic units are permanent and have no variation. Certain fixed expressions are required. For example: yes, your honor, yes my lord, and so on.

(2) Formal style

There is no utterance in this folklore that used this type of language style or it showed 0%. Formal style is used, though the forms are usually not as polished as those in a formal style, such as in a typical university classroom lecture, which is often delivered in a deliberative style. Schaffner in Jamil and Nasrum (2018) stated, a formal text is one that is well-structured, rationally sequenced, and powerfully coherent, as well as one that is written in a formal or deliberate style for important or serious situations. A formal style is one that focuses on one-way communication and employs a more complex sentence structure. It differs from consultative in that the speaker must plan ahead and structure entire sentences before delivering them.

(3) Consultative style

There are 6 utterances (46%) found in this folklore. One of the examples can be seen in the datum below:

Datum 1

The Enchanted Fish : Pray, let me live! I am not a real fish; I am an enchanted prince. Put me in the water again, and let me go! Have mercy o' kind fisherman.

The Fisherman : I don't want to hurt a talking fish! Go on! Go where you come from.

Based on the utterances above, in the first utterance of "Pray, let me live!", it showed that the use of consultative style because it happen in semi formal situation (the time where the fish is caught by the fisherman and he asked the fisherman to let him free).

Consultative involves two-way communication; it isn't extremely formal, but the words are carefully chosen (Burridge & Stebbins, 2019). This type of language style can be found in semi formal situation like in doctor-patient conversations, lawyer-client conversations, and teacher-student conversations, for example. Consultative speech is most commonly used between two people. While one speaks at random intervals, the others respond with short responses based on a small set of conventional signals. The system's basic components are required for its operation. The responses like; Yes, no, right, mmm, great, I believe so, and a few other consultative labels are available. In a small group, it is usually used as a mode of communication. The consultative style is the one that is most amenable to the give and take of everyday discourse that has been mentioned thus far.

(4) Casual style

There are 4 utterances (31%) found in this folklore which used casual style. One of the examples can be seen in the datum below:

Datum 2

The Fisherman : Alas, wife! Cannot you be happy with being such a powerful emperor?

The Fisherman's Wife : No. I am very uneasy as long as the sun and the moon rise without my permission. Go to the fish at once!

The Fisherman : I don't think this is a good idea.

The Fisherman's Wife : Why don't you just go and ask the fish to make me the lord of everything.

Based on the utterances above, in the first utterance of "Alas, wife! Cannot you be happy with being such a powerful emperor?" it showed that the use of casual style because the use of slang word "Alas" in the utterance. The use of slang words indicated the casual conversation as Jamil and Nasrum (2018) stated that besides the use of slang words, in casual style, the pronunciation is rapid and often slurred.

This is a telltale sign of an in-group relationship. The absence of unstressed words, especially at the beginning of sentences, is another characteristic of casual speech. Articles, pronouns, auxiliaries, and be are the most commonly involved.. "blah, blah, blah", "Omg". "what's up?", "Need help?". Such expressions are a highly diagnostic feature of the casual style; they will generally be interpreted as signaling informality.

(5) Intimate style

There are 3 utterances (23%) found in this folklore which used intimate style. One of the examples can be seen in the datum below:

Datum 3

- The Fisherman : Wife, are you an emperor?
 The Fisherman's Wife : Yes. I am an emperor.
 The Fisherman : Ah! What a fine thing it is to be an emperor!
 The Fisherman's Wife : Husband, it is good to be an emperor.

Based on the utterances above, the underlined words Wife, Ah! and Husband indicate the close relationship between speaker and hearer in which in the conversations that husband and wife have done. The underlined words signaled that both characters have the intimate type of language style because both of them are husband and wife.

It is a communication style used among close family or friends who do not require a comprehensive language with clear articulation. Short utterances are sufficient. The intimacy style is defined by a complete lack of social inhibitions. Talking with relatives, loved ones, and extremely close friends about your inner self is normally done in an intimate manner. According to Selingson in Jamil and Nasrum (2018) Intimate style is rarely heard in court, though witnesses do occasionally employ the affirmative response "uh-huh." In this case, words like dear, sweetheart, and even honey could be employed to indicate affection. On the other hand, outside of personal contexts, nicknames can be embarrassing to both the hearer and the speaker. Furthermore, ellipsis, deletion, fast, slurred, pronunciation, non-verbal communication, and private code are all features of intimate language. Outside of the lowest social groupings, it is frequently incoherent.

Conclusion and Suggestion

The way we communicate to others deals with the language style we use. The appropriate choosing of the language style will influence the successful in delivering the information. The choosing of language style is influenced by some factors, such as the settings, participants, the topics, and the relationships. The knowledge about the language styles probably helps the students to be success in their communication in the case of able to choose the appropriate language style they used in such situations and contexts.

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This article only takes one story in a textbook to be analyzed, yet it not telling the reason why did she take this story. The framework of the theory is not also discussed much. the result and discussion part is not arranged well yet. Part of the results are put in the discussion section.