



THE ANALYSIS OF DELL HYME'S SPEAKING IN *FLIPPED* MOVIE

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ABSTRACT

This study looked at the SPEAKING theory as presented by Dell Hymes in the film *Flipped*. SPEAKING THEORY is a framework developed by Dell Hymes to prove how we use language. According to the theory, the way we communicate is heavily influenced by the context in which we use the language. The goal of this study is to analyze and explain SPEAKING divisions that occur in the film. Because the information is in the form of utterances, the descriptive qualitative method is used in this study. The author selects and analyzes three film conversations. The author focuses on the analysis of dell hyme speech in each conversation and discusses various sociolinguistic data. During this review, the data will be communicated in the findings.

INTRODUCTION

Language is crucial in daily conversations. We use language to communicate ideas, feelings, and build relationships with others. People cannot perform their tasks effectively unless they use language. Language allows us to express ourselves more easily than other aspects. We can't respond or react unless we understand what others are saying, writing, or communicating. We cannot communicate with other people unless we have language.

Dell Hyme's speaking theory is one element of a new approach recognized as the ethnography of speaking. He invented the mnemonic S-P-E-A-K-I-N-G. (for setting and scene, participants, ends, acts sequence, key, instrumentalities, norms, and genre).

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We want to bring this topic because speaking is so essential in our daily life that it is an important role in daily communication. We utilize language in speaking to convey ideas, feelings, and form relationships with others. People cannot carry out their tasks effectively without the use of language. Language enables us to express our feelings and emotions more easily than other aspects.

In this study, we analyze a movie called *Flipped*. We choose this movie because this movie is interesting and tells the story of the puppy love of the two protagonists that are very heartwarming. It also contains a number of scenarios and SPEAKING aspects worth studying.

Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is the study of language's relationship to society, including social organization, structure, behavior, and norms. The field of linguistics known as sociolinguistics studies language as a cultural and social phenomenon. It has close links to the social sciences, particularly social psychology, anthropology, human geography, and sociology. It is concerned with language and society. Trudgill (1974).

Dell Hymes' Speaking

A sociolinguist, anthropologist, and folklorist, Dell Hymes has focused most of his research on the languages of the Pacific Northwest. After receiving his doctoral degree from Indiana University in 1955, Hymes accepted a position at Harvard University. Hymes had a reputation for being a great linguist at that young age. Hymes, one of the first sociolinguists, contributed to the establishment of the correlation between language and social interaction and worldview. Hymes is fascinated by the ways in which various linguistic patterns influence various thought patterns.

To communicate properly, we must understand not only grammar and vocabulary, but also cultural context. This model can be used for identifying and classifying interactional linguistics elements. It was inspired by his belief that, in addition to understanding the vocabulary and grammar of a language, one needs to know the context in which utterances are used.

Hymes devised the mnemonic S-P-E-A-K-I-N-G to aid in the application of his representation (setting and scene, participants, ends, acts sequence, key, instrumentalities, norms, & genre).

S (Setting and Scene)

Setting describes the period of time, while place is related to the location and timing of the dialogue. While scene is "psychological setting" or "cultural definition" such as aspects such as formality range and emotions of play or seriousness(Hymes: 55-56), like the formal or casual dialogue and the sense of the dialogue.

P (Participant)

Participant is a person who participates in a discussion as a speaker, listener, addressee, or sender or receiver. As the speech continues on, their role can change.

E (End)

End is the outcome of the conversation's goal, including the participant's purpose. Inappropriate language use will keep the speaker from achieving their objectives. (Qalyubi, 2017)

A (Act Sequence)

The word "act sequence" refers to the steps involved in performing a speech, as well as the content and form of the communication demonstrated in the event of the utterance.

K (Key)

Key tone is meant to represent the intonation of a conversation, like a slow pattern, quickly, or in a hurry.

I (Instrumentalities)

This aspect is an instrument or channel for communication that is used in face-to-face interactions involving oral or verbal communication.

N (Norms)

The rules that govern conversation and its interpretation, known as communication norms, can reveal definition. The rules that apply in each location are referred to as the norm in this context.

G (Genre)

Genre is a style or classification of a conversation's contents, such as proverbs, apologies, prayers, small talk, problem talk, information or so on.

About *Flipped* Movie

Rob Reiner directed the 2010 American romantic comedy film *Flipped*. The film is based on the novel entitled *Flipped* by Wendelin Van Draanen. According to Rotten Tomatoes, it has a rating of 57% or 6.0/10, and Metacritic has a rating of 45/100, noting

that it is in the average category. Staring Callan McAuliffe as Bryce Loski, Madeline Carroll as Julianna Baker, Rebecca De Mornay, Anthony Edwards and so on.

This film is about Juli falling in love with her next-door neighbor, Bryce, in this film. Bryce had initially attempted to leave July. However, the two eventually fall in love with each other

METHOD

In this study, the authors use Qualitative description method. with Isaac Michael (1987:42) "The purpose is of the writing method Systematic situation or area of interest true and correct." Qualitative methods since data were collected analyzed in the form of statements and they are divided into their Categories for drawing conclusions. A data source is where the data comes from. The sources of data in this study are location and content (Sudaryanto, 1993:40). The location source is the immediate object of the investigation and the content of the analyzed data. The location data for this study is the *Flipped* movie, and his SPEAKING factors.

This method is applied using download technology and notebook technology. The referential identity method was used to analyze data in this study. Sudaryanto (2015;15) defined reference identity as a data analysis method in which key elements of the data are defined by context. Like participants, settings, endings, act sequences, keys, instruments, norms, and genres outside of the language itself. Sudaryanto(1993) states that he has two methods for presenting the analysis: informal and formal methods. This study's data presentation method is an informal method that uses tables to present and explain the analysis results in natural language.

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Research Findings

During this review, the data will be communicated in writing. Authors present their studies using informal (oral) methods as data analyzed in the form of words and sentences based on results.

By way of introduction, the author presents background on the issue. Depending on the context of the issue, authors are limited to discussing only multiple issues to avoid overly broad discussion. The author focuses on her SPEAKING factor analysis of the film. The author then decides on the purpose of the study and concludes with the organization

of writing in this study. In Research Methods, the authors outline the study in detail. After that, based on the research question, we discuss some sociolinguistic data.

Discussion

Part 1 : 1:23 - 2:21

(Juli comes over to Steve and Bryce in van)

Juli : Hi, I'm Juli Baker.

Steve : Hey, hey, what are you doing? Juli: Don't you want some help?

Steve : No. There's some valuable things in there. Juli : How about this one?

Steve : No, no, no. Run home. Your mother's probably wondering where you are.

Juli : Oh, no, my mom knows where I am. She said it's fine.

[Bryce : It didn't take long to realize this girl could not take a hint]

Steve : It's crowded in here with three people

Juli : I don't mind. You wanna push this one together?

Steve : (Steps on the box) Bryce, isn't it time for you to go help your mother?

Bryce : Huh? Oh, yeah. (Run out from the truck and followed by Juli)

[Bryce : I mean, nothing would stop her. I was about to tell her to get lost when the weirdest thing happened. I couldn't believe it. There I was holding hands with this strange girl. How did I get into this mess?]

Patsy : (goes out into the front yard) Well, hello. I see you've met my son.

Juli : Uh-huh.

[Bryce : Finally, I did the only manly thing available when you're 7 years old.]

Analysis of the conversation

S (Setting and Scene)

This conversation takes place in the van. The proof from the van settings is that Steve and Bryce are already in there to unload all the things in the van and then Juli comes to offer help to them. However, her help was rejected by Steve. Not only in the van but the setting also in the front yard of Bryce's house. The proof is when Bryce runs out from the van and is followed by Juli, they meet Patsy who is heading out to the front yard. It takes time in the afternoon of summer in 1957.

In this short conversation, Steve and Bryce seem confused and surprised by Juli's sudden arrival in the van and offer to help.

P (Participant)

The short conversation participants are Juli, Steve, Bryce, and Patsy. In this short conversation, Bryce is 7 year old boy, Juli is perhaps the same age as Bryce, Steve is Bryce's father and Patsy is Bryce's mother.

E (End)

The goal of this conversation is Juli wants to approach Bryce by offering to help him and his father.

A (Act Sequence)

This conversation is started with Juli knowing Steve and Bryce will be unloaded the van. Then she comes and starts to offer help but Steve refused. Steve signaled Bryce to help his mother, then ran out of the van and followed Juli who is also out of the van. Then Patsy came out of the house and found Bryce with Juli.

K (Key)

The key is in serious conversation. It can be seen from Steve who is constantly doing something so Juli doesn't help him unpack.

I (Instrumentalities)

This is an oral and direct conversation. The register is informal, as proven by the language they used.

N (Norm)

The example of the norm from the conversation is Juli needs to be polite and not pushy, as it can be seen that Juli is pushy enough so she can help Steve and Bryce.

G (Genre)

The conversation starts with Juli offering her help to Steve and Bryce and ends with she gets rejected by Steve. So the genre of this conversation is a conversation offering help.

Part 2 : 8:39-9:13

Juli : (On the tree) It's three blocks away. Two blocks. One block away

Bryce : Like that's valuable information.

Garrett: I hate it when she does that. I like to think there's at least a chance the bus won't show.

(Juli comes down from the tree and the school bus stopped)

Juli : I think the tree looks particularly beautiful in this light. Don't you?

Bryce : If by "beautiful" you mean "unbelievably ugly," then, yes, I would agree.

(Garrett gets on the bus)

Juli : (Get on the bus) You're just visually challenged. I feel sorry for you.

Analysis of the conversation

S (Setting and Scene)

This conversation takes place at the bus stop and in the morning before school begins. The proof is when Juli tells her friend (especially Bryce) about the bus from the top of the tree. In this conversation, Bryce and Garrett feel that the information that Juli said is not serious, so both of them make jokes about it.

P (Participant)

This conversation consists of Bryce, Juli, and Garrett as the participant. They are students from the same school, it's proven by their waiting for the bus together and after Garrett gets on the bus, Juli also gets on the bus.

E (End)

The end or goal of this conversation is to inform where the school bus goes until finally, the school bus arrives.

A (Act Sequence)

This conversation begins with Juli who climbs a tree to inform about where the school bus goes. Garrett and Bryce heard Juli's information, they expressed their respective opinions regarding her words. Then Juli goes down after the school bus arrives, she talks about the tree and the conversation ended with Juli getting on the bus and showing her disappointment to Bryce.

K (Key)

The key is in not serious conversation. It can be seen from Garrett and Bryce who expressed their opinions with jokes based on information from Juli.

I (Instrumentalities)

This is an oral and direct conversation. The register is informal, as proven by the language they used.

N (Norm)

The example of the norm from the conversation is Bryce should have been nicer to Juli. He looked like he is sneering like it isn't important information.

G (Genre)

The conversation starts with Juli, who climbed the tree and then informed her waiting friends about the arrival of the school bus. So the genre from this conversation is to give information.

Part 3 : 33:8- 35:03

Bryce : (walked out of the house toward July) It's looking real good.

Juli : (watering the front yard) Thanks. Chet did most of it.

Bryce : I'm sorry for what I did.

Juli : (turns off the water hose) I just don't get it, Bryce. Why didn't you just tell me?

Bryce : I don't know. It was dumb. And I shouldn't have said anything about your yard, either. It wasn't right.

Juli : Maybe it's all for the best. I mean, look, I learned so much from Chet, it's amazing. You're lucky. I don't even have grandparents anymore.

Bryce : Oh.

Juli : I feel sorry for him. He misses your grandma. Can you believe it? He says I remind him of her.

Bryce : What?

Juli : I know. That's what I said. But he meant it in a nice way. Something about her spirit.

Bryce : Yeah. Well, Good luck with the grass. I'm sure it'll come up great.

Juli : (turns on the water hose) Thanks.

Bryce : I guess I'll see you around.

Juli : I guess so.

Analysis of the conversation

S (Setting and Scene)

This conversation takes place in the front yard of Juli's house. The proof is when Bryce comes to see Juli, she is watering her front yard. In this conversation, Bryce feels worried that Juli will reject his apology.

P (Participant)

This conversation consists of Bryce and Juli. Bryce apologizes to Juli and Juli is still half-hearted about forgiving Bryce

E (End)

The goal of this conversation is Bryce who wants to apologize to Juli because Bryce

had done something wrong in July.

A (Act Sequence)

This conversation begins with Bryce, who felt guilty about his attitude, coming to Juli who was watering his front yard, Bryce apologized in July. Then the conversation ended with an apology Bryce accepted by Juli.

K (Key)

The key is in serious conversation, It can be seen from Bryce who tried to apologize to Juli and finally Juli forgive him.

I (Instrumentalities)

This is an oral and direct conversation. The register is informal, as proven by the language they used.

N (Norm)

An example of the norm from the conversation is Bryce tried to apologize to Juli for his mistake.

G (Genre)

This conversation starts with Bryce who comes to Juli in order to apologize and ends with him getting an apology from her. So the genre is to apologize.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The results of some analysis of Dell Hyme's speaking in *Flipped* Movie were presented in this paper. Dell Hyme's speaking theory. This theory is based on the idea that in order to speak a language correctly, a person should be fluent in both its vocabulary and syntax as well as the context in which terms are used. It functions as a framework for identifying and labeling interactional linguistics elements. Dell Hymes developed the SPEAKING framework to demonstrate how the way we use language, or how we communicate, is strongly influenced by the context in which we use it. Hymes developed the mnemonic S-P-E-A-K-I-N-G to aid in application of his representation (for setting and scene, participants, ends, acts sequence, key, instrumentalities, norms, & genre).

Meanwhile, Rob Reiner directed the 2010 American romantic comedy film *Flipped*. Juli falls in love with her next-door neighbor, Bryce, in this film. Bryce had initially attempted to leave Juli. However, the two eventually fall in love with each other. More research should be done to learn more about this film. It is hoped that subsequent analysis will be able to contain more clearly the SPEAKING elements from the *Flipped* Movie.

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