

**THE COMPONENTS OF SPEECH EVENTS AND THE USAGE OF LANGUAGE VARIATIONS ON  
THE CENTRAL CHARACTER IN THE FILM  
*THE GREATEST SHOWMAN***

Ardhi Sasongko  
Henny Suharyati  
Sari Rejeki

**Abstract**

This study discusses the components of events and the use of language variations of the central figure in *The Greatest Showman* movie (2017). The purpose of this research is to explain how to use speech and the use of language variations of central figures. This study discusses the emergence of speech events and variations in usage on central character. The method used is descriptive qualitative research method with proficient free listening techniques. The results of data analysis show that the speech component always appears for each variety language and there are four languages variations from five different languages. The variety of languages that are often used by central figures is a consultative style, and the variety that is very little used is the formal style and casual style. For the results, it can be concluded that there are 41 variations in the variety of languages found in Michael Gracey's *The Greatest Showman* movie ; (7) Official variations or variations (Formal); (17) Variations or types of business (Consultative); (7) Casual variation or variety, and (8) Intimate variation or variety (Intimate). Of the 41 data found in the film there are 7 formal types with a percentage of 17%, 17 different types of businesses with a percentage of 42%, 7 types of casualties with a percentage of 17% and 10 intimate varieties with a percentage of 20%.

**Keywords :** *Sociolinguistic, components of speech events, language variations, central figure.*

## **I. INTRODUCTION**

In social life, the use of various languages from one private type to another, in order to understand Sociolinguistics, uses language and discusses it with its use in community activities, so that it can use instructions to find ways to improve compilation in the community, such as in mosques, in library rooms , park, academic environment or in the market.

Variation or variety of languages is the main discussion in linguistic studies. Kridalaksana (1997) Chaer and Agustina in Sociolinguistics introduces as a branch of linguistics that tries to explain the characteristics of language variations, in accordance with variations of language with social society. The diversity or variance of this language is not only caused by non-homogeneous speakers but also because the social activities they carry out are very diverse, with activities related to language diversity, this diversity will increase, the language used by speakers who very much.

The variety of languages included in the language variations used to show and describe social factors such as the example mentioned by Joos in Chaer and Agustina [1] a variety of languages that have sub-languages that are designed according to the style of language. The variety of languages is divided into five types, namely: Variety of frozen languages, official languages, various consultative languages, a variety of relaxed languages and a variety of familiar languages or better known as intimate language remand.

Language variation is the main topic in linguistic studies, Kridalaksana (1997) Chaer and Agustina in *Sociolinguistik Perkenalan Awal* defines it as a branch of linguistics that seeks to explain the characteristics of language variations, establish correlations of characteristics of language variations with social societies. The occurrence of diversity or variance of language is not only caused by the speakers who are not homogeneous but also because of the social interaction activities they carried out, each activity causes a diversity of languages, the diversity will increase if the language is used by many speakers. The variety of languages included to show and describe social factors such as the example mentioned by Joos in Chaer and Agustina [2] The variety of languages has its own sub-language called language style. The variety of languages is divided into five types, namely: Frozen style, formal style, consultative style, casual style and Intimmat style

Joos in Chaer and Agustina (2010: 65) define that language variety has its own sub which is called language style. The variety of languages is divided into five types, namely: Frozen style, formal style, consultative style, casual style and Intimmat style. Dell Hymes (1974) mentioned speech events must fulfill eight speech components, which the first letter is in an acronym SPEAKING form. The eight speech components are (appointed from Chaer and Agustina 2015: 63): S situations (Settings and Scenes), P participants (Participants), E goals (Ends), A test contents (Act sequences), K notes or ways (keys ), I language lines (Instrumentalities), N norms (norms), G

types and forms of delivery (genres). The relationship between the use of language variations is closely related to speech events. The use of the main character's language style can be analyzed based on various language theories and speech events because each variety of languages used is directly influenced by the eight speech components that have been stated previously.

According to Eckert and Rickford [3] is a group of sources of language and its relationship with social meaning (social meaning). In communication, people must have variations of language, because it is a basic variety of social aspects, after all, variation is a whole part of society that must be adjusted so that the use of variations of language will be misplaced if spoken in different situations.

Martin Joss in his book *The Five Clock* as quoted in Chaer and Agustina [4] explains that variations in language are divided into five based on the level of formality, namely: Variety of frozen (frozen), formal variety (formal), consultative variety (consultative), casual variety, and intimate variety (Chaer and Agustina 2010: 70)

#### I.I Frozen Variety (Frozen)

Clark [5] gives an example of the use of a rigid variety of frozen languages, complete words and long sentences such as the following example "Let us consider the possibility of driving our business center in Chicago to order to contemplate the possible purchase of denim trousers. ". As for another example from Wardaugh (2006: 54) regarding grammatical structures that cannot be changed like *I do hereby bequeath* for the use of frozen text and *Our Father, which art in heaven* is used as a prayer. Thus it can be said that, the use of a variety of frozen languages is not only found in speech, but also in frozen text such as correspondence and official documents.

#### I.II Official Variety (Formal)

According to Joos (1976: 156) in (Adam and Ali: 2017: 156) Formal or deliberative styles are also used in addressing audiences; usually too large to permit audiences effectively interchange between speakers and hearers, even though a typical university classroom lecture is often carried out in a deliberative style.

#### I.III Business Range (Consultative)

Another characteristic of this variation is the structure of the sentence. have a subject and predicate in each utterance, there are several nonstandard vocabulary, because variations in consultative language are produced in semi-formal situations. Chaer (2001) explains that this style is the most operational among the other styles. The

listener usually responds to the speaker with simple signals, such as the use of "I see" phrases like the example below "uh, I see, Mr. Lionel, I think it's good ". The variety of consultative languages, according to Chaer and Agustina (2010: 70), is a variation of language that is commonly used in ordinary talks in school, results-oriented meetings or talks.

I.IV characteristics of relaxed language variations as stated by Joss (1967: 23), Simon (2002: 2), Mesthrie et al. (2004: 93), Chaer and Agustina (2010: 71), namely the use of allegro forms. Allegro form is a word or speech form that is shortened both at the level of words, phrases, or sentences such as the disappearance of the subject in the sentence. Akmajian et al. (2010: 285-286) provides a sentence example of the use of allegro, namely: *Been sneaking to the movies again, haven't you?*

#### I.IV Familiar Variety (Intimate)

Joos (1967: 34) explains the existence of private meaning, private meaning here is interpreted as meaning that is only known by speakers and opposes to say in a very close relationship. Burrige and Stebbins (2016: 107) add further characteristics that are the use of kinship terms or deletion, namely in the form of special calls or nicknames such as the words *dear*, *darling*, *honey* and *schnookums*. The following is an example of using deletion in the form of the word dear, "*You have to believe me, Dear*".

#### I.V Speech events.

What is meant by speech events (Speech Event) is the occurrence or ongoing linguistic interaction in one form of speech or more that involves two parties namely speakers and opponents of speech, with one point of speech in a particular time, place and situation (Chaer and August 2010 : 47), based on the explanation which was intended by the speech event was the ongoing interaction involving two parties, namely the speaker and the opposing party. Dell Hymes (1974) states that a communication through the usage of language must pay attention to eight elements, which are synchronized into SPEAKING, namely: (1) Settings and Scene, which is an element relating to the place and time of the conversation. (2) Participants, that is the person involved in the conversation. (3) Ends, refers to the purpose and results of a conversation. (4) Act Sequence, namely things that refer to the form and content of a conversation, (5) Key, which refers to the way or spirit in carrying out a conversation. (6) Instrumentalities, which refers to the lines of conversation used, such as oral, written, telephone or social media. (7) Norms, that is, which refers to

the norms of conversation participant behavior, (8) Genres, which refers to the category or variety of languages used, types of delivery forms such as: poetry, proverb, prayer, *pantun*(Chaer and Agustina )

## V. Character

Nurgiyantoro [6] explained that the character of the story occupies a strategic position as a carrier and messenger, mandate, moral, or something to be conveyed to the reader. Nurgiyantoro (2012; 176) states that the first character is the main character (central character, main character) while the second is a peripheral character.

## II. METHOD

This study uses a qualitative descriptive approach, qualitative descriptive is a direct method used by researchers objectively to investigate a problem that is examined and presented in a research report. The data source in this study is the film *The Greatest Showman* directed by Michael Gracey, the primary data is a component of speech events and language variations in the central character. The step taken to collect data is by downloading the video in Mp4 format on the official site, the reason the researchers downloaded it through the official site is because the film has been aired in 2017 and everyone can download the movie file legally. In the data analysis phase, the data that has been processed before is analyzed using the theory of speech events and variations of various languages. In determining the form of speech events that affect the use of various languages, a review of the social context that occurs in the film is carried out. The social context that influences the use of language variations is described in full in the exposure to data analysis will present data in the form of diagrams, data are then classified based on the type of language variations and seen the dominant form of speech events in it and presented in the form of exposure.

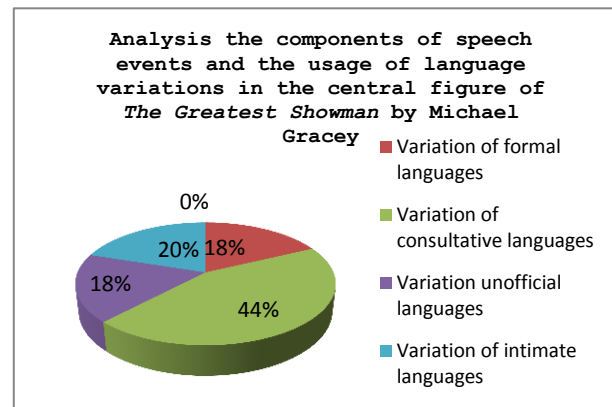
## III. RESULT

*The Greatest Showman* film is a musical drama genre based on a true story that tells the life of a person who comes from a family who is unable to be able to build a world-scale circus that was very successful in his time. The film recounts the life journey of a character named Mr. Barnum to build a world-scale circus stage, had failed in an attempt to open a wax museum with loan money from the bank, he then gathered people with limited physical form and built a unique concert as His main attractions for Barnum's Circus were reaping tremendous success.

However, his success invited wealthy theater writer Phillip Carlyle (Zac Efron) as a business partner and got the attention of Jenny Lind (Rebecca Ferguson); a famous opera singer in Europe made Barnum slowly begin to thirst for wealth and popularity, while small families and friends in the circus stage became the foundation of his journey to become a showman until he was famous.

Language variations found in the film *The Greatest Showman* are randomly selected based on the social context and their use. The following is a diagram that shows the percentage of the frequency of language variations found in the film *The Greatest Showman*.

Diagram 1. Presentation of language variations in *The Greatest Showman*.



Based on the analysis of the data illustrated in the diagram above, there are 41 variations in the variety of languages found in the film *The Greatest Showman* directed by Michael Gracey, among others: (7) Formal style, (17) consultative style (Consultative); (7) casual style; and (8) Intimate style (Intimate). Of the 41 data found in the film, there are 7 formal types with a percentage of 17%, 17 different types of business with a percentage of 42%, 7 types of casualties with a percentage of 17%, and 10 intimate varieties with a percentage of 20%.

## IV. CONCLUSION

From the results of data analysis in Chapter III, frozen language variations were not found in Michael Gracey's *The Greatest Showman* Film because none of the data matched the theory of frozen language variations so that this component was not written as the other four language variations. Furthermore, regarding the use of language variations and the origin of speakers of variations of the language, Mr. Barnum is a child of a tailor who belongs to a family group that is sufficient and classified as poor, but the use of variations in language to communicate often uses a

variety of businesses, identical to those who have a level high education.

But someone who is destined to be a son of a tailor can use a variety of businesses, which are synonymous with educated and knowledgeable people. In his use, Mr Barnum as one of the central characters uses variations of this language well in the context of film, coupled with the consistency between what was said and what was done led to the end of success in building a cyclical business so that he could build an international circus stage company.

Furthermore, variations in the variety of businesses are more widely used in *The Greatest Showman* Film, the variety of business types found amounts to 17 data when compared to other language variations used by the central figure in Michael Gracey's *The Greatest Showman*.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Chaer, Abdul dan leoni Agustina.2004,*Sosiolinguistik: Perkenalan Awal.Jakarta:Rineka Cipta.*
2. Chaer, Abdul dan leoni Agustina.2004,*Sosiolinguistik: Perkenalan Awal.Jakarta:Rineka Cipta.*
3. Chaer, Abdul dan leoni Agustina.2004,*Sosiolinguistik: Perkenalan Awal.Jakarta:Rineka Cipta.*
4. Eckert, Penelepo & Rickford, John. 2002. *Style and Sociolinguistic Variation*. Cambridge: University Press.
5. Chaer, Abdul dan leoni Agustina.2004,*Sosiolinguistik: Perkenalan Awal.Jakarta:Rineka Cipta.*
6. Nurgiyantoro, Burhan. 2012. *Teori Pengkajian Fiksi*. Yogyakarta: Gajah Mada University Press.
7. Mahsun. 2011. *Metode Penelitian Bahasa: Tahapan Strategi, Metode, dan Tekniknya*. Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada.
8. Yuwono, Untung. 2005. "Wacana" dalam *Pesona Bahasa: Langkah Awal Memahami Linguistik*, Kushartanti, et al. (ed). Jakarta: Gramedia diunduh tanggal 14 Juni 2016
9. Sumarsono.*Sosiolinguistik*,Yoyakarta,vSDA (Lembaga Studi Agama dan Perdamaian),2002.
10. Chaer,Abdul.2007.*Linguistik Umum*.Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
11. Kesuma, Tri Mastoyo Jati.2007. *Pengantar (Motode) Penelitian Bahasa. Pengantar (Motode) Penelitian Bahasa*. Yogyakarta: Carasvativooks.
12. Moleong, Lexy J.2000. *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya.
13. -----,2005.*Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya.