A SOCIOLINGUISTICS ANALYSIS OF LANGUAGE STYLE IN "WILD CHILD" MOVIE

A THESIS

Presented as A Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Bachelor Degree in English Language Education

By

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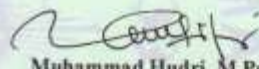
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MOTTO

"Let's do what we love and do a lot of it"

(Marc Jacobs)

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

- ❖ My (late) beloved parent Drs. Suhardi Andung and Maryam Adam, your advices have always given me strength to this day and I still value everything you had given me.
- ❖ My sister and brother, Siti Magvira and Moch. Kamel Firdaus for their endless support, pray, and long-lasting love.
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STATEMENT OF AUTHORITY

The autograph below, I am the student of English Department, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Muhammadiyah University of Mataram state that:

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This thesis pure of opinion, the formulation and the research of the researcher made by herself without made by other people, if there are creations or opinions of other people that have been published, it is true as the resource and be include into bibliography. If later, this declaration is not true, the researcher is ready to accountable with all of consequences. Thus, this declaration made by the researcher consciously without influence from other people.

Mataram, August 2019

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Finally, this thesis is expected to be able to provide useful knowledge and information to the readers and the researcher pleased to accept more suggestion and contribution from the reader for improvement of the thesis.

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Dinda Dwi Maharani

ABSTRACT

Maharani, D.D., 2019 "*A Sociolinguistics Analysis of Language style in "Wild Child Movie*." Undergraduate Thesis of: English Education Program, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Muhammadiyah University of Mataram. Advisors: 1) Hidayati, S,Pd.,M.Hum,   2) Muhammad Hudri, S.Pd.,M.Pd

Language style is defined as the choice of words used by a specific group of people when speak in a place and in one condition. It is very important for people to express their ideas, people use style depend on with whom they speak and where they speaking too. This research is aimed to analyze language style used by all characters in "Wild Child" movie. The analysis was based on the five language styles proposed in Martin Joos's theory. The researcher used qualitative method in which the data was collected by watching the movie then finding out the conversation that contains language style. The data in this research were taken from the dialogue of the movie that was transcribed into textual form. The researcher only focuses on conversation containing those 5 types of language style. Later on, the researcher classified them based on the types of language style that were found on the movie, then finding the dominant type of language style. This research obtained two conclusions. The first, the researcher found four types from five types of language style. The second, from those four types, casual style was the dominant type, while frozen style was not found in "Wild Child" movie, for more detail as follows: formal style contains 65 data, consultative style contains 61 data, casual style contains 97 data, and intimate style contains 21 data. It can be concluded from the use of language style; the dominant type of language style is casual style that consisted of 97 data.

Keywords: *language style, wild child movie*.

ABSTRAK

Maharani, D.D., 2019 "Analisis Sosiolinguistik gaya bahasa dalam "Film Wild Child." Tesis Sarjana: Program Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris, Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Muhammadiyah Mataram. Penasihat: 1) Hidayati, S,Pd., M.Hum, 2) Muhammad Hudri, S.Pd., M.Pd

Gaya bahasa didefinisikan sebagai pilihan kata-kata yang digunakan oleh sekelompok orang tertentu ketika berbicara di suatu tempat dan dalam satu kondisi. Sangat penting bagi orang untuk mengekspresikan ide-ide mereka, orang menggunakan gaya bahasa tergantung pada siapa mereka berbicara dan di mana mereka berbicara juga. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis gaya bahasa yang digunakan oleh semua karakter dalam film "Wild Child". Analisis ini didasarkan pada lima gaya bahasa yang diusulkan dalam teori Martin Joos. Peneliti menggunakan metode kualitatif di mana data dikumpulkan dengan menonton film kemudian menemukan percakapan yang berisi gaya bahasa. Data dalam penelitian ini diambil dari dialog film yang ditranskripsi menjadi bentuk teks. Peneliti hanya fokus pada percakapan yang mengandung 5 jenis gaya bahasa tersebut. Kemudian, peneliti mengklasifikasikan mereka berdasarkan jenis gaya bahasa yang ditemukan di film, kemudian menemukan jenis gaya bahasa yang dominan. Penelitian ini memperoleh dua kesimpulan. Yang pertama, peneliti menemukan empat jenis dari lima jenis gaya bahasa. Yang kedua, dari keempat jenis itu, gaya kasual adalah jenis dominan, sedangkan gaya beku tidak ditemukan dalam film "Wild Child", untuk lebih detail sebagai berikut: gaya formal berisi 65 data, gaya konsultatif berisi 61 data, gaya kasual berisi 97 data, dan gaya intim berisi 21 data. Dapat disimpulkan dari penggunaan gaya bahasa; jenis gaya bahasa yang dominan adalah gaya kasual yang terdiri dari 97 data.

Kata kunci: *gaya bahasa, film wild child.*

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the general issues to present study. This chapter covers the background of the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, significance of the study, scope of the study and definitions of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

In human life, language is a tool that must be owned by human-being to communicate with one another. The language product of communications has several forms, such as for requesting something, giving information, entertaining, and others. By language, people are able to socialize and to communicate one another for whatever they do. It is through conversation in which people can convey their messages so that interaction and communication can be created. The study of language that related to society is called Sociolinguistics which consists of two words, *Socio* means social or related to society and *Linguistics* means the science of language. Fishman in Wardhaugh (2010:16) says that sociolinguistics should encompass everything from considering "who speaks (or writes) what language (or what language variety) to whom and when and to what end".

According to Meyerohff (2006:27), language style also describes the personality, mindset, condition of human. The condition of human can created human's language style. For example, very formal language will be used when a president delivers a speech in front of the citizen. It happens because the context is formal, and has special purposes to deliver such kind of information. The

conditions are completely different when a father talks to a mother. Father usually uses intimate language with mother as far as it can be understandable. Intimate language used when both participants have a close relationship. For example, between spouses, they commonly use the word "honey", "baby", or another call name specially used in their environment only. When someone has normal condition it will be different from regular condition. That is happen in movie and novel when we see in language style perspective.

The role of language is to transfer idea or information from speaker to hearer through communication. It has various different styles and its style has an important role to deliver the purpose of social interaction to understand the meaning from the social communication in language. By its style also make it easier to understand it by whom the language is spoken. In linguistic, language style include into scope of semantic. According to Martin Joos (1976), language has five styles. He recognized five different language styles namely: *frozen style*, *formal style*, *consultative style*, *casual style* and *intimate style*.

One of the ways to know language style is by watching movie. There are many movies which are discussing about language style. In this thesis, the researcher selects a movie "Wild Child" as the thesis object. "Wild Child" tells about sixteen-year-old Poppy (Emma Roberts) who is a self-obsessed, naughty brat who lives by a spoiled life in her L.A. world. After she threw a wild party, her father (Aidan Quin) sent her to Abbey Mount, a highly old-fashioned conservative girls' boarding school in England. She becomes unhappy with her new

surroundings and the strict rules of this institution, makes her become rebels. She behaves in disrespectful ways and unfriendly.

There some language styles are used in this movie by their conversation. Recalling the language style is a study which frequently relates with social context. As we learn the language styles, it is difficult to separate with the society. The conversation or dialogue below is the example of language style produced by the characters of the movie and verb formed from noun occurred in this dialogue.

Mrs. Kingsley : Hello Poppy. *Welcome to Abbey Mount.*

I'm Mrs. Kingsley, your headmistress.

Poppy : Look, I understand you are just....

Some researchers have done researches on language styles, one of them is Galuh (2007) in his thesis *"A Study of Speech Style Used by the Host in "Empat Mata" Talk Show Program on Trans 7"*. This study uses Martin Joos theory and some supporting theory such as Nababan (1993) and Gleason (1965). In this study, Galuh used descriptive qualitative. He took two differences episodes of the talk show as the data source to represent the speech style. He recorded the host utterances to be transcribed. Then he identified the utterances by the host based on the classification of speech style whether frozen, formal, consultative, casual, and intimate style.

After reading the previous study above, the researcher categorized the words in the Wild Child movie into five types of language style according to

Martin Joos. Based on the explanation and the previous study, the researcher understood the kinds of characteristic of each styles.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Based on the background of study above, this research proposes the main problem as follows:

a. How many types of language style are used in "Wild Child" movie based on Martin Joos theory?

b. What is the most dominant type of language style in "Wild Child" movie based on Martin Joos theory?

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purposes of this study that represent what this research wants to accomplish are described as follows:

a. To analyze the type of language style based on Martin Joos in "Wild Child" movie.

b. To identify the dominant type of language style in "Wild Child" movie.

1.4 Significance of the Study

In this thesis, the researcher also expects to achieve some significance for the readers:

a. Theoretically, the result of this research is supposed to give some significant contributions to the readers in some ways to enrich their knowledge about the type of language style used in the "Wild Child"

movie. However, the researcher hopes that the readers have quite understanding about how to use a language style in other text.

b. Practically, this research hopefully has some benefit for all students, especially at English Department students who are interested in sociolinguistics and be able to apply their knowledge and comprehend language style in the appropriate daily conversation, especially in formal situation and in several different conditions.

1.5 Scope of the study

The scope of this research is Sociolinguistic, especially about language style used in the movie "Wild Child". In this research, the researcher use sociolinguistics theory by Martin Joos (1976) which discusses the five language styles, encompassing: Frozen style, Formal style, Consultative style, Casual style, and Intimate style. The researcher focuses on the conversations which are used in the movie in analyzing several words and how many types of language style are in the script. From the data that obtained by the researcher, the researcher only describes a few examples of language style from the results of the analysis.

1.6 Definitions of Key Terms

In order to avoid misunderstanding about the use of terms, it is important for the researcher to give the suitable meaning of the key terms. Some terms are defined as follows:

a. **Sociolinguistics**

"The study of language that is related to society is called Sociolinguistics which consists of two words: *Socio* means social or

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related to society and *Linguistics* means the science of language."
(Fishman in Wardhaugh, 2010:16)

b. **Language Style**

Language style is defined as the choice of words used by a specific group of people when speak in a place and in one condition. It is very important for people to express their ideas, people use style depend on with whom they speak and where they speaking too.

c. **Wild Child**

Wild Child is a teen drama comedy film that released in 2008 and directed by Nick Moore and written by Lucy Dahl. This movie tells about sixteen-years-old Poppy (Emma Roberts) that is a self-obsessed and spoiled brat. This movie played by Emma Roberts, Kimberley Nixon, Juno Temple, Linzey Cocker, Sophie Wu, Alex Pettyfer and Georgia King.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents definitions of some relevant related literature, several supporting theories and previous studies that are used to guide the process of this research. The researcher focuses on Language Style that is used in the movie entitled "Wild Child". This study takes utterances script from the movie. The researcher uses a language to share the idea by using a script movie. As everyone knows, language is used by people not only in the spoken form but also in writing form. The following the framework explained by the researcher from the basis of theories to analysis the data but, this study only focuses on language style.

2.1 Sociolinguistics

The existence of language cannot be separated from the society. This phenomenon is studied in Sociolinguistics. According to Yule (2010:254), sociolinguistics is a part of sociolinguistics study which focuses on language which is dealing with social and cultural phenomenon in one society. It usually explores the field of language, society, and things which are related to social sciences, especially psychology, anthropology, and sociology. The idea proposed by Yule is also in line with Trudgill. He states that the study of sociolinguistics is related to cultural phenomenon so that it can affect the way people speak or talk since it is determined by the social context, (Trudgill, 2000: 32).

In accordance with those two linguists, Holmes (2013: 01), people who study linguistics will probably concern on describing people's different ways of speaking in different social contexts.

Moreover, Holmes argues that sociolinguists also try to investigate the use of language to convey messages. As language functions to convey messages, there must be social interactions between the members of community. Those social interactions can indicate the relationship of the people who are involved. Thus, sociolinguistics is essential in explaining the interaction between the members of the society.

2.1.1 Language Variation

Everyone speaks at least one language, and probably most people in the world speak more than one. Even Americans, most of whom speak only English, usually know more than one dialect. Certainly no one talks exactly the same way at all times. The language variation exist because of the use of single language which is different within a single community, such as men do not speak like women, and older people do not speak like younger people.

According to Hudson (2010:24), variety of language is a set of linguistics item with similar social distribution. Ferguson defined language variation as any speech pattern that is sufficiently homogeneous to be analyzed by available techniques of synchronic description and which has a sufficiently large repertory of elements and their arrangement or process with broad enough semantic scope to function in all normal context of communication.

2.1.1.1 Dialect

Dialect means the language variation that comes from a group of users that are relative in numbers, living in one particular place, region or area. Pronunciation and vocabulary differences probably are the easiest differences that people aware of between different dialects of English. The examples of the pronunciation differences mentioned by Holmes (2001:124) in her book is the word *dad* pronounced by a New Zealander that to British ears sounds like *dead* that pronounced by an English person and the word "*god*" pronounced by an American that sounds like "*guard*" that pronounced by an English and the word "*latter*" that sounds like "*ladder*" to many non-American English speakers.

The examples of the vocabulary differences can be found in the term used by Australians, people live in England and New-Zealanders. Australians use the term "*sole parents*", while people live in England use "*single parents*" and New-Zealanders call them "*solo parents*". South Africans use the term "*robot*" while British call exactly the same thing as "*traffic light*".

2.1.1.2 Accent

In sociolinguistics, an accent is a way of pronouncing a language. It is a manner of pronunciation peculiar to a particular individual, location, or nation. An accent may identify the locality in which its speakers, the socio-economic status of its speakers, their ethnicity, their caste or social class,

their first language (when speaking a second language imperfectly), and so on.

Montgomery (1996:69) defines accent as a term "exclusively reserved for the whole patterns of pronunciation typical of a particular region or social group". Your accent might be one that is associated with people from a particular place (for example, with being from New York, London, or Delhi). Some people might just hear you as simply being from the US, England, or India. Your accent might give the impression that you spoke some other language before the one you are speaking at the moment (you might speak French with an English accent, or English with a Korean accent). It's impossible to speak without conveying some information through your accent.

Therefore all languages are spoken with several different accents. It is impossible to speak without an accent. Your accent results from how, where, and when you learned the language you are speaking and it gives impressions about you to other people, and also not everyone who comes from the same place speaks the same: in any place there is a variety of accents.

2.1.1.3 Register

Different professional and different group may develop distinctive vocabularies. Ferguson in Wardhaugh, (2005:51) says that people participating in recurrent communication situations tend to develop similar

vocabularies, similar features of intonation, and characteristic bits of syntax and phonology that they use in this situation.

Wardhaugh (2005:51) defines the term register as sets of language items related with discrete occupational or social group. By using register, people can express their identity at a specific time or place.

2.1.1.4 Jargon

Jargon implies the use of specific words. Jargon, however, refers to the specialized vocabulary characterizing the language use of various groups of people, often occupational or recreational groups (e.g. the medical jargon or the law/legal jargon). The specialist words and expressions of a particular jargon may be incomprehensible to outsiders. This is why we can find dictionaries which translate such words into more common words. The internet provides such dictionaries, for example for the medical and legal jargon.

In contrast to slang, jargon is not restricted to situations of extreme informality and generally lacks the rebellious undertones connected to the use of slang expressions.

2.1.1.5 Slang

It refers to the non-standard words that are known and used by a certain group of people, for example a group of teenagers, a group of college students, a group of jazz players, etc (Widarso, 1989:63). Since every group has its own slang words there are many kinds of slang that can be found. Slang is usually created arbitrarily, for example the word "*money*"

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has some slang words, such as *"cabbage"* and *"dough"*. Sometime slang words are more alive, more expressive than the standard words. For example, the slang word of *"cemetery"* is *"boneyard"*, the slang word for *"clerk"* is *"pencil pusher"* and the slang words for women who like men only because of their money are *"money mad"* and *"gold digger"*.

2.1.2 Style

Style is more related with the situations than with the speakers themselves. Ceremonial occasions require very formal speech, public lectures somewhat less formal, casual conversation quite informal, and conversation between friends may be extremely informal and casual. This can be seen that when we want to talk about style, it means that we talk about the same speakers who talk in different ways on different situations and not the different speakers who talk in different ways from each other.

Brown (2002: 104) defines style as "a term that refers to consistent and rather enduring tendencies or preferences within an individual." Therefore, styles are those general characteristics of intellectual functioning (and personality type, as well) that especially pertain to one as an individual, that differentiate one from someone else.

2.1.3 Language Style

Language is not simply a means of communicating information about a subject, but it is also a very important means of establishing and maintaining relationships with other people. According to Llamas (2007:95) "language style is dimension of language where individual speakers have a choice". People do not

always speak in consistently the same way. In fact people shifting the way we speak constantly as we move from one situation to another. Style is the linguistic idiosyncrasy of an individual. Style is personal. Style in social roles includes expected behavior associated with a particular status. It is more flexible than status and varies also according to the speech situation. Incompatibility of requirements imposed by roles upon individuals may result in a role strain and role conflict.

Keraf (1991:113) says, language style is a way to express the idea with special language show the writer's soul, spirit and concert (the use of vocabulary). Good language must has 4 elements, thus are: honestly, respect, good manners, and the last is interest.

In the other opinion is Eckert (2002:1) "language style is pivotal construct in the study of sociolinguistics variation". Language style is the locus of the individual's internalization of broader social of distribution variation. The broad conception on style as a social of distinctiveness has some precedents is sociological work. Using style in the same loose fashion, however, hardly solves anything, and goes against the usage of style by most people in relation to individual texts or individual speakers. Another thing that complicates the study of dialect is the fact that speakers can adopt different styles of speaking depending on the circumstances speakers can speak very formally or informally.

From those statements above, the language style means different way in communicating with other. It is clear that language is a rule-based system of signs. Saying that language is rule-based usually makes people think of other kinds of

situations where rules are enforced by a particular authority. We usually evaluate a person's education, socio-economic level, background, honesty, friendliness, and numerous other qualities by how that person speaks.

2.1.4 Kinds of Language Style

The researcher uses the same of Sociolinguistic theory purposed Martin Joss claims (1976: 153-155) that which is discusses five style of language: frozen style, a formal style, a consultative style, a casual style, and intimate style. The explanations of those styles are follows:

1. Frozen Style (Oratorical Style)

    It is the most formal style used in formal situations and ceremonies such as in palace, church, speech of state ceremony, and some other occasions such as in palace, church, speech of state ceremony, and some other occasions. This style is more elaborated than the other styles. The sequences of the sentence are complicatedly related this style requires high skill and almost used exclusively by specialist, professional orators, lawyers, and preachers.

    Example:

    Stated in the Introduction Fundamental constitution 1945. "*sesungguhnya kemerdekaan itu adalah hak segala bangsa. Dan oleh sebab itu maka penjajahan di atas dunia harus dihapuskan karena tidak sesuai dengan prikemanusiaan dan prikeadilan*" (actually an independence is the right for every nation, and because

of that the colonization in the earth has to be abolished because it doesn't conform with the humanity and justice).

2. Formal Style (Deliberative Style)

Formal style is defined as the style of language that used for important or serious situation. It is also used in addressing audience usually that is too large or permit effective interchange between speaker and hearers. Through the forms are normally and not a polished as those in oratorical style such in a typical classroom lecture is often carry out is formal style.

Formal style is usually a single topic oriented and it is related to the fact, that formal writing is technical. Formal style used in school by students, teacher, lecturer, headmaster.

Example:

1. Mr. Muji: Do you want to learn this course?

   Wahid: Yes Sir, I want to learn it.

2. Mrs. Elis, would you like to have a sit first before you deliver your speech?

3. If Mr. Firzi would be so kind ask to let me finish my words.

4. Well, it is rather difficult to say at this point.

5. I would like to introduce myself to you.

3. Consultative Style

Consultative style is style that which used in semiformal communication situation. It is one type of language which is required

from everyday speaker. Consultative style is typically dialogue, though formal enough that words are chosen with some business, translation, doctor-patient conversation, a meeting with the school principal, or any first meeting between strangers.

The typically of consultative style speech is used between two persons. While one speaking at intervals the others give short responses, mostly drawn from a small inventory standard signals. There are basic part of the system, among them are "Yes, No, Huh, Mm, That's right ".

4. Casual Style

Casual style is a style that is used for the conversation is relaxed or normal situation that is appropriate to the conversation with our friends or sometimes members of a family, such as outside the classroom, when the students have a chat.

Casual style is also characterized by the use of the first name or even nickname rather than a little name and last name in addressing one another. The pronunciation is rapid and often slurred, besides that use of slang. Another characterized feature is casual speech is the omissions of unstressed words, particularly at the beginning of sentence.

Example:

1. Don't get up!

2. Anybody home?

3. Hello guys, are you okay?

4. Give me some

5.   Take it.

5.   Intimate Style

Intimate style is a completely private language developed within families, lovers and close friends. The intimate labels are: dear, darling, honey and even Mom, Dad, and other nicknames might use in this situation.

Intimate style is also characterized by ellipsis, deletion, rapid, slurred, pronunciation, non-verbal communication and private code characterized, it is often unintelligible smallest social units.

Example:

1.   Cornelius : Hey darling, how are you?

     Lisa   : Oh baby, kiss me!

2.   Really sexy my girl.

3.   What is it, honey?

2.1.2.1   Function of Language Style

According by Chaika (1982:29) states the language style functions are to convey social or artistic effect. It means that language style can be very important factor in group identification, group solidarity and the signaling of differences, and when a group is under attack from outside, signal of difference may become more important and are exaggerated.

While Badiah (in Hidayat, 2004:11) defines the functions of language stye as follows:

1. To increase the Audience's taste.

   Using the stylish language can raise .the audience's thought toward what is being said the actor, in this case, the actor it will increase the public's opinion about what has been written or said, what it means, purposes, need, and wants.

2. To persuade the reader.

   The functions of language style also can make the audience's sure of what the audience's or speaker has stated. Generally, the writer or the speaker attracts the reader using the rhetorical language.

3. To create certain mood.

   The language style that is used by the actors can influence the audiences feeling and thinking. Thus, how the actors use the language style in their advertisement will create certain mood.

   Based on Chaika and Badiah's explanation above, the researcher assumes the functions of language style is the actors must be creative in choosing the language style that will be used so the audiences easy to understand what the actors means and makes the audiences feel the emotional until they create their own certain mood. Therefore, the researcher chooses the movie as the object of the research.

2.2 Movie

Movies also known as films are a type of visual communication which use moving pictures and sound to tell stories or inform (help people to learn). People in every part of the world watch movies as a type of entertainment, a way to have fun. Movies are made by a screenwriter write a script, which is the story of the movie with words that actors will say. Actors and directors read scripts to find out what to say and what to do. The actors memorize the words from the script that they will say in the movie, and learn the actions that script tells them to do. Some films have become popular worldwide attractions by using dubbing or subtitles that translate the dialogue into the language of the viewer. To understood as the written text which is a spoken by the actor or player in movie using script. According to Kooperman (2010) Script is focusing on story, dialogue, formatting, character, plot, theme, momentum, and document itself.

As the data are taken from the movie, Wild Child becomes an interesting object that can be used as the object for this study. This movie is starting from a girl named Poppy More (Emma Roberts) who lives in the United States and has a bad behavior in her teenage life. The lack of ethics caused this girl to only play around with her money and wealth, which eventually led to her father deciding to send Poppy to one of the female dormitories named "Abbey Mount" in England.

In this new school, it does not necessarily make Poppy turn into a well-behaved student, but she still remains a "trouble maker". She often becomes wild, in fact she becomes the great enemy of Harriet (Georgia King) the most respected student at the Abbey Mount Dormitory. Poppy also had to share a room with her

roommate, and slowly she now began to be able to change step by step and feel comfortable with her life in the dormitory. This movie is very appropriate for teenager nowadays. It has entertaining characters and it's perfect for any viewer for a bittersweet love story and friendship.

2.3 Related Studies

There are some studies supporting this research that have relation between this research:

The thesis belongs Winda Vikriana Rosida of State University of Malang in (2008) entitled An Analysis of Language Style Used in Traveling Gear Advertisement of "Outside" Magazine. She also focuses on the supporting language style but in the magazine. She is used the theory of language style from Mc Crimmon Theory. She found just two kind of language style, they are: informal and colloquial style. Furthermore, among those styles, the dominant styles which used in the traveling gear advertisement of "Outside" magazine is colloquial style. The difference this study with Winda's research is on the theory used. Where she uses the theory from Mc Crimmon while this research uses the theory of Martin Joos and she also uses the magazine as an object of the research while in this study the researcher uses movie as an object.

The next is Hidayat (2004) conducted a research on language styles of advertisement in Jawa Pos. the result of his study shows that there are five categories of language style in the advertisement according to Mott Theory. They are narrative style, dramatic style, newsy style, dialogue style, and humorous style. The difference between Hidayat's research and this research is the theory

used, where Hidayat uses Mott Theory while the researcher uses Martin Joos theory and also use different objects. He uses the advertisement in Jawa Pos while the researcher uses Wild Child movie as an object..

The last thesis is "Language Style of Muluk in Alangkah Lucunya Negeri ini Movie" by Siti Zulaekho (2011). From English Department Faculty of Letters and Humanities, Diponegoro University. In her study, she is analysis a utterances in the movie. In the movie she is found casual style is dominant type used by Muluk. Siti Zulaekho's research is the same as this research. Both of them use the same theory, that is theory of Martin Joos and the object that will be used is the same with hers that is movie but different is only the title of the movie where Siti uses "Alangkah Indahnya Negeri Ini" movie while in this research, the researchers use Wild Child movie.
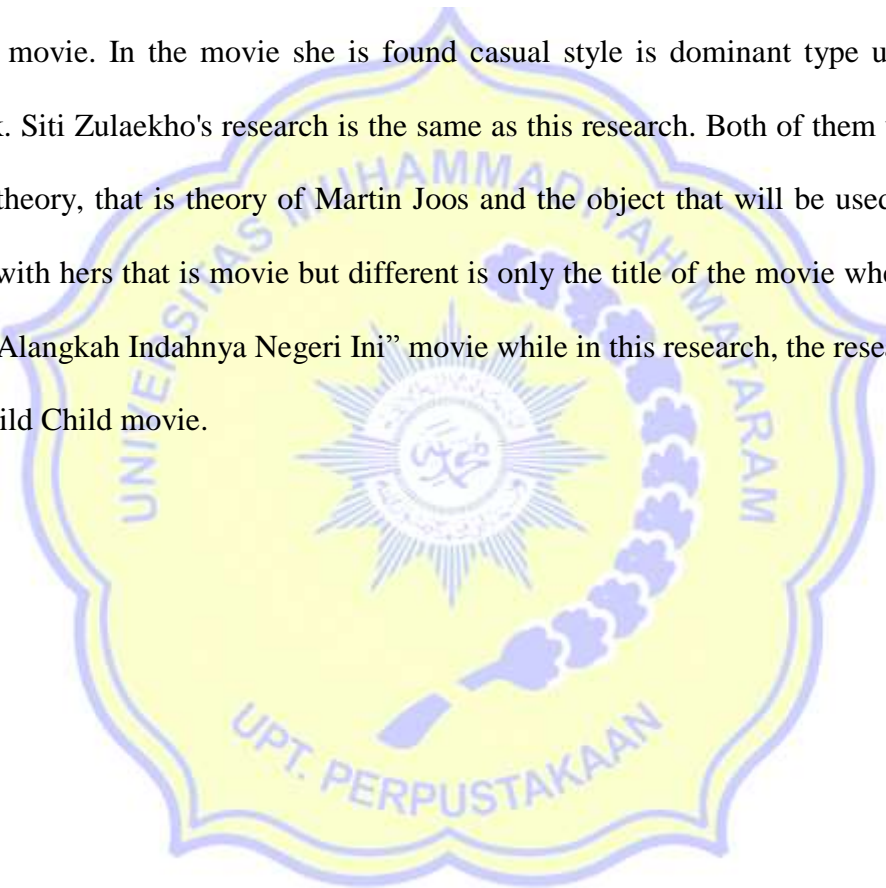
CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter, the researcher presents all elements regarding the research method applied in conducting this research. The discussion in this chapter includes research design, data source and data, research instruments, data collecting technique, and data analysis procedure.

3.1 Research Design

The researcher uses descriptive qualitative design for analysis the subject. It is the most suitable one to use analyzing this research and also appropriate for this research because it is considered to result in a detail description about language style. According to Hancock et. al. (1998:7) qualitative research is research that concerned with developing explanation of social phenomena. The method is relevantly employed because the data are analyzed in description without any given number to count.

3.2 Data Source

The data in this research is in the form of words from the script of *Wild Child* movie utterances or conversation taken from the movie that released in 2008 and directed by Nick Moore and written by Lucy Dahl. The researcher also uses library and the internet research to select the book, journals, and other written sources to support the research. The informant is not needed because the data deals with texts or script from the internet in https: //www.scripts.com /script/

wild_child_23469. The main source of the analysis is a half of conversation in the script *"Wild Child"* movie.

3.3 Research Instruments

Research instrument is very important to obtain the data of research for it is a set of method which is used to collect data. There are two kinds of instrument used in this research: human instrument and non-human instrument. The primary instrument of this study is the researcher itself as human instrument who selected, collected, and analyzed the data, and also reported the result of the study. Because of the data source is a movie, the researcher needs a laptop or computer (as non-human instrument) in visualizing the movie as a media to analyze the conversation in the script of the movie Wild Child.

3.4 Procedure of the Data Collection

After collecting the data, the researcher transcribed the movie and identified the utterances that contained language style used. The researcher did some steps to analyze the data. First, the researcher listed the data which contains language style used in the "Wild Child" movie.

Then, the researcher classified them based on language style by Martin Joos (1976) which discusses the language style. In conclusion, in analyzing the data, the procedures are also conducted as follows:

1. For the first time, the researcher watched the Wild Child movie to understand more what the story is about.

2. The researcher searched the script of Wild Child movie from the internet in https://www.scripts.com/script/wild_child_23469 to get textual form of dialog.

3. After getting the transcript, the researcher made sure the text in the script match with utterance in the movie.

4. The final step, the all marked data is classified into the type of language style in order to be easy to analyzed, the researcher create a table to make it easy to share the data that is found.

No.	Language Style Type	Data Analysis
1	Frozen Style	-
2	Formal Style	-
3	Consultative Style	-
4	Casual Style	-
5	Intimate Style	-
TOTAL DATA		-

3.5 Data Analysis Technique

In analyzing the data for this study, the researcher decided to do several techniques to get any data to make an accurate data analysis. The first step is the researcher list the data which contain language style used in the "Wild Child" movie. Then, the researcher was classified them based on language style by Martin Joos theory. In analyzing the data, the procedures were also conducted as follows:

1. The data were collected from the movie by gaining the transcript of the conversation occurred in the movie.

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2. The data were selected and grouped into five language style.

3. The data transcripts are classified and identified based on their styles.

4. The data were analyzed.

5. The last, the researcher interpreted the result of the analysis to make the

   conclusion.