

## **Speech Interpretation through Speech Style Used by the Exchange Students in Surabaya**

**Nimas Mega Purnamasari**

English Literature, Faculty of Languages and Arts, the State University of Surabaya  
12020154231.nimas@gmail.com

**Slamet Setiawan**

English Literature, Faculty of Languages and Arts, the State University of Surabaya  
slametsetiawan@unesa.ac.id

### **Abstrak**

Interpretasi bahasa adalah cara untuk dapat menilai karakter dan sifat seseorang hanya dengan mendengar bagaimana cara mereka berbicara. Media untuk menginterpretasi bahasa adalah dengan menggunakan gaya bahasa. Hal ini merujuk pada pemahaman bahwa gaya bahasa dianggap sebagai karakter bicara yang hanya dimiliki oleh pembicara tertentu, diutarakan kepada lawan bicara tertentu dan juga didalam situasi tertentu. Faktanya, kaum muda cenderung membuat gaya bahasa menjadi lebih menarik karena kaum muda cenderung lebih mudah dalam menilai cara berbicara seseorang. Melalui riset ini, gaya bahasa tidak hanya dianalisis dari jenisnya saja, namun juga menguak arti dibalik gaya bahasa tersebut dan juga alasan-alasannya. Responden riset ini adalah enam orang pemuda pertukaran pelajar yang berasal dari negara berkebudayaan barat termasuk pemuda yang berasal dari Amerika, Brazil, Rusia dan India. Mereka semua adalah pemuda berusia 18 hingga 27 tahun. Metode kualitatif digunakan, mengingat data yang didapat bukan data angka maupun data statistic melainkan kata dan ujaran. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan observasi dan juga wawancara. Rincian ujaran-ujaran yang diberikan oleh para responden dan analisis alasan dibalik interpretasi bahasa mereka juga disertakan. Interpretasi bahasa mereka didasarkan pada pengalaman, latar belakang, ketertarikan dan kecenderungan. Lebih dari itu, temuan bahwa gaya bahasa, sebagai media untuk menginterpretasi bahasa dapat pula dijadikan sebagai media untuk membangun citra diri sebagai alat untuk memperdaya. Kemudian, hubungan antara fitur bahasa, lawan bicara dan juga situasi saling berkaitan dalam proses interpretasi bahasa. Tidak kalah pentingnya, kesetaraan dalam interpretasi bahasa juga dianalisis dalam riset ini.

**Kata Kunci:** gaya bahasa, interpretasi bahasa, fitur bahasa.

### **Abstract**

Speech interpretation is the way of people interpret someone's speech in order to give the judgment of personality or character just by hearing the way people is talking. The media to interpret speech is by using the speech style. This is due to the circumstances that speech style is considered as the way of speaking or characteristic that belongs to particular person spoken in particular interlocutor and situation. In fact, youth tend to make it more interesting because youth tend to be judgmental in interprets someone's way of speaking. Through this study, the speech style will not be only analyzed into its type but also discover the meaning beyond speech style and also the reasons behind it. Participants of this study are six exchange students from western culture countries including American, Brazilian, Russian, and Indian. They are all youth in the age of 18-27. This study used qualitative method as the data is neither numerical nor statistical but primarily about word and utterances. Data collection technique used in this thesis is by using interview and observation. This study has broken down the speech style delivered by the participants to analyze the reason behind the interpretation. Their speech interpretation is based on the previous experience, background, interests and preference. Moreover, the finding of speech style, as the media of interpreting someone's speech can make self imagery as the tools of deceiving. Then, the finding of some relations between the amounts of features of talk, interlocutor and situation are linked to each other as the process of interpreting speech. Last but not least, the equality of interpretation was also analyzed.

**Keywords:** speech style, speech interpretation, features of talk

## INTRODUCTION

Youth is conceived as a transition period between childhood and adulthood. From that transition, youth try to build the new image as a result of their new transformation. Thus, to get the realization of this confession, youth need the media to approach the goal. One of the media to realize the goal is by using the language. In language, there is one aspect called as style. The style of language can be considered as one's mark or certain characteristic. This speech style can either make up or originally exist. Having certain speech style can make a certain marks in one's personality through their speech. The speech style stick into one's way to deliver the language. From this kind of phenomenon, the unique and new speech style is created. Youth speech style can be closely related with student speech style. Because as it is known, student is usually considered as youth. One of the extra ordinary students is the exchange student. They come from different country and visit other particular country to somehow adapt with the new environment. Basically, people will have the different attitude especially in the way they speak or interact. It can be summed up that they will have the certain speech style also. It will be totally different when they are talking with their close friend from their country and the new environment where they now belong in. This unique phenomenon will be the great object to be analyzed. Unfortunately, there are some core criteria of speech style that youth cannot deny. It is their perception and interpretation toward things. They would like to score and judge their new environment and compare it with their origin. That is why this study took the exchange student as the object of the study. They are six exchange students, two females and four males, from the age of 19 to 27, from western culture countries including America, Russia, India and Brazil. They made the variety of results in the analysis and findings because they had the different way of thinking and way of speaking. In addition, their speech style may be lead into the misinterpretation.

Based on that phenomenon, this study primarily tends to discuss the interpretation made through speech style as a media to judge other's speech. This study also proposes the finding of the factor behind those interpretations. Basically, it was not only this study who described that speech style is interesting. The attention of speech styles of specific youth groups attempt at a richer contextualization of particular linguistic features (Schlobinski, 1995). A research has concentrated on linguistic items or variants, which are known to be specific to the youth groups from its uniqueness by having the different speech style and its perception. One of the study that exposed the speech style is the thesis

written by Sherly Istiarty (2009) entitled *A Study of Speech Styles Used by the Armies in "Universal Soldier" Movie*. That study also focused on the speech style. But, the speech interpretation was not served and the object was also different. She only exposed about the type of speech style without explaining the deep analysis in the approach of speech interpretation. Moreover, the object used was from the movie instead of the real object. Thus, this study provided more by exposing the speech style complete with its speech interpretation from the real object. The other previous study was also done by Mary Bucholtz (2004) entitled *Styles and Stereotypes: The Linguistic Negotiation of Identity among Laotian American Youth*. That study exposed the close relation between speech style and identity. By taking two Laotian teenagers in multiracial California High School as the objects, this study tried to make the explanation that speech style can carry the stereotypes to build the social identities. Close enough to Bucholtz's study; this study tried to expose the close relation within speech style and its interpretation. The differences were found in the related objects, the used theories and the research's focus. Bucholtz exposed more on the speech style and identity while this study exposed more in the interpretation which was brought in speech style.

To answer the questions of this study, this study uses some theories. The first theory is speech style by Labov where he summed up the speech style as the way of someone's speaking into two types; casual and careful style (1966, cited in Mazzaro, 2005). To find the connection between speech style and speech interpretation, the theory of features of talk is served. By using the theory of Coultas, to interpret one's speech style, the features of talk can be used to interpret the spoken form or contexts of speech (Coultas, 2003). This study only uses ten features of talks which are only considered as some of the complete features. They are phatic talk, paralinguistic feature, agenda, jargon, slang, back channel noises, turn taking, topic change and ellipsis. Beside those theories, there are some side theories and previous studies to complete the analysis and findings of this study. They are social context and the ethnography of communication. Social context is needed as Holmes argued that people needs social dimension in order to know the social relationship in community. Social context also provides the information about the way language works in each people's relationship toward his or her society (Holmes, 2002). He also proposed the social dimension which is divided into four aspects; social distance, status, formality and functional. On the other hand, the ethnography of communication is used to correlate the speech style and speech interpretation, this study is using the theory of the "ethnography of

speaking” then it was later changed into “the ethnography of communication” as the tools to analyze the ways of people talk (Holmes, 1962 cited in Johnstone and Marcellino, 2010). In sum, to gain the result of breaking down the factor of interpretation, presupposition theory is also intended to begin narrowing the gap by examining how presupposed information is used by speakers and understood by hearers in someone’s way of speaking (Spenader, 2002).

## METHOD

This study provided the real data which was taken from the accurate events in the real setting. The presented data was neither the statistical nor numerical data, but the utterance in the form of words and sentences. Based on those aspects, this study applied the qualitative method. To support that qualitative research was suitable to be used in this thesis or not, the theory of Maxwell was served. Researchers who are conducting the qualitative studies seek descriptive validity, or an accurate accounting of events that most people (including researcher and participants) observing the same event would agree is accurate, and interpretive validity, or an accurate accounting of the meanings participants attributed to those events that those participants would agree is accurate (Maxwell, 1992). The subjects of the study were the exchange students, the foreigners, which came from the international organization called AIESEC and one of them was from the delegates of international conference, ASEAN+4 Youth International Camp 2015. The entire real name of the participants are concealed and changed into pseudonym. In terms of the number of participants, this study concentrated on six exchange students who were two females and four males that would be interviewed and/or observed. The gained data was primarily about utterances in the form of words and sentences. The data was taken from the subjects chosen.

In order to get the needed data, this study used two techniques. Those techniques applied in collecting the data are observation and interview. The participants were observed in their daily activities toward the society or community to know about their speech style. In this case, 4 subjects from AIESEC, were observed when they run their social project in Surabaya. Three of them were observed approximately six month, observed directly by the researcher by using some instruments like recorder, field note, and other small stuffs like paper and pen while the other AIESEC subject had not been observed directly in Surabaya, but they were observed from their social media and interpreted from their daily life style. The last subject was observed in Thailand, as this subject works as the young staff of the SIAM University in Thailand. This observation technique was provided by the field

note. The second technique is interview. This technique was used to answer the research question 2, research question 3 and also gave the addition answer to the research question 1. The instrument needed in this interview section was the social media such as Facebook, Email, Whatsapp and Skype. Those social media were used to connect the relation between the writer and the subject of the study in the form of interviewing the subjects. It was caused by the circumstances where all the subjects had been gone back to their own country. As the efficient way of collecting the data, not all of the subjects were interviewed by social media, only three of them; Khan Raj, Andrew Slater and Anna Timm. This was due to the condition that the rest subjects had given the needed data without needing the interview section via social media. The interview section was done in the chat room of the certain social media.

## FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This part is served for answering the problems and questions of this research. To make it clearer, this part is divided into two points: finding and discussion.

### FINDING

There are three findings in this research. The first one focus on the speech style which talks about each participant’s speech style. This is used to identify and analyze each participant’s speech style. It relates with what kind of speech style used by each participants and clearly show the differentiation form each speech styles; careful and casual speech style. This sub-section also shows the results that every participant has their own style to represent themselves by the way they speak in the form of the example of the dialogue. The result may be vary and different from one to another participant. To make it clearer, the table is served below.

Table 1. The sample of participant’s casual speech style

Casual Speech Style Interlocutor: Friend		
Dialogue	Features of Talk	Evidence
Khan: Whats up? Nimas: Hi Khan, how’s life? Khan: Awe, anyway I bbm you the invitation but I think it’s not received by you. Please do come for the Saturday	Phatic Talk	“Whats up?”
	Agenda	Dinner invitation
	Topic Change	“-- Hey, I also like the food”
	Ellipsis	“Everyone is



dinner at 6pm. At my host family home. They told me to invite you and everyone. Everyone is coming. They confirmed it Nimas: Sure, it'll be fun! So far, do you feel comfortable in your host family? Khan: I do, they're kind and I get a really five-stars facilities Nimas: And how about – Khan: -- Hey, I also like the food *shaking head		coming. They confirmed it
	Paralinguistic Feature	Shaking head
	Turn Taking	The whole conversation
	Slang	"Awe", "whats up?"

The data above shows the results of Khan's casual speech style towards his friend. The context of the conversation above was merely talking about a dinner invitation uttered between friends. From nine features of talk, the data only gets seven of them. The first aspect of features of talk is phatic talk. The way Khan greeted his friend is by using slang "whats up". This is one of the proofs that he used casual style to indicate the conversation. Khan's aim in the conversation was to ask his friend for a dinner. Khan's role was domineering the conversation. This was due to the condition that Khan insisted and convinced his friend to come to the dinner party. Khan's domineering part was continued with the exaggerated response of him when his friend asked him about the host family. He even talked much and interrupted his interlocutor. Besides that, he used it to change the topic.

It also can be known from the turn taking feature that both of them knew each other well. Khan used ellipsis to omit the other friends that involved in the dinner party and changed into "they". Without needing to describe who "they" were, the interlocutor had known who actually "they" are. In conducted the conversation, he used "awe" as the other kind of slang. To complete his conversation, as an India people, he used his shaking-head culture. It indicated that he was either felt comfortable or understood the flow of their conversation. Having shown the casual speech style, below is served the table of Khan's careful speech style.

Table 2. The sample of participant's careful speech style

Careful Speech Style Interlocutor: Professor		
Dialogue	Features of Talk	Evidence
Khan: Good morning sir Professor: Morning Khan: Sorry for disturbing, but I would like to know whether our tasks should be sent through email or directly submit it in the next meeting Professor: Next meeting will be fine Khan: Thank you, I will let the other know *shaking head	Phatic Talk	"Good morning sir"
	Agenda	Asking for the details of the tasks
	Paralinguistic Feature	*shaking head
	Turn Taking	The whole conversation

Table 4.3: Khan's careful speech style

Contrast with the casual speech style that has more than seven features of talk, the careful speech style used by Khan had only four features of talk. In this conversation's context, Khan was uttering the aim of him, talked about the regulations of assignments, regarding to his firm relation between him and his lecturer. Khan did not use the topic change to have broader topic of conversation with the professor. He focused only to his purpose of conversation as it was found in the agenda column. For sure, he also did not use the slang and jargon to the interlocutor. The sign of starting the conversation used by Khan was applied as "Good morning sir." It also can be seen that he did not apply the back channel noises and changed it into the common India's shaking-head culture. His paralinguistic feature was intended to show that he understood the saying of the professor. It can be clearly known that careful speech style was more rigid and boring if it was compared with the previous casual speech style. The difference is found in the quantity of the features of talk. It can be summed up that the quantity of features of talk reflects the intimacy of casual speech style. The closer relation between the speakers, the more features of talk can be found in the conversation.

From all the results summed up in this sub chapter, the following theories are supported. The first theory which supports the result is the theory of language variety. It can be known that all the participants had more than a speech style. They all had careful style and casual style. These results are considered as the proof of Labov's theory (see Labov 1972 cited in Mazzaro, 2005) that people absolutely have more than one speech style in delivering their speech. It happened also with the content of features of talk. The different amounts of features of talks were found in each participant's conversation. This is due to the supportive result for Kreswill's theory (1996). He declared that language will never remain constant. Not only the different speech style and its numerous features of talk, the participants also show the same speech style but in the different situation. This condition is defined in the theory of social context by Holmes (see Holmes 2002) that people speak differently even in the same context. It is due to the explanation that social relationship matters the way of speaking. The intimacy of conversation makes the same speech style has the different context. It determines the linguistic choices as what Coultas had proposed it before (see Coultas, 2003).

Based on all the results, even if the attached table is only the sample, all the participants' speech style shows similar result, supported theories and its analysis, the findings of speech style, features of talk and the relation between them are found. It can be summed up into three points: 1) the quantity of features of talk depend on the situation and interlocutor, 2) the quantity of features of talk do not affect the success of delivering the purpose of talk and 3) speech style can be made up to create self imagery.

The second finding of this study is the interpretation given by the participant to the other participants. The results shown above about the speech style is used to lead the interpretation brought used by each participant. Each participant is expected to interpret how are the personality and/or character of the other participant from the media of their speech style. They will interpret one to another and give the judgments from the result of their interpretation. At first, each participant was being told about how the person they would like to interpret is and they started to give their interpretation. Moreover, they will interpret based on the nine features of talk which is involved in the speech style aspects, proven and analyzed by the social context. To make it clearer, here is served, two pair of interpretation's sample given by two participants of six participants.

Table 3. The sample of speech interpretation

Mia's interpretation toward Khan's speech style	Khan's respond toward Mia's interpretation
"I know Khan so well and without telling me his description of style or so whatever, he is talkative, domineering and annoying. As you know, he always shows off his ability and damn, I don't really care. You know her? Risanti? His "one stand night" girl? That's what he means by "that-girl-you-know-who" and when he greets every girls like "hey dear" oh gosh, you know what I thought of him? Player. Ha-ha. I don't know if he's smart or not, but having known from you that he often doesn't understand with what the professor is saying, I don't think he is."	"Some people say I'm talkative and domineering, indeed. But I think I'm confident and that's important. I show off my ability? I just want to share, inspire, no less no more and sorry if I was that annoying but okay I greet the girl with "dear" but what's the big deal? I try to mingle with you guys. Once, I don't care if I'm smart or not, I just know that I am trying my best"

After having told by the third person to deliberate how Mia is (see Appendix, Interview Transcript), Khan is interpreted by Mia, the Russian girl, Mia interpreted Khan as the one who dominated the conversation, annoying and talkative while Khan saw himself as the confident one. This was the proof that what people think is different from self screening. Mia said that Khan always showed off his ability such as showing off his drawings, but for Khan, he just wanted to inspire and share his ability. Talking about the background of their friendship, Mia and Khan met in the AIESEC's project in the winter phase and they involved in the same project. They had known each other for 6 weeks. That is why Mia stated "I know Khan so well". Knowing the answer of "the girl you-know who" in Khan's context was also the proof that Mia knew Khan so well. Having known Khan's behavior in greeting every girl "hey dear", she interpreted Khan as the player. Meanwhile, for Khan, greeted someone as "dear" was not a big deal. He tried to mingle by stating "hey dear" to every girls. For last, Mia stated that Khan was not that smart as he always showed his ability. Contrary to that, Khan stated that he always tried to do his best. In this case, Mia's all interpretation

toward Khan was different with how Khan interpreted himself. Thus, the result of this case is that not everyone thinks of a certain person is right and vice versa.

According to the social context, the first aspect is social distance. Mia tended to see Khan as the one who was close to her. It was proven by her statement “I know Khan so well”. Both of them got in touch in the same project and related with each other for about 6 weeks. On the other hand, even though they had the close intimacy, their relation tended to have high solidarity. They talked each other from behind and gave the negative responses in interpreting each other. The second aspect in social context is status, Mia can interpret Khan as if she did not care about the effect because of they were in the same status. Thus, the reflected interpretation did not matter for Mia. The third aspect to measure the use of language is formality. As it can be seen, Mia was so informal in using her language to interpret Khan. The last is the aspect of referential and affective. It can be seen that before Mia can interpret Khan, the third person has given her the information of Khan in the gossiping role. Thus, the linguistic terms chosen in the data above tended to have the natural kind of interpretation.

Having judged by the Mia’s interpretation, this point serves the interpretation of Khan. Below is served the table of Khan’s interpretation toward Mia’s speech style. Then, what Khan thought about Mia is compared to the self interpretation of the way Mia looked at herself. The contrast result is analyzed right after the display of the data.

Table 4. the sample of speech interpretation

Khan’s interpretation toward Mia’s speech style	Mia’s respond toward Khan’s interpretation
“I don’t know what to say. She’s kinda fake when she talks to the moderator isn’t she? Haha. Because I bet that when she’s smiling at the moderator, she feels the other awkward things. I can say that because I experienced that. The way she rolls her eyes, to me also, showing her intimidation. She feels that she is the coolest one maybe? Selfish or rude? Both of them. And you know Nimas, this is exchange, everyone wants to know your country also	“I am just cool haha I am...what... easy going. It’s true haha do I fucking care about what others think of me? I do what I love without needing their permission. That’s it. If you ask me what’s gonna me by respond, I agree of what he or she or who that jerk is saying but I don’t care and I don’t wanna talk about it anymore.” ....*keep silent for about hours.

right? So why you’re not sharing your experience and nation. Why sick of Russia when she is Russian? But in the way she greets you, “Rihanna” or the way he greets other like Jacky as Jacky Chan yup sometimes she’s fun. Though, I can’t stand for her sarcasm. Like when she talks to you about the jetlag. Did she answer you really like that?”

The very first sentence that is spoken out by Khan is “I don’t know what to say” then he continued interpret Mia as “she’s kinda fake.” It can be assumed that at first, Khan felt sorry to judge Mia or Khan felt uncomfortable with what Mia has judged him in the previous interpretation. It comes to the condition when Khan has already known that Mia interpret him in a bad way. Then, he tried to judge Mia in a bad way too.

As Khan interpreted Mia as a fake person, he deliberated his reason in an analogy condition when Mia gave her smile to the moderator. The way Mia smile seemed not true in the perspective of Khan. This is due to the condition where Khan and Mia were in the same project in AIESEC Surabaya and probably Mia often gave the ‘untrue’ smile to him. This is proven as Khan stated “I can say that because I experienced that”. It means, Khan has ever felt the bad treats from Mia from her gestures. Khan tended to interpret Mia from her paralinguistic feature as smile and the way Mia rolled her eyes. From the perspective of Khan, the way Mia rolled her eyes showed her intimidation toward someone or things. Then, it is followed by the sarcastic word as “she feels that she is the coolest one”. It shows that he was intolerant with those kinds of intimidations. In interpreting people, most people try to compare him or herself to the chosen subject he or she tries to judge. It happened also with Khan. He tried to implement Mia as the way he saw himself. He saw Mia as the one who did not even care about he called as “inspire” and “share”. As Khan was the kind of person who tended to give inspiration and share information and Mia was contrary on that, Khan explained a lot of description of Mia and her disinterest in sharing about Russia.



Finally, he came to the moment when he realized that he judged Mia in a bad way too much. Then, his bad interpretation was followed by the little compliment to say Mia also can give some fun. This was used for somehow gives the neutral interpretation. Not a good strategy, he kept telling that Mia was sarcastic. Then, it was ended by the interrogative sentence as he wanted to know more about Mia. It was either Khan might want to know more about Mia or he wanted to create the neutral atmosphere as if he was not the one who thought Mia like that. Taken from these data, the social context of Khan in interpreting Mia was similar to each other. Both of them applied the low solidarity, low formality, occurred in the gossip referential and be in the same social status.

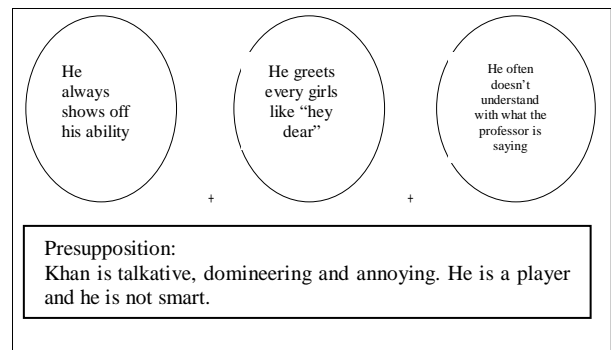
Unfortunately, not everyone can accept critics, so did Mia. As the result shown in the column of Mia's respond, it can be seen that Mia was not very okay with Khan's interpretation. She tried to manipulate her "mad" feelings by saying "I don't care" over and over again. She also emphasized it as she tried to convince her interlocutor by laughing. She also used a lot of slang "fucking" and mocks Khan as "jerk". It shows more that she was actually mad on Khan's interpretation toward her. Finally, it is ended by "I don't wanna talk about it anymore" which shows that she was done with the interlocutor's question and wanted to change the topic. Unfortunately, without changing the topic, Mia kept quiet for about hours and it is proven that not everyone can accept other's interpretation which is in a bad way.

As it can be seen that the pair of Mia and Khan shows the negative action and reactions while the rest participants shows the different reactions. The pair of Zac and Tim shows the neutral result as they interpret each other in positive and negative way. The pair of Andrew and Anna shows the positive action and reaction. In sum, from the matched results which are supported with the previous study, there comes a finding that people tend to give the same response toward the previous response. In the other hand, the interpretation given to someone depends on the interpretation given for him or her. If the interpretation is in the positive way, he or she will give the positive interpretation also. Neither do the negative response. People try to fade their true interpretation due to the circumstances of being neutral.

The third finding of this research focuses on the factor of interpretation. is served to find the answer of the reason behind the participant's interpretation. It is analyzed by using the theory of presupposition which breaks down the sentence and sums up into the final presupposition. On the other word, this sub section shows

the way of which sentences that create interpretation in the media of speech style. To give the sample of how the theory of presupposition, here is served one of six participant's result in the form of figure; the sentences uttered by Mia which is signed as her interpretation toward Khan's speech style. There are three initiated sentences which becomes the factor of its interpretation. Thus, the figure is served below to make the imagery of presupposition theory.

Figure 1. Presupposition of Khan's interpretation



Those three aspects are the factor of how Mia interpreted Khan. Based on sociological and cultural factors proposed by the result of SPEAKING theory, Mia has shown the cause of her interpretation reflected in both aspects. The first sociological factor was reflected when Mia gave the statement of "because he always shows his ability" and she interpreted Khan as the one who was talkative, domineering and annoying. It can be known from the Mia's answer that she was not comfortable in the way Khan was showing off his ability. Thus, Mia interpreted Khan as someone who annoyed her so much. This can be seen from the intimacy point in social distance aspect. This first aspect in social context is as the reflection of how Mia can interpret Khan as if she knew Khan well in the low solidarity point. Then, it was followed by the sentence of "he greets every girls like "hey dear". That sentence was interpreted by Mia as "Khan is a player". It seemed that Mia did not like the certain behavior of Khan to call every girl as "dear". That was why she interpreted Khan like that. It was also known that Mia had the bad experience with a guy who used to call her as "dear" but they were not going anywhere, specifically for dating. Based on her experience, she concluded Khan as the player. This experience matter was neither from sociological nor cultural factor. The judgment of Khan was not smart enough is taken from the third sentence. Looking at the Russian background, Mia tended to have the straight understanding that everyone should be paid attention to the lecturers because of the high tuition fee. Then, if someone wastes his or her time on not knowing the subject well, he or she will be considered as the stupid

one. This one was concluded as cultural factor. From all those sample sentences, it can be proven that someone's answer in stating his or her speech style will be interpreted and judged by the other in an easy way which depends on the speaker's particular reason.

From all the analysis and the results above, the findings are clearly found. Speech interpretation is actually based on the self reflection. This finding is found related the supporting theories in the form of presupposition (see Spenader 2002). The further analyses of these findings are explained well in the discussion section.

## **DISCUSSION**

This sub section primarily talks about the findings that are taken from the results that have been analyzed in previous part. Referring to the results, there are four findings that come up in this study. The first one is the relation between quantity of features of talk, interlocutor and situation in a speech style. Then, it is followed by the influence of features of talk in delivering purpose of talk. The third is building self imagery through speech style and it is ended with the discussion of speech interpretation based on the self reflection. All of the discussion is provided with the real example taken from the real results of this study.

The first discussion is a relation between quantity of features of talk, interlocutor and situation in a speech style. In delivering speech with a certain speech style, there is a relation between quantity of features of talk, interlocutor and a situation. The results may be varied. The first finding is found in the relation between features of talk and speech style. The quantity of features of talk is considered as the way for someone in deciding speech style. It can be looked from the comparison between careful and casual speech style, and the amount of features of talk inside of them. For make it clearer, this study would like to compare the speech style used by Khan (see Table 1 and Table 2).

It can be clearly known that Khan used more features of talk in his casual speech style rather than in his careful speech style. Not only Khan, so did the other participant. If it is compared to the all of speech style used by the participants, it can be known that all of them used less features of talk in their careful speech style. It comes to a conclusion that in delivering careful speech style, one tends to limit the objective in their utterances. They only deliver the purpose of their conversation or just follow the flow of the conversation without any other courtesies. It is also because of the speaker's interest toward the interlocutor. In careful speech style, someone tend to build the atmosphere of formal, cold and rigid

while in casual speech style, someone tend to create the warm, easy and relax atmosphere. That is why the measurement of features of talk is found more in the casual speech style. The more features of talk found in the speech style, the more interest is shown by the speaker.

The second finding of this sub section is that the quantity of features of talk is directly proportional with the intimacy in someone's speech style. For instance, from the nine aspects of features of talk, all of the aspects can and cannot be included in someone's speech style. What makes them included or not included depends on the intimacy among the speaker, interlocutor and its situation. It cannot be guaranteed that casual speech style have full of those nine aspects of features of talk. Thus, it is not merely about the relation between features of talk in speech style but also the relation between them and its situation. It can be looked from the example of Mia's casual style, with the same interlocutor but in the different kind of situation.

Relating this finding to the theory of SPEAKING proposed by Hymes (1962 cited in Johnstone and Marcellino, 2010) all points that are served in the SPEAKING theory is match with the findings. This is as the proof of the factual results of this study. In the approach of "S" which stands for setting and scene where the participants take the conversation. It deals with the place of conversation. For example, Mia took the conversation in the formal hall and it influenced her speech style as she used careful while her dominant was a casual style. "I" stands for instrumentalities as tools in the way they deliver their conversation. In this term, all of the participants were using speaking as the tools of delivering the conversation. "N" stands for norms. It deals with the core aspect in interpreting someone's speech. The participants above were interpreting the other by using the norm aspect. They saw it through the attitude of speaking when they were producing utterances. For example, Khan was seen from his talkativeness and Anna was seen from her politeness. "G" stands for genres that the participants can create the type of speaking. It deals with the type of speaking. For example, Mia and Nimas used gossiping to create the interpretation about Khan's speech. "K" stands for the way or manner of the speaker. It deals with the atmosphere in the conversation. For example, Andrew tended to build the serious conversation while Tim tend to use joking to deliver his speech. They are all related with the situation while interlocutor is related with the "P" which stands for the participant. It can be known that for certain interlocutor, participant's speech style was changing. The "E" which stands for ends is related with the agenda as one of the aspects in features of talk. The



rest “A” stands the act as the output of the conversation. Each participant’s speech showed the different output. For example, the sequence of Mia and Nimas when they were talking about how Khan interpret Mia was different with how Nimas and Andrew were talking about how Anna interpret Mike. All of the analysis of SPEAKING theory related with the findings lead to the collaboration between features of talk, situation and the interlocutor.

The second discussion is the influence of features of talk in delivering purpose of talk. Contrary to the previous discussion that the quantity of features of talk is aligned with the speech style, surprisingly, there is no influence in the quantity of features of talk when it is related with the purpose of talk. On the other word, it does not matter how many features of talk is included in the conversation, there is always a purpose in the talk. It is supported by the theory of Kreswill (1996) that people always talk because of reasons. Even it is only about platitude or follows the role of each interlocutor. It happens in both speech style; careful and casual speech style. Even though casual speech style tends to have more features of talk, it does not mean that careful speech style is less informative in delivering the purpose of talk. In sum, the quantity of features of talk does not define the quality in talk. The different is only found in the matter of intimacy in social context by Holmes (2002). If it was breaking down, the theory shows that people divide the way they talk by social dimension but it will not reduce the purpose of talk. It was proven by the result of this study.

The third discussion is building self-imagery through speech style. People are reflected from how they are speaking. It is the common proverb to support this finding. In fact, how people are speaking can be made. So, the self imagery can also be made. People can have the different speech style in a different a situation with a certain interlocutor. They will show the different self reflection in order to create self imagery to the certain people. They use the different speech style to support their purpose of speaking. The purpose of changing speech style may be varied: to impress people, to show their other identity in order to get mingle with a certain group of people or the other kind of purposes. The main purpose of having the different speech style is based on the expected result of the speaker. It is hoped that the hearer will interpret the speaker as what the speaker wants to be interpreted in a particular way. This is what this study means as building self-imagery through speech style.

Furthermore, self imagery findings are also found in the international journal, related with the previous study about styles and stereotypes written by Bucholtz (2004). She writes that self imagery is needed

to create the identity of facing people. It supports the finding of this study because participants of this study can make their different identity in the form of changing speech styles. The theory of Labov (1972) found it more interesting. By changing speech style in the exact situation, people tend to fade their true color into the expected color they always want to be. This may due to the sociological factor as Holmes proposed that environment can control people’s idealism and create mask as the self imagery (1992).

The fourth discussion is equality of speech interpretation. Based on the results on this study due to the interpretation given by each participant, it can be known that people tend to give the same response toward the previous response. In the other hand, the interpretation given to someone depends on the interpretation given for him or her. If the interpretation is in the positive way, he or she will give the positive interpretation also. Neither do the negative response. People try to fade their true interpretation due to the circumstances of being neutral. In the form of the previous result done by each participant in the way of interpreting the other’s speech, there come some results as the proof of the equal speech interpretation.

This is due to the condition that is supported by the related theory of social context stated by Holmes (2002). It deals with the formality and distance. Remembering that all the participants may not know the other participants very well, they create the distance and base line in their relation. It also occurs in the other condition of being untrue as well as people try to avoid hurting people’s with the real statement. But for some people, being direct is the way they express the social relation in social context. It is also supported by the previous study of Bucholtz (2004) that stereotypes which has the close meaning with interpretation tend to follow the previous result. For example, the A person stated that B is kind then C as the next person will probably much following the A’s statements. This finding adds more imagery in how interpretation is equal from one to another.

The fifth discussion is speech interpretation based on the self reflection. In order to find how come people judge the other people easily, the result of this study has found the answer. Basically, people judge each other as the reflection of self judgments. People tend to be unaware that they always judge other people as they see themselves. They actually look at their self first without being conscious about it. It may be related with their previous experience, background, interests and preference. To prove this finding, the examples of judgments are served to show how the participant judged each other.

From those descriptions complete with the examples from the participants of the study, it can be proven that people judge each other as the self reflection and may be related with their previous experience, background, interests and preference. This kind of explanation is supported well by the theory of Hymes (2002). It deals with the “N” aspect in the SPEAKING theory. As it is explained, the “N” stands for norms of interaction. In interacting with someone, people tend to have the interpretation which is built based on the background aspects including sociological and cultural factors. From those aspects, someone can create the linguistic forms and create meaning through their interpretation. Based on the preceding results, this theory is not complete enough. This study proves more on the other findings that people not only influenced by sociological and cultural factors but also previous experience, background, interests and preference.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the data analysis in the previous chapter, here are the following conclusions. First, every participant has their own characteristic of speech style to represent themselves. This is due to the way they placed themselves depending on a particular situation with a certain interlocutor. This is also due to the self imagery that can be made through speech style. Second, there are some relations between quantity of features of talk and speech style. The first one is that the quantity of features of talk is considered as the way for someone deciding speech style. The amount of features of talk is aligned with the intimate relation between the speaker and the interlocutor in the way the speaker delivers his or her speech style. This is the answer of why the casual speech style has more features of talk rather than careful speech style. The more features of talk found in the conversation, the more intimate the relation between speaker and interlocutor. The second one is the contrast relation between quantity of features of talk and purpose in talk. There is no influence between features of talk and purpose of talk. Even if the features of talk only consist of few points, it does not define the quality of the conversation. Still, the message in the conversation can be delivered well no matter how many features of talk found in the conversation.

Then, it is followed by the third conclusion. Based on the qualitative method applied in this study, there comes a result that people can interpret someone's characteristic and personality just from the speech style. They give judgments easily based on what people hear about someone else. Fourth, the interpretation through speech style is actually based on self reflection. People judge the other people based on how they see themselves.

It relates with four factors: previous experience, background, interest and preference.

## SUGGESTION

Based on the conclusions above, the following suggestions are offered. First, creating self imagery from speech style can be positively applied if it relates with the proper reason. It does not mean fake when someone makes up the speech style or use the certain speech style differently. It is the matter of maturity in placing self properly. Thus, the judgment of being fake is totally unwise to state. The second suggestion is addressed practically to those who work in a human resource department or related with human resource management and also the scholarships or job applicants. It can be known that people can interpret and score the other people in the way they speak. It can be useful for them to know their personality and character that might be influenced the work performance of the candidates. It also may be used for creating self imagery through language so the job or scholarship applicants can increase their ability to build self imagery. Thus, they will fulfill the interviewer's expectation toward the way they speak. Third suggestion is addressed for the youth all over the world. It might be wiser if youth can be more objective and judge people wisely. Not all of personal thought is right and it can irritate other's feeling. It would be nice if people can tolerate the other people without making a difference to irritate or alienate the other people, even if those people are annoying or do something weird. Last but not least, hopefully, there would be further studies of speech interpretation through speech style. The next researcher may see it wider from the other approaches from socio-pragmatics perspectives. For example: from the other perspective such as language and gender; the relation between styles and gender.

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