

**SPEECH STYLE OF ALICE KINGSLEY  
IN THE MOVIE *ALICE IN WONDERLAND***

A GRADUATING PAPER

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Gaining  
the Bachelor Degree in English Literature



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## A FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT

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## **SPEECH STYLE OF ALICE KINGSLEY IN THE MOVIE *ALICE IN WONDERLAND***

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### **ABSTRAK**

Bahasa telah berkembang pesat dalam masyarakat dan memunculkan adanya variasi bahasa. Salah satunya adalah gaya bahasa, yaitu yang berhubungan dengan tingkat formalitas yang ditentukan berdasarkan situasi, kondisi, dan kebutuhan saat peristiwa tutur terjadi. Pada umumnya, seseorang berbicara formal pada orang yang baru dikenal, lebih tua, atau lebih tinggi status sosialnya. Akan tetapi, dalam film *Alice in Wonderland*, lawan bicara Alice tidaklah terbatas pada manusia saja, melainkan makhluk-makhluk Wonderland yang terdiri dari hewan dan tanaman yang bisa berbicara. Oleh karena itu, penulis bermaksud menganalisis 1) bagaimana gaya bicara Alice Kingsley terhadap setiap karakter dalam film *Alice in Wonderland* dan 2) bagaimana situasi tutur Alice dalam film tersebut. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan metode kualitatif dan teori SPEAKING yang diusulkan oleh Dell Hymes yang terdiri dari latar, lawan bicara, tujuan, urutan kejadian, nada bicara, jalur percakapan, norma, dan kategori bahasa dipertimbangkan untuk menentukan gaya bicara seseorang. Kemudian, hasil yang diperoleh dalam penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa Alice sebagian besar berbicara tidak formal kepada karakter-karakter di film ini. Alice hanya berbicara formal pada 1 karakter dalam salah satu kasus peristiwa tutur karakter-karakter tertentu. Dapat dikatakan Alice berbicara tidak formal kepada 18 karakter. Di film ini, Alice juga menggunakan dua jenis gaya bicara pada 3 karakter. Setiap jenisnya tergantung pada kasus situasi tuturnya. Gaya bicara formal tidak selalu dilakukan di tempat formal atau sebaliknya. Begitu juga dengan aspek-aspek SPEAKING yang lain.

**Kata kunci:** gaya bicara, lawan bicara, situasi tutur, formal, kasual, SPEAKING

# **SPEECH STYLE OF ALICE KINGSLEY IN THE MOVIE *ALICE IN WONDERLAND***

By: Amelia Permata Putri

## **ABSTRACT**

Language has developed quickly in society and causes the existence of language variations. One of them is speech style in which it deals with the level of formality determined based on the situation, condition, and need of the speech event. Generally, someone speaks formally to the person who has just been known, is older, or is higher in status. However, in the film *Alice in Wonderland*, Alice's interlocutors are not only limited to humans, but also the Wonderland creatures that consist of talking animals and plants. Hence, the writer intends to analyze 1) how Alice Kingsley's speech style toward each character in the movie *Alice in Wonderland* is and 2) what factors influence Alice's speech style in that film. This study is conducted by using qualitative method and SPEAKING theory proposed by Dell Hymes where the setting and scene, participants, ends, act sequence, key, instrumentalities, norms of interaction and interpretation, and genre are considered to determine someone's speech style. Then, the result gotten from this study shows that Alice speaks casually toward the characters in this movie. She only speaks formally to 1 character in one of speech event cases of certain characters. It can be said that Alice also speaks casually to 18 characters. In this movie, Alice also uses two kinds of speech style to 3 characters. Each kind depends on the case of the speech situation. Formal speech style does not always happen in a formal place or vice versa. This goes the same with the other aspects of SPEAKING.

**Keywords:** speech style, participant, speech situation, formal, casual, SPEAKING

## **MOTTO**

Do what you believe  
since your heart will always lead you the way.

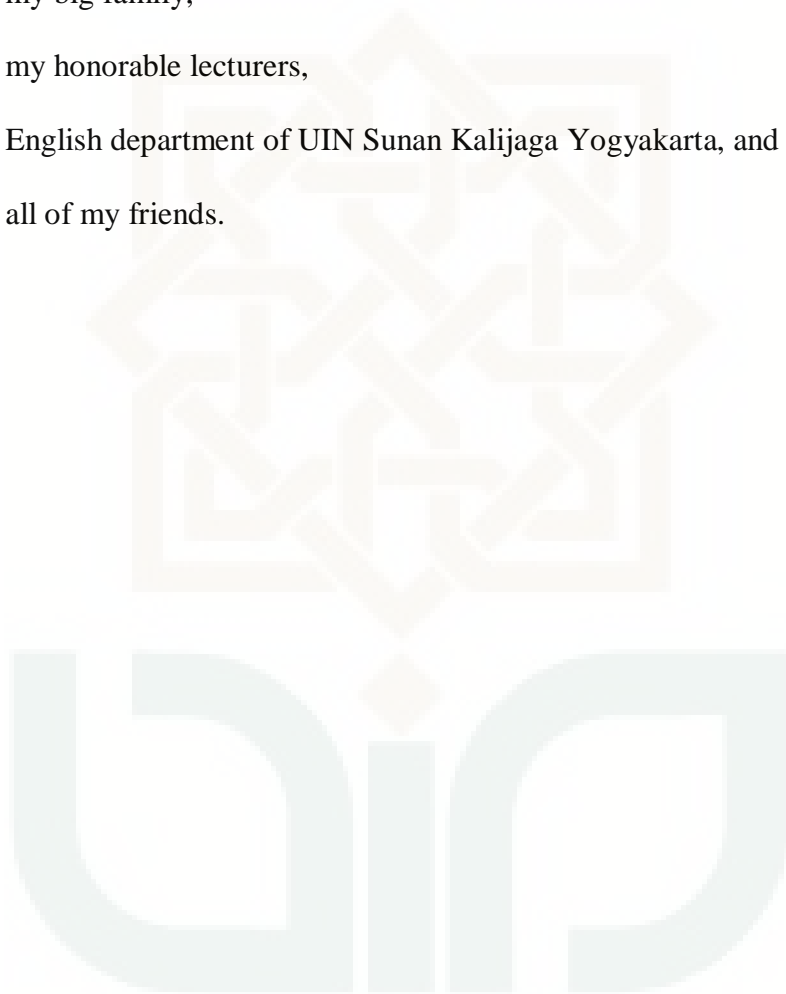
Strive not to be a success,  
but rather to be of value. (Albert Einstein)

Start where you are.  
Use what you have. Do what you can. (Arthur Ashe)

## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this final project to:

1. my beloved parents and little sister,
2. my big family,
3. my honorable lecturers,
4. English department of UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta, and
5. all of my friends.





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I realize that there is no such thing as perfection. Possibly, there are some mistakes in my graduating paper, thus there is a need for them to be revised. That is why, I do appreciate the readers who are willing to give their criticism and advice to improve my graduating paper.

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Yogyakarta, 5 June 2014

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## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background of Study

A story of a little girl named Alice who wanders alone in an unknown land called Wonderland has been spread and has become famous all over the world. As a proof, this story has been made into many kinds of adaptation. For example, there are *Alice in Wonderland* in 1903, *Betty in Blunderland* in 1934, *The New Alice in Wonderland* or *What's a Nice Girl Like You Doing in a Place Like This?* in 1966, *Alice in Wonderland: An X-Rated Musical Comedy* in 1976, the Japanese anime adaptation *Fushigi no Kuni no Alice* in 1983-1984, *The Care Bears Adventure in Wonderland* in 1987, *Alice* in 1988, *American McGee's Alice* in 2000, *Alice in Wonderland* in 2010, and *Once Upon a Time in Wonderland* in 2013, etc. (<http://www.buzzfeed.com/louispeitzman/adaptations-of-alices-adventures-in-wonderland>).

However, the writer's concern here is only the movie adaptation in 2010 entitled *Alice in Wonderland* which is chosen as the subject of this research. Since this movie is adapted from the first novel *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* and its sequel *Through the Looking-Glass and What Alice Found There* and Alice is portrayed as an adult, there are supposed to be various speech cases more than those in the other film adaptations of Alice which are mostly made only from the first novel with Alice as a little girl. This movie also has many non-human speakers and listeners, like plants and animals so it is interesting to have them as the interlocutors of Alice who is a human.

In addition, the Wonderland creatures in this movie act as if they know her, while Alice thinks that it is her first time of meeting them. However, the creatures doubt whether she is the same Alice they knew in the past or not. They even say that she is fated to slay Jabberwocky on Frabjous Day. This makes her confused and she cannot remember if she really has any memories about Wonderland in the past. This confusion and unusual situation are able to influence the way she behaves and speaks. For this reason, it is interesting to analyze the way Alice speaks to each character in the movie *Alice in Wonderland*. Since she is said to be in Wonderland before, which is actually true, Alice is supposed to be used to the weird creatures. At least, she is supposed to speak in a way that differs from a person who experiences and meets them for the first time.

Based on the writer's observation, Alice is a kind of people who holds her principle for not easily agreeing something, although she is obliged to do so. For example, she is expected by everyone to accept Hamish's marriage proposal, but she rejects it later after going back from Wonderland when she finally feels sure of her feeling. This shows that even though Alice is obliged to do something, she is still honest to herself and to anyone. Being honest is one of speaking ethics.

According to Islamic teachings, Muslims are ordered to speak what is true and good in a way that is gentle, polite, humble and pleasant. Therefore, since Allah has ordered all Muslims to do so, they have to follow it because Allah's order will always lead them to the right way of living. The obligation of saying something true is also stated in one of verses from Al-Qur'an, Surah Al-Ahzab verse 70 as shown below.

يَتَأَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا اتَّقُوا اللَّهَ وَقُولُوا قَوْلًا سَدِيدًا ﴿٥٦﴾

*'O believers! Fear Allah and say the right word (Kanz-ul-Eeman, 2005: 135).*

and the obligation of saying something polite is also stated in Surah Al-Isra' verse 23 as stated below.

وَقَضَىٰ رَبُّكَ أَلَّا تَعْبُدُوا إِلَّا إِيَّاهُ وَبِالْوَالِدَيْنِ إِحْسَنًا ۚ إِنَّمَا يَبُغْنَ عِنْدَكَ الْكِبَرَ أَحَدُهُمَا أَوْ

كِلَاهُمَا فَلَا تَقُلْ لَهُمَا أَفٍّ وَلَا تَنْهَرَهُمَا وَقُلْ لَهُمَا قَوْلًا كَرِيمًا ﴿٢٣﴾

*And your Lord Commanded that worship not any else excepts Him and does good to parents. If either or both of them reach old age before you, utter not even a faint cry to them and chide them not and speak to them the word of respect (Kanz-ul-Eeman, 2005: 85).*

The example of Alice being honest is one of cases found in the movie *Alice in Wonderland* and her way of speaking to each character might be different. That is why this research shows how Alice speaks to others and how the situation is one by one. In order to do that, the writer uses Dell Hymes's SPEAKING theory in which the eight aspects of speech are important to analyze someone's speech. The brief analysis below is the example of the SPEAKING theory application in the data. The utterances are:

Alice's Father:	The nightmare again? [01:38-01:40]
Alice Kingsley:	(She nods.) [01:40-01:42]
Alice's Father:	(to his guests) I won't be long. [01:45-01:46]
Alice Kingsley:	I'm falling down a dark hole, then I see strange creatures. [01:48-01:56]

Alice's Father:	What kind of creatures? [01:56-01:58]
Alice Kingsley:	Well, there's a dodo bird, a rabbit in a waistcoat, a smiling cat... [01:58-02:04]
Alice's Father:	I didn't know cats could smile. [02:06-02:07]
Alice Kingsley:	Neither did I. And there's a blue caterpillar. [02:08-02:13]
Alice's Father:	Blue caterpillar. Hmm. [02:14-02:17]
Alice Kingsley:	Do you think I've gone round the bend? [02:19-02:21]
Alice's Father:	I'm afraid so. You're mad. Bonkers. Off your head. But I'll tell you a secret. All the best people are. It's only a dream, Alice. Nothing can harm you there. But if you get too frightened, you can always wake up. Like this. [02:27-02:45]

The features show Alice's correct grammar, three contractions, one phrasal verb, and one informal idiom in which they prove Alice's casual speech style. Then, the speech situation shows that **S** (Setting and Scene) aspect of this speech event is in the study room of Alice's father, then in Alice's bedroom. This speech event happens in the night and the scene shows that the range of formality is lower than the other formal events. Moreover, the atmosphere here is frightening, serious, and calm. **P** (Participants) included in this speech event are Charles Kingsley and his daughter, Alice Kingsley. They appear from minute 01:38 to 02:45. Then, the purpose or **E** (Ends) is that Alice needs her father's protection and comfort. She is always scared of her nightmare. Since her father is always able to understand her, Alice

The other aspect that is **A** (Act Sequence) first tells Alice looks for her father in his study room. Then, her father asks what kind of nightmare she got and she tells him all. After that, her father comforts her by saying that it is only a dream and nothing will harm her. Finally, Alice cheers up and feels at ease. Next, **K** (Key) indicates that the tone used by Alice is serious because Alice tells her



nightmare sternly like it is a serious matter and even her father believes in it since he listens to her carefully.

Then, **I** (Instrumentalities) aspect tells that the channel is oral and sometimes with body language. Alice speaks with a good grammatical standard form of sentences, even though she also uses an informal utterance. In this kind of speech event, **N** (Norms of Interaction and Interpretation) aspect shows that children tend to get scared of a nightmare and look for protection from their parents so that they are not afraid anymore. They will tell their worries honestly and their parents will try to make them at ease by saying that it is only a dream and is not something to be afraid of. From all of that, it can be said that **G** (Genre) aspect shows that the conversation above tells about a nightmare.

The speech form above shows that due to the informal utterance, contractions, and phrasal verb found in Alice's speech, her speech style is considered as a casual one to her father. However, the use of those features also depends on the speech situation, the **SPEAKING** aspects. In this case, Alice uses this style in her bedroom, then she has her father as her interlocutor. As a father and a daughter, Alice and Charles have a close relationship. Moreover, this style is used with the purpose of seeking for a comfort, with serious and worried key, with oral instrumentalities, and with the feeling of fear because of a nightmare. Alice feels a lot calmer after she tells her weird nightmare to her father and her father does not make fun of her. He listens carefully to her and seems to believe that her daughter does not lie. Since this speech event is regarded as close family conversation, thus it is more appropriate to speak casually here.

Due to the detailed analysis and the description that are needed in this research like what is shown in the example above, this research is conducted qualitatively in which arithmetical result is not provided. The documentation technique is also used to collect the data. The data of this research is based on the script and the movie *Alice in Wonderland* which was released in 2010. Alice is the only character whose speech style will be analyzed here since she plays an important role and the only one who experiences an unusual situation like falling to Wonderland where all the living beings beside humans are able to speak. The number of the living beings that act as Alice's interlocutors in this movie is around 22 characters.

## **1.2 Problem Statements**

Based on the background described above, the writer formulates several questions below. They are:

1. How is Alice Kingsley's speech style toward each character in the movie *Alice in Wonderland*?
2. How is Alice Kingsley's speech situation in the movie *Alice in Wonderland*?

## **1.3 Objectives of Study**

Through the problem statements, the writer aims for two things. Those aims are:

1. to describe how Alice Kingsley's speech style toward each character in the movie *Alice in Wonderland* is; and

2. to describe how Alice Kingsley's speech situation in the movie *Alice in Wonderland* is.

#### **1.4 Significances of Study**

This research has both theoretical and practical significances concerning speech style in literary works such as movie. Theoretically, the writer conducts this research in order to show some examples of someone's speech style, especially in an unusual situation beyond what is normally met in reality, like what Alice experiences in Wonderland, and the factors that influence her speech style, both in that place and in reality. The outcomes that are gotten from this research may be useful as additional information or further knowledge about speech style.

As for practical significance, this research is intended to encourage the readers to find more about speech style cases with different and unusual kinds of situation that influence the speaker in speaking to others. A person has his/her own way of thinking and behaving, so there should be different way of speaking. Moreover, since there are many kinds of situation that each person has in a story, it is a worth try to do some more researches of speech style in many kinds of story with different kinds of genre.

#### **1.5 Literature Review**

There are four prior researches that have been found by the writer which have the similarity with the writer's graduating paper as well as the difference. The first prior research entitled "The Analysis of Speech Events and Hymes' SPEAKING Factors in the Comedy Television Series: *FRIENDS*" was written by

Alireza Fard Kashani, Elham Zand-Vakili, and Farhad Tabandeh in 2012. The object of their research is speech events and Hymes' SPEAKING factors, while their subject of research is the comedy television series named *FRIENDS*. In conducting their research, they use Dell Hymes' SPEAKING theory. Their research questions are 1) what speech events are observed in the first episode of *FRIENDS* series? and 2) how are Hymes' SPEAKING factors observed in each speech event in the intended *FRIENDS* episode? From those research questions, the results show that some typical speech events due to the situational and contextual context of language are more frequent than others. In addition, the most recurring events that happen in the *FRIENDS* series are confiding one's secrets or personal affairs and problems with one's friends, asking them for help, consultation, and sympathy.

The second prior research entitled "Speech Functions in *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* Novel" was written by Maysyaroh Lubis in 2012. The object of her research is speech functions, while the subject of her research is the novel of *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*. She makes three research questions for her thesis: 1) what types of speech function are used in Alice's utterances? 2) what types of speech functions are most dominantly used in Alice's utterances? and 3) what does the dominant speech function mean that is used in Alice's utterances? Then, the result says that there are 419 clauses representing each speech function; 305 statements (72.80%), 83 questions (19.81%), 27 commands (6.44%), and 4 offers (0.95%). Therefore, the most dominant speech function used in Alice's utterances is statement. Furthermore, those statements imply that they

mostly specify giving information by stating in speech because Alice intends to express her feeling toward whatever she sees in an unknown world called Wonderland. Lubis uses a descriptive qualitative method and M.A.K. Halliday's speech function theory in conducting her research.

The third prior research entitled "Speech Events in the *Dongbaeg Kkot* Comic" was written by Dian Rokhmawati in 2013. Her object of research is speech events, while her subject of research is *Dongbaeg Kkot* comic. There are two research questions in her thesis; 1) how is the style of speech in the *Dongbaeg Kkot*? and 2) what are the factors which influence the style of speech events of the comic? Then, Dian concludes that two speech styles are found in *Dongbaeg Kkot* comic. They are formal speech style called *jondaemal* and informal speech style called *banmal*. Those speech styles are influenced by two factors: linguistics which is the use of suffix (formal and informal), subject honorification by means of lexical expressions, address terms, pronouns, and utterance contractions; and non linguistics which is the age, social position, and situation when speech events happen. This research is conducted by using a qualitative method.

The last prior research entitled "Speech Styles Used by the Judges of Indonesian Idol 2012" was written by Finisha Putri Rizky in 2013. Her object of research is the speech styles that are used by the judges, while her subjects of research are the judges of Indonesian Idol 2012. There are three research questions there; 1) what are the types of speech styles used by the judges of Indonesian Idol 2012? 2) what are the mostly used types of speech styles by the judges of Indonesian Idol 2012? and 3) how do male and female judges speech



styles differ? The result shows that there are two kinds of speech style based on Joos' theory of kinds of speech style. Those two kinds of speech style found in her research are consultative and casual style. From those styles, the mostly used type of speech by the judges is consultative style. It is found in 43 utterances (66,1%), while the casual style is found in 22 utterances (33,9%). In addition, Rizky finds that the male and female judges' speech styles are not different because they equally use consultative style in giving comments to the finalists. In conducting her research, she uses Joos' theory of kinds of speech style and are supported by Chaer and Agustina (2010), Kridalaksana (1992), and Holmes (2001) and she also uses qualitative document analysis to analyze the transcription of the judges' utterances.

The similarity between this graduating paper and the four prior researches is located in the writer's concern on speech. This graduating paper with all prior researches are also similar in their method in conducting the research which is qualitative. Moreover, this paper and the first prior research use the same theory as well that is Dell Hymes' SPEAKING theory. The difference of this graduating paper and the first prior research is that the writer of this paper analyzes the speech style of Alice, while the writer of the first prior research analyzes the speech events and Hymes' SPEAKING factors. They also differ in their subject of research where the writer analyzes Alice's utterances in the movie *Alice in Wonderland*, while the writer of the first prior research analyzes the utterances in the comedy television series, *FRIENDS*.

Then, the difference of this graduating paper and the second prior research is that the writer of this graduating paper analyzes the speech style of Alice, while the writer of the second prior research analyzes the speech functions of Alice. They also differ in their subject of research in which the writer of this paper analyzes Alice's utterances in the movie *Alice in Wonderland* which is made based on the first novel entitled *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* and its sequel entitled *Through the Looking-Glass and What Alice Found There*, while the writer of the second prior research analyzes Alice's utterances in the first novel only, *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*. Although they are rather the same, but they use different theories. The writer of this paper uses Dell Hymes' SPEAKING theory, while the writer of the second prior research uses M.A.K. Halliday' speech functions theory, so the result will be different as well.

Next, the difference of this graduating paper and the third prior research is that the writer of this graduating paper analyzes the speech style of Alice, while the writer of the third prior research analyzes the speech events. Like the difference with the first and the second prior research, they also differ in their subject of research. The subject of research in this graduating paper is the movie *Alice in Wonderland*, while the subject of research in the third prior research is the *Dongbaeg Kkot* comic.

Last, the difference of this graduating paper and the last prior research is that the subject of this graduating paper is the movie *Alice in Wonderland* and the last prior research is the judges of Indonesian Idol 2012. Not only that, but they also use different theories. This graduating paper uses Dell Hymes's SPEAKING

theory and the last prior research uses Joos' kinds of speech style theory supported by Chaer's, Kridalaksana's, Agustina's, and Holmes's theory.

## **1.6 Theoretical Approach**

Since this research is conducted to analyze a certain person's speech style, this research belongs to the sociolinguistic field. It is because this field studies the correlation between language and society. The style that becomes this research's object deals with the level of formality and Wardhaugh said that the choice of "speaking formally or informally is being governed by circumstances and there are several factors that influence it, like the kind of occasion, the various social and age, the particular task that is evolved, the emotional involvement, etc." (2006: 51).

In order to find out the answers for the research questions in this graduating paper, the SPEAKING theory proposed by Dell Hymes is used here. There are eight important aspects of speech in SPEAKING theory; **S** (Setting and Scene), **P** (Participants), **E** (Ends), **A** (Act Sequence), **K** (Key), **I** (Instrumentalities), **N** (Norms of Interaction and Interpretation), and **G** (Genre). With this theory, all aspects of speech events are described in details and in order. The features in Alice's utterances are used to find the style, with the support of the speech situation that can be found by using the SPEAKING theory.

## **1.7 Method of Research**

### **1.7.1 Type of Research**

In order to get a deeper understanding about Alice's speech style in the movie *Alice in Wonderland*, the most suitable approach in conducting this study is

qualitative. Qualitative approach relates to the evaluation of humans' attitude, behaviour, and opinions (Kothari, 2004: 5). A research with qualitative approach will provide a detailed analysis about the data in accordance with certain theory that is compatible with the need in analysing the data. Related to the writer's research in this paper, the evaluation relates to humans' behavior and attitude, since speech style deals with the way of behaving when speaking.

### **1.7.2 Data Sources**

The primary source of the data used in this paper is the movie *Alice in Wonderland* and its script. This movie adaptation that was released in 2010 was made from the combination of the first novel of Alice, *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* and its sequel, *Through the Looking-Glass and What Alice Found There*. This primary source is used to describe Alice's speech style, while the script that acts as the supporting data provides the exact time and the name of some places in Wonderland. Since setting is one of important aspects in SPEAKING theory, so the script is needed.

### **1.7.3 Data Collection Technique**

Ratna states that there are several techniques in collecting the data; sampling, observation, interview, documentation, questionnaire, triangulation, and reading (2010: 209-245). Due to the use of movie and its script as writer's referential source of data, this study can be categorized as a research conducted by documentation technique. This technique is done by the writer to gather all speech events in the movie that are gotten by reading the script to find Alice's speech

style to each character and watching the movie to get supporting information from its visual portrayal of situations, the person's facial expression, and the setting that cannot be found in its script. There are several steps that are done to collect the data:

1. Watching the movie in order to know the whole story and to see the speech events that happen there; and
2. Reading the script while grouping Alice's speech toward each character.

#### **1.7.4 Data Analysis Technique**

In analysing the data, the writer explains it analytically and descriptively. Analytical descriptive technique is a way for the researchers to conduct their research by describing and analysing the data all at once (Ratna, 2010: 336). This technique is used because the first objective of this study is to describe Alice's speech style and the second objective of this study can be fulfilled by going through the description and analysis from the first objective. In other words, the analysis is conducted at the same time while describing to discover the style in each case and the factors influencing it. In order to do that, there are several steps that are determined by the writer in analysing the data:

1. describing the speech forms or features and classifying them into formal and casual style;
2. analyzing the situation by describing the speech event according to the eight aspects of speech: setting and scene, participants, ends, act sequence, key, instrumentalities, norms of interaction and interpretation, and genre;



3. looking carefully at the visual portrayal of situation, facial expression, intonation, and setting to get supporting information for describing the eight aspects of Alice's speech and deciding a certain type of speech styles used by Alice; and
4. drawing the conclusion.

### **1.8 Paper Organization**

In organizing this graduating paper, the writer divides it into four chapters. The first chapter consists of background of study which tells about the object and the subject of this research, the reason of choosing them as the writer's topic of research, and the limitation of her research. The problem statements and the significances of conducting this research are stated after that. Several literature reviews are also provided as a proof that this research has not been done yet. Then, what come next are method of research which tells all techniques used in this research and thesis organization which tells the arrangement of this graduating paper. The second chapter is the theoretical background, the brief summary of the movie *Alice in Wonderland*, and its circumstances. The third chapter is discussion where the analysis of the data by using Dell Hymes's SPEAKING theory is provided. Last, the fourth chapter contains the conclusion of and suggestion for the research.

## CHAPTER 4

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### 4.1 Conclusion

Based on the previous chapter that has provided the detailed analysis of the data found in the movie *Alice in Wonderland*, the writer is able to conclude Alice's speech style to each character in it. Speaking about the first problem statement, that is how Alice's speech style toward each character in the movie is, the writer is able to conclude that the most speech style used by Alice is the casual one. According to the research findings, there are 1 character she speak formally to, 18 characters she speak casually to, and 3 characters she speaks both formally and casually to. However, the use of formal style is only used when they first meet. That is why Alice can use two kinds of style with the same character. For example, the first time Alice meets the Red Queen requires Alice to use formal style because she has to hide her identity, but it is different in the second time they meet. They meet as an enemy, thus Alice no longer uses formal style to her. Therefore, it can be said that Alice is such a casual person in this movie. If it is not to save her friend, she might not be so formal towards the antagonist character here.

Speaking about the second problem statement, there are various settings, participants, ends, act sequences, keys, instrumentalities, norms of interaction and interpretation, and genres for each kinds of style. The formal speech style does not always happen in a formal place and vice versa. They vary to each other and depend on the situation of the event. For example, Alice speaks formally to the

Red Queen in the great lawn of her castle. However, there is a need to pretend for her to speak so. On the other hand, there is also a case when Alice speaks formally to the White Queen in the castle's throne room which is an appropriate place to show respect and speak formally. The same goes for the other aspects of SPEAKING.

#### **4.2 Suggestion**

After conducting this research, the writer suggests that the readers or other researchers to make further research concerning speech style, especially Alice's speech style in this movie. There are other theories of how people can determine someone's speech style, like Cicero's theory that divides style into plain, moderate, and grand style; Mario Pei's theory that divides it into literary poetical super-erudite, literary prose cultured, spoken standard, colloquial lower class, and vulgar and slang style; and Martin Joos's theory that divides it into frozen, formal, consultative, casual, and intimate style (Alwasilah, 1989: 53-55). Those theories are used to analyze style deeper by using other approaches than this graduating paper, like phonology, pragmatics, semantics, and syntax all at once. Since it will take too long to finish this graduating paper, the writer does not use either of those theories and all those approaches. Therefore, other researchers can still analyze Alice's speech style with different theory and different approach than the writer's research in this graduating paper, so that the more detailed results can be obtained.

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## APPENDIX II

### SPEAKING ASPECTS IN ALICE'S SPEECH

Data Number	S	P	E	A	K	I	N	G	Style
1	Charles's Study Room & Alice's Bedroom	Charles Kingsley & Alice Kingsley	Alice wants comfort from her father.	Alice searches for her father & tell her nightmare	Serious & worried	Oral	Children tend to be scared & look for protection.	Nightmare	Casual
2.1	Horse-drawn carriage	Alice Kingsley & Helen Kingsley	Alice does not want to go to the party.	Alice asks if it's a must to go. Then, she is being criticized about how to dress. After that, she tells about her same dream.	Annoyed	Oral	Alice is in a bad mood.	Being properly dressed	Casual
2.2	In front of the gazebo		Alice wants to tell what happened to her mother.	She is being asked what happened to her & Alice tells her mother.	Calm	Oral	Alice acts calmly.	What happened to Alice during her absence	Casual
2.3	In front of the gazebo		Alice wants to promise to her mother.	She tells her mother she'll do something useful.	Gentle & convincing	Oral	Alice acts calmly.	Promise something for her future	Casual

3.1	At the party in Ascot's estate	Alice Kingsley & Hamish Ascot	Alice wants to quit the quadrille.	She asks Hamish about being tired of quadrille, then she talks about her sudden vision.	Disagreeable	Oral	She doesn't enjoy the dance.	Alice's vision	Casual
3.2	Ascot's garden & Under the gazebo		Alice wants to listen to him.	Hamish finds Alice, brings her to the gazebo, proposes her, & Alice goes away.	Confused	Oral	She is confused to answer the proposal	Proposal	Casual
3.3	In front of the gazebo		Alice wants to tell Hamish her answer for his proposal.	Alice rejects Hamish's proposal and mentions her reasons.	Firm	Oral	She firmly refuses Hamish's proposal	Rejection	Casual
4.1	At the party in Ascot's estate	Faith and Fiona Chattaways & Alice Kingsley	Alice wants to make the Chattaways finally reveal the secret.	The Chattaways come and confuse Alice about their telling and not telling secret. Then, Alice threatens her and the secret is revealed	Serious	Oral	Alice uses threat to reveal the secret.	Secret	Casual
4.2	In front of the gazebo		Alice wants to tell the similarity between the Chattaways and the Tweedles.	Alice tells the Chattaways that they remind her of the boys she met in a dream.	Calm	Oral	Alice remembers the Tweedles in Wonderland.	Reminiscence	Casual



5.1	At the party in Ascot's estate	Margaret Kingsley & Alice Kingsley	Alice wants to listen to her sister's lecture.	Margaret pulls Alice away, lectures, and advises her to accept the proposal.	Confused	Oral	Alice listens carefully.	Reasons for Alice to accept the proposal	Casual
5.2	In front of the gazebo		Alice wants to tell her decision.	Alice tells that she refuses to follow her sister's advice.	Gentle & convincing	Oral	Alice is certain of her decision.	Alice's decision	Casual
6.1	At the party in Ascot's estate & in the rose garden	Lady Ascot & Alice Kingsley	Alice wants to fulfill Lady Ascot's wish to take a stroll and speak with her.	Lady Ascot asks for a stroll with Alice. Then, she tells about Hamish's problem. After that, the White Rabbit darts past & Alice excuses herself to chase after it.	Serious, but a bit rude	Oral	She is easily distracted.	Hamish	Casual
6.2	In front of the gazebo		Alice wants to tell Lady Ascot that she does not regard white rabbits as nasty things like Lady Ascot did.	Alice directly tells Lady Ascot that she likes rabbit.	Firm	Oral	She is confident to state her bold opinion.	Predilection for rabbits	Casual
7.1	Near the rose garden	Alice Kingsley & Aunt Imogene	Alice wants her aunt's comfort and solution.	Alice tells her worries to her aunt about the rabbit, but her aunt does not take it seriously. Her aunt tells about her fancy	Worried	Oral	She feels not right to see a rabbit in a waistcoat.	Alice's worry	Casual

				fiance instead.					
7.2	In front of the gazebo		Alice wants to give advice about her aunt's delusions.	Alice gently makes her aunt realize that she has no prince or fiance and she advises her to talk to someone.	Gentle	Oral	She gently and kindly advises someone.	Aunt Imogene's delusions	Casual
8.1	In Ascot estate's garden	Alice Kingsley & Lowell	Alice wants clear explanation for Lowell's dishonest act.	Alice catches Lowell kissing a woman. Lowell tries to explain that the woman is his old friend and asks Alice to not tell her sister.	Shocked and confused	Oral	She is too confused to take action due to the unexpected act of her brother-in-law.	Lowell's dishonest act	Casual
8.2	In front of the gazebo		Alice warns Lowell to not act dishonestly again toward her sister.	Alice firmly warns Lowell to be good to her sister. She also says that she will watch his act.	Firm & serious	Oral	She firmly states her warning.	Alice's warning about Lowell's act	Casual
9.1	In the great lawn of the Red Queen's castle	The White Rabbit & Alice Kingsley	Alice wants to rescue the Hatter.	Mc Twisp meets Alice and asks what makes her to come there. Alice wants to rescue the Hatter. Then, she asks for Upelkuchen to Mc Twisp.	Firm & Serious	Oral	She is very certain of herself that she comes to rescue the Hatter.	Rescue the Hatter	Casual
9.2	In the corridor		Alice wants to ask him what he	Mc Twisps seems want to say	Friendly &	Oral	She is scared of going in the	The sword's whereabouts	Casual

	of the Red Queen's castle & near the castle's stable		wants to say.	something, so Alice asks him. He tells and shows Alice where the sword is hidden.	worried		stable because of the Bandersnatch.		
10.1	In the Mushroom Forest	Absolem & Alice Kingsley	Alice wants to follow the Wonderland creatures's intention to consult about who Alice really is.	Absolem asks Alice's name and Alice tells him. In order to prove that, he shows the Oraculum to her.	Serious	Oral	She is confused about knowing her own self	Alice's identity	Casual
10.2	In the White Queen's garden		Alice wants to speak to Absolem.	Alice meets Absolem and he says she is almost the right Alice. Even so, Alice still disagrees to kill Jabberwocky.	Serious	Oral	She still cannot accept her duty to slay Jabberwocky.	Alice who is almost the Alice everyone's talking about	Casual
10.3	In the White Queen's garden		Alice wants to ask for solution.	Alice sees Absolem who is going to transform. She asks for advice about what she should do, Finally, she remembers her	Sad & confused	Oral	She is confused, but finally comes back to her old self, like when she came to	The real Alice	Casual

				past in Wonderland and is ready to slay Jabberwocky.			Wonderland before.		
11.1	In Tulgey Forest	Cheshire Cat & Alice Kingsley	Alice only responds to someone who suddenly appear before her.	Cheshire asks Alice what happened to her and asks her name. After that, he brings her to the Hatter and the Hare.	Uneasy	Oral	She is quite shocked.	The cause of Alice's wound and for running	Casual
11.2	In the White Queen's courtyard		Alice wants to greet Cheshire.	Alice greets him who suddenly appears before her. He then asks about her arm that is wounded earlier and Alice says that it is healed.	Friendly	Oral	Alice is quite cheerful and happy.	The condition of Alice's arm.	Casual
11.3	In the Tulgey Wood's clearing		Alice wants to ask what the Hatter is doing.	Alice sees the Hatter and asks to Cheshire what he is doing. Then, he tells her that the Hatter is doing Futterwacken.	Friendly	Oral	Alice is cheerful and happy.	Futterwacken	Casual
12.1	In front of the Hatter's house	Mad Hatter & Alice Kingsley	Alice just wants to respond to him.	The Hatter notices Alice and believes she is Alice. He says that Alice is late and he was waiting for her return. Then, the	Calm	Oral	Alice is still confused, but seem to be calmer.	Welcome	Casual

				Alice's participants rejoice about the Frabjous Day.					
12.2	In front of the Hatter's house		Alice wants explanation for her to hide from the Red Knights.	The Hatter makes Alice drink something that makes her shrink. He hides her in the teapot. After the knights went, the Hatter takes her to the White Queen.	Serious	Oral	Alice demands explanation for her to hide.	Alice's safety	Casual
12.3	In the woods		Alice wants the Hatter to tell her about the Red Queen's wrongdoings.	The Hatter tells Alice about her tale, but she does not want to slay anything. The Hatter says she has lost her muchness. Then, Alice demands him the Red Queen's story.	Serious	Oral	Alice does not want to slay, but she wants to understand.	Alice's tale	Casual
12.4	In the woods		Alice wants to make him back from his reminescence of the past.	Alice tries to bring him back from his reminescence. After that, the Hatter hears something and tells Alice to go by herself.	Tense	Oral	Alice cares about the Hatter as she worries about him.	The coming of the Red Knights	Casual
12.5	In the Red		Alice wants to know how the	Alice compliments the Hatter's works. Then,	Calm and	Oral	Alice kindly cheers the	The Hatter's condition and	Casual

	Queen's dressing room		Hatter is doing.	the Hatter goes mad remembering the Red Queen. Alice comforts him and he tells her that Vorpall Sword is hidden in the castle.	understanding		Hatter up.	the Vorpall Sword's whereabouts	
12.6	In the Red Queen's dressing room		Alice wants to save the Hatter.	Alice comes to rescue the Hatter, but the knights come to arrest her. They all fight and the Hatter tells her to go after her identity as Alice is revealed.	Bold and serious	Oral	Alice very cares about the Hatter as she insists on leaving with him.	Rescue	Casual
12.7	In the White Queen's courtyard		Alice wants to welcome the Hatter's arrival in the White Queen's castle.	Alice tells her happiness of meeting with the Hatter again, so does the Hatter. After that, she asks about the Hatter's hat.	Happy	Oral	Alice acts like a close friend toward the Hatter.	Warm welcome	Casual
12.8	In the White Queen's castle		Alice wants to wake up from her dream.	The Hatter gives Alice a riddle, then reminds her of the Frabjous Day. Alice still believes that she is dreaming, while the Hatter seems to understand her.	Friendly	Oral	Alice acts like a close friend toward the Hatter.	Alice's dream in Wonderland	Casual
12.9	In the		Alice wants to	Alice is surprised to	Serious	Oral	Alice is	Impossible	Casual

	Tulgey Wood's clearing		give up on fighting Jabberwocky.	see Jabberwocky and seems want to give up. However, the Hatter manages to encourage her.			shocked to see Jabberwocky, but she does not run out of fear because of it.	things	
12.10	In the Tulgey Wood's clearing		Alice wants to come back.	The Hatter says that Alice can stay in Wonderland, but Alice refuses and she promises that she will always remember him.	Serious and sad	Oral	Alice makes a bold decision to come back.	Parting	Casual
13.1	In the edge of the Tulgey Wood	Alice Kingsley & Bayard	Alice wants to know where the Hatter was taken to.	Alice is mad at Bayard who betrays the Hatter and asks him to lead the way to Salazun Grum.	Mad	Oral	Alice acts bravely and confidently.	The Hatter	Casual
13.2	In the Crims's nearby hill		Alice wants to tell Bayard to lead the way to Marmoreal.	Alice meets Bayard. He greets Alice and Alice tells him to go together to Marmoreal.	Serious	Oral	Alice acts bravely.	Going to Marmoreal	Casual
13.3	In the White Queen's castle		Alice wants to show Bayard about his family's arrival.	Alice sees Bayard's family in the castle's courtyard. She tells Bayard and he seems happy.	Happy	Oral	Alice is understanding.	The arrival of Bayard's family	Casual



14.1	In the great lawn of Salazun Grum	The Red Queen, the White Rabbit, & Alice Kingsley	Alice expects the queen to accept her in the queen's castle.	The queen asks Alice's identity to her courtiers. The white rabbit wants to answer, but he cannot. Alice tells the queen she comes from Umbradge and the queen welcomes her to the queen's castle.	Serious & pretending	Oral	Alice tries to pretend or deceive the queen.	Um who comes from Umbradge	Formal
14.2	In the Tulgey Wood's clearing		Alice wants to respond her greeting.	The Red Queen asks her sister about her champion. Then, Alice bravely goes forward and the queen greets her coldly.	Serious & unfriendly	Oral	Alice acts bravely before the Red Queen and is ready to fight.	Cold greeting	Casual
15.1	In the Red Queen's throne room	The Knave and Alice Kingsley	Alice just wants to introduce herself.	The Knave notices Alice's presence and asks the Red Queen about her. The queen tells her name and Alice adds where she comes from.	Calm	Oral	Alice acts calmly near the Red Queen's followers.	Um who comes from Umbradge	Formal
15.2	In the corridor of the Red Queen's		Alice does not want to be with him.	The knave tries to flirt Alice, but she tells him to get away from her.	Serious & mad	Oral	Alice acts bravely in refusing the knave's confession.	Confession	Casual

	s castle								
15.3	Before the draw bridge of the Red Queen's castle		Alice does not want to give up.	The knave remembers Alice in the past. He tells her to give the sword back, but Alice tries to defend herself.	Brave	Oral	Alice does not easily give up.	The Alice	Casual
16	In the corridor of the Red Queen's castle	Alice Kingsley & the Tweedles	Alice wants to ask where the rabbit is.	Alice and the Tweedles call each other. Then, Alice asks about the rabbit. The tweedles ignore her and she repeats her question.	Hurried & serious	Oral	Alice does not want to have a long chat with the Tweedles, since she is in hurry.	The White Rabbit's whereabouts	Casual
17.1	In the Mushroom Forest	The Dormouse & Alice Kingsley	Alice wants to appreciate the Dormouse's offer to help her.	The Dormouse says she can stick Alice so that she can wake up from her dream. Alice thanks her, but it really hurts.	Gentle	Oral	Alice appreciates other's help.	A way to wake up from dreams	Formal
17.2	In the corridor of the Red Queen's castle		Alice wants to ask for help to find the Vorpal Sword.	The Dormouse asks what Alice is doing in the Red Queen's castle. She answers it and also asks for help to find the Vorpal	Serious	Oral	Alice shoos the Dormouse away like a real animal.	The Vorpal Sword	Casual

				Sword. The Dormouse disagrees, so Alice shoos her away.					
17.3	In front of a room in the Red Queen's castle		Alice wants the Bandersnatch's eye.	Alice asks Bandersnatch's eye to Mallymkun, but she does not give it so easily. Thus, Alice forcefully grabs it from her.	Serious	Oral	Alice forcefully takes the eye, since she is in hurry.	Bandersnatch's eye	Casual
17.4	In the Red Queen's dressing room		Alice wants to rescue the Hatter.	Alice tries to break free the Hatter. The knights come and the fight begins. Mallymkun accidentally calls Alice's name. Then, she is pursued.	Serious & tense	Oral	Alice is stubborn to wait for the Hatter.	Rescuing the Hatter	Casual
18.1	In the White Queen's throne room	The White Queen & Alice Kingsley	Alice wants to hand over the Vorpall Sword.	The White Queen gives warm welcome to Alice. Then, Alice gives back the Vorpall Sword and since Alice looks big, the queen makes her Pishalver to shrink her.	Friendly & polite	Oral	Alice shows her respect to the queen by acting politely.	Warm welcome & friendly chat	Formal
18.2	In the White		Alice wants other person	The queen tells her hope about having a	Calm	Oral	Alice still refuses to be	A champion	Casual

	Queen's castle		who becomes the champion.	champion. Then, Alice asks the queen's reasons for not slaying Jabberwocky and she tells Alice.			the champion.		
18.3	In the clearing of the Tulgey Wood		Alice wants to come back.	The queen hands over a vial of Jabberwocky's blood. Alice asks if it can bring her home and the queen answers yes if that is what she wants.	Calm	Oral	Alice still wants to go home.	A way to go home	Casual
19.1	In the clearing of the Tulgey Wood	Jabberwocky & Alice Kingsley	Alice only responds to Jabberwocky's greeting.	Jabberwocky greets his old foe, but Alice mistakes it as herself. Then, Jabberwocky makes it clear that he greets the sword. Alice tells him to shut up.	Heroic	Oral	Alice is completely ready to fight Jabberwocky.	Greeting as an enemy	Casual
19.2	In the clearing of the Tulgey Wood		Alice wants the Jabberwocky to die.	Alice says out loud that Jabberwocky should die when she is slaying it.	Heroic	Oral	Alice bravely slays Jabberwocky.	The death of Jabberwocky	Casual
20	In front of	Lord Ascot &	Alice wants to speak about	Alice tells her intention to speak	Serious &	Oral	Alice does not hold back in	Alice's intention	Formal

	gazebo & in Lord Ascot's study room	Alice Kingsley	business matter.	business matter with Lord Ascot. She actually intends to expand her father's trade to China and Lord Ascot supports her.	confident		realizing her wish to continue her father's footsteps.		
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## APPENDIX I

## FEATURES IN ALICE'S UTTERANCES

Alice's Interlocutor	Data Number	Address Terms	Grammar	Contraction	Phrasal Verb	Informal Utterance/Phrase	Style
Charles	1	-	Correct	I'm, there's, I've	Falling down	Round the bend	Casual
Helen	2.1	-	One missing subject	They'll, I'm, who's, didn't, it's, that's, don't	-	-	Casual
	2.2	-	Correct	-	Fell down	-	Casual
	2.3	Mother	Correct	Don't & I'll	-	-	Casual
Hamish	3.1	Hamish	Correct	Wouldn't	Tire of & believed in	-	Casual
	3.2	Hamish	Correct	Don't & won't	End up	-	Casual
	3.3	Hamish	Correct	Can't, you're, & there's	-	-	Casual
Chattaway	4.1	-	Correct	You're, it's, you've, & there's	Brought up	-	Casual
	4.2	-	Correct	-	Remind of	-	Casual
Margaret	5.1	-	Correct	Don't	-	-	Casual
	5.2	Margaret	Correct	I'll	-	-	Casual
Lady Ascot	6.1	-	Correct	Couldn't & you'll	-	-	Casual
	6.2	-	Correct	-	-	-	Casual
Aunt Imogene	7.1	Aunt Imogene	Correct	I'm	-	-	Casual
	7.2	Aunt Imogene	Correct	-	-	-	Casual

<b>Lowell</b>	8.1	Lowell	Correct	You're, don't, I'm, & who's	-	-	Casual
	8.2	Lowell	Correct	You're & I'll	-	-	Casual
<b>The White Rabbit</b>	9.1	-	Correct	I've	-	-	Casual
	9.2	Mc Twisp	Correct	I'm & wasn't	Going in	-	Casual
<b>Absolem</b>	10.1	Absolem	Correct	It's	-	-	Casual
	10.2	Absolem	Correct	We'd, I'm, & couldn't	Depend on	-	Casual
	10.3	Absolem	Correct	You're, don't, I'm, & wasn't	-	-	Casual
<b>Cheshire Cat</b>	11.1	-	Correct	I'm, I'd, didn't, I'll, & there's	Wake up	-	Casual
	11.2	Cheshire	Correct	-	-	-	Casual
	11.3	-	Correct	-	-	-	Casual
<b>Mad Hatter</b>	12.1	-	Correct	-	-	-	Casual
	12.2	-	Correct	-	-	-	Casual
	12.3	-	Correct	I'm, don't, can't, & couldn't	Put out	Muchness	Casual
	12.4	Hatter	Correct	-	-	-	Casual
	12.5	Hatter	Correct	They're, it's, I'm, you're, I'll, that's, & we'll	Try on	Bonkers	Casual
	12.6	-	Correct	How's & I'm	Stand back	-	Casual
	12.7	Hatter	Correct	I'm & where's	-	-	Casual
	12.8	-	One missing subject & verb	I'd, you're, who's, & I'll	Think about, wake up, come from, & dream up	-	Casual
	12.9	-	Correct	-	-	-	Casual



	12.10	Hatter	Correct	Can't	-	-	Casual
<b>Bayard</b>	13.1	Bayard	Correct	What's, I'm, everyone's, we're, don't, wouldn't, weren't, I've, & I'll	Fell down	-	Casual
	13.2	Bayard	Correct	-	-	-	Casual
	13.3	Bayard	Correct	-	-	-	Casual
<b>The Red Queen</b>	14.1	-	Correct	I've & it's	Tower over & laught at	-	Formal
	14.2	-	Correct	-	-	-	Casual
<b>The Knave</b>	15.1	-	Correct	-	-	-	Formal
	15.2	-	Correct	-	Get away	-	Casual
	15.3	-	Correct	-	-	-	Casual
<b>Tweedles</b>	16	Tweedles	Correct	Where's	-	-	Casual
<b>The Dormouse</b>	17.1	-	Correct	-	-	-	Casual
	17.2	-	Correct	I'm	-	-	Casual
	17.3	Mallymkun	Correct	-	-	-	Casual
	17.4	Mallymkun	Correct	-	Stand back	-	Casual
<b>The White Queen</b>	18.1	-	Correct	Can't	Belongs to & go on	-	Formal
	18.2	-	Correct	Don't	-	-	Casual
	18.3	-	Correct	-	-	-	Casual
<b>Jabberwocky</b>	19.1	-	Correct	That's	-	-	Casual
	19.2	-	Correct	-	-	-	Casual
<b>Lord Ascot</b>	20	Sir	Correct	Don't & it's	-	-	Formal

### APPENDIX III

### CURRICULUM VITAE



**Name** : Amelia Permata Putri

**Place and Date of Birth** : Yogyakarta, 29 July 1992

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**Interests** : reading literary works; novel, short story, and article

**Educations** :

1. Muhammadiyah Demangan Elementary School (1998-2004);
2. 15 State Junior High School (2004-2007);
3. Kolombo Senior High School, Science Program (2007-2010); and
4. Sunan Kalijaga State Islamic University, English Literature (2010-2014)