# A STUDY OF LANGUANGE STYLE USED BY CHARACTERS IN FROZEN MOVIE

Submitted as Partial Fulfillment as the Requirements for the Sarjana Degree of English Department Faculty of Arts and Humanities UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya



By

Rhike Resty Abidin

NIM: A 73214054

#### **ENGLISH DEPARTMENT**

**FACULTY OF ARTS AND HUMANITIES** 

THE STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY SUNAN AMPEL

**SURABAYA** 

2018

#### **DECLARATION**

The Undersigned,

Name : Rhike Resty Abidin

Reg. Number: A73214054

Department : English Department

Faculty : Arts and Humanities

Declares that this thesis under the title A Study of Language Style Used by The Character in Frozen Movie is my original scientific work which has been conducted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Sarjana degree and submitted to the English Department, Arts and Humanities Faculty of Sunan Ampel State Islamic University. Additionally, it does not incorporate any other text from the previous experts except the quotations and theories itself. If the thesis later is found as plagiarism work, the writer truthfully responsible with any kind of suitable rules and conscequences.

Surabaya, July 10<sup>th</sup> 2018

The Writer,

Rhike Resty Abidin

# A STUDY OF LANGUANGE STYLE USED BY THE CHARACTER IN FROZEN MOVIE

By Rhike Resty Abidin A73214054

Approved to be examined Surabaya, July 10<sup>th</sup> 2018

Thesis Advisor

Prof. Dr. Hj. Zuliati Rollmah M.Pd

NIP: 197303032000032001

Acknowledged by
The Head of English Department

Dr. Mohammad Kurjum, M.Ag

NIP: 1969092519940321002

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF ARTS AND HUMANITIES
SUNAN AMPEL STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
SURABAYA
2018

This thesis has been approved and accepted by the Board of Examiners,

English Departement, Faculty of Arts and Humanities,

State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya, on July 24<sup>th</sup>, 2018.

The Dean of Arts and Humanities Faculty



The board of examiners

**EXAMINER I** 

Prof. Dr. Hj. Zuliati/Rohmah, M.Pd

NIP: 197303032000032001

**EXAMINER III** 

Murni Fidiyanti, M.A

NIP: 198305302011012011

EXAMINER II

Dr. A. Dzorl Milal, M.Pd

NIP: 196005152000031002

**EXAMINER IV** 

M. Thoriqussu'ud, M.Pd

NIP: 19800111820009121002



# KEMENTERIAN AGAMA UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA PERPUSTAKAAN

Jl. Jend. A. Yani 117 Surabaya 60237 Telp. 031-8431972 Fax.031-8413300 E-Mail: perpus@uinsby.ac.id

## LEMBAR PERNYATAAN PERSETUJUAN PUBLIKASI KARYA ILMIAH UNTUK KEPENTINGAN AKADEMIS

Sebagai sivitas akademika UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, saya:

Nama	: Rhike Resty Abidin
NIM	: A73214054
Fakultas/Jurusan	: Adab dan Humaniora / Sastra Inggris
E-mail address	: rhikeresty 07@gmail.com
UIN Sunan Ampe ⊠Skripsi ⊏ vang berjudul :	gan ilmu pengetahuan, menyetujui untuk memberikan kepada Perpustakaan I Surabaya, Hak Bebas Royalti Non-Eksklusif atas karya ilmiah :  Tesis Desertasi Lain-lain ()  TUDT OF LANGUAGE STYLE USED BY
CH,	ARACTERS IN FROZEN MOVIE

beserta perangkat yang diperlukan (bila ada). Dengan Hak Bebas Royalti Non-Ekslusif ini Perpustakaan UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya berhak menyimpan, mengalih-media/format-kan, mengelolanya dalam bentuk pangkalan data (database), mendistribusikannya, dan menampilkan/mempublikasikannya di Internet atau media lain secara *fulltext* untuk kepentingan akademis tanpa perlu meminta ijin dari saya selama tetap mencantumkan nama saya sebagai penulis/pencipta dan atau penerbit yang bersangkutan.

Saya bersedia untuk menanggung secara pribadi, tanpa melibatkan pihak Perpustakaan UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, segala bentuk tuntutan hukum yang timbul atas pelanggaran Hak Cipta dalam karya ilmiah saya ini.

Demikian pernyataan ini yang saya buat dengan sebenarnya.

Surabaya, 31 Juli 2018

Penulis

(Rhike Resty Abidin

#### **ABSTRACT**

Abidin, Rhike Resty. 2018. A STUDY OF LANGUANGE STYLE USED BY THE CHARACTERS IN FROZEN MOVIE. English Departement, Faculty of Arts and Humanities. The State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

Thesis Advisor : Prof. Dr. Hj. Zuliati Rohmah M.Pd

Key Words : Language style, social factor, frozen movie

Language style is characterized by the degree of formality. Related with Joos's theory (1976) in his Five O'clocks, the theory is divided into five types, those are frozen, formal, casual, consultative and intimate. Based on Holmes' theory (1992) language use is influenced by some relevant factors such as participant, setting, topic and function.

The types of language styles which help the researcher to analyze the language style are based on Joos's theory (1976). Besides, some previous studies from Fatkhul Amri (2014) and Deci Erma (2015), inspire the researcher a lot in analyzing the social factors, since their studies also analyzed the social factors. Qualitative content analysis and descriptive research designs are chosen to investigate the social factors which consist of language style. The researcher herself becomes the only instrument – human instrument. Reading and selecting the entire movie scripts of "Frozen" movie become the steps of data collection. Then, the procedures of data analysis contain identifying, classifying, and analyzing the data. Drawing the conclusion is the last step required.

The research data are from conversation which has relation with four types of language style. The most dominant language style that used by all characters in *Frozen* is casual style. It appears in seventeen utterances. Then, formal style appears in nine utterances. Next, consultative style appears in eight utterances. The last, intimate style appears in five utterances. Meanwhile, frozen style is not found in character's language style because they do not have authority to use frozen style and the social factor also does not influence them to use it.

Finally the researcher hopes this thesis could give contribution for the next researchers, the teachers and the students. Moreover, some recommendations are given to the next researchers who will do the same research on the language style.

#### **INTISARI**

Abidin, Rhike Resty. 2018. *A STUDY OF LANGUANGE STYLE USED BY THE CHARACTERS IN FROZEN MOVIE*. Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negri Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

Pembimbing: Prof. Dr. Hj. Zuliati Rohmah M.Pd

Kata Kunci : Gaya bahasa, faktor sosial, film frozen.

Gaya bahasa dicirikan oleh tingkat formalitas. Terkait dengan teori Joos (1976) dalam Five O'clocks-nya di mana teori dibagi menjadi lima jenis, yaitu, beku, formal, santai, konsultatif dan intim. Berdasarkan teori Holmes (1992) bahasa yang digunakan dipengaruhi oleh beberapa faktor yang relevan seperti, partisipan, setting, topik dan fungsi.

Jenis gaya bahasa yang membantu peneliti untuk menganalisis gaya bahasa didasarkan pada teori Joos (1976). Selain itu, beberapa penelitian sebelumnya dari Amri (2014) dan Erma (2015), banyak menginspirasi peneliti dalam menganalisis faktor-faktor sosial, karena studi mereka juga menganalisis faktor-faktor sosial. Analisis konten kualitatif dan desain penelitian deskriptif dipilih untuk menyelidiki faktor-faktor sosial yang terdiri dari gaya bahasa. Peneliti sendiri menjadi satusatunya instrumen - instrumen manusia. Membaca dan memilih seluruh skrip film "Frozen Movie" menjadi langkah pengumpulan data. Kemudian, prosedur analisis data mengandung mengidentifikasi, mengklasifikasikan, dan mengelaborasi data. Menarik kesimpulan juga merupakan langkah terakhir yang diperlukan.

Data penelitian berasal dari percakapan yang memiliki hubungan dengan empat jenis gaya bahasa . Gaya bahasa yang paling dominan digunakan oleh semua karakter dalam *Frozen* adalah gaya kasual. Itu muncul dalam tujuh belas tuturan. Kemudian, gaya formal muncul dalam sembilan tuturan. Selanjutnya, gaya konsultatif muncul dalam delapan ungkapan. Gaya yang terakhir dan intim muncul dalam lima ungkapan. Sementara itu, gaya beku tidak ditemukan dalam gaya bahasa karakter karena mereka tidak memiliki otoritas untuk menggunakan gaya beku dan faktor sosial juga tidak mempengaruhi mereka untuk menggunakannya.

Akhirnya peneliti berharap skripsi ini dapat memberikan kontribusi kepada peneliti selanjutnya, para guru dan siswa. Selain itu, beberapa rekomendasi diberikan kepada peneliti berikutnya yang akan melakukan penelitian yang sama pada gaya bahasa.

# **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

Inside Cover Page i
Inside Title Page
Declaration Pageiii
Mottoiv
Dedication Pagev
Thesis Examiner's Approval Page
Thesis Advisor's Approval Page
Acknowledmentviii
Abstractix
Intisarix
Table of Contentsxi
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION
1.1 Background of Study
1.2 Research Questions 8
1.3 Research Objectives
1.4 Significance of the Study
1.5 Scope and Limitation
1.6 Definition of Key Term
CHAPTER II REVIEW OF LITERATURE
2.1 Languange Variaty 12
2.2 Language and Society

2.3 Languange Style	
2.3.1 Frozen Style	
2.3.2 Formal Style	14
2.3.3 Consultative Style	14
2.3.4 Casual Style	15
2.3.5 Intimate Style	15
2.4 Social Factor	
2.5 Conceptual Framework	16
CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD	
3.1 Research Design	17
3.2 Data Collection.	
3.2.1 Data and Data Source	18
3.2.2 Instrument	18
3.2.3 Techniques of Data Collection	18
3.3 Data Analysis	
3.3.1 Identifying	21
3.3.2 Classifying	22
3.3.3 Analyzing	23
3.3.4 Making Conclusion	23
CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DICUSSIONS	
4.1 Findings	24
4.1.1 Kinds of Languange Style	24
4.1.1.1 Formal Style	25

4.1.1.2 Casual St	yle		 29
4.1.1.3 Consultat	ive Style		 37
4.1.1.4 Intimate S	Style		 40
4.1.2 Social Factor			 42
4.2 Discussion			 46
CHAPTER V CONCLUS	SION AND SUGGE	ESTION	
5.1 Conclusion			 48
5.2 Suggestion		<u></u>	 50
REFERRENCES			
APPENDICES			

#### **CHAPTER I**

#### INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background of the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, significance of the study, scope limitation, and definition of key term.

#### 1.1 Background of the Study

Language is used by people to communicate with others. They use different kind of language when they talk to others in different situation. It is supported by Wardaugh (2006:1) that a language is what the members of particular society speak. Language is an important part in every communication. People can communicate well if they can deliver their message from their utterance. Language allows people to say things to others and expresses their communicative needs. Language and society may influence each other because as a human being, people cannot be separated with society and environment and they still need another people.

Every people has different ways of speaking, even he or she talks with the same topic but it does not mean that they have the same style in speaking. Holmes (1992:9) says that variety is a broad term which includes different accents, different linguistic styles, different dialects and even different languages which contrast each other for social reason. Each utterance depends on the social and formality of the context. Those kinds of different style or language variation are concerned to social factors that appear in someone's speech.

As people know and realize, every language in every region and country is different. People have their own style in expressing their thought and mind through different language style. The choice of style depends on some aspects, which may be replaced with term of social factors. According to Joos (1976:156), speech style means the form of language that the speaker uses and it is characterized by a scale of formality. Joos divides these speech styles into five forms. They are frozen style, formal style, consultative style, casual style and intimate style. All the types have characterization and function such as frozen which is actually used in formal ceremonies, formal which is used in official meeting in some organization, consultative which is usually used in school, casual which is appropriating in conversation and intimate commonly in conversation with close friend or family.

According to Wormuth (1981:10) using variation of style depends on the environment in which the message is presented; the languange used in upper class environment is different from the style used for the lower class environment. The environment also refers to the stratification, such as age, gender, and other social status. Wormuth said that the use of languange style depend on the context of the civilization as states.

According to Holmes (1992:1), the way people talk is influenced by the social context in which they are talking. It involves who can hear us and where we are talking, as well as how we are feeling toward our interlocutor. Social factors such as participants, topic, and setting and function.

There are some researchers who have analyzed languange style: Galuh Fudayanto,(2007); Umi Novilah Qodriati,(2008): Solehal Wani,(2013): Nurul Fahmi,(2014); Nurul Lailah (2015) and Rahardian Rasyidin,(2016). Following these, the research will focus to investigate speech styles based on Martin Joos and Holmes theory. The researcher will focus on two problems. First is the types of speech style that will be found in Frozen movie script. Second, the factors that affect all characters to speak in different style.

In this part the writer present similar study by Galuh Fudayanto(2007). "A Study of Speech Style Used by the Host in "Empat Mata" Talk Show Program on Trans 7". This study uses Joos's 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's 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.

The Second study the writer got the reference from Nurul Fahmi (2014) which title An Analysis of Languange Styles In a Serial Story *Garising Pepesthen* In The Panjebar Semangat Magazine. The writer used a descriptive qualitative research. In collecting the data, writer took the data from the Panjebar Semangat Magazine from June to September 2012. After analyzing the data, In the serial story of *Garising Pepesthen* (Line of Destiny) in the Panjebar Semangat magazine, the researcher found the characters use four language styles. They use formal style with 13

occurrences, consultative style with 5 occurrences, casual style with 22 occurrences and intimate style with 35 occurrences. These orders indicate that the characters are mostly used intimate style.

And the third researchers had explored Sociolinguistics study to examine the speech style. Yusuf Raharjo (2017), the students of State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel, had conducted the research to find out what language style used in LINE conversation". In his thesis, he used Joos's theory to analyze the types of language style and he had related with Lackoff's theory that language style used between man and women to draw attention, influence and also persuade other in LINE conversation. The type that mostly used by female and male in conversation which consist of 169 as casual style because Casual style has simple structure and allowed people to used this language style with their friends. And all of respondents in this research are the researcher's friends. Casual style is the language style that used properly in normal situation. Casual style is the one of language style appeared more often than the others. So, in this research, the researcher used two theories that is from Joos's theory and Lakoff's theory.

There is another research about language style, Ummi Novilah Qodriati (2008) had explored language style with different theory entitled "Language Styles Used In Beauty and The Beast Fairytale" presented to The State Islamic University of Malang. She used Gorys Keraf's theory on her research. The study was analyzed language style divided into two types, they are: language and non-language. The data are presented in sentence and dialogues, and it is categorized and analyzed based on

the theory of language style that is focused on sentence structure. This research was good in case the author can explained clearly and the theory is rarely used into another thesis.

Other researchers had explored Language style. Nurul Lailah (2015) and Rahardian Rasyidin (2016), the students of State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel, had conducted the research to find out what styles underlie the Movie. Nurul Lailah used *Two Fast ans Two Furious* Movie. In her thesis, she used Joos's theory focusing on five types language style to be analyzed. The result of the analysis shows that formal style with 18 occurences, casual style with 15 occurences and intimate style with 13 occurances. And Rahardian Rasyidin used *Fury* movie as data source. He found formal style 29 data, consultative 97 data, casual style 102 data and intimate style 13 data. They used the same theory from Martin Joos and they also used all characters in the Movie.

Another previous study from Fatkul Amri (2016) entitled *Intimate Style Used* by Rosie in Love Rosie. He used Joos's theory and Lubis's theory and he focused on one type of language style and the main character "Rosie" in the movie. The researcher found out five characteristics support intimate style types. The characteristics are Jargon, Close Friend, Family, Relationship, Extraction and Addressee. And there is another researcher had analyzed speech styles. Deci Erma Sari (2015) entitled Language Style Used by The Main Character in Romeo and Juliet Movie. She focused on the main character in Romeo and Juliet movie. The researcher used Francis's theory who had five types speech styles. The researcher

found the similarities and differences of language styles. The similarity is she is discussion on language style. The differences is she used Francis's theory as the main theory. Mostly in her analysis she found formal style.

The researcher finds another research that used the same object but different theory. Nur Hamidah (2016) entitled "Analysis of Adjacency Pairs In "Frozen": A Movie By Chris Buck And Jennifer Lee". She used Levinson theory. She found 722 turns in the conversation of the whole characters. The data include 194 types of adjacency pairs. Those data are classified into 11 types based on the dialogues of the characters which paired.

Frozen is the story of a fearless princess. In the Kingdom of Arendelle, Princess Elsa has the power to create and freeze ice and snow, and her younger sister Anna loves to play with her. When Elsa accidentally hits Anna on the lead with her powers and almost kills her, their parents take them to trolls that save Anna's life and make her forget her sister's ability. Elsa returns to the castle and stays reclusively in her room with fear of hurting Anna with her increasing power. Their parents die when their ship sinks into the ocean, and three years later Elsa's coronation forces her to open her castle gates to celebrate with the people. Anna meets Prince Hans at the party and immediately falls in love and decides to marry him. But Elsa does not approve, loses control of her powers, and freezes Arendelle. Elsa flees to the mountain and Anna teams up with the peasant Kristoff, his reindeer Sven, and the snowman Olaf to seek out Elsa. They find her in her icy castle and she accidentally hits Anna in the heart; now only true love can save her sister from death.

The reason why the researcher uses this movie as data sourse are First, Frozen garnered a variety of awards and nominations, many of them in the Best Original Song (for "Let It Go") and Best Animated Feature categories. At the 71st Golden Globe Awards, the film earned two nominations, winning for Best Animated Feature Film. At the 41st Annie Awards, Frozen joint-led the nominations with Monsters University, both earning ten nominations. The film went on to win five Annie Awards, including Best Animated Feature. At the 86th Academy Awards, Frozen became the first film by Walt Disney Animation Studios to win the Academy Award for Best Animated Feature, and won the Best Original Song award for "Let It Go". Frozen also won the BAFTA Award for Best Animated Film and the Critics' Choice Movie Award for both Best Animated Feature and Best Song. At the 57th Annual Grammy Awards, the Frozen soundtrack won the award for Best Compilation Soundtrack for Visual Media and "Let It Go" won the award for Best Song Written for Visual Media. The film's visual effects were acclaimed by the Visual Effects Society, which gave the film awards in all four of its animated film categories. The second, there is no research about speech style has been done using Frozen movie script as the main object.

From all explanation above, the previous studies about the type of speech style have tended to focus on Joos's Theory, Gorys Keraf's theory, Francis's theory and Holmes's theory to analyze speech style. Therefore, here the researcher tries to conduct the analysis of language from different ways. The researcher is interested in analyzing the types of language style by Joos's theory and supported by Holmes's

theory as a tool in finding the factor that affect all characters to speak in different style. The researcher chooses Holmes's theory because this theory is connected with the factor which have different style in speech. Then the researcher will combine both theory. Later, the researcher will choose Frozen movie script as data source. The researcher will focus on all character utterances. The reason why the researcher chooses frozen movie as data source because many language styles found in the movie.

#### 1.2 Statement of the Problem

Based on the background of the study the research questions are formulated as follows:

- 1. What are types of language style used by all characters in *Frozen* movie?
- 2. What are the factors that affect all characters in *Frozen* movie to speak in different style?

#### 1.3 Objectives of the Study

- 1. To find out the language style which is used by all characters in *Frozen* movie
- 2. To describe the factors that affect all characters in *Frozen* movie to speak in different style.

### 1.4. Significance of the Study

The researcher expects that the research could give meaningful cuntribution to studies in linguistic field, especially about language style which is a part in sociolinguistics. This research is conducted to understand the apply of language style in the Frozen Movie. Hence, the researcher hopes this research is able to add knowledge or enrich about language style, especially which are found in the movie. Beside that, the reader can be understand more about kinds or mostly of language style that used in Frozen movie. The result of this research is hopefully give benefit for all students, especially at English Department Student.

# 1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study

In this research, the researcher will focus only on two problems. First, the researcher identify the types of language style by all characters in the Frozen Movie. Martin Joos (1976) list five kinds of language style. Second, the researcher analyze the factor that affect all characters to speak in different style in Frozen Movie. According to Holmes (1992:1), the way people talk is influenced by the social factor in which they are talking. It involves who can hear us and where we are talking, as well as how we are feeling toward our interlocutor. Social factors such as participants, topic, and setting. And The researcher only focus on the character's utterances.

#### 1.6 Definition of Key Term

1. Speech style is the form of language that speaker uses which are usually measured along a formal- informal scale, which involves five speech

style such as frozen, formal, consultative, casual and intimate (Joos, 1976: 153).

- 2. Language style is characteristic mode of expression of an individual speaker or refers to language variation, which reflects change in situational factors, such as addressee setting task or topic (Holmes, 1992:76)
- 3. Frozen is a American 3D computer-animated musical fantasy film produced by Walt Disney Studios and released by Walt Disney Picture. The 53rd Disney animated feature film, the film is inspired by Hans Christian Andersen's fairy tale "The Snow Queen". It tells the story of a fearless princess who sets off on a journey alongside a rugged iceman, his loyal reindeer, and a naïve snowman to find her estranged sister, whose icy powers have inadvertently trapped their kingdom in eternal winter.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\_of\_accolades\_received\_by\_Frozen\_(2013\_film)

4. Movies, also known as films, are a type of visual communication, which uses 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. For some people, fun movies can mean movies that make them laugh, while for others it can mean movies that make them cry, or feel afraid.

https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/

#### **CHAPTER II**

#### LITERATURE OF REVIEW

In this chapter the writer discusses about the theory which is used in the analysis to find out the answers of the research question. It consists of language styles theory as the main theory and some supporting theory such as language variety, language society, and speech style.

# 2.1 Language Variety

There are views stated by linguist concerning with language variety. First is stated by Wardaugh (1972:5) that no one speak in the same way all the time, and people constantly exploit the nuances of language they speak for a wide variety of purposes. Furthermore, Holmes (1932:9) described that language shows a variety that include different accents, different linguistics style. Different dialects and even different languages which contrast with each other according to social factors and contexts.

#### 2.2 Language and Society

Language is a tool to unify the society because as human being people need interact, share or express their felling by using language. Trudgill (2000:16) said that the social environment can also be reflected in language, and often have an effect on the structure of the vocabulary Therefore, there are two aspects of language behavior which influence to social point of view: first, the function of the language in

establishing social relationships and second, the role played by language in conveying information about the speaker. From those aspects it can be referred that language behavior are reflections of the fact that there is a close inter-relationship between language and society.

# 2.3 Language Style

According to Martin Joos (1976:156) speech style here means the form of language that the speaker uses which is characterized by the degree of formality. He identified the styles in five classes such as frozen style, formal style, consultative style, casual style, and intimate style.

#### 2.3.1 Frozen Style

According to Joss (1976:156) frozen style is a style which is intended to be remembered and used in very formal setting such as in palace, church ritual, speech for state ceremony, and some other occasions. This style involves very large group of people whose members are known to one another. However, this style is not only addressed to strangers at that time but also to posterity as well. Nevertheless, the reader or the hearers are not permitted giving question to the speakers. This is usually uses long sentence with good grammatical and vocabulary.

#### For example:

1. Give expression to our God pass trough praying, in English expressing our gratitude must be delivered just for Allah, God, Lord just than say of his favor and charity.

#### 2.3.2 Formal Style

According to Joos (1976:156) formal style is generally used in formal situation, where there is the least amount of shared background and the communication in this style is largely one way with little or no feedback from the audience, for example, in graduation ceremony which typically used in speaking to medium or large groups. However, it may also use in speaking to single hearer, for example, between strangers

#### For example:

- 1. All that i am, or hope to be, i owe to my angel mother
- 2. Well, it is rather difficult to say at this point
- 3. I would like to introduce my self to you

#### 2.3.3 Consultative Style

Consultative style is a style used in semi-formal communication. It must be confessed that consultative is the central point in the system because it is chiefly involved in speech style. It is one type of language, which is required from every speaker. According to Martin Joos (1976:154) consultative style is that shown our norm for coming to term with strangers who speak our language but whose personal stock of information may be different.

### For example:

 Excuse me, i think its really important for me to add about the topic that we discuss 2. I see. You will channge the project and sale it to other companies, right?

## 2.3.4 Casual Style

According to Joos (1976:153) casual style is style used among friends and coworkers when an informal atmosphere is appropriated and desired such as outside the classroom where students have a chat.

#### For example:

- There is no article in front of the sentence, for instance : Friend of mine saw it,
   Coffe's cold
- 2. There is no subject in front of the sentence, for instance : Bought it yesterday?

  Makes no difference
- 3. There is no auxiliary verb, for instance: Leaving?, Seen John lately?

#### 2.3.5 Intimate Style

Intimate style is an intimate utterance avoids giving the addressee information outside of the speaker's skin Joos, (1976: 155). Intimate style is completely private language used within family and very close friends. Normally, the intimate style is used in pair. It excludes public information and shows a very close relationship.

#### For example:

- 1. Hy honey
- 2. Darling, im here

#### 2.4 Social Factor

Language cannot be separated with society. A condition of society has an impact to the language change. There are many aspects in society that make the variation of language use. As Holmes (1992:12) stated that language used is designed by some relevant factors suited to the context, and they can be grouped as follow:

- 1. The participant: Who is speaking and who are speaking to?
- 2. The setting and social context of the interaction: Where they are speaking?
- 3. *The topic: What is being talked about?*
- 4. The function: Why are they speaking?

#### 2.5 Conceptual Framework

The choice of style depends on some aspects, which may be replaced with term of social factors. According to Joos (1976), speech style means the form of language that the speaker uses and it is characterized by a scale of formality. Joos divides these speech styles into five forms. They are frozen style, formal style, consultative style, casual style and intimate style. All the types have characterization and function such as frozen which is actually used in formal ceremonies, formal which is used in official meeting in some organization, consultative which is usually used in school, casual which is appropriating in conversation and intimate commonly in conversation with close friend or family.

According to Wormuth (1981) using variation of style depends on the environment in which the message is presented; the language used in upper class

environment is different from the style used for the lower class environment. The environment also refers to the stratification, such as age, gender, and other social status.

According to Holmes (1992:267) A high frequency of standard pronounciations may therefore signal that the speaker belongs to a high social class, or reflect the fact that they are speaking in a more formal context or both. This interaction between social group membership and style seems to be very widespread. If a linguistic feature is found to occur frequently in the speech of people from lower social groups, it will often be frequent in casual speech too. In other words, the same linguistic feature often distinguishes between speakers socially, while within the speech of one person it distinguishes different style.

#### **CHAPTER III**

#### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The necessary procedures of doing great research are presented in this chapter.

Those are research approach, data collection, data and data sources, instruments, the techniques of data collection, and the techniques of data analysis.

# 3.1 Research Approach

Based on the purpose of the study, this study aims to analyze what types of language styles used by all character in Frozen movie and what are the factors that affect all characters in Frozen movie to speak in different style. The research design which is appropriate to this study is qualitative content analysis, since the source of the data in this analysis is in the transcripts of movie from Frozen movie. As Suroiya (2017) stated that content analysis is a method of analyzing written, verbal or visual communication messages. Content analysis allows the researcher to test theoretical issues to enhance understanding of the data. Through content analysis, it is possible to distil words into fewer content-related categories. It is assumed that when classified into the same categories, words, phrases and the like share the same meaning.

Moreover, the researcher also adopted descriptive research design in analyzing the data. The researcher described the data found in this study. As Suroiya (2017) that descriptive studies deals with explanation and information given by the

researcher to describe the utterances expressed by all characters. The researcher analyzed the utterance which is used by all character in Frozen movie. By using this method, the writer can analyze and transcribe all the utterance properly.

#### 3.2 Data Collection

#### 3.2.1 Data and Data source

The data of this study were the utterances, sentences, clause, phrase without song lyrics and expression of the conversation whole characters in Frozen movie script. Whereas, the data sources of this study were Frozen movie and the transcript. The movie was given by her friend.

#### 3.2.2 Instrument

The key instrument of the present study was the researcher herself. Therefore, she spent a great deal of her time to read and understand the related theories and concepts before collecting and analyzing the data. Thus, she acted as an instrument and a data collector at the same time. The researcher was the main instrument, since it was impossible to investigate directly without any interpretation from the researcher herself.

# 3.2.3 Techniques of Data Collection

The data were collected from the utterances of all characters when they speak each other. There were some steps that the researcher did in collecting the data:

- 1. The writer downloaded the Frozen movie, it was given by her friend.
- 2. The writer downloaded the transcript of Frozen movie, it was taken from <a href="https://www.springfieldspringfield.co.uk/movie-script.php?movie=frozen-2013">https://www.springfieldspringfield.co.uk/movie-script.php?movie=frozen-2013</a>
- 3. The writer read the transcript when she watched the movie to match and check the transcript.
- 4. Re-watched the movie to get better understanding for the movie.
- 5. Read and got understanding in the content of the transcripts.
- 6. The writer coded or underlined the utterances in the transcript that include language styles. The underlining was done as an example below:

Types of Languange		Utterance	Minute
Styles			
Formal Style (FS)	1.	Granpabbie : <u>I</u>	00:07:07,640>
	2.	recommended that we remove all the magic. She will be okay  King: We will lock the gates. We will reduce the staff. We will limit her contact with people and keep her powers hidden	00:07:25,211 00:07:56,160> 00:08:06,044

	from everyone	
Casual Style	1. Anna: <u>Uh, i was born with</u>	00:23:08,480>
(CS)	it. Although, i dreamed i	00:23:12,167
	was kissed by a troll.	
	2. Anna: Haha! Thank	00:52:24,480>
	goodness. <u>Catch! Thanks.</u>	00:52:30,686
	That was like a crazy trust	
	exercise.	
Consultative	1. Anna: The sky is awake,	00:03:55,160>
Style (CLS)	so i'mawake. So, we have	00:04:00,129
	to play.	
	2. Prince Hans: No, you're	
	mo match for Elsa. <u>I</u> , on	01:16:41,440>
	the other hand, am the hero	01:16:50,529
	who is goin to save	
	Arendelle from	
	destruction.	

Table 3.2.3 Example of Collecting the Data

# 3.3 Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the researcher analyzed the data in some steps.

# 3.3.1 Identifying the selected data that indicate the types of language styles

The identifying process was helped by coding the data into five types of language styles based on Joos's theory. The five different types will be given the initial. Here are the types:

- 1. Frozen style (FZS)
- 2. Formal style (FS)
- 3. Consultative style (CLS)
- 4. Intimate style (IS)
- 5. Casual style (CS)

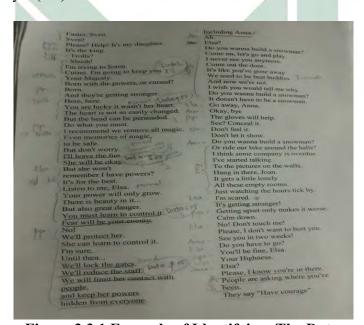


Figure 3.3.1 Example of Identifying The Data

# 3.3.2 Classifying and Analyzing Data That Indicate The Types of Language Styles

After get the data, the researcher will classify the data based on Joos's theory who has five types which is indicated language styles. They are frozen style, formal style, consultative style, intimate style, and casual style the researcher will analyze and describe the meaning of it.

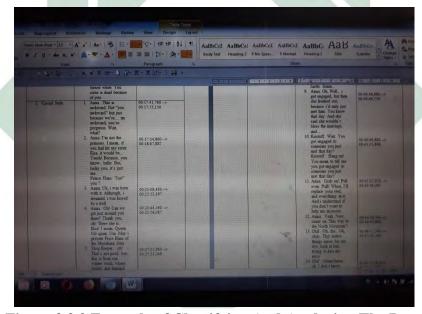


Figure 3.3.2 Example of Classifying And Analyzing The Data

This step was done in order that the researcher could analyze the data easily.

The researcher additionally created the result in the form of percentage. The percentage was showed by using chart so that the different total of each type of language style could be clearly seen. Here the writer presented the formula that was applied to produce the percentage form:

N: <u>Each number of languange style types</u> x 100% Total number of languange style types

# 3.3.3 Analyzing The Factors That Affect Whole Characters in The Movie to Speak in Different Style

After classifying and analyzing the type of languange style, the researcher will analyzing the factor that affect the utterance to speak in different style using Holmes's theory.

# 3.3.4 Making Conclusion

The last step in data analysis will be the conclusiom. Here, the researcher will make the conclusion from the result of analysis.

## **Chapter IV**

# **Findings & Discussion**

This chapter presents the findings and discussion of this research. The finding section explains about the types of language styles used by all characters in "Frozen" and factors that affect the character to speak in different style in "Frozen".

#### 4.1 Findings

This present study reports the results of the data analysis. After analyzing the language styles utterance from "Frozen" movie, the researcher finds 39 utterances that show language style. Then, the researcher classfies the data based on Joos's theory such as formal style, casual style, consultative style, and intimate style. For the second finding that is about the factor that affect the character speaks in different style based on Holmes's theory.

#### 4.1.1 Kinds of Language Style

The researcher finds 4 of 5 types of language style used by Romeo. They are formal style, casual style, consultative style and intimate style. They are presented in a table below:

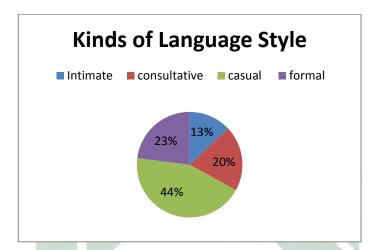


Figure 4.1 Kinds of Languange Style

Based on figure 4.1, it can be seen that the highest type of language style is casual style, which is 17 data representing 44% of all data. While the lowest number is intimate styles, which is 5 data representing 13% of all data.

Based on the table above, there are four kinds of language style that are found in the movie. They are formal style (nine data), casual style (seventeen data), consultative style (eight data) and intimate style (five data). From the number of frequency in each kind of style. The data are analyzed as follow:

# 4.1.1.1 Formal Style

Formal style is grammatically well formed and easy to be understood. This style avoids contraction. It also uses pronunciation stress and intonation carefully. There are 9 data with the persentage of 23%. Below are some examples of formal style that are used by all characters in "*Frozen*" movie.

Datum 1 (00:06:57 --> 00:07:05)

King : Born. And they're getting stronger.

Grand Pabbie : You are lucky that it was not in her heart. The heart is not so easily

changed but the head can be

persuaded.

King : Do what you must.

Grand pabbie says, "You are lucky that it was not in her heart. The heart is not so easily changed, but the head can be persuaded". It shows that he uses right grammatical pattern in his utterances. Grand Pabbie respects with the King because the King is the supreme ruler of a kingdom. The next example also presents formal style.

Datum 2 (00:07:07 --> 00:07:25)

Grand Pabbie : I recommend that we remove all magic,

even memories of magic to be safe. I will

leave the fun. She will be okay.

Elsa : But she won't remember I have powers?

Grand Pabbie says, "I recommend that we remove all magic, even memories of magic to be safe. I will leave the fun. She will be okay". It shows that he uses right grammatical pattern in his utterances. Grand Pabbie respects with the King and the Princess as a royal leader. The next example also presents formal style.

Datum 3 (00:07:28 -->00:07:47)

King : It's for the best.

Grand Pabbie : Listen to me, Elsa, your power will only

grow. There is beauty in your magic. But also great danger. You must learn

to control it. Fear will be your enemy.

Grand Pabbie gives Elsa an advice, he uses good grammatical structure. Grand Pabbie says, "Listen to me, Elsa, your power will only grow. There is beauty in your magic. But also great danger. You must learn to control it. Fear will be your enemy". It shows that he also uses the pronunciation stress and intonation carefully. So, Grand Pabbie uses formal style.

Datum 4 (00:07:56 --> 00:08:06)

King : Until then, we will lock the gates. We will reduce the staff. We will limit her contact with people and keep her powers hidden from everyone including Anna.

The King says, "Until then, we'll lock the gates. We'll reduce the staff. We will limit her contact with people and keep her powers hidden from everyone including Anna". It shows that the King's utterance uses right grammatical structure. It means, Romeo uses more closely organized sentence that is used in an formal situation, and there is no feedback from the hearer. So, the King uses formal style.

Datum 5 (00:17:47 --> 00:17:50)

Anna : You're gorgeous. Wait, what?

Hans : I would like to formally apologize for hitting

the Princess of Arendelle with my horse

Anna : No. No, no. It's fine. I'm not that Princess. I mean,

if you'd hit my sister Elsa, it would be... yeash! Cause, you know... Hello. But, lucky you, it's...it's

just me.

When Hans meets Anna for the first time, he gets interaction with Anna. Because of the inadvertence they get close and Hans apologizes to Anna uses formal sentence that indicates that he is respectful to Anna. Hans says, "I'd like to formally apologize for hitting the Princess of Arendelle with my horse...and for every moment after". It shows that Hans's utterance avoids contraction. So, Hans uses formal style.

Datum 6 (00:22:10 --> 00:22:16)

Elsa : Are you okay?

Anna : I have never been better. This is so nice. I wish

it could be like this all the time.

Elsa : Me too.

Anna rarely meets with Elsa. Even so, Anna still respects her sister. Especially after Elsa has officially become Queen of Arendelle. Anna increasingly respects to Elsa. Anna says, "I've never been better. This is so nice. I wish it could be like this all the time". It shows that she uses the pronunciation stress and intonation carefully. She uses good grammatical structure when she is talking with Elsa. The next data also presents formal style.

Datum 7 (00:30:04 --> 00:30:14)

Anna : It was an accident. She was scared. She did not

mean it. She did not mean any of this. Tonight was my fault. I pushed her. So, I am the one

that needs to go after her.

Hans : What?

Duke : Yes.

Anna : Bring me my horse, please.

In this case, Hans does not allow Anna to go alone but Anna says that she needs Hans to stay at Arendelle to take care of her people. Anna says, "It was an accident. She was scared. She didn't mean it. She didn't mean any of this. Tonight was my fault. I pushed her. So, I'm the one that needs to go after her". It shows that Anna's utterance uses right grammatical pattern. It means, Anna uses organized sentence that is used in an formal situation. So, Anna uses formal style.

Datum 8 (00:49:48 --> 00:49:52)

People :Arendelle is indebted to you, Your Majesty.

Hans : The Castle open. There is soup and hot glogg in

the Greathall.

Duke : Prince Hans, are we just expected to sit here

and freeze while you give away all of

Arendelle's tradeable goods?

Hans : Princess Anna has given her orders..

In this case, Hans wants to do what Anna has ordered. Hans says, "The Castle open. There is soup and hot glogg in the Greathall". It shows that Hans' utterances uses good grammatical structure. And Duke says, "Prince Hans, are we just expected to sit here and freeze while you give away all of Arendelle's tradeable goods?. It also shows that Duke's utterance uses the formal style because he respects to Hans. Because he is a Prince. So, they use Formal style.

Datum 9 (01:25:20 --> 01:25:31)

Hans : I tried to save her, but it was too late. Her skin

was ice, her hair turned white. Your sister is

dead because of you.

Elsa : No.

In this case, Elsa is sad and she does not believe that her sister has died. Hans says, "I tried to save her, but it was too late. Her skin was ice, her hair turned white. Your sister is dead because of you". It shows that Hans' utterance uses clear pronounciation. It means, Hans uses organized sentence that is used in an formal situation. And the other side, Hans still assumes that Elsa is the Queen of Arendelle. Then, he uses a good grammatical structure. So, Hans uses formal style.

## 4.1.1.2 Casual Style

Casual style has a close relationship between two speakers. It happens in relax situation or informal situation. This style does not need well structured in utterance. The utterance usually uses contraction, repetition, limited expression, and the sentence is usually shortened or elliptical sentence as it is more practical. There are 17 data with the persentage of 44%. Below are some examples of casual style that are used by all character in "*Frozen*" movie.

Datum 10 (00:17:41 --> 00:17:53)

Anna : This is awkward. Not you're awkward, but just

because we're ... I'm awkward.You're

gor<mark>geous.</mark> Wait, what?

Hans : I'd like to formally apologize for hitting the

Princess of Arendelle with my horse ... and for

every moment after.

Anna : No. No, no. It's fine. I'm not that Princess. I mean, if you'd hit my sister Elsa, it would be ...

yeash! Cause, you know ... Hello. But, lucky

you, it's ... it's just me.

Anna says, "This is awkward. Not you're awkward, but just because we're ...

I'm awkward. You're gorgeous. Wait, what?" . It shows that this conversation is in an informal situation. They do not need well structured sentence (utterances). Anna also says, "No. No, no. It's fine. I'm not that Princess. I mean, if you'd hit my sister Elsa, it would be ... yeash! Cause, you know ... Hello. But, lucky you, it's ... it's just me". Anna uses contraction. The contraction can be analyzed that Anna uses casual style. The next example also presents casual style.

Datum 11 (00:17:54 --> 00:18:07)

Hans : What's this?

Anna : Uh! I was born with it. Although, I dreamed I

was kissed by a troll.

Hans : I like it.

Hans and Anna become closer. Anna says" *Uh!* ". It shows that Anna's utterance is interjection. "*I dreamed I was kissed by a troll*". It shows that there is no conjuction in that sentence. It is not in right grammatically and not well structured. Casual style does not need well-structured. Both of them have close relationship. The casual style is also found in the next data.

Datum 12 (00:25:44 --> 00:25:56)

Hans : Excuse me. Oh ...

Anna : Pardon. Sorry. Can we just get around you

there? Thank you. Oh! There she is. Elsa! I mean, Queen. Me again. Um ... May I present

Prince Hans of the Southern Isles.

Both : We would like ... Hans : Uh, your blessing ...

Both : Of our marriage.

Elsa : Marriage?

Anna and Hans shows that they need blessing from Elsa. Anna says, "Pardon. Sorry. Can we just get around you there? Thank you. Oh! There she is. Elsa! I mean, Queen. Me again. Um ... May I present Prince Hans of the Southern Isles". It shows that Anna uses word "Oh! And Ummm". It is interjection sentence. The conversation occurs in an informal situation. So, Anna uses casual style. The next data also presents casual style.

Datum 13 (00:37:25 --> 00:37:31)

Kristoff : Forty? No, 10.

Oaken : Oh dear, that's no good. See this is from our

winter stock, where supply and demand have a

big problem.

Kristoff : You want to talk about a supply and demand

problem? I sell ice for a living.

Oaken says, "Oh dear, that's no good. See this is from our winter stock, where supply and demand have a big problem". And "See this is from our winter stock, where supply and demand have a big problem". It is not in right grammatically and not well-structured. The conversation occurs in an informal situation. So, Oaken uses casual style. The next data also presents casual style.

Datum 14 (00:37:35 --> 00:37:40)

Kristoff : You want to talk about a supply and demand

problem? I sell ice for a living.

Anna :Ooh. That's a rough business to be in right now.

I mean, that is really... That's unfortunate

Anna feels sorry for kristoff. Anna says, "Ooh. That's a rough business to be in right now. I mean, that is really .. That's unfortunate". It shows that Anna uses word "Ooh". It is interjection sentence. Anna chooses words that make the listener understand easily what the speaker means. The conversation occurs in an informal situation. So, Anna uses casual style.

Datum 15 (00:40:00 --> 00:40:11)

Kristoff : We leave at dawn ... and you forgot the carrots for

Sven.

Anna : Oops. Sorry. Sorry. I'm sorry. I did not ... We

leave now. Right now.

Kristoff : Hang on! We like to go fast.

Anna says, "Oops! Sorry. Sorry. I'm sorry. I did not ... We leave now. Right now". It shows that Anna uses word "Oops!". It is interjection sentence. And she

uses repetition "Sorry. Sorry. I'm sorry. Anna chooses words that make the listener understand easily what the speaker means. The conversation occurs in an informal situation. So, Anna uses casual style.

Datum 16 (00:40:25 -->00:40:31)

Kristoff : Woah! Woah, woah! Get your feet down.

This is fresh lacquer. Seriously, were you

raised in a barn?

Anna : Ugh! No, I was raised in a castle.

Kristoff : Mm. So, tell me, what made the Queen go all ice-

crazy?

Kristoff get angry with Anna because she is not polite. Kristoff says, "Woah! Woah, woah! Get your feet down. This is fresh lacquer. Seriously, were you raised in a barn?". And Anna says, "Ugh! No, I was raised in a castle". It shows that Kristoff and Anna uses word "Woah!"and "Ugh!". It is interjection sentence. They choose words that make the listener understand easily what the speaker means. The conversation occurs in an informal situation. So, they use casual style. The next data also presents casual style.

Datum 17 (00:40:36 -->00:40:46)

Anna : Oh well, it was all my fault. I ... I got engaged,

but then she freaked out because I'd only just meet him, you know, that day. And she said she

would not bless the marriage, and ...

Kristoff : Wait. You got engaged to someone you just met

that day?

The reason why her sister runs away is making Kristoff a little bit shocked and repeating Anna's words. Anna says, "Oh well". It shows that Anna's utterance is interjection. "I... I got engaged, but then she freaked out because I'd only just meet

him, you know, that day". It shows that Anna's utterance uses repetition of "I". It is not in right grammatically and not well structured. Casual style does not need well-structured sentences. The casual style is also found in the next data.

Datum 18 (00:40:46 -->00:41:01)

Anna : Yeah. Anyway, I got mad and so she got mad and

then she tried to walk away, and I grabbed her

glove ...

Kristoff : Hang on! You mean to tell me you got engaged

to someone you just met that day ?!

Anna : Yes. Pay attention. But the thing is she wore the gloves all the time, so I just thought, maybe she

has a thing about dirt.

Kristoff says, "Hang on!". It shows that Kristoff's utterance is interjection. "You mean to tell me you got engaged to someone you just met that day?!". It shows that Kristoff's utterance is not in right grammatically and not well structured. Casual style does not need well-structured sentences. The casual style is also found in next data.

Datum 19 (00:43:25 -->00:43:48)

Anna : Grab on! Pull, Sven. Pull! Whoa. I'll replace

your sled and everything in it. And I understand if you do not want to help me

anymore.

Kristoff : Of course I do not want to help her anymore. In

fact, this whole thing has ruined me for helping

anyone ever again.

Kristoff says, "Grab on! Pull, Sven. Pull! Whoa!". It shows that Kristoff's utterance is interjection. Then, he repeats the word "Pull". The casual style is

contraction, repetition, limited expression, and the sentence is usually shortened. The casual style is also found in next data.

Datum 20 (00:44:39 -->00:44:42)

Anna : Yeah!. Now, come on. This way to the North

Mountain?

Kristoff : More like this way

Anna says "Yeah!". It shows that Anna's utterance is interjection. "This way to the North Mountain?". It shows that Anna's utterance is not in right grammatically and not well-structured. Casual style does not need well-structured sentences. The casual style is also found in next data.

Datum 21 (00:46:57 -->00:47:02)

Olaf : Oh! They're ... oh, okay. Makes things easier

for me. Aw!, look at him trying to kiss my nose.

I like you, too!

Anna : Olaf, did Elsa build you?

Olaf says "Oh!" and "Aw!". It shows that Olaf's utterance is interjection. And he also says, "They're ... oh, okay". It shows that Olaf utterance is not in right grammatically and not well-structured. The casual style usually uses interjection, constructions and the sentence is usually shortened. The casual style is also found in next data.

Datum 22 (00:47:22-->00:47:31)

Olaf : Oh, I do not know why but I've always loved

the idea of summer, and sun, and all things hot.

Kristoff : Really? I'm guessing you do not have much

experience with heat.

Olaf says, "Oh!, I do not know why but I've always loved the idea of summer, and sun, and all things hot". It shows that Olaf's utterance uses interjection. And he uses constructions. Olaf's utterance "i've" the contraction of "i have". This conversation occurs in relax situation. Olaf chooses words that make the listener understand easily what the speaker means. So, Olaf uses casual style.

Datum 23 (00:52:24 -->00:52:30)

Anna : Ha ha. Thank goodness! Catch! Thanks! That

was like a crazy trust exercise.

Kristoff : Now that's ice. I might cry

In this case, Kristoff catchs Anna. Anna says "Ha ha. Thank goodness! Catch! Thanks! That was like a crazy trust exercise". "Catch!". It is interjection sentence. She chooses words that make the listener understand easily what the speaker means. And also she uses short sentence that indicates in an informal situation. So, Anna uses casual style. The next data also presents casual style.

Datum 24 (00:53:38 -->00:53:42)

Anna : Last time I introduced her to a guy, she froze

everything.

Kristoff : But ... but ... oh, come on! It's a palace made of

ice! Ice is my life!

In this case, Anna does not allow Kristoff to enter because she ever introduced a man to Elsa then Elsa freeze everything. Kristoff says, "But ... but ... oh, come on! It's a palace made of ice! Ice is my life!". It is interjection sentence. He uses interjection and short sentence that indicates in an informal situation. So, Kristoff uses casual style. The next data also presents casual style.

Datum 25 (00:54:19 -->00:54:28)

Elsa : Anna?

Anna : Whoa. Elsa, you look different. It's a good

different. And this place ... it's amazing.

Elsa : Thank you. I never knew what I was capable of.

The conversation happens in relax situation. Anna says, "Whoa. Elsa, you look different. It's a good different. And this place ... it's amazing". The word "Whoa" is interjection sentence. And Anna uses repetition. She says "it's" twice. It can be analyzed that Anna uses casual style. The next data also presents casual style.

Datum 26 (01:01:47-->01:01:55)

Anna : Thank you. How's your head?

Kristoff : Ah! Ooh! It's fine. Uh ... Uh, I'm good. I've got

a thick skull

In this case, Kristoff is nervous and stuttered. Kristoff says, "Ah! Ooh! It's fine. Uh ... Uh, I'm good. I've got a thick skull". "Ah!" and "Ooh!" It is interjection sentence. Not only interjecton sentence but also he uses repetition "Uh.... Uh..". He chooses words that make the listener understand easily what the speaker means. And also he uses short sentence that indicates in an informal situation. So, Kristoff uses casual style.

## 4.1.1.3 Consultative Style

Consultative style uses a complete grammar but sometimes it is mixed construction. In this style, the pronunciation is clear and it will avoid to offend him with appropriate intimacy or involve him in an under formality. There are 8 data with

the persentage of 20%. Below are some examples of consultative style that are used by all characters in "Frozen" movie.

Datum 27 (00:03:55 -->00:04:00)

Elsa : Anna, go back to sleep. [Anna rolls on her back

and lies on top of Elsa]

Anna : I just can not. The sky's awake, so I'm awake.

So, we have to play.

Elsa : Go play by yourself.

Anna says, "I just can not. The sky's awake, so I'm awake. So, we have to play". It shows that Anna's utterance uses right grammatical structure but she uses the construction. The meaning is unclear. They have close relationship and close to under formality conversation and indicate less serious matter. So, Anna uses consultative style. The next data also presents consultative style.

Datum 28 (00:17:15 -->00:17:20)

Hans : Are you sure?

Anna : Yeah, I just was not looking where I was going.

But I'm great, actually.

Hans : Oh, thank goodness

In this situation, Hans jumps off his horse and steps onto the boat. He is shocked. Then, Anna says, "Yeah, I just was not looking where I was going. But I'm great, actually". It shows that Anna's utterance uses interjection in right grammatical pattern. The pronunciation is easy to understand. The sentence indicates less serious matter. So, Anna uses consultative style. The next data also presents consultative style.

Datum 29 (00:36:39 -->00:36:46)

Oaken : That would be in our winter department.

Anna : Um ... I was just wondering, has another young

woman ... The Queen perhaps, I do not know,

passed through here?

It can be seen that Anna does not pay attention about the grammar. Anna uses semi-formal communication that indicates consulatative style. Anna says, "Um ... I was just wondering, has another young woman ... The Queen perhaps, I do not know, passed through here?". It is interjection sentence. It shows that Anna's utterance is not completely well structured. So, Anna uses consultative style.

Datum 30 (00:36:46 -->00:37:01)

Oaken : The only one crazy enough to be out in this

storm is you, dear. [suddenly the front door

opens and Kristoff enters You and this fellow.

Anna : Huh?

Oaken says, "The only one crazy enough to be out in this storm is you, dear. You and this fellow". It shows that Oaken's utterance uses right grammatical pattern. The pronunciation is clear. The sentence indicates less serious matter. So, Oaken uses consultative style. The next data also presents consultative style.

Datum 31 (00:43:48 -->00:43:55)

Anna : Yes. Pay attention. But the thing is she wore the

gloves all the time, so I just thought, maybe she

has a thing about dirt.

Kristoff : Didn't your parents ever warn you about strangers?

Anna says, "Yes. Pay attention. But the thing is she wore the gloves all the time, so I just thought, maybe she has a thing about dirt". It shows that Anna's utterance uses right grammatical pattern. The pronunciation is obvious. The sentence

indicates less serious matter. So, Anna uses consultative style. The next data also presents consultative style.

Datum 32 (00:46:17 -->00:46:25)

Anna : Are you okay?

Olaf : Are you kidding me? I am wonderful! I've

always wanted a nose. So cute. It's like a little

baby unicorn.

Anna : Olaf? That's right, Olaf.

Olaf says, "Are you kidding me? I am wonderful! I've always wanted a nose. So cute. It's like a little baby unicorn". It shows that Olaf's utterance uses correct grammar. In the conversation the pronunciation is very clear. The sentence indicates less serious matter. So, Olaf uses consultative style. The next data also presents consultative style.

Datum 33 (01:04:07 -->01:04:12)

Olaf : He's crazy.

Kristoff : Rocko's looking sharp, as usual. Clay, Hey,

woh. I didn't even recognize you. You've lost so

much weight.

Olaf : I'll distract them while you run. Hi, Sven's family!

It's nice to meet you! Because I love, Anna, I insist you run(talking to Anna). I understand you're love experts! Wooh. Why aren't you running?(talking to

Anna again)

In this moment, Olaf whispers to Anna. Olaf insists Anna to run. It can be seen that Kristoff uses good grammatical structure. Kristoff says, "Rocko's looking sharp, as usual. Clay, Hey!, woh. I didn't even recognize you. You've lost so much weight". The word "Hey!" It is interjection sentence. It shows that Kristoff uses consultative style.

Datum 34 (01:16:41 -->01:16:50)

Anna: You're no match for Elsa.

Hans: No, you're no match for Elsa. I, on the other hand, am The hero who is going to save Arendelle from destruction.

Hans uses good grammatical pattern. Hans says, "No, you're no match for Elsa. I, on the other hand, am the hero who is going to save Arendelle from destruction". The sentence is in an under formality. It shows that Hans uses consultative style.

# 4.1.1.4 Intimate Style

Intimate style has a close relationship each other. In this style, the utterances use grammar and vocabulary which is very short but have some special meaning each other. There are 5 data with the persentage of 13%. Below are some examples of intimate style that are used by all characters in "*Frozen*" movie.

Datum 35 (00:06:44 --> 00:06:46)

Kristoff : Trolls?

Bulda : Shush! I'm trying to listen.Cuties. I'm

gonna keep you.

In this moment, Bulda grabs Kristoff and Sven by the hand brings them in close against her. Bulda says "Cuties. I'm gonna keep you". It shows that Bulda calls Kristoff with "Cuties". Bulda uses intimate style because the vocabulary is very short but have special meaning. The intimate style is also found in next data.

Datum 36 (00:53:03--> 00:53:06)

Kristoff : Alright, take it easy, boy. Come here, I

gotcha.Okay. You stay right here, buddy.

Kristoff says, "You stay right here, buddy". It shows that Kristoff expresses

his heart by saying a simple word. In the conversation uses intimate style. They have

a close relationship so that they can understand each other. The next data also present

intimate style.

Datum 37 (01:15:14 --> 01:15:15)

Anna : Hans, you have to kiss me.

Hans : What?

Anna : Now! Now!

Hans : Woh. Slow down

They have close relationship. They plan to marry after the Coronation day. So

it's reasonable that Anna thinks that Hans is her true love. Anna says "Hans, you

have to kiss me". It shows that Anna's utterances uses correct grammatical pattern.

Of course, both of them have very close relationship and know each other. The

sentece is typically very short but have special meaning for them. Anna uses intimate

style.

Datum 38 (01:23:55 --> 01:24:13)

Kristoff : Come on, buddy, faster!

Anna : Kristoff! [as they start walking the blizzard blows

Olaf's body apart, he shouts as he goes swirling

off]

Unconsciously, They (Kristoff, Sven, Anna) have close relationship. Kristoff

says, "Come on, buddy, faster!". It shows that Kristoff's utterances uses interjection.

He calls Sven as buddy means he has regarded sven as his best friend. The sentence

is typically very short but have special meaning for them. Kristoff uses intimates tyle.

The next data also present intimate style.

Data 39 (01:30:51 -->01:30:56)

Anna : Oh, sure it is. And it even has a cup holder. Do

you like it?

Kristoff : Like it? I love it!I could kiss you!I could. I

mean, I'd like to. I'd... May I? We me... I mean,

may we? Wait, what?

Anna : We may.

Kristoff really happy with his new lacquer and suddenly he sweeps her off her feet and spins her around. Kristoff says, "I could kiss you!". Then Anna steps forward and kisses him on the cheek. Their relation becomes closer as a lover. In the conversation, Kristoff uses intimate style because the sentence is short but have special meaning. And he also uses construction, he says "I mean, I'd like to. I'd... May I? We me... I mean, may we? Wait, what?". He repeats many of the words "I". So, Kristoff uses intimate style.

## 4.1.2 Factors That Affect The CharacterSpeak In Different Style

The writer notices four aspects influences the character uses different style based on Holmes' theory, they are participants, topic, setting and function. As stated by Holmes (1992:11), the way people talk is influenced by the social context in which they are talking. It involves who can hear us and where we are talking, as well as how we are feeling toward our interlocutor. Social factors such as participants, topic, setting and function.

The first factor is participant. The participants that are mostly involved in conversation with casual style are Anna and K=7ristoff. This participant factor has big influence because they suddenly become close friend.

The second factor is setting. This factor also has a big influence of intimate style use Holmes (1992:30) stated that setting is related with influence the way people select an appropriate code or variety. From Holmes statement, we can correlate where frequently the character is and in what condition because setting consist of place, time and condition.

The third factor is topic. This factor has an important impact because it tells what is being talked and discussed about. It relates with the relationship and interaction among participants. Based on the story, mostly involved in conversation are Anna and Kristoff. they have a special feeling but they don't know about it. This kind of relationship can impact to the topic that they are talking about.

The last factor is function. This factor has an important goal. What is the purpose of the participants when saying something. We can correlate what function of utterance when saying someting to others.

## **4.1.2.1.** Formal style

Most participants in the formal style are those who have higher degree to lower degree the conversation between King and Grand Pabbie. For example on data 1, 2, 3, and 4 which is a conversation between King with Grand Pabbie and Elsa with Anna. While, the participants who meet with the

new person is Hans with Anna. The higher degree (King) and lower degree (Grand Pabbie) have always the same settings in the valley of the living room. The topics discussed are also same. The function of the topic they are talking about is to heal Anna. The king asked Grand Pabbie for advice to heal Anna from Elsa's magic. For example, Grand Pabbie says, "you're lucky it wasn't her heart. The heart is not easily changed. But the head can be persuade".

Whereas, for the participant who meet with new people the setting is in the palace. And the topic discussed is that Hans apologizes to Anna because he has hit Anna. He speaks formally because he knows that Anna is the Princess of Arendelle. And the function from that topic is that Hans is forgiven for his carelessness. For example, Hans says, "i'd like to formally apologize for hitting the Princess of Arendelle with my horse".

#### **4.1.2.2.** Casual Style

Most participants in the casual style are those who have close relationship with friends such as in data 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20 which are conversation between Anna with Kristoff. While, the participants who have same degree are Anna with Hans. It can be seen in data 10 and 11.

The conversation who have close friend, the setting is always same that is in the mountain high. And the topics that are discussed is about expressing feeling and asking solution. The function of the topic they are talking about is to have solution of the problem. For example Anna says, "Oh.

Well.. i got engaged, but then she freaked out, because i'd only just met him. You know that day. And she said she wouldn't bless the marriage, and..."

Whereas, for the participant who has the same degree, the setting is in hall castle. And the topic discussed is that Hans says that he loves Anna. The function of the topic is the function of the topic is so that Hans feel relieved because he already said it.

# 4.1.2.3 Consultative Style

Most participants in the consultative style are those who meet with new person such as in data 29 and 30 which are the conversation between Oaken and Anna. While, the participants who talk with enemy is in data 34 are Anna and Hans.

The setting of the participants who meet with new friend is in the wandering oaken's trading post&sauna. The topic is about ask for someone. The function of the topic is the function of the topic is for Anna to find her sister. For example Anna says, "Um.. i was just wondering. Has another young woman.. the queen perhaps, i don't know, passed through here?"

Whereas, for the participant who talk with enemy, the setting is in the Library. The topic is about Hans mocking Anna because Anna is not match for Elsa. The function of the topic is that Hans can make the condition of Anna getting worse. For example Hans says, "No, you're no match for Elsa. I, on the other hand, am the hero who is going to save Arendelle from

destruction".

## 4.1.2.4 Intimate Style

Most participants in the intimate style absolutely have close relationship. Such as Anna with Kristoff and Anna with Hans. It can be seen in data 37 and 39. The setting is in the fjord. The topic is about Anna gives a new lacquer to Kristoff and because he is so happy he reveals that he wants to kiss Anna. The function is he wants to say thanks by kissing Anna. For example Kristoff says, "Like it? I love it! Whoa. I could kiss you!"

Whereas, Anna and Hans, the setting is in the library. The topic is about Anna tells Hans to kiss her so that magic of Elsa disappears from her body. The function is that with a kiss from Hans then the magic will disappear. For example Anna says, "Hans, you have to kiss me".

#### 4.2 Discussion.

This study discusses about language style. There are 5 types of language style that is used in this study based on Joos's theory, those are frozen style, formal style, casual style, consultative style and intimate style. In Fahmi (2014), he found 4 types, those are formal, casual, consultative and intimate. The most often style that existed in his study was intimate style. It is because the content of the magazine that is used in his study provided many words which show intimate style. Different from Lailah (2015), she found 4 types, those are formal, casual, consultative and intimate. The most often style

that existed in his study was formal style. It is because the movie is about race which is the participant absolutely meet with new person. Furthemore, Rasyidin (2016), he found four styles, those are formal style 29 data, consultative 97 data, casual style 102 data and intimate style 13 data. The most often style that he found is casual style. It is because he mainly found that style in Wardaddy's utterances who often used it with his friend. On the other hand, in this study, the most often styles is casual style because the contents of the "Frozen" movie provide friendship which indicates as casual style. Formal style is most often used by the King with Grand Pabbie. It is because the King has a higher social status than Grand Pabbie. King talks with Grand Pabbie uses good grammatical structure without any construction. Then, casual style is most often used by Anna and Kristoff. It is because they have a good relationship. They talked each other uses repetition, construction and etc. Beside it, consultative style is most often used by Oaken and Anna. It is because they just meet each other. And Oaken older than Anna, so Anna uses less formal language. Therefore, they use good grammatical structure. Moreover, intimate style is mostly used by Anna and Kristoff. It is because Kristoff interested to have a closer relationship with Anna.

#### **CHAPTER V**

#### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter outlines the conclusion of the findings and suggestion for future research.

## 5.1 Conclusion

The writer finds four types of language style used by all characters. There are formal style, casual style, consultative style and intimate style. From the findings that have been analyzed by using Joos' theory, the writer concludes that the most utterances used by the characters of the "Frozen" movie is casual style.

The first type is Formal style. Formal style is grammatically well formed and easy to be understood. This style avoids contraction. It also uses pronunciation stress and intonation carefully. There are 9 data with the persentage of 23%.

The second type is casual style. Casual style has a close relationship between two speakers. It happens in relax situation or informal situation. This style does not need good structured in utterance. The utterance usually uses contraction, repetition, limited expression, and the sentence is usually shortened or elliptical sentence as it is more practical. There are 17 data with the percentage of 44%.

The third type is consultative style. Consultative style is grammar is complete but sometimes it is mixed construction. In this style, the pronunciation is clear but doesn't clatter and it will avoid to offend him with appropriate

intimacy or involve him in an under formality. There are 8 data with the persentage of 20%.

The last type is intimate style. Intimate style is has a close relationship each other. In this style, uses grammar and vocabulary very short but have some special meaning each other. There are 5 data with the persentage of 13%.

In the statement above of previous research, the researcher finds the similarities and differences of language style. The similarity is discussion on language style. The difference is used Francis theory and mostly in analysis used formal styles in movie but depending on the movie story.

# 5.2 Suggestion

The result of this research does not cover all of the kind of language style. However, this is still far from the complete one, but by this research, at least it can be known the language styles used in the movie. Hopefully, criticisms and suggestions will rise from the reader to gain the better researcher in the future. The writer wants to give some suggestions for future researchers on language style. First, the next researcher should investigate the language style on other kinds of form, such as horror, adventure, comedy and other. Those provide many different situations and topics. Second, the writer hopes that the readers know about the different of language style in the movie and other genre. This study also helps people to understand language styles that are usually seen in society and media. To the other researchers who would like to conduct the same research could complete this research not only about the kinds of language style used and how they used the language style, but also about the context of

the sentences, another aspects and the function of the language style. Furthermore, the next researcher are suggested to use different data such as from magazine, newspaper, or different movie and the other theory of language style such as use theory from Nababan and Gleason etc. To conclude, the writer hopes that this study can give some contributions to further researchers and studies of language style.



## REFERRENCES

- Wardaugh, R. (1986). *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*. New York: Brasil Blackwell.
- Yule, G. (1985). *The Study of Language. An Introduction*. Australia: Cambridge University Press.
- Holmes, J. (1992). An Introduction to Sociolinguistic. New York: Longman.
- Chaer, A. (2012). Linguistik Umum. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- Trudgil, P. (1974). Sociolinguistics: An Introduction. New York: Penguin Books.
- Fudayanto, G. (2007). "A Study of Speech Style Used by the Host in "Empat Mata" Talk Show Program on Trans 7. Unpublished: The State Islamic University of Malang.
- Fahmi, N. (2014). An Analysis of Language Styles in a Serial Story Garising

  Pepesthen In The Panjebar Semangat Magazine. Unpublished: The

  State Islamic University of Malang.
- Qodriati, U. (2008). Language Styles Used in Beauty and The Beast Fairytale.

  Unpublished: The State Islamic of Malang.
- Raharjo, Y. (2017). Language Style Used in LINE Conversation. Unpublished:

  State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya.
- Lailah, N. (2015). An Analysis of Language Styles Used in Two Fast and Two Furious Movie. Unpublished: State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

- Amri, F. (2016). *Intimate Style Used by Rosie in Love Rosie*. Unpublished: State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya.
- Hamida, N. (2016). Analysis of Adjacency Pairs in Frozen: A movie by Chris Buck and Jennifer Lee. Unpublished: State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya.
- Azizah, H. (2016). Language Style Used By Jonas in The Giver movie.

  Unpublished: State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya.
- Sulistiyawati, E. (2014). A Study of Speech Style Used by Main Character in Freedom Writer By Richard LaGravenese. Unpublished: State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya.
- Rasyidin, R. (2016). *An Analysis of Language Style in Fury Movie*. Unpublished:

  State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya.
- Sari, D.E. (2015). Language Style Used By Romeo The Main Character in Romeo and Juliet Movie. Unpublished: State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List\_of\_accolades\_received\_by\_Frozen\_(2013\_fil) https://simple.wikipedia.org/wiki/

https://www.scribd.com/document/377333649/Frozen-Transcript

http://www.imsdb.com/scripts/Frozen-(Disney).html

https://moviesrox.org/movies/frozen-2013-full-movie-watch-online-free-download//