

**LANGUAGE STYLES USED BY THE MAIN CHARACTER IN
TURNING RED MOVIE**

THESIS



**BY:
SINTA PERMATASARI
REG NUMBER: A73218076**

**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF ARTS AND HUMANITIES
UIN SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA
2022**

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Name : Sinta Permatasari
NIM : A73218076
Department : English Department
Faculty : Arts and Humanities
University : UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya

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LANGUAGE STYLES USED BY THE MAIN CHARACTER IN *TURNING
RED* MOVIE

by

Sinta Permatasari

Reg. Number: A73218076

Approved to be examined by the Board of Examiners, English Department,
Faculty of Arts and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya

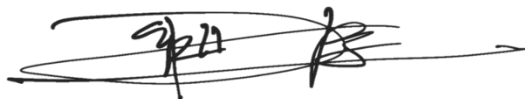
Surabaya, July 25, 2022

Thesis Advisor



Dr. H. Mohammad Kurjum, M.Ag
NIP. 196909251994031002

Acknowledged by:
The Head of English Department



Endratno Pili Swasono, M.Pd
NIP. 197106072003121001

EXAMINER SHEET

This thesis of Sinta Permatasari (Reg. Number. A73218076) has been approved and accepted by the Board Examiners, English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, on August 9, 2022.

The Board Examiners:

Examiner 1



(Dr. H Mohammad Kurjum, M.Ag)
NIP. 196909251994031002

Examiner 2



(Prof. Dr. Hj. Zuliati Rohmah, M.Pd.)
NIP. 197303032000032001

Examiner 3



(Raudlotul Jannah, M.App. Ling.)
NIP. 197810062005012004

Examiner 4



(Prof. Dr. A. Dzo'ul Milal, M.Pd.)
NIP. 196005152000031002

Acknowledged by
The Dean of Faculty of Arts and Humanities
UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya



(Dr. H Mohammad Kurjum, M.Ag)
NIP. 196909251994031002



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

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Nama : Sinta Permatasari
NIM : A73218076
Fakultas/Jurusan : Adab dan Humaniora/Sastra Inggris
E-mail address : sintape1207@gmail.com

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ABSTRACT

Permatasari, S. (2022). *Language Styles Used by the Main Character in Turning Red Movie*. English Department, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisor: Dr. H. Mohammad Kurjum, M.Ag.

Keywords: types of language styles, function of language style

This thesis aims at analyzing language style in *Turning Red* movie which shows the language style occurring in *Turning Red* movie. There are two problems to be research, there are (1) What types of language style used by the main character of *Turning Red* movie (2) What the functions of language style used by the main character of *Turning Red*.

This study uses qualitative approach in relation to the use of clear and systematic description about the phenomena being studied. The research data from this studied contain some of the utterances contained in *Turning Red* animation movie which the researcher watched the movie. The source data of this research an American animation movie entitled *Turning Red*, utterances or conversation from the film. Therefore, the subject of this study is main character, Meilin Lee. The researcher collected the data by watching the movie and reading the movie script, after that the researcher found the types of language styles using Martin Joos's theory and the function of language styles using Roman Jakobson's theory that exist in the movie that already chosen.

As the result of this research, the researcher found 30 data that contain language style. The researcher found three types of language styles there are frozen style found in one data, intimate style found three data, and the casual style found in 26. The language style used by the main character is casual style. Then, the researcher found five functions of language styles, there are expressive function found in three data, directive function found in three data, referential function found in five data, metalinguistic function found in three data, and phatic function found in two data. The most function used by the main character is referential.

ABSTRAK

Permatasari, S. (2022). *Gaya bahasa yang digunakan oleh tokoh utama dalam film Turning Red*. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

Pembimbing: Dr. H. Mohammad Kurjum, M.Ag.

Kata kunci: Gaya bahasa, fungsi gaya bahasa

Skripsi ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis gaya bahasa dalam film *Turning Red* yang menunjukkan gaya bahasa yang terjadi dalam film *Turning Red*. Ada dua masalah yang akan diteliti, yaitu (1) Jenis gaya bahasa apa saja yang digunakan oleh karakter utama dalam film *Turning Red* (2) Apa fungsi gaya bahasa yang digunakan oleh karakter utama dalam film *Turning Red*.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dalam kaitannya dengan penggunaan deskripsi yang jelas dan sistematis tentang fenomena yang diteliti. Data penelitian dari penelitian ini berisi beberapa ucapan yang terkandung dalam film animasi *Turning Red* yang peneliti tonton filmnya. Sumber data penelitian ini adalah naskah film animasi Amerika berjudul *Turning Red*, ucapan atau percakapan dari film tersebut. Oleh karena itu, subjek penelitian ini adalah tokoh utama, Meilin Lee. Peneliti mengumpulkan data dengan cara menonton film dan membaca naskah film, setelah itu peneliti menemukan gaya bahasa dan fungsi gaya bahasa yang ada dalam film yang telah dipilih.

Sebagai hasil dari penelitian ini, peneliti menemukan 30 data yang mengandung gaya bahasa. Peneliti menemukan tiga jenis gaya bahasa yaitu gaya bahasa beku ditemukan 1 data, gaya intim ditemukan 3 data, dan gaya kasual ditemukan 26 data. Gaya bahasa yang sering digunakan oleh tokoh utama adalah gaya kasual. Kemudian peneliti menemukan lima fungsi gaya bahasa, yaitu fungsi ekspresif terdapat 3 data, fungsi direktif terdapat 3 data, fungsi referensial terdapat 5 data, fungsi metalinguistik terdapat 3 data, dan fungsi fatis terdapat 2 data. Fungsi yang sering digunakan oleh karakter utama adalah referensial.

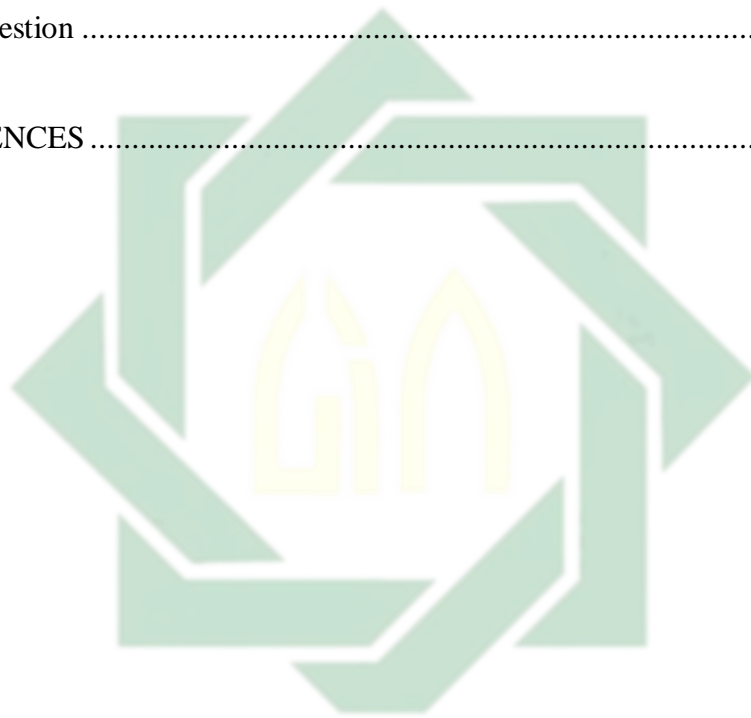
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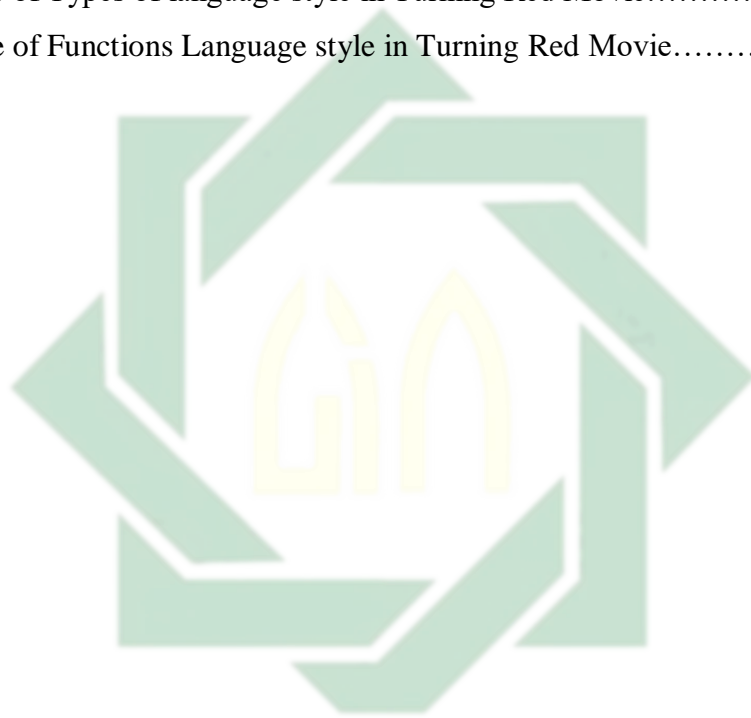
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher presents the background of the study, the problem of the study, the significance of the study, the scope and limitations of the study, and the definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

An essential aspect of a person's life is language. Language is used as a tool of communication by people to communicate with others and form relationships with them (Wardhaugh, 2006). In all forms of communication, language plays an important role. People can communicate effectively if they can convey their message through their utterances. Language is used by people to interact with one another and to express their communication needs. Language and society can affect one another; as human beings, they cannot be detached from social and environmental issues, they still require other people. Language is categorized: as spoken language and written language. Voice, dialogue, debate, storytelling, television, and radio are examples of spoken language. Moreover, examples of written language are newspapers, novels, comic books, letters, magazines, essays, and journals.

In addition, Wardhaugh (2006) states that language is the common language used by people in a given civilization. However, language in almost all communities is divided into various forms, and it may be debatable which form the speakers should use when employ language in a given community group.

When the speaker can use several languages, it can be defined as plurilingual. In such a case, the definitions of language and society are connected because language establishes social interaction.

In this case, a person has a unique way of speaking. Even if they discuss the same subject, this does not imply that they say similarly. Holmes (2013) argued that variety is a term that encompasses various accents, styles of linguistics, dialects, and also languages that clash for social purposes. Language variations focus on societal elements manifesting in someone's communication. Thus, every utterance is influenced by the social situation.

As stated by Wardhaugh (2006), language variation is one way to discover certain variations that sometimes speakers of a language speak in different dialects of that language. In this case, there are several language characteristics and variations, namely social variations and regional variations. The study of social variation in language means cultivating the study of regional variations. Based on the previous explanation, it can be concluded that language variation is a type of dialect related to society.

Moreover, there are some definitions of language style put forward by several expert opinions. First, Chaika (1982) stated that language style is the way people use language in communicating. It can be spoken language or written language. Second, Chaer & Agustina (2014) argued that language style could occur because the diversity or variation of speech is not only caused by the speakers who are not homogeneous but also because their social interaction activities are very diverse.

To conclude, language style refers to how people use words, sentences, or

utterances to influence and to persuade the reader or hearer to communicate messages or ideas. The language style is defined by the selection of linguistic forms generated by a group.

Joos (1967) state that the five styles that differentiate the range of language styles: frozen, formal, consultative, informal, and intimate. Frozen style is usually employed in formal and significant contexts such as formal constitutional provisions, ceremonial and tribunal, state ceremonies, state papers, castles, rituals, speeches, churches, and kingdoms. Furthermore, formal style is frequently used in a formal situation such as religious speeches, an official later, and presidential meetings. The consultative style is used for a functional language, for example, speaking between student and lecturer, buyer and seller, and boss and employee. The casual style is used to communicate between friends, colleagues, and family members in relaxed or informal situations. Moreover, the intimate style is used to communicate with family members, couples or partners, and close friends in relax situations and intimate.

In this study, the researcher is interested in doing research that determines the use of language style and the function of language style in movie. During the last few years, language style and function of language style have been commonly studied by some researchers. First, language style theory has been used to analyze a novel (Jamil & Narsum, 2018). Second, some research on the language style analysis have been used to analyze an advertisement for data sources, in The New York advertisement (Rahmawati, 2019) also in Woman Commercial Product Advertisement (Ginting, Rangkuti, and Yusuf, 2020). Third, the language style

analysis was carried on Facebook status (Indra & Hamzah, 2018). Some analyzes were carried out on movie not only with the language style approach but also with some theories from language style analysis were also carried out on movie, for instance as the theory of Martin Joos (Tamsar, 2019), theory of Mandel and Kiszner (Sya'adah, 2021), and the theory of Sumarsono (Situmorang & Herman, 2021).

Based on the previous research, most research were used a language style approach for advertisements, then analyzed used the William Well's theory. Also, some of the studies mentioned above used Martin Joos's theory of the types of language styles. Hence, even though there are some researchers have analyzed movies with Martin Joos's theory of the types of language styles, the researcher still wants to study language styles in a movie that used Martin Joos's theory to complete the previous studies. Moreover, what is different here is that the researcher also added Roman Jakobson's theory and used the subject of movie with a different title which make this research interesting. The researcher adds Roman Jakobson's theory to identify the function of language style. According to that, the researcher analyzed the *Turning Red* movie (2022). The researcher was selected on *Turning Red* movie because the researcher found many types of language styles while watching the movie also the researcher wants to analyze the function of language style in the movie. The *Turning Red* is animation movie that depicts about the struggles a young girl has during puberty. Boy band 4-Town is a favorite of Meilin Lee and her three mates. Meilin Lee is also a girl who obeys her parents; together with her mother, Ming Lee, she always helps preserve and care

for the temple that belonged to her family's ancestors.

The researchers narrow the scope of research so that the research conducted is more focused. Therefore, this study focuses on the main character in the film. In addition, no one has ever investigated the types of language style and the function of language style which only focuses on the main character. In addition, in this study, the researcher will categorize the types of language styles based on the theory from Martin Joos (1967) according to five existing styles, frozen style, formal style, consultative style, informal style and familiar style. In addition, the researcher also explains function of language style in each type based on the theory from Roman Jakobson (1960).

1.2 Problem of the Study

In accordance with the research background, the researcher formulates the study problem into two parts:

1. What are the language styles used by the main character in the *Turning Red* movie?
2. What are the functions of the language styles used by the main character in the *Turning Red* movie?

1.3 Significance of the Study

This study is essential especially role in the subject of language, in the field of language styles. It is believed that the research would transmit the types language style and the function of language styles in the *Turning Red* movie.

From the results, the researcher expected to give theoretically contribution within

enrich knowledge related to language style that can be used as guidelines for future research. The researcher hopes that in this research readers can understand the types of language style and the functions of language style contained on *Turning Red* movie.

1.4 Scope and Limitations of the Study

The researcher employed the movie as data sources. Then researcher confined the scope of the study to the *Turning Red* movie. This study used the theory of Martin Joos and the theory of Roman Jakobson. This limitation was implemented to allow the researcher to focused on the types of language style and the function of language style used by the main character.

1.5 Definition of Key Terms

- a. Language Styles:** is a branch of sociolinguistics that focuses on the choice of words used by a group of people when speaking in a particular place under certain conditions.
- b. Movie:** is a moving picture that tells a story or to informs new things that help people to learn and also to entertain.
- c. Turning Red:** is an animation family comedy movie that releases in 2022.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter provides a theoretical framework that examines the theory employed in this study as well as certain characteristics of the research.

2.1 Language Variety

Holmes (2013) stated that language is diverse with local languages and language styles. Based on social factors and social context, dialects and languages are different. Furthermore, Wardhaugh (2006) states that no one speaks the same way, and humans develop habits in the language they learn for various reasons. As stated by Hudson (2010), a variety of language is a group of linguistic objects with a particular social arrangement. In this case, language variation is a style of speaking that is a combination of existing to be assessed by currently offered synchronic description techniques and that has a large enough repertory of components and their framework or method with a broad enough semantic context to function in all everyday contexts of communication. Chaer and Agustina (2014) argued that language variations are divided as follows:

2.1.1 Variety of Speakers

In terms of speakers, there is individual and group diversity, and the figures are relative to one location. Individual variance is known as idiolect, and

collective variation is known as dialect.

2.1.2 Variety in Terms of Use

Variation in language use is related with occupation, such as in daily life; there are variations in literature, military language, journalism, and other scientific activity. The vocabulary contains the distinction in the usage of language. Every other discipline will have specialized terminology that cannot be found in other fields' vocabulary.

2.1.3 Variety in Terms of Formality

Based on the level of formality, Joos (1967) argued that forms are classified into five categories there are, frozen style, formal style, consultative style, casual style and intimate style.

2.1.4 Variety in Terms of Facilities

Language diversity is classified into two categories in terms of facilities there are verbal language and written language. Verbal language is transmitted verbally and is supported by suprasegmental elements, whereas punctuation and signs replace such components in written language.

2.2 Language Style

When a person interacts with other people, there must be communication. Their communication will be influenced by circumstances or social contexts where they can have different language styles, depending on the situation and circumstances of the social context. For example, the language used in

conversations between lecturers and students in university will differ from the language styles used by students and their friends in cafes.

As stated by Chaika (1982), language styles refer to how people communicate with language, which might be written or spoken. The use of linguistics to express social or aesthetic influence is referred to as "language style." A style can also be viewed as a set of instructions. We use style to affect others; we are frequently used, whether intentionally or unintentionally. Depending on the situation, people employ formal and informal language when dealing with others. The listener is frequently instructed on interpreting what has been said, jokingly, hilariously, and in many other ways.

As Romaine (2001) said, styles have parallels with other social factors and some linguistic traits in the pattern of regional and social dialect differentiation. It was evident from Romaine's assertion that style represents the interaction between societal influences and the language employed by people. Based on the current situation, society can predict what communication style will be used in the future. Based on the current scenario, the system may predict the communication style employed. Language types can be applied to communication in a variety of ways. Individuals acquire self in connection to one another through the numerous forms of encounters in which they communicate.

As Romaine (2001) said, styles have parallels with other social factors as well as some linguistic traits in the pattern of both regional and social dialect differentiation. It is obvious from Romaine's assertion that style represents the interaction between societal influences and the language employed by people.

Based on the current situation, society can predict what communication style will be used in the future. It means that based on the current scenario, the system may predict what communication style will be employed in the future. Language types can be applied to communication in a variety of ways. Individuals acquire self in connection to one another through the numerous forms of encounters in which they communicate.

To conclude, language style is using words in speaking or writing to influence the reader or listener. In addition, language style is also related to situations and atmospheres where language style can create certain mood states, for example, feelings of sadness, pleasure, good or bad impressions received by thoughts and feelings through images of places, objects, a situation, or in a certain condition. Thus, language style is a tool to convince or influence the readers or the listeners.

2.3 Types of Language Style

Romaine (2001) argued that depending on the social context, the relationships of participants, social status, physical environment, and subject, the style may shift from formal to informal. Even though each average class scores in each style variety, both groups' more formal speech styles move in the same direction, that is, toward standard language.

Martin Joos (1967) states that there are five styles, frozen style, formal style, consultative style, informal style, and informal.

2.3.1 Frozen Style

The frozen style is the most formal. This style is appropriate for highly skilled individuals such as specialists, professional orators, attorneys, and preachers. Joss (1967) argued that the frozen style is frequently utilized in formal and symbolic contexts such as formal constitutional provisions, ceremonies and tribunals, state ceremonies, state texts, castles, rituals, speeches, churches, palaces, and among others. The frozen technique employs a consistent sentence structure, long and deliberate sentence construction, and a high level of intonation. The structured sentences are used in a complex manner. For instance, “Yes, my lord; yes, your highness”, “I promise that I will tell the whole story and nothing but truth. Thus, God, please help me.”

2.3.2 Formal Style

Joos (1967) states that formal style is frequently utilized in approaching audiences when they are too large to allow efficient interchange between speaker and hearer. However, the type is typically not as refined as in formal styles, such as a traditional academic class session, which is primarily conducted in a deliberative style. The formal communication style is a one-way communication method employed in formal circumstances. It is frequently employed in formal settings such as classrooms, professional talks, and sermons. In academia, it is used to verify that no words, phrases, or sentences are abbreviated. A standard language is commonly used in a formal format.

2.3.3 Consultative Style

Based on Joos theory, consultative style is a variation of language commonly used in ordinary conversations at school and meetings or talks oriented to results or production. The form of this consultative variety is between the formal variety and the informal variety. Thus, it can be said that this consultative variety is the most operational variety of language. This style usually occurs in conversations between sellers and buyers, doctors and patients, lecturers and students. This style requires listener feedback. Another feature of this style is its sentence structure. Each pronunciation has a subject and a predicate, but some vocabulary words are non-standard.

2.3.4 Casual Style

Joos (1967) stated that the casual style is utilized among friends and colleagues when the informal context is acceptable and entertaining. Social variables in this style are always relaxed and comfortable. Casual style can also be defined as a conversational style appropriate for a talk with our friends in a daily conversation. For example, a casual style is utilized between friends or family members. This style is distinguished by the usage of nicknames when addressing one another, quick and slurred speech, slang, idiom, repeats, and non-standard type. For example, “You're rock!” and “Break a leg!”

2.3.5 Intimate Style

As Joos (1967) stated, intimate style is a language style usually used by speakers whose relationships are already familiar, such as between families and

friends who are already familiar. It happens because the participants already know each other. This style is characterized by using vague and short language and often unclear articulation.

In this case, the examples of the intimate style are dear, darling, love, dad, mom, wife, or nickname. For instance, “I love you to the moon and back” and “Hi, honey”

2.4 Factors that Influence Language Style

As stated by Hymes (1974) in Wardaugh (2006) established an ethnographic approach that takes into consideration the numerous aspects involved in speaking. An ethnography of a communication event is a description of all the aspects that are important in understanding how that particular communicative event accomplishes its goals. Hymes used the word SPEAKING as an abbreviation for the numerous things he considers to be important.

2.4.1 Setting and Scene

Setting and scene, the setting relates to the time and place where the speech takes place, while the scene refers to the situation of place and time or the psychological situation of the conversation. Different times, places, and speech situations can lead to the use of different language variations. Such as someone talking on the badminton court when there is a badminton match in a crowded situation is undoubtedly different from talking in the library when many people are reading and in silence. On the badminton court, we can speak loudly, but in the library, we must speak as slowly as possible.

2.4.2 Participants

Participants are the parties involved in the conversation; they can be speakers and listeners, greeters and greetings, or senders and recipients of messages. Two people conversing can switch roles as speakers or listeners, but not for sermons held in the mosque. The khatib as a speaker and the congregation as listeners cannot switch roles. In this case, the participant's social status will determine the variety of language used. Such as a child will use a different variety or style of language when talking to his parents or teacher when compared to when the child talks to his friends.

2.4.3 Ends

Ends refer to conventionally recognized and expected exchange outcomes and personal goals that participants wish to achieve on a given occasion. It can be concluded that ends refer to the intent and purpose of the utterance. Such as, in the academic writing lecture room, the beautiful lecturer tried to explain the lecture material so the students could understand it. However, on the other hand, perhaps some students came to listen to the lecturer, and some only looked at beautiful teacher.

2.4.4 Act Sequences

Act sequence refers to the form of speech and the content of the speech. This form of speech relates to the words used, their use, and the relationship between what is said and the topic of conversation. The form of speech in public lectures, in ordinary conversation, and at parties is different. Likewise, with the content

discussed.

2.4.5 Key

Key refers to the tone, manner, and spirit in which a message is conveyed, such as happily, seriously, briefly, arrogantly, mockingly, and so on. It can also be shown by body movement and signals.

2.4.6 Instrumentalities

Instrumentalities refer to the path of language used, such as spoken, written, by telegraph, or telephone. Instrumentalities also refer to the code of speech used, such as language and dialect.

2.4.7 Norms of Interaction and Interpretation

Norms of interaction and interpretation refer to norms or rules in interacting. For example, those related to interrupting, asking questions, and so on. It also refers to the norms of interpretation of the interlocutor's speech.

2.4.8 Genre

Genre refers to clearly defined types of speech, such as poetry, riddles, prayers, proverbs, sermons, editorials, and lectures. These are characterized in a certain way as opposed to informal speech. While certain types seem more appropriate on certain occasions than others, such as sermons included in church services, they can stand alone: we can ask someone to stop the "sermons"; That is, we can recognize a type of discourse when an instance, or something very similar to an example, occurs outside its usual framework.

2.5 The Function of Language Style

Holmes (2013) state that there are six approaches to classify speech functions.

2.5.1 Expressive

Expressive utterances convey the listener's emotions. For example: I'm having a good day today.

2.5.2 Directive

Directive statements are attempts to persuade others to do it. For instance: Clear the whiteboard.

2.5.3 Referential

Referential utterances are those that transmit meaning. Such as: In second floor, you can find the restaurant.

2.5.4 Metalinguistic

Metalinguistic speeches are those that focus on communication themselves. For instance: The term 'hegemony' is not commonly used.

2.5.5 Poetic

Poetic speeches emphasize the aesthetic qualities of language. For example, a poem, a catchy phrase, a rhyme, or Peter Piper selecting a peck of pickled peppers.

2.5.6 Phatic

Phatic expressions demonstrate sympathy also concern for others. For

example: Hello, how are you today? Isn't it a lovely day?

2.6 Turning Red Movie

The Walt Disney Studios Motion Pictures division and Pixar Animation Studios jointly created the teen fantasy animated movie *Turning Red*. Rosalie Chiang and Sandra Oh are the stars of a film written and directed by Domee Shi and produced by Lindsey Collins. On March 11, 2022, *Turning Red* launched on Disney+.

The *Turning Red* animation depicts a young girl's struggles during puberty. Boy band 4-Town is a favourite of Meilin Lee and her three mates. Meilin Lee is also a girl who obeys her parents; together with her mother, Ming Lee, she always helps preserve and care for the temple that belonged to her family's ancestors.

Meilin Lee was shocked when she changed into a big panda one morning. Meilin Lee's parents then brought her to her family temple to find out why she had changed into a huge red panda. Meilin finally learns that her change into a red panda is connected to her family's earlier history.

Meilin Lee finally agreed to perform a special ritual on the night of the full moon. However, an unexpected thing happened to Meilin Lee, namely on the night of the full moon the boyband 4-Town would hold a concert. This makes Meilin Lee in a dilemma with herself, on the one hand she has to obey her parents to perform a special ritual to expel the giant red panda, on the other hand Meilin Lee wants to watch a 4-Town concert with her friends. Meilin Lee is in a pretty serious dilemma, whether she still has to obey and obey her parents or she will live her teenage life with full freedom.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This section shows the steps of procedure used collect data for analysis. It is concerned with the research design, data collection, research data, data source, instrument, data collection techniques, and data analysis.

3.1. Research Design

The researcher used qualitative methods. The qualitative approach entails description and analysis through the use of observations that are supported by extremely complete and accurate data (Wray & Bloomer, 2006). This research focuses on language styles and the function of language styles. Qualitative analysis is used when the issue is ambiguous and to determine the significance of the data. The researcher employs this approach because the study's main goal is to describe the data using words or written text. Furthermore, the data in the *Turning Red* animation movie is specified descriptively based on the study topics, the types of language styles employed, and the function of language styles used.

3.2. Data Collection

In this sub-chapter, the researcher describes the methods used to collect the data. Some explanations included research data, data sources and subject of the study, instruments, and data collection technique used in this study.

3.2.1. Research Data

The research data from this study include several words contained in the animated film *Turning Red* that the researcher watched the movie. This research

data was available in various languages, such as frozen style, formal style, consultative style, casual style, and informal style. Moreover, the researcher also identified the function of the language style used by the main character.

3.2.2. Data Sources and Subjects of the Study

The source of data was from *Turning Red* movie that can be watched on Disney+ Hotstar and have been published on March 11, 2022. The data used in this research is the utterances of the main character. The data is in the form of the words, phrases, and sentences produced by the main character, the subject of this study is Meilin Lee.

3.2.3. Research Instrument

This study only used the human instrument. The researcher collected the data by watched the movie and read the movie script, after that the researcher found the language style that exist in the movie that was already chosen. After that, the researcher found the function of language style that use in types of language style. Moreover, the researcher was the principal tool in data analysis.

3.2.4 Data Collection Techniques

The researcher took the following steps in order to collect the data, as follows:

1. Download the movie script

The researcher downloaded the *Turning Red* movie script from

<https://transcripts.foreverdreaming.org/viewtopic.php?f=949&t=66890>

2. Watched the movie

The researcher watched the *Turning Red* movie that follow to read the script for make sure if the script was correct. The researcher watched this movie through Disney+ Hotstar.

3. Making notes

After all was clear, the researcher read and got an understanding of the script several times. After that, the researcher made notes on what types the researcher found.

3.3. Data Analysis

Data analysis divided into several steps, identifying data, classifying data, description of the classified data, and conclusion drawing.

3.3.1 Identifying data

Researcher collected the data shows the language styles types on the *Turning Red* movie. Not all the utterance of the movie contains language style. But some utterance which used to the characters contain of language style. The writer pointed out which one the type of the main character in the film employs a language style and the function of language style. Therefore, the researcher only focuses on the language style in *Turning Red* movie.

3.3.2 Classifying data

After discovering some language styles in the film, the researcher classified the various categories of language styles. The researcher prepared a list of the types of language styles found in the film, as well as the functions of language

styles utilized by characters in the film.

Table 3.1 Example: Table of Types of language style in *Turning Red* Movie

No.	Types of language style	Data Found
1	Frozen	
2	Formal	
3	Consultative	
4	Casual	
5	Intimate	

Table 3.2 Example Table of Functions Language Styles in *Turning Red* Movie

Functions	The Types of Language Styles				
	Frozen	Formal	Consultative	Casual	Intimate
Expressive					
Directive					
Referential					
Metalinguistic					
Phatic					

3.3.3 Describing Classified Data

The researcher described the data to find answers to research questions. The researcher explained the analysis. The researcher also complemented the analysis by providing an explanation of the survey occupiers. The researcher identified the data that represents the language style types and the language styles functions are implied by main character in the *Turning Red*.

3.3.4 Drawing Conclusion

Researchers will draw conclusions from the research findings that have been described, along with providing answers to the problems that have been identified.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the writer provides the results of a study, to address the research questions. Findings and discussion are the two sections of this chapter.

4.1 Findings

In this chapter, the writer reports the findings to address the study's problem. First, the researcher explains the data that answers the first study question, which is on the different language styles types. Second, the writer depicts the data that answers the second research question, the language style functions.

4.1.1 Types of Language Styles

The researcher employs Joos (1967) theory to examine the various language styles. Joos classified language use into five categories: frozen, consultative, formal, informal, and intimate.

The author adopts Joos's theory since it is more comprehensible than others to assess the various language styles used in this research. Language style data types are displayed in the table below.

Table 4.1: Types of Language Styles

No.	Types of language style	Data Found
1	Frozen	1
2	Formal	-
3	Consultative	-
4	Casual	26
5	Intimate	3

The writer found data on types of language styles as shown in the table above. They are, 1 data for frozen style, 26 data for casual styles and 3 data for intimate style. The writer also discovered that among the language styles types used by the main character in the movie *Turning Red*, casual styles occur most frequently.

4.1.1.1 Frozen Style

Joss (1967) stated that frozen style is the most formal variation of language used in solemn situations and formal ceremonies. It's called frozen style because the patterns and rules have been carefully defined, they can't be changed. The frozen style is frequently used in very formal and symbolic contexts, such as formal constitutions, ceremonies, and judicial proceedings, state ceremonies, state papers, castles, rituals, religious buildings, and palaces.

Data 1

Meilin's mom/Ming:	"Sun Yee, revered ancestor, guardian of the red pandas. We humbly thank you for protecting and guiding us. Especially Mei-Mei."
Meilin Lee:	"May we continue to serve and honor you and this community."

In the conversation above, the language is employed in a very formal situation "May we continue to serve and honor you and this community" is comprised of a part of the conversation that occurred at an old temple belonging to the Meilin Lee family in Toronto. The situation Meilin Lee's mother and Meilin Lee carried out routine rituals and prayed. The ritual is always conducted to be given peace and protection from their ancestors. After holding a ritual, they

cleaned the temple together as Meilin Lee's and Meilin's mom's routine.

4.1.1.2 Casual Style

As said by Joos (1967), casual style is a variation of language used in informal situations to speak with family or friends during breaks, exercise, and recreation. This style is characterized by the use of nicknames while addressing one another, quick and slurred speech, slang, idiom, repetitions, and non-standard type.

Data 2

Miriam:	"Check out Number 12. He's got delts for days."
Abby:	"Forget that. I need lunch. I'm starting to black out!"
Priya:	"I think I'm getting carpal tunnel."
Meilin Lee:	"No pain, no gain, Priya."
Meilin Lee:	"Come on, chop-chop! Five, 10..."
Miriam:	"Girl, relax."
Abby:	"Yeah. We're doing our best."

During a break, Meilin and her friends sat in the stands to watch their friends play basketball while they made red panda souvenirs which were later sold to watch the 4-town concert. At that time, Abby felt hungry while Priya felt her hand getting carpal tunnel. Meanwhile, Meilin encourages Priya and friends to continue making the souvenirs. But Miriam and Abby advise not to be too hard to make the money to watch a 4-town concert because they are already doing well.

In the conversation above, the main character used a casual style because Meilin Lee talk with her friends. The conversation occurs in basketball court especially on stand. The aim of the conversation is Meilin Lee told her friends not

to stop making souvenirs because they collected the money not enough to watch the concert. Also, this speech delivered an idiom. There are 2 evidenced, first in the sentence "No pain, no gain, Priya." The idiom of that sentence is "No pain, no gain". It means that is necessary to suffer or work hard to succeed or make a progress. Second sentence is "Come on, chop-chop! Five, 10..." the idiom of that sentence is "chop-chop". It means that the work is conducted very quickly.

Data 3

Meilin Lee:	"Ready to change the world?"
Miriam:	"So ready."
Priya:	"I was born to do this."
Abby:	"Let's burn this place to the ground!"

In the school, Meilin Lee meets her friend and greeting them friends. Before they entered the class, Meilin encouraged her friends so that they were enthusiastic in seeking new knowledge.

The conversation above shows a casual style which occurs at school. It indicates that Meilin as the main character talks with her friends about encouraging in starting the school day and it is used in relaxed situations. It can be seen in this sentence "Ready to change the world?"

Data 4

Announcer:	"You've heard their hits; you've seen their moves. And now, you get to experience them live! The worldwide pop sensation 4-Town will be kicking off their North American tour! Tickets on sale now."
Meilin Lee:	"Oh, my god!"
Meilin's mom/Ming:	"Who are these hip-hoppers? And why are they called "4-Town" if there are five of them?"

Meilin Lee: "Uh...I don't know."

Meilin Lee and her mother were watching tv waiting for her father to prepare dinner. When the ad starts showing a 4-town ad that will be a concert and ticket sales can already be purchased. Then Meilin looks happy that there will be a 4-town concert soon. But her mother is the opposite, her mother is not like 4-town. Therefore, Meilin tried to hide her joy towards 4-town in front of her mother.

The data above identified that Meilin Lee used a casual style. It is evident that they use it in relaxed situations and the conversation involved Meilin Lee and Ming as a mother of Meilin. The conversation took place in Meilin's house. The sentence describes a slang. We can see in the sentence "Oh, my god!" it is depicting a slang. In addition, the aim of conversation is Meilin tried to hide her joy towards 4-town in front of her mother.

Data 5

Meilin Lee: "He looks like a hobo."
Abby: "A hot hobo."

The conversation took place in front of minimarket. When Meilin and her friends went home from school together, they passed the minimarket, they were amazed by Devon, the minimarket waiter. However, Meilin responded casually because she thinks the 4-town vocalist is more handsome.

The dialogue above shows Meilin Lee talks with her friend about Devon, a minimarket waitress which Devon greatly admired by her friends. The conversation depicts relaxed conversation and it took place in front of minimarket.

Data 6

Meilin's mom/Ming: "How was school today?"
Meilin Lee: "Killed it per usual. Check it out."

After school, Meilin Lee had an obligation to clean the temple with her mom. Before carrying out the temple cleaning activity, her mom asked how she was at school. Meilin gave several sheets of her exam results with perfect scores.

Meilin's mother talk with Meilin in a relaxed situation. The aim of this conversation is that Meilin's mother wants to know about the activity of Meilin's school today. This dialogue demonstrates a casual style because it takes place in front of the temple. One of the trademarks of this style is the usage of idiom, which can be seen in the main character's dialogue "Killed it per usual. Check it out." It is because the word "per usual" is an idiom.

Data 7

Meilin's mom/Ming: "Shoo-shoo! You vandals!"
BOY 1: "Oh, snap! They're coming!"
Meilin Lee: "You good-for-nothing hosers!"
BOY 2: "Go, go, go!"
Meilin's mom/Ming: "I'm telling your moms!"

The temple cleaning activities were carried out by Meilin and her mom. When they clean the front yard of the temple, they shouted out to the boys because the boys were scribbling on the temple. They immediately scolded the boy.

This data indicates casual style because Meilin's mom, Meilin and the boys

took place in the outside of temple. Conversation happened because of the boys were scribbling on the temple. One of the characteristics of this style is the usage of idiom, which can be seen in the main character's dialogue "You good-for-nothing hosers!" It means that a person not helpful or useful.

Data 8

Meilin's mom /Ming: "Mei-Mei, I'm coming."
Meilin Lee: "Crud."

In the morning, Meilin turns into a giant red panda. She didn't know why she could turn into a red panda. When she found out that she had become a red panda she screamed from inside the bathroom which made her mom worried. Her mom approached Meilin and brought various kinds of medicine and pads. However, Meilin still refused to let her mom go into the bathroom. However, a mom wants to know what happened to her child. Meilin was annoyed, then she issued a swear as a sense of her annoyance.

The conversation above indicates a casual style because took place in Meilin's house. The participants consist of Meilin's mom and Meilin. There is a slang that it can be seen in the dialogue of the main character "Crud". The word "Crud" means something that is worthless, objectionable, or contemptible. The situation is not good enough for Meilin, it is because Meilin doesn't want her mom to know about what happened to her.

Data 9

Miriam: "Hey, Mei."
Meilin Lee: "Hey, girlfriends. What is up?"
Miriam: "Uh, what's with the tuque?"
Meilin Lee: "Uh... Bad hair day."

Since Meilin turned into a giant red panda, she is afraid of to meet people, especially her friends. When she meets her friends at school, she wears a hair cap to cover her red hair. Her best friend felt something different that existed at Meilin at that time.

The dialogue above is in a casual style because it occurs in school and the participants are Meilin and Miriam. It can be seen in the sentence "Hey, girlfriends. What is up?" The sentences show that is a relaxed situation but there is something awkward in that conversation since Meilin doesn't want her friends to know she can turn into a red panda.

Data 10

Miriam: "What is with you? You're being weird."
Meilin Lee: "I'm just really excited about math."

After Meilin's incident looks strange, Miriam as a best friend comes to meet her and asks what happened to her. However, Meilin covered up and made another excuse.

The data above indicates that is a casual style because it happens in classroom which the participants are Miriam and Meilin. It can observe Meilin's utterance as the main character "I'm just really excited about math." This sentence is a bit of awkwardness because it is related to Meilin act weird when asked by Miriam. The

aim of the conversation is Miriam is worried about the Meilin's condition, so she ask to her.

Data 11

Meilin Lee: "Thus, now that that's settled, I just have one teeny-tiny favor to ask."
Meilin's mom/Ming: "No. Absolutely not."
Meilin Lee: "What?"
Meilin Lee: "But this is once in a lifetime."
Meilin's mom/Ming: "Mei-Mei, it's one thing to stay calm at home or school, but a concert?"
Meilin's mom/Ming: "You'll get whipped up into a frenzy and panda all over the place."
Meilin Lee: "I won't, I won't! I promise!"

Meilin plans to go to a 4-town concert with her friends. She made a way for her to go to concerts, by presenting about 4-town to her parents. After her parents saw Meilin describe what 4-town is, her mom immediately disapproved of Meilin going to the concert because it was too dangerous if Meilin suddenly became a giant red panda. Then she gave a solid reason to be able to go to the concert.

The conversation above that indicates casual style because it happens in Meilin's home. The participants of the conversation are Meilin Lee and her mom. The conversation which ended in a debate with her mother aimed to convince Meilin's mother to let Meilin watch the 4-town concert.

Data 12

Tyler: "You guys are so weird."
Meilin Lee: "Hey! Are you spying on us?"
Tyler: "I wanna talk to you, Lee."
Meilin Lee: "Forget it."

Break time begins, Meilin and her friends are making red panda souvenirs to sell to friends and the proceeds from the sale will be used to watch the 4-town concert. Suddenly Tyler came and wanted to talk to Meilin Lee but she didn't want to talk to him.

The data above indicates that is casual style because it happens in the break time and located in basketball court. Tyler and Meilin as the participants of the conversation. It is talk about Tyler asked Meilin to accept the invitation to talk together because there was something Tyler wanted to say.

Data 13

Miriam: "Are you serious? You can't trust him."
Abby: "It's a trap!"
Priya: "This sounds like a boy-girl party. Are we allowed to boy-girl parties?"
Meilin Lee: "Guys! Two hundred bucks will put us over the top!"
Meilin Lee: "We have to do this."
Meilin Lee: "We'll meet at Tyler's, I'll do my thing, and then we'll bounce. Easy-peasy."

Meilin and her friend are discussing about Tyler's birthday and want to invite Meilin as a red panda to cheer up his birthday celebration. Meilin's friend didn't believe Tyler so easily. But Meilin convinced them to get money to see the 4-town concert.

The conversation above is in a casual style because it occurs in break time. Meilin, Miriam, Abby, and Priya as the participants of the conversation. The aim of this conversation is to discuss offering from Tyler. One of the trademarks of this style is the usage of slang words, which can be seen in the main character's dialogue "We'll meet at Tyler's, I'll do my thing, and then we'll bounce. Easy-peasy." Because the word "Easy-peasy" is slang word.

Data 14

Miriam:	"Dude, what about your mom?"
Meilin Lee:	"Forget my mom."
Meilin Lee:	"I'll be back before she even knows I'm gone."
Miriam:	"But..."
Meilin Lee:	"Hey, dorkbag."
Meilin Lee:	"We're in. But you only get the panda for an hour."

Her friend, Miriam is worried about her parents' permission to attend Tyler's birthday party. But Meilin assured them that everything would be fine.

This conversation indicates casual style because her friends talk with Meilin in the relax situation. The conversation took place in school when break time is in progress. The participants of the conversation are Miriam and Meilin. One of the elements of this style is the usage of slang words, which can be seen in the main character's dialogue "Hey, dorkbag." Because the word "dorkbag" is slang word.

Data 15

Tyler: “Wonder if your mom knows her precious little Mei-Mei has been flaunting the panda all over school.”
Meilin Lee: That’s none of your business!

When Meilin was watching a basketball game during recess with her friends, suddenly Tyler appeared and teased Meilin about Meilin turning into a red panda at school and wanted to tell Meilin's mother. At that time, Meilin was angry and changed her form into a big red panda. When Meilin was watching a basketball game during recess with her friends, suddenly Tyler appeared and teased Meilin about Meilin turning into a red panda at school and wanted to tell Meilin's mother. At that time, Meilin was angry and changed her form into a big red panda.

In the conversation took place at school when break time. The participants of the conversation above are Meilin and Tyler. The conversation it is talk about Tyler appeared and teased Meilin about Meilin turning into a red panda at school and wanted to tell Meilin's mother. The purpose of the conversation is that Tyler threatens Meilin that he wants to tell her mother about what Meilin did at school but Meilin did not respond to Tyler's threats.

Data 16

Meilin’s mom/Ming: “What if I come with you?”
Meilin Lee: “What are you doing? Linear equations? Geometry? I have a double-jointed elbow! Look! I can make a perfect circle!”
Meilin Lee: “Wow! Yeah, but it’ll be super boring.”

Meilin's mom wants to take Meilin to study together with her friends.

However, Meilin tried to persuade her mother not to come because Meilin didn't actually study together but instead went to Teyler's house to fill the show by changing her form into a red panda.

The conversation above is a form of casual style. The conversation takes place at Meilin's House. The participants of this conversation are Meilin's mom/Ming and Meilin. The conversation above involves Meilin's mom and Meilin. It can see in the sentence "Wow! Yeah, but it'll be super boring." The sentence shows a bit of awkwardness because Meilin doesn't study together with her friends, but she attends Teyler's birthday party.

Data 17

Meilin Lee:	"Coming through"
Meilin Lee:	"Move, please!"
Meilin Lee:	"Share the sidewalk, people!"
Girl:	"Alright, Meilin"

The school bell rang for home. Meilin ran towards the school corridor and told her friend who was in front to step aside and give Meilin a way.

The conversation above is a form of casual style. Because it happens in school corridor. The participants of the conversation above are Meilin and her friend. It can see in the sentence "Share the sidewalk, people!" This sentence means to get people out of the way because Meilin is in a hurry to get out of school to meet her friends.

Data 18

- Meilin's mom/Ming: "Who are these hip-hoppers? And why are they called "4-Town" if there are five of them?"
- Meilin Lee: "Uh... I don't know."
- Meilin Lee: "Some of the kids at school like them."

While waiting for her father to make dinner, Meilin Lee and her mother were watching television. When the advertisement debuts, a four-town advertisement for a performance with available tickets will be displayed. Meilin then appears pleased that the upcoming 4-town performance is approaching. Her mother, however, is the reverse; she is not from a little town. Meilin therefore made an effort to conceal her happiness for 4-town from her mother.

The data above identified that conversation used a casual style. It is evident that they use it in relax situations. The conversation above involves Meilin's mom and Meilin. The conversation is occurred in Meilin's house. This conversation talks about 4-Town boy band and some of Meilin's friend like them. The purpose of the conversation is Meilin disguised her feelings for 4-Town from her mother.

Data 19

- Grandma: "Mei-mei, can I have a word with you?"
- Meilin Lee: "Uh, sure. What's up?"

This scene talks about Meilin prepared to go to Tyler's birthday party through her bedroom window, suddenly, Meilin's grandmother came to her room and wanted to say something. At that time, Meilin was nervous because she was afraid of being found out about what was planned.

The conversation above is a form of casual style. The conversation took place at Meilin's house. The participants of the conversation are Grandma and Meilin. The purpose of this conversation to chat with a slightly serious about something.

Data 20

Meillin Lee: "That presentation was bomb-dot-com."
Meilin Lee: "I cited all my sources."
Meilin Lee: "I had sparkles."
Meilin Lee: "And she still said no!"
Priya: "My parents said I could go when I'm 30."
Abby: "Mine called it stripper music. What's wrong with that?"
Miriam: "Mine said yes, but I have to buy the ticket. Who heck's got that kind of cash?"

This scene is talk about Meriam telling her friends that she has made a very interesting approval presentation for her parents to get their permission to see the 4-Town concert. But all of that was in vain Meilin was not allowed by her mother to see the concert. On the other hand, Priya is allowed to go to concerts when she is 30, Abby's parents think that the music from 4-Town is stripper music, and Miriam is allowed by her parents but is asked to get her own money to buy tickets for the 4-Town concert.

The conversation above is a form of casual style. It took place in Meilin's school and the participants of the conversation are Meilin, Priya, Abby, Miriam. It indicated a slang in the word "bomb-dot-com" which means extraordinary. If interpreted from the sentence "That presentation was bomb-dot-com" that Meilin Lee has made a very amazing presentation. On the other hand, the purpose of this conversation is telling her friends how she felt about not being permitted to see

the 4-Town show.

Data 21

Miriam: “Mei what if you didn’t do the ritual? What if you kept the panda?”
Meilin Lee: “What?”
Miriam: “Look at you! You’re not the same feather-dustin’, straight-A, goody-goody...”
Priya: “Who never saw, like, ever.”
Abby: “Yeah”
Miriam: “You’re such a rebel now.”
Meilin Lee: “Guys, I can’t be like this forever”
Meilin Lee: “My whole family would freak. Especially my mom.”
Meilin Lee: “All her hopes and dreams are pinned on me”

This scene is talk about one of her friends, Miriam asks Meilin what will happen if Meilin doesn't carry out the ritual. On the other hand, her friends, Priya and Abby, support Meilin so that she can turn into a red panda. However, all of this was denied by Meilin with the objection that she could not be a red panda forever because her family put their hopes and dreams on her.

This conversation indicates casual style because her friends talk with Meilin in the relax situation. The conversation took place at Teyler’s home. One of the elements of this style is the usage of idiom. It can see in the word “pinned on me”. The word can be interpreted as the family of Meilin depending on Meilin. The purpose of the conversation above is to persuade Meilin to keep the panda, but on the other hand, Meilin doesn't want to keep the panda.

Data 22

Meilin's mom/Ming: "What a surprise that you all came so early."
Grandma: "You need all the help you can get, Ming."
Grandma: "So, Mei-Mei, you've been managing to keep the panda in?"
Meilin Lee: "Yep. Totally."

This conversation above talk about Ming asked her mother why they were so early to her house. However, the grandmother really wanted to help her grandson not be bound to become a red panda. Meanwhile, Meilin can control her giant red panda.

This conversation indicates casual style. It indicates the conversation took place in Meilin's house. The participants of this conversation are Meilin's mom/Ming, Grandma, and Meilin. The conversation above it is depicts grandma worried about her granddaughter. The purpose of this conversation is to know the condition of her granddaughter is fine.

Data 23

Meilin Lee: "We'll karaoke another time, I promise!"
Miriam: "Okay, sure, Mei!"
Meilin Lee: "It'll be on me. The snacks, the tunes..."
Priya: "Whoo!"

This scene is talk about Meilin's friend asking to Meilin to go to karaoke. However, every time Meilin comes home from school she has an obligation at the temple, namely cleaning the temple and praying with her mother. So, she can't go with his friends to karaoke. Meilin promised her friends that next time she would join them singing at karaoke.

This conversation indicates casual style. It indicates the conversation took place in front of minimarket. The participants of this conversation are Miriam, Priya, and Meilin. The conversation above it depicts Meilin's friends want Meilin to go karaoke with her, but she can't because she helps her mother clean the temple. The purpose of this conversation is to promise to Meilin's friends about she will try to join in karaoke next time.

Data 24

Meilin's mom/Ming: "Mei-Mei. Perhaps we should talk about why this is happening."
Meilin Lee: "No! I mean, nah, it's okay"

This scene talks about Ming's worry about Meilin where Meilin was in the bathroom for quite a while and Ming thought Meilin got her period. However, Meilin insisted on covering up and didn't want Ming to know what the situation was like.

This conversation indicates a casual style. It suggests the conversation took place in Meilin's house. The participants of this conversation are Meilin's mom/Ming and Meilin. The discussion above depicts that Meilin did not want her mother to know what was happening with her. The purpose of this conversation is to know about the conditions of Meilin.

Data 25

Meilin's mom/Ming: "Well, here's your lunch. I packed extra snacks and herbal tea for cramps. It helps relax your..."
Meilin Lee: "I got it. Thank you. Bye."

This scene talks about Meilin's mom/Ming giving Meilin lunch. Meanwhile, Meilin wanted to hurry to get out of the car so that her mother wouldn't ask what happened to Meilin when she turned into a giant red panda.

This conversation indicates a casual style. It suggests the conversation took place in the car. The participants of this conversation are Meilin's mom/Ming, and Meilin. The discussion above depicts that Meilin's mom gave Meilin lunch. The purpose of this conversation is Meilin's mom regard more attention to Meilin to ensure she is okay.

Data 26

Meilin Lee: "Oh, Mom, you really don't have to come."
Meilin's mom/Ming: "Don't be silly. We're already on the way."

This conversation talks about Meilin's mom/Ming wants to take Meilin to a friend's house. But Meilin didn't want to be accompanied by her mother because she was hiding something from her mother, namely that she didn't study together at a friend's house but went to Teyler's birthday.

This conversation indicates a casual style. It suggests the conversation took place outside of Meilin's house. The participants of this conversation are Meilin's mom/Ming and Meilin. The discussion above depicts that Meilin's mom/Ming wanted to take Meilin to a friend's house, but Meilin refused to take her. The

purpose of this conversation is that Meilin refused to be escorted by her mother to her friend's house.

Data 27

Meilin Lee:	“Anyway, thanks for all the gifts, but I think I’ll go to bed early.”
Meilin Lee:	“Keeping that animal locked down sure takes a lot of energy.”
Meilin’s mom/Ming:	“Okay, sweetie. Get some rest.”
Meilin Lee:	“Night, everyone.”
Aunt 1:	“Good night, Mei-Mei. Sleep well.”
Aunt 2:	“Get some beauty rest”
Aunt 3:	“Get some rest.”

This conversation talks about Meilin saying good night to her mother, father, aunt, and grandmother to sleep first after they had talked for quite a while because their family had not met for a long time.

This conversation indicates a casual style. It suggests the conversation took place in Meilin's house. The participants of this conversation are Meilin's mom/Ming, Meilin, Aunt 1, Aunt 2, and Aunt 3. The discussion above depicts that Meilin said good night to her mother, father, aunt, and grandmother to sleep first. The purpose of this conversation is that Meilin wanted to quickly get away from family gatherings and make an excuse to sleep first so she could hurry to Teyler's birthday.

4.1.1.2 Intimate style

The frozen style is the most formal. This style is appropriate for highly skilled individuals such as specialists, professional orators, attorneys, and preachers. Joss (1967) argued that the frozen style is frequently utilized in formal and symbolic

contexts such as formal constitutional provisions, ceremonies and tribunals, state ceremonies, state texts, castles, rituals, speeches, churches, palaces, and among others. The frozen technique employs a consistent sentence structure, long and deliberate sentence construction, and a high level of intonation. The structured sentences are used in a complex manner. For instance, “Yes, my lord; yes, your highness”, “I promise that I will tell the whole story and nothing but truth. Thus, God, please help me.”

Data 28

Meilin Lee:	“Something about you guys, like, neutralizes the panda.”
Miriam:	“Aw! It’s our love.”
Priya:	“We’re like a warm and fuzzy blanket.”
Abby:	“Yeah.”

Miriam, Priya, and Abby visited Meilin's house to see how Meilin was because they were worried that she didn't go to school. Actually, Meilin didn't want to meet her friend. However, Meilin finally let them in. Her best friend Meilin was surprised when Meilin turned into a giant red panda. However, they accept it for what it is. After that, they reassured Meilin that it doesn't matter what changes they will always be there for Meilin. Finally, they sing together and hug. Thus, that Meilin is comfortable and, in the end, Meilin turns into a human. Meilin felt that her friend who made Meilin feel comfortable could control the giant red panda.

The data above indicates intimate style because it happens in very relaxed situation. The conversation occurs in Meilin’s house. The participants of this conversation are Meilin, Priya, Abby, Miriam. Moreover, they have a very close

relationship. We can see to the utterance “Something about you guys, like, neutralizes the panda.” This statement demonstrates that they share a special relationship as best friends. It is seen by the actions and words spoken that make you feel calm when you are with them.

Data 29

Meilin’s dad/Jin:	“Don’t load up on junk.”
Meilin Lee:	“Thanks for covering for me, Dad.”
Meilin’s dad/Jin:	“Have fun!”

Meilin Lee get permission her mom and dad to go karaoke with her friends. Then, her mom advised her not to eat too much fast food. Her mom was afraid that Meilin would eat too much unhealthy food. She is also thankful to her dad for serving dinner for her and her friends.

The data above shows that main character use intimate style. The conversation occurs in the outside of temple. The participant of the conversation are Meilin and Meilin’s dad/Jin. The conversation indicates that occurs between daughter, mom, and dad. The aim of the conversation is Meilin's Dad/Jin give the advice for Meilin not to overeat fast food because fast food is not suitable for our body to consume in excess.

Data 30

Abby:	“Mei!”
Miriam:	“Mei!”
Abby:	“You’re here!”
Miriam:	“What are you doing here?”
Meilin Lee:	“I couldn’t do it.”
Meilin Lee:	“The panda’s a part of me, and you guys are too.”

In this scene, Meilin arrived at the concert venue after she refused to let go of the red panda inside her during the ritual at home. Meilin's friends were surprised when Meilin suddenly came to the 4-town concert venue. Meilin also doesn't want to leave her best friend to see a concert because Meilin realizes that her best friend is a part of her life.

The conversation it took place in the concert of 4-Town. The participants of the conversation are Abby, Miriam, and Meilin. The conversation shows an intimate style because appears in a very relaxed situation. In addition, the characters have the best friendship. We can see in the sentence “The panda’s a part of me, and you guys are too.” Because “you guys are too” it indicates private meaning that is by them which is have a close relation.

4.1.2 Functions of Language styles

The researcher applies Jakobson’s theory to analyze the functions of language styles. The study discovered five functions of language style. There are, expressive, directive, referential, metalinguistic, phatic. The table shows the functions of language style data.

Table 4.2: Functions of Language Styles

FUNCTIONS	THE TYPES OF LANGUAGE STYLES				
	Frozen	Formal	Consultative	Casual	Intimate
Expressive	-	-	-	Data 4, data 20	Data 30
Directive	-	-	-	Data 17, data 2, data 6	-
Referential	-	-	-	Data 18, data 5, data 10, data 13	Data 28
Metalinguistic	-	-	-	Data 12, data 11, data 21	-
Phatic	-	-	-	Data 9, data 19	-

The researcher decided on five language style functions as shown in the table above. There are expressive, directive, referential, metalinguistic, and phatic. The study also revealed that referential function appear most frequently among the functions of language styles utilized by the main character in the film *Turning Red*.

4.1.2.1 Expressive

The expressive function is related to the addressee. It was addressed to the addressee and focused on the words they used to convey their feelings. Jakobson (1960) state that communication frequently gives the sense of a particular emotion. The standard signals like Wow, Oh No, and Oh My God are typically present in the expressive function. In addition, the researcher found three data which includes two data in casual style and one data in intimate style.

Data 4

Announcer: "You've heard their hits, you've seen their moves. And now, you get to experience them live! The worldwide pop sensation 4-Town will be kicking off their North American tour! Tickets on sale now."
Meilin Lee: "Oh, my god!"
Meilin's mom/Ming: "Who are these hip-hoppers? And why are they called "4-Town" if there are five of them?"
Meilin Lee: "Uh...I don't know."

From the conversation above, Meilin was surprised and at the same time happy because Meilin found out that there was a 4-town concert, which Meilin liked the 4-town boy band. This can be seen in the following words "Oh, my god!" The word is a standard signal which is a function of expressive.

4.1.2.2 Directive

The listener is actively involved in the directive function. It denotes the use of language to order the listener to act or carry out an action. It frequently appears in instructions or requests. In contrast, the function was designed to issue commands or submit requests. Moreover, the researcher found three data which include three data in casual style.

Data 17

Meilin Lee: "Coming through"
Meilin Lee: "Move, please!"
Meilin Lee: "Share the sidewalk, people!"

From the data above, Meilin ran down the corridor to meet her best friend.

Meilin told the friend in front of her who was walking to pull over and they pulled

over. The words “Share the sidewalk, people!” is identified a function of directive.

4.1.2.3 Referential

The function of referential, consistent with the context factor. It represents the speaker's desire to provide news and information to the listener. It may be used to depict a circumstance, an object, or a mental condition. Moreover, the writer found five data which includes four data for casual and one for intimate.

Data 18

Meilin’s mom/Ming:	“Who are these hip-hoppers? And why are they called “4-Town” if there are five of them?”
Meilin Lee:	“Uh... I don’t know.”
Meilin Lee:	“Some of the kids at school like them.”

From the data above, Meilin answered questions from her mother who asked about 4-town, who is she, why she was called 4-town when there were five of them. However, Meilin tried to answer calmly so she wouldn't find out that she likes 4-town. This can be seen in the words “Some of the kids at school like them.”. This sentence is Meilin's explanation for her mother about the 4-town boy band, where her friends like the 4-town.

4.1.2.4 Metalinguistic

The multilingual part of communication is its usage to determine, discuss, ask, and try and negotiate itself. When the message requires clarification, metalinguistics is also used in question statements. In addition, the writer found three data which includes three data for casual.

Data 11

Meilin Lee: "Thus, now that that's settled, I just have one teeny-tiny favor to ask."
Meilin's mom/Ming: "No. Absolutely not."
Meilin Lee: "What?"
Meilin Lee: "But this is once in a lifetime."
Meilin's mom/Ming: "Mei-Mei, it's one thing to stay calm at home or school, but a concert?"
Meilin's mom/Ming: "You'll get whipped up into a frenzy and panda all over the place."
Meilin Lee: "I won't, I won't! I promise!"

From the conversation above that indicates metalinguistic function. The participants of the conversation are Meilin Lee and her mom. The conversation which ended in a debate with her mother aimed to convince Meilin's mother to let Meilin watch the 4-town concert.

4.1.2.5 Phatic

The state in which the speaker exhibits their sociability toward the listener is known as the phatic function. Additionally, the function is frequently employed in daily speech, including greetings, compliments, and rumors. In addition, the writer found two data which includes two data for casual.

Data 9

Miriam: "Hey, Mei."
Meilin Lee: "Hey, girlfriends. What is up?"
Miriam: "Uh, what's with the tuque?"
Meilin Lee: "Uh... Bad hair day."

From the data above, it can be seen that the data contains phatic functions.

The conversation takes place in the school corridor. The word can be seen "Hey,

girlfriends. What's up?". It depicts a phatic function because the function is commonly used in daily activities and the conversation indicated a greeting sentence.

4.1 Discussion

In this part, the researcher discussed the findings. The focus of this talk is the research problem. This research focuses on the many language styles types and how they are applied by the main character in the film *Turning Red*.

This research is studied using Martin Joos' theory of language style and Roman Jakobson's theory of language function. As stated by Chaika (1982), language style is the way of speaking or writing utilized by individuals. Furthermore, Holmes (2013) distinguishes six types of speech functions: expressive, directive, referential, metalinguistic, poetic, and phatic. The writer evaluated the film *Turning Red* using Martin Joos's language styles types and Roman Jakobson's language styles functions.

In this study, the writer was successful in determining the language styles types utilized by the main character in the *Turning Red* movie as an answer to the first research problem. The study discovered 30 different sorts of language styles, which are split into one frozen style, 26 casual styles, and three intimate styles. In this case, the researcher supports the results of previous research from Indra & Hamzah (2018) which also used the theory of types of language by Martin Joos.

The writer also answered the second research problem regarding the function of language styles. In the second research problem the writer found five functions related to the *Turning Red* movie, they are three data on expressive which are

casual and intimate style. Moreover, three data on directive which is casual style, five data on referential which are four data casual style and one data on intimate style. In addition, three data on metalinguistics which is on casual. The last one, the writer found two data on phatic which is two data casual style.

The results of the research question make a contrast to Tamsar's (2019). The researcher which only mentions the type of language styles and factors that influence in language style without the function of language style. Reviewing the results of this study, the researcher assumes that this research will expand the study of language styles by explaining the language function of Roman Jakobson's theory.



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CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter contains the conclusion and the suggestion. The *Turning Red* movie summarizes the researcher's findings and explanations of this study, the language styles, and the purpose of language styles. Furthermore, the researcher makes some recommendations for further research on language styles.

5.1 Conclusion

This investigation leads to two findings. First, the researcher found three language styles in this film: frozen, casual, and intimate. The study discovered thirty different sorts of language styles, which are split into one frozen style, twenty-six casual styles, and three intimate styles. The most common language styles discovered are casual.

Second, the researcher found the functions of language styles. The writer found five functions related to the *Turning Red* movie, they are three data on expressive which are casual and intimate style. Moreover, three data on directive which is casual style, five data on referential which are four data casual style and one data on intimate style. In addition, three data on metalinguistics which is on casual. The last one, the writer found two data on phatic which is two data casual style.

5.2 Suggestion

This research looked at the various language styles types and their functions. For further research, in the same research interest, the researcher suggests in using

several movies with different genres. As a result, the researcher will be able to determine which language styles types are more commonly used also its reason. Moreover, data selection can also use facts in real life such as taking data from a daily conversation so that it can help with language styles and functions that can be useful in our environment. Finally, the researcher hopes that the readers can find the benefits of this research, especially for those who study language styles types also language styles functions.



UIN SUNAN AMPEL
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