



**ANALYSIS OF THE ADULT AND CHILD SPEECH COMPARISON
FOUND IN *THE BANE CHRONICLES* BY CASSANDRA CLARE AND
THE ADVENTURE OF PINOCCHIO BY CARLO COLLODI**

A THESIS

**In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
The Bachelor Degree Majoring Linguistic in English Department
Faculty of Humanities Diponegoro University**

Submitted by:

**PRADISTYA HAYU PURBOSINI
1302011314086**

**FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
DIPONEGORO UNIVERSITY
SEMARANG**

2019

PRONOUNCEMENT

The writer honestly confirms that she compiles this thesis entitled “Analysis of The Adult and Child Speech Comparison Found in *The Bane Chronicles* by Cassandra Clare and *The Adventure of Pinocchio* by Carlo Collodi” by herself without taking any results from other researchers in S-1, S-2, S-3, and in diploma degree of any university. The writer ascertains that she does not quote any material from other publications or someone’s paper except for the reference mentioned.

Semarang, 25th September 2019

Pradistya Hayu Purbosini

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

“Great things often start out small, and only open minds can perceive their inception.”

----- **J.K Rowling**

“If you have to ask, you will never know. If you know, you need only ask.”

----- **Helena Ravenclaw**

“I like nonsense, it wakes up the brain cells. Fantasy is necessary ingredient in living.”

----- **Dr. Seuss**

For opportunities that I missed

APPROVAL

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CARLO COLLODI**

Written by

Pradistya Hayu Purbosini

NIM: 13020113140086

is approved by the thesis advisor

On 23rd July 2019

Thesis Advisor,

Dwi Wulandari, S.S., MA

NIP. 197610042001122001

The Head of the English Department,

Dr. Agus Subiyanto, M. A.

NIP. 196408141990011001

VALIDATION

Approved by

Strata 1 Thesis Examination Committee

Faculty of Humanity Diponegoro University

On 25th September 2019

Chair Person

Dr. Deli Nirmala, M. Hum.

First Member

Drs. Oktiva Herry Chandra, M.Hum.

Second Member

Drs. Catur Kepirianto, M.Hum.

Third Member

Dra. Wiwiek Sundari, M.Hum.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Praise be to God Almighty Allah SWT who have given strength and spirit to me, so thesis on
“Analysis of the Adult and Child’s Speech Comparison Found in *The Bane Chronicles* by Cassandra

Clare and *The Adventures of Pinocchio* by Carlo Collodi” came to completion. On this occasion, I would like to say my endless gratitude to the following people those who have helped me in completing this thesis:

1. Dr. Nurhayati, M.Hum., as the Dean of Faculty of Humanities, Diponegoro University.
2. Dr. Agus Subiyanto, M.A., as the Head of English Department, Faculty of Humanities, Diponegoro University.
3. All the lecturers in the English Department, especially in linguistics major, Faculty of Humanities, Diponegoro University, who have given their time, knowledge and experience.
4. Dwi Wulandari, S.S., MA., as my thesis advisor who has sacrificed her time and vigor to support me with moral care and wonderful advice, so completing this thesis becomes not only a dream.
5. Dra. R. AJ. Atrinawati, M.Hum, as my homeroom teacher who has helped me throughout my time at the English Department.
6. My amazing parents, Mulyono and Winarsih, who are never tired of me and my unfulfilled promises. Thank you for the abundance of patience and prays, for letting me choose my own way, for believing that I will eventually reach my goal.
7. My not-so-little brother, M. Prabu Alfarikhi who is always asking about the progress of my beloved thesis. Thank you for not mocking me even though you were graduated before me. Let’s going on vacation!
8. All my friends in the English Department of Diponegoro University class of 2013. You guys rock!
9. My too-normal-to-be-true sisters of Preachy Peach; Dahlia Kartika Ariesita, Haninta Murti Setyandari, Zahra Arthami Marbun—thank you for just being there with me. I believe that even the stingy person has friends and you all are just put up with my personalities. Thank you for letting me discover the new definition of living.
10. My other stress reliever—Shella Anggraeni and Rian Ilmancendia, thank you for inserting somehow funny and useful facts of life into my dull life.
11. EXO members, thank you for keeping me sane through the crazy storm, for lending me extra strength in my solitude moments, for igniting some dead sparks within me. Thank you for being there when all this started and when it ended too.

12. And the last one, thank you for your hard work, Pradistya Hayu Purbosini. Thank you, brain, for always letting me squeezing new ideas; hands, for the time you have spent in typing and writing; feet, for the long and sometimes hasty walks; eyes, for observing what is needed and important. Thank you, thank you, and thank you!

I realize that this thesis is still far from perfect. I, therefore, will be glad to receive any constructive criticism and recommendation to make this thesis better. Finally, I expect that this thesis will be useful to the reader.

Semarang, 25th September 2019

Pradistya Hayu Purbosini

ABSTRACT

“The Bane Chronicles” by Cassandra Clare is a novel consists of the short stories which portray some of Magnus Bane’s thrilling adventures throughout many eras since he is described as an immortal being; and “The Adventure of Pinocchio” by Carlo Collodi tells the readers of how Pinocchio and his little wooden feet’s adventure leads him found what is important in life. The objectives of this thesis are present to examine the style mostly used by speakers and also the comparison between those speech styles. The writer uses library research to compile the data. To examine the data compiled, the writer chose the theory of Speech Style by Joos and SPEAKING theory by Dell Hymes. The result of this thesis shows the readers that formal, consultative and casual are speech styles used by Magnus Bane as the adult; and consultative, casual and intimate are styles used by Pinocchio as the child. The comparison shows different characteristics, such as sarcasm, hedges, and emotion involved in the speech.

Keyword: speech style, the bane chronicles, the adventure of pinocchio, speaking theory

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Language is one of the essential fundamental things in a society where people live. We use language to express our feelings, ideas and to communicate. People who live together in a society tend to create a bond and they usually have a particular language spoken among them which can differ one society from another. In other words, we cannot separate language from society and humans.

One of the sciences which takes language and society as its main object is sociolinguistics. Chaer (1994) argued that sociolinguistics is one branch of linguistics examining the relationship between language and its usage in society. As we know language is always developing every time and that is what makes investigating the development of the language in the society interesting.

Dell Hymes once thought that studying language is not all about learning the grammar, vocabulary or pronunciation only, but also learning about the context. We should understand in what situation some certain words shall or shall not be used. Later, Dell Hymes came up with the idea of a valuable model to understand the identification and labeling the components of linguistic interaction, which consist of sixteen components that can be applied to some sort of discourse.

Those components of the model, thus, are: message form; message content; setting; scene; speaker/sender; address; hearer/audience; addressee; purpose (outcome); purpose (goals); key; channels; forms of speech; norms of

interaction; norms of interpretation; and genres. The components, then, grouped into eight divisions we knew as SPEAKING theory.

Aside from the components above, Style is one factor that could influence the way people choose to speak. People should use formal style which is more polite and using longer sentences in formal situations, such as in a meeting. We could use casual style in our daily conversation which does not require complete sentences and less polite. It is indeed important to learn speech style so that we do not get involved in ambiguous circumstances.

Style can influence the tendency of the speakers to suit their own speech based on the social surroundings (Labov, 1972). We can learn the kind of speech style by Martin Joos to enrich our knowledge about speech style.

Based on the argument by Joos and Dell Hymes, the writer will try to apply her theory about speech style to investigate the event in the novel entitled *The Bane Chronicles* by Cassandra Clare and *The Adventures of Pinocchio* by Carlo Collodi. Its genre is fantasy.

Even though the genre of the novels analyzed is fantasy, yet the settings are pretty much the same as the real society. The writers tried to reflect real society into their works. The conversations among characters usually mirror the condition of society. For example, there is one chapter in *The Bane Chronicles* that talks about revolutionary time in Paris in 18th century. The author of the novel also tried to convey that the setting of the novel is mirroring the condition of society at that time. Instead of using *Mister*, the author used the word *Monsieur* in the story. The author also mentioned about the royal family of France, which is

now no longer exist or powerful in society, and the scandalous Queen Marie Antoinette. So, in my opinion, even though the storyline of the novel is fictional, yet the setting was created to be as close as possible to the real society. And by all means it can be analyzed using Dell Heymes and Joos theory.

The writer has chosen two novels to work on. The writer is going to examine the utterances spoken by the main character of those novels, Magnus Bane and Pinocchio. Those utterances will be compared to observe the distinct features. Since the age of the main characters is different, it is quite likely that the way they deliver the utterances would be different in some ways. I hope that through my research I could find some explainable style phenomenon, so they can enrich the knowledge of the readers.

1.2. Research Questions

This thesis has two research questions, they are:

1. What is the type of speech style mostly used by the main characters in the novels?
2. What factors are defining the style used in the novels?

1.3. Objectives

The Objectives of this thesis are:

1. to examine the type of speech style mostly used in the novel.
2. to explain the factors defining the speech style used in the novels.

1.4. Scope of the Study

This study will be only focusing on conversations uttered by the main character that appears in the novel. Later, the data will be analyzed using Dell Hymes theory and also Type of Speech Style by Joos.

1.5. Previous Studies

There will be four previous studies as the references for this study. The first one is *The Different Language Style and Language Function between Students and Teachers in Updating Their Status on Facebook Webpage* by Nurul Adhalina. The main object of the study is two students and two teachers of a Junior High School in Tegal. Her research has a purpose that is to see the difference in language style and language function between students and teachers. Some results which she got from doing her research are: First, the students are more likely using Casual style, meanwhile the teachers tend to use Formal style: Second, the differences of style are affected by non-linguistics factors. In this research, the writer did not find any differentiation in the language function. Those statuses are using same function that is Expressive function.

The second study is written by Safitri Anugrahsuci which is entitled *Speech Style Performed by The Main Characters in “The King’s Speech”*. The purpose of her study is to know the speech style performed by the main characters in “The King’s Speech” movie and the factors that influence the use of speech style by the main characters in “The King’s Speech”. The result of this research is: the most used speech style by the main character is casual style; the SPEAKING theory by Hymes becomes factors affecting the main character’s utterances.

The third is a research conducted by Anggit Pratiwi entitled *Speech Styles Performed by The Hosts of “Masterchef Indonesia Season 3” Cooking Talent Show*. Her objects are three people who were the hosts of the show. She stated in her research that the hosts were avoiding using the frozen style because there are no formal circumstances, but apparently they did not use the Intimate style because the relationship of the hosts and the participants of the show is not close.

The last one is a research conducted by Ayunda entitled *An Analysis of The Language Styles Found in The Movie “Charlie Wilson’s War”*. She examined whether all the types of speech styles are used in the movie and which type of style is dominant.

From the four types of research mentioned above, the writer tries to seek the gap and investigating something has not been investigated before. First, the object of the four researches above are mostly movie, meanwhile the writer will gather the data from two novels. Second, the researchers above have only applied one theory.

1.6. Organization of the Thesis

CHAPTER I	INTRODUCTION
	<p>The first chapter consists of five sub-chapters.</p> <p>They are the background of the study, research questions, objectives, scope of the study, previous studies and the organization of thesis.</p> <p>The first chapter will give the reader a brief explanation of what the writer is going to write.</p>

CHAPTER II	THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK
	The second chapter consists of theories that will be applied to examine the data.
CHAPTER III	RESEARCH METHODE
	<p>The third chapter consists of four sub-chapters. They are the type of research; population, sample and sampling data; method of collecting data and method of analyzing data.</p> <p>This chapter will be discussed about the type of data and how to analyze the data.</p>
CHAPTER IV	DISCUSSION
	This chapter consists of how the writer processing the data collected by applying the chosen theories.
CHAPTER V	CONCLUSION
	This chapter consist of the result collected after processing the data.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1. Sociolinguistics

As we know, sociolinguistics is one of linguistic major branches which studies the relationship between language and society. According to Holmes (2001:1), sociolinguists study the relationship between language and society. They are interested in explaining why people speak differently in different social contexts, and they are concerned with identifying the social function of language and the way it is used to convey social meaning. From the definition above, we can say that some aspects happen in society could affect that language itself. While Linguistic itself is mainly concerned with language elements (phonemes, morphemes, sentence, etc.) and sociology is concerned about society, sociolinguistics combines two sciences above.

Fishman and Trudgill explained the definition of sociolinguistics as follows:

...the study of the characteristic of language varieties, the characteristic of their speaker as these constantly interact, change and change one another structure within speech community (Fishman, 1972)

....is that part of linguistic which is concerned with language as a social and cultural phenomenon. It investigates the field of language and society and has close connection with social science, especially psychology, anthropology, human geography, and sociology (Trudgill, 1974:32).

Those definitions show that sociolinguistics concerns not only language but also society and things related to both. Its area is wider than linguistics itself. By learning sociolinguistics, people will understand there are factors which can differentiate the way people speak in each region, and how people communicate with different tone, words choice, and style.

2.2. Type of Speech Style

Joos explained in his book “Five Clocks” (1967) that there are five types of Speech style:

2.2.1. Frozen Style

Frozen style is the type of speech that will be used in a very formal situation. It is named “Frozen” because it’s fixed pattern. It uses a very standardized form and can be called an oratorical style. We can find the frozen style used in historical documents, for example Undang-Undang Dasar 1945. It can be identified by its monotonous tone and the length of the sentence since it is not the kind of speech used in daily life. The participant involved has to take this kind of style seriously.

2.2.2. Formal Style

This style is usually used in also formal situations talking about serious matters such as in official meetings. Even though, the vocabularies used are less standardized than the frozen style, the formality is still the same. There are some characteristics following this type: careful and standardized speech; technical vocabulary; complex and divergence grammatical structure; low tempo; using addressee’s name; avoidance of main word repetition and its use of synonyms. We

can find it in formal speech and literary books. In this type, the distance between participants appears.

2.2.3. Consultative Style

This type of style occurs in the semi-formal situation, such as in a group discussion, regular conversation at schools, etc. The characteristic which is quite obvious of this style is the faster tempo than formal style. The sentence uttered tend to be shorter, sometimes only phrases. It is more relaxed than the formal style, yet full of attention. Since it is spontaneous, people are most likely to repeat some unnecessary words, to choose the wrong vocabularies, or to use some slang or jargon. The form of the sentence is, of course, less complicated than the formal style.

2.2.4. Casual Style

This type is apparently the most used one in our daily lives among friends and family. It is usually used in a non-formal or relaxed situation, like when they go fishing or picnic. Mostly, the words uttered are colloquial words. The sentence used are mostly shortened and sometimes some words disappear. We can find the tone used is usually different too. Something like sarcasm will be often said without having any intention to insult any participant. Aside from sarcasm, slang, jargon, and joke could be used to identify this type of style too.

2.2.5. Intimate Style

This style usually occurs between close friends or family members. The bond is tighter and the distance is also narrow, so sometimes they do not need complete language with clear articulation. It is not surprising if we can find something only

people with tighter bond understand because it is more likely that they have same share knowledge. The words which we can use to differentiate this style from the previous style are “dear, darling, baby”.

2.3. Dell Hymes Theory

The writer uses this theory as a supportive theory. It will be used to investigate the data given.

Hymes proposed a theory that can assist people to understand the components of linguistic occur in any sort of discourse. He developed this model because he thought that people should understand the context of the word they chose aside from learning grammar and vocabulary only. There are eight components exist in his theory, they are setting and scene, participants, ends, act sequence, keys, instrumentalities, norms and genre.

2.3.1. Setting and scene

Setting refers to the place and time where the speech act takes place, for example the living room or dining room. Scene is defined as the psychological situation or setting of the occasion taking place.

2.3.2. Participants

Participants are individuals involved in the conversation or we usually call as speaker and listener. The audiences can be differentiated as addressees and other hearers. Addressees are people who the speaker is talking to; meanwhile, other hearers are people who do not have the intention to hear the conversation but they still hear the conversation eventually.

2.3.3. Ends

The Ends are purposes, goals, or expected outcomes of the speech itself which the participations seek to accomplish a certain goal. The outcome can varies depends on the hearer.

2.3.4. Act Sequence

We can call it the form and order of an event including content, there is some order when someone wants to tell other people a story for example. The speaker will create the plot and story's development. There would be possibly some collaborative interruption during the process by the hearer. Then finally, they can move onto another topic or the hearer would say some appreciative words.

2.3.5. Key

Key regard to the social interaction context, the message can be interpreted freely by the participants. Key stands for tone, manner or spirit existing in the message, such as; serious, happy, relaxed, mocking, and sarcastic. It may also be identified nonverbally by specific kind of behavior, gesture, posture or even deportment. It can modify the story to be more interesting and even possible to make the meaning delivered better to its audience.

2.3.6. Instrumentalities

Instrumentalities are the participants' option of a channel through which communication flow can be observed, such as; oral, written/telegraphic, and the true form of speech applied consists of language, form, and style of speech, dialect and register chosen. The speaker can choose what type of speech he wants to use according the other hearers and the situation.

2.3.7. Norms

Norms or interaction and interpretation are conducts or rules attached to the speech and how the rules are viewed by other people who do not share them, for example, how to interrupt, to be silenced, to return the gaze and so on. Duranti (1985:218) argued that ‘norms of interaction involve different levels of competence, from the very basic rules of constructing process able sequences of words to the use of appropriate code/register.’

2.3.8. Genre

The definition of Genre is the type of utterance or event uttered by the speaker, such as narration, poem, proverbs, prayer, apologies, etc.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

In this chapter, the writer explains the method used in conducting the research: the Type of Research, the Method of Collecting Data, the Method of Analyzing Data, and the Method of Presenting Data.

3.1. Type of Research

In this study, the writer will analyze the speech style uttered by the main character in *The Bane Chronicles* novel. The writer chose qualitative research to examine the data in the research because according to (Sudaryanto, 1993), qualitative research used data taken in the words form and not numbers. This type of research is usually descriptive and tends to use analysis. The purpose of qualitative research is to explain a phenomenon occurred through the collected data. The result of qualitative research is subjective, so it can be generalized. The writer read the novel and selected speeches which can be analyzed. The writer chose qualitative research because the writer wants to seek a certain phenomenon.

3.2. Method of Collecting Data

3.2.1. Source of the Data

The source of the data is a certain subject from which the data are obtained (Arikunto, 1998: 117). There are two sources of the data known, primary data and secondary data. The primary data are the data collected directly by the researcher

himself, while secondary data are the kinds of data collected by another party aside from the researcher. The writer used primary data in this research, which are two novels written by two different writers. The writer took only one chapter from each novel because she wants to focus more on the phenomenons that can be collected from the data.

3.2.2. The technique of Collecting Data

The writer has applied several methods below in obtaining the data to help the writer conducted the research.

3.2.2.1. Observation Method

The data used by the researcher, which have been stated before, are primary data. The method which supports the writer to collect the data is observation method. Arikunto stated that observation method is a method of collecting data by analyzing an object thoroughly (Arikunto, 1998: 9). In this research, the writer took the main characters' speech and observed it thoroughly based on the phenomena needed which are how age can influence someone's speech. By the end of the research, the writer expects to obtain what speech style is mostly used by the main characters, how the SPEAKING theory affects the speech.

There are two types of techniques in doing the observation method. The first one is Participant Observation. In this method, the observer is included in the group that is being observed or becomes a member of the group. The researcher can examine the natural behavior of the group. The second is non participant Observation. Non Participant Observation means that the researcher is observing without being included in that group. It is a technique that requires less time and

also more efficient. After understanding both techniques, the writer has decided to choose Non-Participant Observation.

3.3. Method of Analyzing Data

After the data has been collected, the data is ready to be analyzed. The writer used the methods below to analyze the data:

3.3.1. *Padan* Method

Sudaryanto (1993: 13) has mentioned that *Padan* method is a method of analyzing data which its instrument is outside, independent, and not as a part of the data. The speech uttered by the main characters is spoken language that is assessed in written form. The steps for analyzing the data has been listed below:

The first thing that the researcher did was reading the novels in which the data are taken from thoroughly. Then, the researcher observed the conversation uttered by the main character carefully in order to understand completely.

Second, the researcher separated the data taken from each novel, so the analysis can be conducted properly. It is necessary because if the data are not separated carefully, the purpose of the research can not be obtained fully.

Third, the writer listed the speech from the main character of *The Bane Chronicles*, Magnus Bane, and from Pinocchio of *The Adventure of Pinocchio* because the data taken are speech uttered by main characters, so the writer wants to focus more on that fact.

Lastly, the writer analyzed the data by using the Speech Style by Joos and SPEAKING theory by Dell Hymes. The writer will group the data according to their characteristics and explain the characteristics found in the data. After that,

the writer gave an extent classification by using SPEAKING theory from Joos and examine what elements of SPEAKING theory that frequently used in the data.

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

First, the data taken from *The Bane Chronicles* by Cassandra Clare are provided and followed by its analysis. The second data taken from *The Adventure of Pinocchio* by Carlo Collodi is provided. The data given will be grouped according to the style. Then, the writer give an analysis of the speech style of the data. Finally, the SPEAKING elements that have great roles in determining the speech style discussed by the writer are presented.

The writer used only one chapter of *The Bane Chronicles* entitled “The Runaway Queen” which its setting was taken place in France when the revolution started to threaten the royal family of France who ruled the country at that time because the writer wants to focus more on the events occur in the novel. Meanwhile, the writer decided to choose only one of Pinocchio’s adventures from *The Adventures of Pinocchio* to be featured and analyzed. This adventure is when Pinocchio left the house looking for food and meeting some unpleasant neighbors. The adventure which is telling his rebellion and bad conduct.

4.1. Findings

4.1.1. Speech Style Used by Adults

	Kind of Speech	Number
1.	Formal Style	28,5%
2.	Consultative Style	28,5%
3.	Casual Style	43%

4.1.2. Speech Style Used by Children

	Kind of Speech	Number
1.	Consultative Style	40%
2.	Casual Style	10%
3.	Intimate Style	50%

The adult speech, conveyed by Magnus Bane, consists of three kinds of speech style. They are formal style, consultative style, and casual style. With the percentage of 43% out of fourteen data listed, casual style has become the style mostly used by the main character, Magnus Bane.

Then, child speech by Pinocchio consists of three kinds of speech style. They are consultative style, casual style, and intimate style. From the ten data sampled, the intimate style's percentage is 50% which makes it the most used speech style by Pinocchio.

4.1.3. COMPARISON

1) FORMAL STYLE

The Characteristics of Formal Style used by Adult	The Characteristics of Formal Style used by Child
<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Using completed sentences- Using standardized vocabularies- Using designation- Using in the formal situations- Performed between participants who do not have a close relationship	The formal style can not be found in the speech because Pinocchio is still young so he does not have enough experience in meeting people

	with various backgrounds and social status. He does not aware of what kind of style can be considered appropriate to use.
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2) CONSULTATIVE STYLE

The Characteristics of Consultative Style used by Adult	The characteristics of Consultative Style used by Child
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Using hedges - Applied in the less formal situation - Does not let emotion controls how the speakers talk - Applied in business talk 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Using hedges - Applied in conversation with a stranger

3) CASUAL STYLE

The Characteristics of Casual Style used by Adult	The Characteristics of Casual Style used by Child
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sarcasm - Using ellipsis - First name term - Applied between friends 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Swearing - Lets emotion controls how the speakers talk

4) INTIMATE STYLE

The characteristics of Intimate Style used by Adult	The characteristics of Intimate Style used by Child
Intimate Style can not be found in	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Applied between family members - Using ellipsis

<p>Magnus Bane's speech. The reason is that this kind of style is used among family members who shared the close bound or with people who are very close to us. Since among family members usually does not hide secrets and being open to its member, Magnus can not do that. Even though he is close to several people in dialogue, but he still keeps his secrets and distance. He does not want to become transparent to people who are close to him because he does not trust people easily. He is afraid that it will bring scar to innocent people around him.</p>	<p>- Implicitness are often found</p>
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4.2. DISCUSSION

In the discussion below, the writer will explain the characteristics of each style chosen by the main characters.

4.2.1. FORMAL STYLE

A. The Characteristics of Formal Style used by Adult

As mentioned before that, the Formal Style is a style that usually used by people who have never met before or by people that have distant relationship. There are several characteristics of formal style that are found in the speech:

1.) Using completed sentences

One of the characteristics that marked the formal style is the using of completed sentences. The speakers are avoiding the misunderstanding that may happen, if they omit some parts of the sentences, by saying completed sentences. The structure of complete sentence consists of subject, verb and complete thought. The transitive verb will be followed by an object and the intransitive verb does not need to be followed by object.

Data 13

(1) Magnus Bane : “Your Majesty,” (he said, the exhaustion weighing his voice.) **“There is no time to explain, and no time for introductions. What I need you to do is—as quickly as possible—step out of that window. You cannot see it, but there is something out there that will catch you. But we must be quick.”**

As we can see that Magnus is talking with the Queen by seeing the way he addresses the Queen. Here, Magnus is applying the completed sentence and gives detailed information about what the need to do. The subject, verb and also complete thoughts are all depicted in the sentence Magnus is using. It is important to be as detailed as possible since he needs to gain a stranger’s trust. Magnus should ensure the other party that he has a good intention and that he does that

because one of the Queen's people has asked Magnus to do so. He knows that he may sound delusional, but that is needed to be done or the Queen will not make it.

2.) Using standardized vocabularies

The standardized vocabularies found in the speech said by Magnus Bane are used in the formal style to show the degree of seriousness and also the distant relationship between speakers. The standardized vocabularies or words have the universal meaning that mostly understood by everyone, so it is important for participants to use words that are well known. The meaning needs to be delivered well too, so it is important to include any details needed.

Standardized vocabularies are used to show some respects to the other participants too. When participants are using standardized vocabularies, we can conclude that they are talking about serious matters or in a situation that needs seriousness or they are strangers. The meaning is usually deeper than using non-standardized vocabularies.

Data 2

(8) Magnus Bane : “Would he?”

(10) Magnus Bane : “Of course,” (Magnus said, delicately peeling one of his lemon-yellow gloves from his hand, simply for something to do.) “Of course. I would be delighted. Most delighted.”

The formality clues of the speech style found in the dialogue above are the use of standardized dictions, such as inline 8, 10 and 11. In data 8, Magnus uses “would he?” instead, rather than using a simple “really?” Next, in the data 10, Magnus is showing his gratitude by choosing the word “delighted” and not

“happy” because the meaning can be depicted more deep and wholeheartedly. We can also see some contractions as in “it’s been...” and “we’ve seen you...” which usually happens in casual style, but it is normal to be found in the speaking form. Those things do not reduce the degree of formality of the dialogue above.

3.) Using designation

The way people addressing each other differs according to some factors, such as, according to social status and relationship. Strangers could not address each other only by their first names since the atmosphere could be ruined or it can offend the other participants. It is not a common thing to call strangers by their first names.

In Magnus Bane’s speech, we can see that there are some designations used according to social status and relationships. It shows that each participant is respecting each other. Some designation that we often hear, for example “Mr.”, “Mrs.”, “sir,” or “monsieur.”.

Data 4

(4) Magnus Bane : “You are uncomfortable, **monsieur**,” (said Magnus with a smile.) “Allow me to make you comfortable. I have a great talent in these matters. Please sit. Have a champagne.”

The designation that can be found from the dialogue above is “monsieur”. Monsieur is a kind of designation that usually used by people in France or to address a French-speaking man. It has a similar meaning to *Mr.* or *sir*. It is used to show some respect to each participant. They use designation to keep the distance between them because it is their first meeting and they are not familiar with each

other's personalities too. So, keeping a safe distance is a wise and good thing to do.

Data 13

(2) Magnus Bane : "**Your Majesty**," (he hissed.) "You must stop. You must listen to me. Axel—

We can see that by calling the other participant with "Your Majesty", the designation shows us the social class of the other speaker. That kind of designation is usually used by the royal family. Knowing that the time when the conversation has taken place, the royal family has strong power and some rules that can not be broken by anyone. It can be shown by how Magnus Bane calls her with her title even though they are in dangerous situations with no one besides them witnessing their actions.

There are other factors too that are contributing to the chosen style above. the SPEAKING elements which have major influence in the formal style are Setting and Scene, Participants and Ends.

Setting and scene of the formal style which taken place is the formal condition. As the writer has mentioned before, the formal situation is a condition where strangers or people who have different social statuses meet, or a situation which the speakers need to be more attentive and careful. In Magnus Bane's case, the dialogue occurred when they are discussing a job offer. It is a serious matter because it can affect Magnus Bane's reputation and it is not a matter which can be

taken lightly. Even though the dialogue happens in Magnus Bane's resident, it does not decrease the level of formality.

The next element is Participants. Participant or people who are involved in the conversation are one of important factors that can affect the chosen style. Participants of the formal style used by adult above is Magnus Bane, Henri, Axel von Fersen and also the Queen of France at that time. The participants involved in the conversation are people who have different social status in society. The relationship between Magnus Bane and Henri is not close. Henri is one of Magnus' colleague, Marcel Saint Cloud, subjugates. It can be concluded that they have a different social status in society. Magnus as the speaker whose status is higher could let the conversation be more relax, but he did not because he does not have any interest or plan to get more comfortable with the other participant. He wants to keep the formality presents when they are having conversation.

The next participant is Axel von Fersen. The relationship between Magnus Bane and Axel von Fersen is strangers which means they have never met before. Axel comes to Magnus to offer him a job. Since that was their first meeting, both participants acted carefully and said only necessary words in order to get a good first impression. They are also given a little bit background story to gain each other's trust, to ensure each other that they did not have ulterior motives. They agreed that they will apply the formal style indirectly in order to avoid the misunderstanding that can happen.

The next participant involved in the dialogue is Queen Marie Antoinette. As can be seen that Magnus and the Queen's status are different. The Queen definitely has a higher status than Magnus Bane, therefore Magnus is using formal style. Even though the situation where they have encountered is not official, but that does not make the level of formality becomes lower.

The next contributing factor is Ends. Ends are the purpose of the speech that needs to be delivered by the speakers. The ends of the speech in the formal style usually about a serious matter. Since the speakers are strangers who do not have a high level of shared knowledge, it is a must that the ends should be delivered well by avoiding implicit sentences. The speakers then uses hedges to soften the meaning or intention. They do not want to be seen forcing the other participants about their ideas or actions. The goals that are mostly depicted in the dialogue above are about business and first encounter introduction.

4.2.2. CONSULTATIVE STYLE

A. The Characteristics of Consultative Style used by Adult

There are several characteristics that are shown in the consultative style that is used by adult:

1.) Using hedge

A hedge is a mitigating word or sounds to decrease the impact of an utterance due to constraints on the interactions between speakers, such as softening the blow, using politeness and avoiding the appearance of bragging. Since the speakers need to avoid implicit sentences while performing this

sentence, because of the level of the shared knowledge of the speakers, they need to soften the meaning by performing hedges. So, the participants involved in the dialogue will understand the meaning fully without feeling any pressure.

Data 5

- (2) Magnus Bane : “The revolution will happen **regardless of my feelings on the matter,**” (Magnus said coolly.) “I am not a native son of France, so I do not presume to have opinions on how the nation conduct itself.”
- (5) Magnus Bane : “**It really depends upon the word,**” (Magnus said.) “There are so many wonderful words out there. . .”
- (4) Magnus Bane : “**With all due respect, monsieur,**” (Magnus said,) “I do not live in Sweden. I live here. And if I do this . . .”

The consultative clues of the speech style found in the data above are: We can see some hedges on the dialogue above, such as line 2 (“regardless of my feeling on the matter...” “... so I do not presume to have opinion...”), line 5 (“It really depends upon the word,”). In lines 2 and 5, we can see that by using hedges Magnus is being careful while confirming the news brought by the other participants. Magnus does not know how actually his reputation is according to his client because they are not familiar with each other personality and background yet. If Magnus confirms that the news is true but his client has a negative perspective about it, then the atmosphere could get worse or it can make his client has prejudice about him. But if he confirms it, it can seem that he is very proud of it and makes him looks like bragging.

In line 2 (“**regardless of my feeling on the matter...**” “... **so I do not presume to have opinion...**”), Magnus wants to inform Axel von Fersen that he

has a neutral opinion about the matter brought up by Axel because he is not a French native, so he allows his client to speak about the matter freely. He seems to say that he does not want to get into some unnecessary trouble by having a certain opinion about the France revolution. As long as he and his life does not get affected by it, he wants to live a peaceful life.

Meanwhile in line 4 (“**With all due respect, monsieur,**”), Magnus shows his disagreement about the idea proposed by his client. He appreciates Axel’s opinion about the France revolution, but he wants Axel to know that he objects the idea because it is simply too dangerous for Magnus. By using that phrase, Magnus can be blunt without offending another participant.

2.) Does not let emotion controls how the speakers talk

Data 5

(4) Magnus Bane : “**With all due respect, monsieur,**” (Magnus said,) “I do not live in Sweden. I live here. And if I do this . . .”

In the data above, we can see that Magnus has a disagreement with the other participant. The other participant seems to press Magnus with his idea slightly and it makes Magnus uncomfortable. The idea proposed by Axel is too extreme and Magnus can lose everything he owns and Magnus thinks that it is not worth the risk. So, he said “**With all due respect, monsieur,**” which means that Axel has gone too far and needs to stop. There is a little tension appearing those speakers after Magnus says those words. Magnus does not show his disagreement by shouting or letting out his anger towards the other participant. He keeps it calm and polite but the meaning can be understood well by the other participant.

The SPEAKING factors that have great roles in determining the chosen style are Setting and Scene and Participants. Setting and scene are the situation of the dialogue when it happens. As we already understand that the consultative style usually applied in a less formal situation. The meaning of less formal situation is when the speakers are discussing serious matters in a more comfortable way. They can share some of their personal information too if they feel like it. It should be agreed by the participants involved in order to avoid the misunderstanding that may appear.

The next contributing factor is Participants. Participants or speakers are people who are involved in the conversation. The relationship of participants involved in the dialogue is not close because they are usually only a business partner; it can be seen in the conversation between Magnus and Axel. They add a little bit of their background information to gain each other's trust.

B. The characteristics of Consultative Style used by Child

There are some characteristics of consultative style used by child found in the data:

1.) Using hedges

(2) Little Old Man : "What do you want at such hour?"

(3) Pinocchio : "Would you be kind enough to give me a little bread?"

Hedges, as has been mentioned before, have a property to soften the meaning of the intention said by the speakers. The people who speak the hedge, do not

want to seem bragging and want to be as polite as possible. In this case, Pinocchio is using the hedge to ask for someone's help. Although Pinocchio is desperate for some foods, he does not want force the other speaker to give him some. He wants to know if the man he is meeting right now could spare him some food since he is famished. Pinocchio is wise enough to use hedge to reach his goal because the man will mostly help him if he is polite. Sometimes, people's impressions can change drastically if we are being polite and treat them politely. Although Pinocchio has rejected the advice from the Talking Cricket, he is obedient enough when the Little Old Man asks him to wait. This shows that Pinocchio will do everything, including that he despises, to gain something he wants.

The SPEAKING elements that have a great contributing factor in the determining style choosing are Setting and Scene and Participants. The setting and scene of the dialogue above are in the neighborhood area at night. The physical environment where the dialogue has taken place is not something formal, but the scene or the psychological situation of both speakers is formal since they are strangers and there is pretty large age gap between them. Even though the environment does not require any degree of formality does not mean that Pinocchio can act as he wishes. He still needs to be polite, moreover he asks for a favor from someone he has never met before.

The next factor is the Participants. The consultative style is frequently between strangers in the non-formal situation or when colleagues are discussing business.

4.2.3. CASUAL STYLE

A. The Characteristics of Casual Style used by Adult

There are several characteristics of casual style used by adult found in the data:

1.) Sarcasm

Sarcasm is a form of expression of language mostly including the statement that is disbelieved by the expresser. The intended meaning could be really different from what is said. It usually means insulting remarks that need to be understood by other participants within the context of the situation.

Data 3

(4) Claude : “Will monsieur be receiving his visitor in the bath?”

(5) Magnus Bane : “**Monsieur is considering it.**”

Line 5 (“Monsieur is considering it,”) is an example of sarcasm. Magnus is addressing himself with monsieur which is unlikely to happen in a normal situation. He feels annoyed at the question said by Claude because it is actually not necessary. What would his client think of his manner if Magnus really did that? Even though he said “considering it”, does not mean he really is considering it. The sarcasm mark can be seen when Magnus is addressing himself as monsieur. Since the relationship between Magnus and Claude is close, Magnus does need to worry about the consequences. The same goes for Claude. Since he has faced this kind of situation and Magnus’ sarcasm, he does not get offended by his master’s words.

Data 9

(3) Saint Cloud : “You’ve just missed de Sade.”

(4) Magnus Bane : “**What a shame,**”

As we know that sarcasm is when what is written does not imply the actual intention. Line 4 (“What a shame,”) is a sarcasm. Magnus intends to say it as sarcasm, but apparently, Saint Cloud does not catch the meaning. He thought that Magnus actually regrets that he missed de Sade, whereas Magnus does not really care about de Sade. He comes just to join his friend’s ball invitation and does not plan on staying in a long time. Magnus does not want his friends to get a wrong idea if he does not join the invitation, and having misunderstanding with complicated people like Saint Cloud is emotionally tiring, so he will gladly avoid it if he can.

2.) Using ellipsis

Ellipsis is the omission from speech or writing of a word or words that is still understandable from contextual clues. People can not just ellipsis or omitting any words. They should consider the situation and the participants’ knowledge of the topic that is going to be said. People who have a close relationship usually have the same contextual understanding regarding some topics. They would understand what the other participants mean and there is a little percentage of misunderstanding.

Data 3

(1) Magnus Bane : “Marie!” (Magnus called as he entered the house.) “**Bath!**”

In the example above Magnus is only using only a word to tell what he actually wants to do. Marie, who has been working in Magnus' household for ages, knows exactly what she needs to do with that command. People who understand who Marie is will understand too that Magnus needs his bath ready. For people who do not share the same contextual understanding of the topic may get mistaken by the word "bath!". They will think that probably Marie is Magnus' daughter and Magnus asks her to take a bath or Magnus is simply telling Marie that he needs to take a bath, without getting his bath ready.

3.) First name term

Calling someone with their first name is considered as an inappropriate thing to do in the first encounter. People will usually Mr., Mrs. or Miss followed by their last name to show some level of respect. By addressing other participants with their first names only, then we can conclude that they have a close relationship whether they are friends or one of the participants has a higher social status than the other. Since in the era where the story of Magnus Bane is taken place, social status is a crucial thing and every people involved in the same society has to pay some respect to the unwritten rules. But, people who have the same social status in the society can address each other with first names to show that they are comfortable.

Data 3

- (1) Magnus Bane : "**Marie!**" (Magnus called as he entered the house.) "Bath!"
(6) Magnus Bane : "**Claude!**" (he yelled.) "Now! Send him in!"

In the example given above, we can examine that Magnus is calling the other hearers by their first names only without monsieur or madam which is usually used by French-speaking people. It happens that the two people Magnus has been addressing are people who have been working for him for years. Since we know that Marie and Claude are working for Magnus, we will recognize the fact that Marie and Claude have a lower social status than Magnus. Magnus can call them with their first names only, but they still need to address Magnus with utmost politeness.

For people who do not familiar with the context, that actually those two are working for Magnus, will feel confused at the fact that Magnus is addressing people who have older appearances than him with first names only. It can be considered rude and inappropriate.

Data 11

(1) Magnus Bane : “**My dear Marcel,**” (Magnus said, forcing a laugh.) “I do hate to disappoint you, but this is not the queen. This is the mistress of one of my clients. Her name is Josette.”

Inline 1 (“My dear Marcel,”) we can see that Magnus is addressing the other participant with his first name, Marcel. By seeing that only, the relationship occurs between them is clear, that is friends. People can not just use the term “dear” or first name to others who are not familiar. It will make the other participants confused and uncomfortable. But in this case, the participants are comfortable in addressing each other with first name, even Magnus adds the endearment term.

As has been mentioned above that Magnus actually did not intend to stay at his friend's party for a long time. He is always eager to leave as soon as possible because, in his thought, he does not really fancy his friend's personality and the lot who are invited in the party are the people whom Magnus do not want to get involved with. He uses the endearment term simply to gain Marcel's trust because this time Magnus has to save the Queen who is arrested by one of the guests. Since Marcel does not buy his explanation easily, Magnus has to soften his way and gets the better of Marcel. People tend to believe explanation from friends than to strangers.

There is also a hedge that is found in the following sentence ("I do hate to disappoint you, but this is not the queen.") Magnus does not want to embarrass his friend, especially in his party and in front of his guests, but he has to do something to save the Queen. Even though Magnus has to lie, he needs his lie to be impressive so anyone would believe it. He uses hedge to save his friend's face so that his friend will not feel betrayed and get offended.

B. Casual Style Used by Child

1.) Lets emotion controls how the speakers talk

Emotion sometimes takes quite an important role in the way someone speaks. People can show happiness, sadness, shock or anger through their words. Someone can send their sympathy on some occasions to prove that they are emotionally attached. But, it is important to remember that show emotions through words is not always needed, especially when around someone who is not

familiar with us. We need to restrain the emotion that can be exaggerating and make people feel uncomfortable.

Data 1

(10) Pinocchio : “**Sing away**, Cricket, as you please, and as long as you please....”

(12) Pinocchio : “Hold your tongue, you **wicked ill-omened croaker!**”

In data 1, we can see that there are phrases that showing Pinocchio’s anger and disagreement upon the idea said by the Talking Cricket. He shows that he has a terrible emotional restrain by calling the Talking Cricket with the inappropriate name, “you wicked ill-omened croaker!”. Even though it is their first encounter, Pinocchio does not hesitate to lash out his anger towards the Talking Cricket. The Talking Cricket is way older than Pinocchio but he pays him very little amount of respects. Pinocchio does not even try to get a nice first impression on their first meeting. Pinocchio even accused the other participant of being jealous of him and has a bad intention.

The contributing SPEAKING factors that determining are Situation and Scene and Participants. Situation and scene are concerning about the condition when the conversation is taken place. The participants use this style because it happens in the non-formal situation. Even though it is not Magnus’ party, since it is held by the person who is supposedly close to Magnus, the situation is more relaxed. The situation also does not need a high level of formality because the party has no special agenda which needs to be focused on. It is merely a gathering which is frequently held because they are unique folks who do not belong to the

normal human society. They need this gathering to keep in touch and get themselves the latest news about their folks and separated world.

The other conversation is taken place at Magnus' residence. It is mainly about daily conversation and does not need formality for Magnus Bane. He is free to speak however he wants because there is nobody besides him and two of his servants. Magnus does not need to be extremely polite to everyone.

In the Pinocchio case, the conversation also happens in non-formal situation. It happens in Pinocchio's home. Even though it is non-formal situation, the writer thinks that Pinocchio needs to be more polite because all Talking Cricket has done is for Pinocchio's own good.

The next contributing factor will be Participants. The participants who are involved in the casual style have a close relationship with Magnus Bane. There are Marcel Saint Cloud, Marie, and Claude. The three of them have known Magnus for years and familiar with his behavior. They have enough amount of Magnus' background and personal information regarding his life, even though Magnus never confirms it. He lets people think that they know things about him, but he never confirms what is true and what is false.

Even though Marie and Claude are not his friends, he considers them as the people who can be comfortable with him because they are nearly always together with Magnus for twenty-four hours a day and a whole week. He is being pretty transparent around Marie and Claude because he knows they will not speak ill of Magnus and Magnus really appreciates it. He does not consider them as

family because usually family members have the maximum level of shared knowledge, which everything about everybody is not a secret anymore. Magnus can not stand the fact that he needs to be that open with his servants. Additionally, Marie and Claude are at a different level of social status. So, even though Magnus is being relaxed they can not do that.

The next participant is Marcel Saint Claude. The relationship between Magnus and Saint Claude was originally colleagues. But, since they are part of unique folks, Magnus Bane is a warlock and Saint Claude is a vampire, they frequently meet at parties. Turn out they also shared some eccentric taste, so they naturally become closer. Magnus never really likes Saint Claude because he thinks that vampires are sneaky and hard to deal with and Magnus hates complicated things. He will avoid any business involving Saint Claude. Magnus can not just avoid his colleague on purpose or Saint Claude will get offended and cause bigger trouble. As long as Saint Claude does not cost him any misfortune, he will act properly and politely.

Meanwhile, in Pinocchio, there is a Talking Cricket as another participant involved. The Talking Cricket is way older than Pinocchio. The dialogue happens in their first meeting. The Talking Cricket and Pinocchio have never met before, so they are strangers. The Talking Cricket treats Pinocchio politely and even gives him advice. But, since Pinocchio is a spoiled kid, he does not want to hear the advice given by the Talking Cricket. Pinocchio also calls the Talking Cricket with the improper names.

4.2.4. INTIMATE STYLE

A. The characteristics of intimate style used by Child

There are some characteristics of intimate style used by child:

1.) Applied between family members

- (3) Geppetto : “Open the door!”
(4) Pinocchio : “**Dear papa**, I cannot,”

Intimate style is a style in which the level of shared knowledge is the highest out of all the type of speech style. Intimate style is usually performed among family members who have maximum level of intimacy. In the data above, Pinocchio calls the other participant “dear papa,”. By seeing that, it can be said that the relationship between two speakers is family. Even though they have not spent a long time together, since Pinocchio has been carved, the level of their affection is pretty high.

2.) Using ellipsis

- (9) Geppetto : “But, my boy, I have nothing more to give you!”
(10) Pinocchio : “**Nothing, really nothing?**”

Ellipsis happens when some words or parts of speech are omitted without changing the meaning. The sentence will visibly become shorter and simpler but the meaning is still fully intact within the sentence. In the data above aside from the repetition of “nothing”, Pinocchio does not say a complete sentence but only a phrase. The repetition that can be found in the dialogue above shows emphasizing

the meaning of the word. Pinocchio is emphasizing the “nothing” to show that he hopes there are some foods left in his father's pocket because after eating all the food his father brought he is still hungry.

3.) Implicit sentences are often found

Data 7

- (1) Geppetto : “Why should I make you new feet? **To enable you, perhaps, to escape again from home?**”
- (2) Pinocchio : “I promise you,” (said the puppet, sobbing,) “that for the future I will be good.”
- (3) Geppetto : “All boys,” (replied Geppetto,) “when they are bent upon obtaining something, say the same thing.”
- (4) Pinocchio : “I promise you that I will go to school, and that I will study and earn a good character.”

Implicit means something is implied but not stated directly. The meaning it has does not appear on the surface, but deep down. It needs extra comprehension and also the same context of understanding. Someone should look beyond the words and decipher what it could mean. If people who do not share the same context understanding using implicit sentences in their speech, the ambiguity could appear and invite the misunderstanding. So, equal context understanding or shared knowledge is crucial in order to completely understand the implicit speech.

The relationship between the speakers above is close because they are family. Pinocchio and Geppetto also are experiencing the same events, so they understand the topic they are discussing right at that moment. In line 1 and 3, Geppetto’s real intention is that he does not believe Pinocchio for what he has done to Geppetto. He knows that someday Pinocchio would do the same thing

again and break the promise they made. Deep in Geppetto's heart he knows that his son is not a good kid and tends to be troublesome, but as a father he does not want something happen to his one and only child too. He is afraid that if he grants Pinocchio's wish, Pinocchio will get in some trouble again without Geppetto noticing. It shows his hesitancy too.

4.) Interrupting the other speaker's speech is allowed

Data 6

- (3) Geppetto : "Peel them?" (said Geppetto, astonished.) "I should never have thought, my boy, that you were so dainty and fastidious. This is bad! In this world we should accustom ourselves from childhood to like and to eat everything, for there is no saying to what we may brought. **There are so many chances!** . . ."
- (4) Pinocchio : "**You are no doubt right,**" (interrupted Pinocchio,) "but I will never eat fruit that has not been peeled. I cannot bear rind."

Interruption is an occasion when someone or something stops something from happening for a short period of time. This action is not always acceptable in uttering speech, especially between strangers because it could ruin the flow of the conversation. There is a polite way to interrupt the speech without ruining the flow of the conversation.

In the data above, Geppetto is being interrupted by Pinocchio because Pinocchio hates listening to somebody else's advice, especially advice on how he should live his life. All he cares about at that moment is food. Pinocchio says "**You are no doubt right,**" when he is interrupting his father's sentence to show his father as if he cares about his father's advice, which is not true since he just

wants Geppetto to stop lecturing him. He knows if he makes his father gets angry again, he would never get what he wants.

The SPEAKING elements that have great influence in determining the conversation are Setting and Scene and Participants. The Setting of the speech above is Geppetto's home in the morning, and the scene is anxious. The conversation happens in non-formal situation because it occurs between family members and discussing problems that need a high level of shared knowledge.

The next factor is Participant. Participants are individuals involved in the conversation. It concerns the speakers' relationship and how it can affect the chosen style used by the speakers. In the data above, both participants are family who indeed has a close relationship. They know each other's background and personality pretty well and they act comfortably around each other.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

There are five types of speech grouped by Martin Joos according to the level of formality. Those speech styles are frozen style, formal style, consultative style, casual style, and intimate style. The writer has conducted a research based on the theory argued by Joos and with a supporting theory by Dell Hymes. The theories applied to the novels entitled *The Bane Chronicles* by Cassandra Clare and *The Adventure of Pinocchio* by Carlo A. Collodi. Magnus Bane is an adult who is a main character of the first novel, meanwhile Pinocchio is a child who becomes a main role of the later.

The results of the analysis conducted by the writer show that the Casual Style is the style mostly used by Magnus Bane as the adult subject and Intimate Style is commonly used by Pinocchio as the child subject. The characteristics of Casual style are the high level of shared knowledge, shorter form of sentences due to omitting of one or more lexical units (ellipsis), sarcasm and implicitness. Meanwhile, the characteristic of the Intimate Style found in the data is the maximum level of shared knowledge because of the speaker's family bonding, interruption is often allowed and ellipsis.

There will be a comparison given after examining mostly chosen style with their characteristics. Consultative Style used by adult, for example, marked by the use of hedges; politeness is not determined by hidden intention; emotion is not taking control of the chosen speech. Meanwhile, Consultative Style depicted

in child's speech is quite the opposite, which means that the emotion is overshadowing the speaker in deciding which style should be applied.

There are also contributing elements from the SPEAKING theory which can determine the choosing style by each speaker. The contributing elements which often found in the speech uttered by Magnus Bane and Pinocchio are Setting and Scene and Participants.

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