

the influence of social setting or type of interaction on language choice (Holmes 1992:12). The student will use different languages when they interact with their teacher or friends. Holmes (1992:12) said that in general the more referentially oriented and interaction is, the less it tends to express the feelings of the speaker.

According to Holmes (2001:246) the term register can be understood in two ways. In a boarder sense, it is a variety of language associated with such situational parameters as: addressee, setting, mode of communication, task or topic.

According to Keraf (2007:112) the word style is come from Latin word "Stilus", that is such a tool to write in a candle plaque. The skill in using this tool will influence the clearness of writing in that plaque. By the time, the "style" change to be a skill in use or write words attractively.

Because of that development, language style or style become a part of diction or the word choice which is dealing with the appropriateness of using word, certain phrase or clause in facing a certain occasion.

Renkema (1993:97) stated that style is used to denote the 'the different ways'. It is derived from the Latin word "stylus" which means "pen", the form of letters is influenced by the way in which a pan is cut, yet it is possible to write the same letters with deferent pens; the letters only differ in their style. It can be interpreted like this; 'how to write' also means 'how to formulate'.

Chaika (1982:29) stated that style refers to the selection forms to convey social or artistic effects. Style tells how, whether the interaction is formally or

informally. It may also tells us how to interpret a message, tell listener how to take what is being said whether seriously, ironically, humorously, dubiously, or in some other way. Style uses all the resources of language, it includes; tone of voice, different ways of pronouncing sounds, even choice of words and grammar themselves.

Wales (2001:371) argued that there are different styles in different situations. Also that the same activity can produce stylistic variation (there is no two people will have the same style in writing or speaking). Therefore, style can be seen as variation in language use, whether literary or non-literary.

From those five definitions, we can make a conclusion that language style is the way people use the language in the most effective way in communication, whether in written or oral language.

Language style can be found in choice of the word and grammar which are used in communication. In relax situation, maybe talking with the friends, people may use a casual words and grammar in order to make a friendly situation.

In line with the statement above, Gleason (1965:357) defined style as a system of speech types, in a specifiable set of social situations. It is the pattern of choices made within the options presented by the conventions of the language and the literary form. The familiar kind of style is called diction, which is a choice among synonym or near synonym. The words can be said appropriate to the occasion and fit to the intended meaning if the diction is good.

2.1.3.2 Colloquial Style

Colloquial Style is similar to slang, when used in writing it gives the impression of speech. It is not as radical as slang, and it is more relaxed and conversational than formal style. It uses constructions and shortened forms of words, for example: o' for of and hafta for have + to. It is suitable for ordinary, informal or familiar conversation.

2.1.3.3 Informal Style

Informal Style is often used in writing tests, informal essays; reports can also be written this way. However, research papers are usually more formal. Informal style is halfway between colloquial and formal styles. Informal style is usually not following official or established rules and methods. For example, the statement: "I know you've een melancholy, and I don't pretend to know why..".

2.1.3.4 Formal Style

Formal style is used at special occasions that call for dignity and seriousness. It does not use constructions and it strives for absolute grammatical accuracy. The used of formal style is based on or done according to correct or accepted rules. For example: "Mr. Dawson is joining us from third class. He was of some assistance to my fiancée last night".

Further, Keraf (2007:117) classified styles into three general types, which are: formal style, informal style, and colloquial style.

2.1.3.5 Formal Style.

The formal style is the language, which is perfect used in the formal occasion. The characteristics of formal style are: the sentence is relatively long, complex in structure, extensive used of parallel and periodic structure and no fragment. In addition, the diction uses extensive vocabulary learned words, often abstracts avoidance of construction and clipped words. The tone used is personal, identified, few references to the readers. Meanwhile, the distance is considerable. It is can be said that the tone of the language is noble and serious, because it is usually used in the serious situation. The grammar is conservative and avoiding to use confused word. Formal style is often used in the ceremonial speech. The president mandate, news of the state, editorial, the important speech, and articles or essays with the important subjects are delivered by this kind of style.

2.1.3.6 Informal Style

The informal style is the language that used the standard language, especially in the informal occasion and the form is not too conservative. The characteristics of the informal style are: the sentence is medium length, chiefly standard sentence, frequent parallel and some periodic sentences, fragments rare but occasional. Diction: range from learned top colloquial, but mostly popular from abstract to concrete, occasional constructions, clipped words, and some slang's. Tone: ranges from personal to the interpersonal usually addressed to the readers as you. Distance: moderate.

2.1.5 The Functions of Language Style

According to Chaika (1982:31) speakers give a great deal of information about themselves just by the words, grammar, and pronunciation they choose both unconsciously and consciously. This information reveals to the hearer such things as the speaker's social or educational background, and regional affiliation. The style markers of particular social group or region may be deliberately used for other purposes.

It shows that the style which is used by a particular person is unconsciously tells to other about his or herself. It also means that using language style must determine the purpose of communication, with which they are talking and what situation they are in.

According to I.R. Galperin, (<http://www.levity.com/Stylistic4/corduroy/ionesco.htm>), a functional style of language is a system of interrelated language means which serves an exact aim in communication. A functional style should be regarded as the product of a certain concrete task set by the sender of the message.

2.2 Previous of Study

The writer finds two previous studies related with this thesis. It helps the understanding of the theory method of study and the finding of the study. First, the writer found the thesis from SulisMasudah (2008). The title is Language Style Used in Titanic Film. In her study Sulis used the all characters in Titanic movie .as her object she focused on language style and the most dominant language style in Titanic film. The writer views language style as another part of linguistics

studies that is closer to the study of language in use to be the underlying theory on her study.

In her study, she emphasizes the language styles, particularly in spoken forms, which are used in the script of Titanic film. In conducting this research, the writer used descriptive qualitative method because it analyzes the data in the form of words descriptively. The writer made herself as the key instrument that collected the data from the official website of Titanic film. After analyzing the data, the writer found that the main actors of Titanic film are mostly used the informal and colloquial language style. The next language style which is mostly used is formal language style. Whereas, slang style is rarely used.

From the analysis in Titanic script dialogue, the most frequently style used by the main actors of the film are informal and colloquial style. Since the use of informal and colloquial style can make relaxed and friendly impression in the speech. It is really appropriate used in the conversation or dialogue form. The next language style mostly used by the main actors is formal language style. The use of this styles accordance to the special occasions that call for dignity and seriousness.

Second, the writer also finds the article from Victor Savicki, Dawn Lingenfelter and Merle Kelley (2007). The title is Gender Language Style and Group Composition in Internet Discussion Groups. This study focuses on group gender composition and the seeming relatedness between gender roles and group process functions described as task and maintenance, as found on the Internet. The sample was drawn from randomly selected set of 27 online discussion groups from both the Internet and from commercial information services (e.g.

Compuserv) using the ProjectH dataset. Results held with the conventional impression that men far outnumber women as participants in online discussion groups. However, results were mixed in regard to the relation of language patterns and group gender composition. Gender composition was related to patterns of computer mediated communication in this context.

In their research, the methods build on the work of ProjectH (Rafaeli&Sudweeks, 1993b), an international research group investigating computer mediated communication. The conventional impression that online discussion groups are primarily populated by men holds for this sample. Fully 73% of the subjects were men and almost 75% of the messages were authored by men.

The study of language style was quite often done but in different object and approach. In this study, the writer focuses in discussing the language styles used by Andrew and Margaret in “The Proposal” Movie.