The Analyzing Of Speaking Model
By Dell Hymes
About The Simple Conversation

Written by :

Inayah Kurnia Astuti
INTRODUCTION

A. Background

The Ethnography of communication (EOC) is a method of discourse analysis in linguistics, which draws on the anthropological field of ethnography. Unlike ethnography proper, though, it takes both language and culture to be constitutive as well as constructive.

In their book *Qualitative Communication Research Methods*, communications scholars Thomas R. Lindlof and Bryan C. Taylor (2002) explain "Ethnography of communication conceptualizes communication as a continuous flow of information, rather than as a segmented exchange of messages" (p. 44). According to Deborah Cameron (2001), EOC can be thought of as the application of ethnographic methods to the communication patterns of a group. Littlejohn & Foss (2005) recall that Dell Hymes suggests that “cultures communicate in different ways, but all forms of communication require a shared code, communicators who know and use the code, a channel, a setting, a message form, a topic, and an event created by transmission of the message”. Hymes developed a valuable model to assist the identification and labeling of components of linguistic interaction that was driven by his view that, in order to speak a language correctly, one needs not only to learn its vocabulary and grammar, but also the context in which words are used.

The model had sixteen components that can be applied to many sorts of discourse: message form; message content; setting; scene; speaker/sender; addressor;
THE THEORY OF DELL HYMES
Written by kurnia aya

hearer/receiver/audience; addressee; purposes (outcomes); purposes (goals); key; channels; forms of speech; norms of interaction; norms of interpretation; and genres.

To facilitate the application of his representation, Hymes constructed the acronym SPEAKING, under which he grouped the sixteen components within eight divisions. This paper will discuss about speaking model by DELL HYMES. The writer shows an example to analyze. Through the example, the writer will discuss the model of speaking.
DISCUSSION

A. THEORY

The Speaking Model by DELL HYMES

Setting and Scene

"Setting refers to the time and place of a speech act and, in general, to the physical circumstances". The living room in the grandparents' home might be a setting for a family story.

Scene is the "psychological setting" or "cultural definition" of a scene, including characteristics such as range of formality and sense of play or seriousness (Hymes 55-56). The family story may be told at a reunion celebrating the grandparents' anniversary. At times, the family would be festive and playful; at other times, serious and commemorative.

Participants

Speaker and audience.

Linguists will make distinctions within these categories; for example, the audience can be distinguished as addressees and other hearers (Hymes 54 & 56). At the family reunion, an aunt might tell a story to the young female relatives, but males, although not addressed, might also hear the narrative.
Ends

Purposes, goals, and outcomes (Hymes 56-57). The aunt may tell a story about the grandmother to entertain the audience, teach the young women, and honor the grandmother.

Act Sequence

Form and order of the event. The aunt's story might begin as a response to a toast to the grandmother. The story's plot and development would have a sequence structured by the aunt. Possibly there would be a collaborative interruption during the telling. Finally, the group might applaud the tale and move onto another subject or activity.

Key

Cues that establish the "tone, manner, or spirit" of the speech act (Hymes 57). The aunt might imitate the grandmother's voice and gestures in a playful way, or she might address the group in a serious voice emphasizing the sincerity and respect of the praise the story expresses.

Instrumentalities

Forms and styles of speech (Hymes 58-60). The aunt might speak in a casual register with many dialect features or might use a more formal register and careful grammatical "standard" forms.

Norms

Social rules governing the event and the participants' actions and reaction. In a playful story by the aunt, the norms might allow many audience interruptions and collaboration, or possibly those interruptions might be limited to participation by older females. A
serious, formal story by the aunt might call for attention to her and no interruptions as norms.

**Genre**

The kind of speech act or event; for our course, the kind of story. The aunt might tell a character anecdote about the grandmother for entertainment, but an exemplum as moral instruction. Different disciplines develop terms for kinds of speech acts, and speech communities sometimes have their own terms for types.

These terms can be applied to many kinds of discourse. Sometimes in a written discussion you might emphasize only two or three of the letters of the mnemonic. It provides a structure for you to perceive components.
B. THE CASE

Dialogue

Jason : Have you ever flown first class?

Amy : Once. I got a free upgrade, and it was amazing.

Jason : Isn’t it?

Amy : It would be so much better if you could just fly first class, especially on international travel. They have those seats now that turn into beds.

Jason : They do?

Amy : Yes! They lie all the way down.

Jason : That’s all I want on a plane. It’s so miserable that I just want the time to pass as quickly as possible.

Amy : I know. I was on a flight recently that had so little leg room that even for me here was not enough leg room, and I’m a very petite girl.

Jason : Yeah.

Amy : And for a six-foot tall guy, it seems like so uncomfortable.

Jason : And I swear every flight I’m on has at least four babies.

Amy : I know.
Jason: At the same time though, I feel bad. Every time I’m on a flight and get really irritable and be like, “I just wish I was in a bed and not this uncomfortable seat!” I have to stop and go, “But I am flying through the air. That’s pretty miraculous.”

Amy: It’s true.

DISCUSSION

A. SETTING

- The physical circumstance = -

For the physical circumstance, there isn’t indication about the where the conversation take place.

- The psychological setting = Jason and Amy

In the dialogue, we know the participants are involved are the speaker (Jason) and the hearer (Amy).

- Culture scene = informal SITUATION

The situation in this dialogue is informal situation, because they are talking about their experiences, and there isn’t indication that show the formal cases are talked.

B. PARTICIPANTS

- The speaker : Jason
- The hearer : Amy
Explanation:

In this conversation, there are only two participants, Jason and Amy. Jason as the speaker, and Amy as the hearer.

C. ENDS

The experience of the participant when they use plane for travelling
- Bad experience
- Good experience

Explanation:

There is not a specific purpose in this dialogue. The dialogue just talks about the experiences of the speaker and hearer when they use the plane for travelling.

D. ACT SEQUENCE

- Jason ask to Amy about her experience using the plane
- Amy tell hers, that she got first class only once
- Amy tell again about bad experiences using the plane
- Jason also tell his bad experience when he used the plane for travelling.

E. KEY

- Amy is very happy when she talks about good experience
- Amy is annoyed with the bad experiences,
- Jason is upset with his experiences

Explanation:
These are the attitudes that occurred by the participants. Amy is happy when she talks about her experience for getting the first class of her travelling by plane. But, she also tells about bad experience when she gets uncomfortable situation.

And Jason too, he also tells about his displeased experience when he feels disappointed in using the plane.

F. INSTRUMENTALIST

They use informal language

Explanation:

In this dialogue, there are not instruments such as the equipments, but we can see the language use, they use informal or casual language for talking about their experiences. We can determine this kind of language through the situation.

G. NORMS

This conversation is held because the speaker wants to know the hearer’s experience, and they want to share their experiences.

H. GENRE

This dialogue is talking about public transportation.
CONCLUSION

Actually, the conversation above is we can conclude that Jason asks Amy if she has ever flown first class. She says she only got to fly first class once, and it was a great experience. She and Jason both wish they could fly first class all the time, especially on international flights. It would make airplane travel a lot more comfortable.

Jason and Amy talk about the different things that make flying uncomfortable. Often, there isn’t enough leg room on planes. Jason says it seems like there are always babies crying on planes, too. But he still thinks it’s amazing that we’re able to fly at all.

This conversation can describe the theory of speaking model completely, and by the analyzing this dialogue, we can proof the theory of Dell Hymes, that says about the description about language use, participant, and situation. Of course, they have relationship to make the conversation is occurred.
REFERENCES


THE THEORY OF DELL HYMES

Written by kurnia aya