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SPEECH COMMUNITIES IN NETWORKS SEEN IN COMMUNITIES OF LANGUAGE USERS OF OLIVER TWIST MOVIE

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Abstract

The main purpose of this study is to analyze kinds of networks used in the movie. Researchers focused on the conversations are played by the characters. In order to answer this problem, researcher also tried to analyze some areas related to the use of speech communities in this film. This research is descriptive-qualitative research. In this research, the researcher tried to interpret and formulate the patterns of the findings. There were 59 data of taboo words found in pre-climax and climax stages, the most frequent type of taboo words which appears is Obscenity: f**k, s**t that appeared in main characters' utterances (40.67%), and the second is Epithet: god**n, b**h, d**n which appeared in main characters' utterances (23.72%), the third is Profanity: God, Christ sakes, Jesus Christ which appear in main characters' utterances (15.25%), fourth is Insults: you f**kers, you b**ch which appeared in main characters' utterances (13.55%), and the last is Cursing: f**k you, f**k her which appear in main characters' utterances (6.77%). Researcher also found that being taboo is not always impolite while conducting this study. Value of tabooness is constructed by society however when it comes to politeness, the value of politeness of taboo words is different depending on the person, place and time.

Keywords: taboo words, positive impoliteness, Conviction Movie

INTRODUCTION

Communication is an action of delivering message or information which can be done through conversation. In speaking to one another, we make use of sentences, or, to be more precise, utterances. We can attempt to classify these utterances in any one of a variety of ways. The research design of this study is qualitative descriptive. The primary data is the written form or the transcription of the utterances from the main characters dialog. In this study, the categories of taboo words mentioned by Ekstrom (2008) seen in the Conviction movie were analyzed based on the positive politeness strategy of Brown and Levinson (1987) and positive impoliteness superstrategy of Culpeper (1996).

Language is both an individual possession and a social possession. A researcher says that language is the principal means whereby we conduct our social lives (Kramsch: 2009) When it is used in context of communication, it is bound up with culture in multiple and complex ways. A very interesting variant of this notion is the idea that speakers participate in various communities of practice. Eckert and McConnell-Ginet (1998, in Wardough : 2006) define a community of practice as 'an aggregate of people who come together around mutual engagements in some common endeavor.

To begin with, the words people utter refer to common experience. They express facts, ideas or events that are communicable. Member of community or social group do not only express experience, they also create experience through language. A community of practice is at the same time its members and what its members are doing to make them a community: a group of workers in a

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factory, an extended family, an adolescent gang, a women's fitness group, a classroom, etc. Each individual therefore is a member of many different groups. It is in the best interests of most people to be able to identify themselves on one occasion as members of one group and on another as members of another group.

The kind of group that sociolinguists have generally attempted to study is called the speech community. Such a definition is an extension of the one that Bloomfield (1933, p. 42) says: 'a speech community is a group of people who interact by means of speech.' A Speech community is a group of people who share a set of norms and expectations regarding the use of language. Definitions of speech community tend to involve varying degrees of emphasis on shared community membership and shared linguistic communication.

Early definitions have tended to see speech communities as bounded and localized groups of people who live together and come to share the same linguistic norms because they belong to the same local community. It has also been assumed that within a community a homogeneous set of norms should exist. These assumptions have been challenged by later scholarship that have demonstrated that individuals generally participate in various speech communities simultaneously and at different times in their lives each of which has a different norms that they tend to share only partially, communities may be de-localized and unbounded rather than local, and they often comprise different sub-communities with differing speech norms. Thus, can be said that social conventions, norms of social appropriateness are the product of communities of language users (Kramsch: 2009). Speech communities may share both particular sets of vocabulary and grammatical conventions, as well as speech styles and genres, and also norms for how and when to speak in particular ways.

Another way of viewing how an individual relates to other individuals in society is to ask what networks he or she participates in (Wardough: 2006). That is, how and on what occasions a specific individual A interacts now with B, then with C, and then again with D and how intensive the various relationships, does A interact more frequently with B than with C or D? How extensive A's relationship with B in the sense of how many other individuals interact with both A and B in whatever activity brings them together.

There are two kinds of network, dense and multiplex network (Wardough:2006). It is involved in a dense network if the people we know and interact with also know and interact with one another. If they do not the network is a loose one. Another network is involved in a multiplex network if the people within it are tied together in more than one way, i.e., not just through work but also through other social activities .People who go to school together, marry each other's siblings, and work and play together participate in dense multiplex networks.

People are separated from one another by fine gradations of social class, regional origin, and occupation; by factors such as religion, gender, nationality, and ethnicity; by psychological differences such as particular kinds of linguistic skills. Based on this theory researcher wants to see the implication of speech communities especially in links of networks by choosing a movie. A movie is chose by researcher is about life of an orphan , that is Oliver Twist.

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Oliver Twist is a movie based on novel by Charles Dickens. It tells about a trip of Oliver. In the Nineteenth Century, the orphan Oliver Twist is sent to a workhouse, where the children are barely fed and mistreated. He moves to the house of an undertaker, but after an unfair severe spank, he starts a seven day runaway to London. He arrives exhausted and starving, and is welcomed by a gang of pickpockets leaded by the old crook Fagin. When he is mistakenly taken as a thief, the wealthy victim Mr. Brownlow brings Oliver to his home and shelters him. But Fagin and the dangerous Bill Sykes decide to kidnap Oliver to burglarize Mr. Brownlow's fancy house. Oliver is wounded, while Mr. Brownlow tries to save Oliver. In the end, Oliver lives happily with Mr. Brownlow.

The main purpose of this study is to analyze kinds of networks used in the movie. Researchers focused on the conversations are played by the characters. In order to answer this problem, researcher also tried to analyze some areas related to the use of speech communities in this film. Based on Wardough (2006) there are four types of network link, namely equal linked, strongly linked, weakly linked, and linked from others to others through another (researcher calls it as a connection linked).

METHOD

This research is descriptive-qualitative research. In this research, the researcher tried to interpret and formulate the patterns of the findings. Qualitative research is a study based on central phenomena happening. Descriptive approach has main purpose to describe the phenomena, without look for the causes (Craswell: 2012).Data sources included two scripts; they were the English subtitle and the original script of the movie. The script was used to help determine in which scene the dialog took place which also determined the numbering system in data analysis.

Data collection was done in several steps. Crasswell (2012) states that there are five interrelated steps in the process of qualitative data collection. These steps should not be seen as linear approaches, but often one step in the process does follow another. First to identify participants, the next phase is to gain access to these individuals and sites by obtaining permissions. Third, is to consider what types of information will best answer your research questions. Fourth is design of protocols or instruments for collecting and recording the information. Finally, need to administer the data collection with special attention to potential ethical issues that may arise. Collecting data in qualitative approach can be interviews, observations, and documents.

Related to Crasswell opinion, researcher used several steps in data collection. First, for this study researcher has determined to use a movie (Oliver Twist) to be analyzed. Next, researcher focused on the types of network links are played by the characters in scenes. After that, researcher has prepared instruments to record these phenomena by using script, watched movie and list of networks usage. Finally, researcher counted the amount types of networks linked. The data then were identified in some more steps in data analysis.

Analyzing qualitative data requires understanding how to make sense of text and images so that can be formed and answers research questions. Craswell (2012) States in analyzing data, some steps must be conducted, there are preparing and

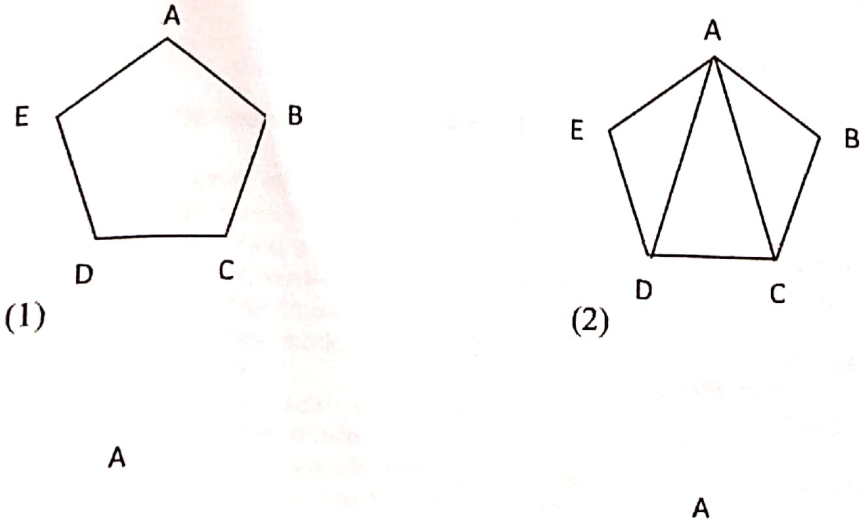
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organizing the data, exploring and coding the database, describing findings and forming themes, representing and reporting findings, interpreting the meaning of the findings, and validating the accuracy of the findings. In preparing and organizing data researcher watched the movie and the same time also looked the script and made note about kinds of networks linked in each scene. Secondly, researcher explored and coded the data by classifying kinds of network linked. The groupings of types involve type one, two, three or four category. Next step, researcher described the finding by computation each category and formed in percentage. In representing data, researcher provided the result in table and diagram of using the networks linked in movie. For interpreting data, the researcher stepped back and formed some larger meaning about the phenomenon based on personal views. Researcher displayed the findings and gave some narrative explanation. Validating findings means that the researcher determines the accuracy or credibility of the findings through strategies such as member checking or triangulation. In this phase researcher made sure the result of findings by watched movie again and reviewed the calculation of amount networks linked in Oliver Twist movie.

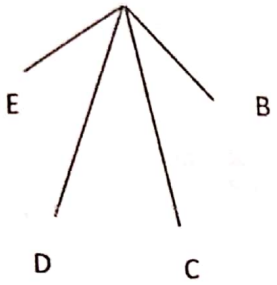
RESULTS

In the Oliver Twist movie showed that all kinds of network linked are used in some places and situations. This film has duration 2 hours 04 minutes and 31 seconds. The result of using the networks linked is categorized based on Wardough's theory. There are four kinds of the network linked and can be drawn as below. In picture no 1 means that they are all equally linked. In that illustration
strongly linked but with the link through A predominant, as in (2); weakly linked, with the link to A providing all the connections, as in (3); and as in (4), is the link from A to E achieved through C (researcher calls it connection linked).
See figure 1 "The Simple Network Relationship" below:

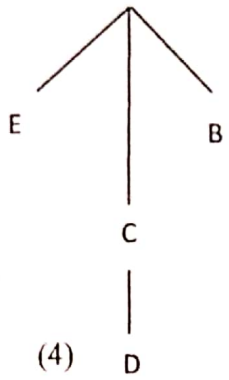
Figure 1.The Simple Network Relationship (adopted in Wardough: 2006)



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(3)



(4)

To make simpler, researcher does not separate parts of the movie. Researcher analyze all the findings through a unity of the film, means there is no divided into pre climax, climax and after climax. Dealing with the result, researcher found 20 networks relationship in totally. For equally linked is found 9 conversations (45%), strongly linked in 6 conversations (30 %), weakly linked seen in 3 conversations (15%) and connection linked includes 2 conversations (10%).In order to be more detail, researcher provides a table consists of the network relationship use in the movie as follow:

Table 1: Types of Network Relationship Found Oliver Twist Movie

No	Kinds of Network	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Equally linked	9	45%
2.	Strongly linked	6	30%
3.	Weakly linked	3	15%
4.	Connection linked	2	10%
Total		20	100%

DISCUSSION

Network Relationship in Oliver Twist Movie

Four kinds of network relationship of the movie have been found. There are equally linked, strongly linked but with the link through a one predominant, weakly linked, with the link to A providing all the connections, the link from another to another achieved through others (connection linked)

Researcher saw that majority the network used in the movie is equally linked that is 45%; this network means that all members of the conversation have same opportunity and no one become dominant speaker. It happens while conversation is done by people in the same social status, there is no gap between them and played in non formal situation. Take example, among children in a workhouse. They chat with other friends equally and no frightening.

(43)

W005 CH 1 : Tom, give it a rest, will you? We are trying to sleep

W631 CH 2 : Can't sleep. Too hungry

W 729 CH 3 : We're all hungry

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CH 1 = Child 1
CH 2 = Child 2
Ch 3 = Child 3

In the dialogue above, there are children in a workhouse's bed room. One of them feels hungry so that cannot sleep and his friends warn him. All the speakers in this conversation consider that they have same social level, so they talk free.

The next type is strongly linked (30%), in this network relationship one of the speaker is predominant to others. It can be happened because the one has higher social level than others. Researcher takes one example about that:

(02)

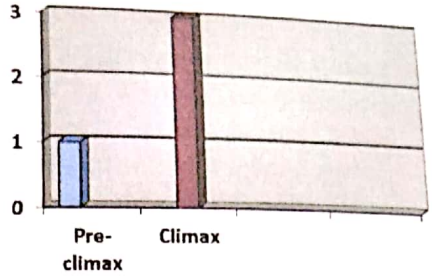
W702 GD : Here is the boy. Born here in the workhouse and moved to parish farm.
W652 RM : What's your name boy?
W 729 OT : Oliver Twist
W 804 RM : What?
W 003 RM : That boy's fool

GD = Guardian
RM = Rich Man
OT = Oliver Twist

It can be seen from the conversation above, the rich man dominates the speech. It is caused he feels has more power among Oliver Twist the poor orphan and the guardian as his employee. Thus, even though three of them have similar opportunity in speaking, but the conversation is dominated by the rich man because his social status. Dubois and Horvath (1999, in Wardough : 2006) state the notion of network is strongly conditioned by the effects of scale and place. Similar, Wardough (2006) views people are separated from one another by fine gradations of social class, regional origin, and occupation

A weakly linked network relationship has 15% provided. Wardough's opinion points that this relationship is kind of dense network weakly linked, with the link to a one providing all the connections.

Figure: Chart of Taboo Words Appearing per minute



The chart above showed number of taboo words which appeared per-minute in two stages of the movie. In pre-climax part, there were 44 taboo words which appeared in around 44 minutes, thus we can conclude that in one minute there was presumably one taboo appeared in the main characters' utterances.

The number of taboo words which appeared in climax part of the movie was averagely higher than that which was found in pre-climax part of the movie. The climax part occurred around three minutes and there were 15 taboo words appeared in this stage. Thus we can conclude that in one minute there were around three taboo words appeared in main characters' utterances. The figure also showed that when the conflict reached its peak, the use of taboo words increased.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Taboo words which based on the Culpeper's (1996) impoliteness theory included as one of positive impoliteness superstrategies, were used in *Conviction* movie. Here the researcher found that there are taboo words which are not used to attack the hearer's positive face that is from the Profanity category. There are also some uses of taboo words which indeed possess negative meaning but they are not meant to hurt the hearer's positive face because both speaker and the hearer have mutual understanding that those taboo words are not meant to hurt each other. There were only 12 taboo words (20.33%) from 59 data of taboo words which functioned as a positive impoliteness superstrategy.

There were 59 data of taboo words found in pre-climax and climax stages, the

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most frequent type of taboo words which appears is Obscenity: f**k, s**t that appeared in main characters' utterances (40.67%), and the second is Epithet: godd**n, b**h, d**n which appeared in main characters' utterances (23.72%), the third is Profanity: God, Christ sakes, Jesus Christ which appear in main characters' utterances (15.25%), fourth is Insults: you f**kers, you b**ch which appeared in main characters' utterances (13.55%), and the last is Cursing: f**k you, f**k her which appear in main characters' utterances (6.77%).

Researcher also found that being taboo is not always impolite while conducting this study. Value of tabooness is constructed by society however when it comes to politeness, the value of politeness of taboo words is different depending on the person, place and time.

There have been some cases shown in the discussion where the hearers did not feel insulted with taboo words used by the speaker which signified the harmony between speaker and hearer was not harmed. Thus, researchers who are interested in the use of taboo words in real life situation may study this topic since there are not many research of this topic conducted so far.

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