

**AN ANALYSIS OF LANGUAGE STYLE FOUND IN
“SOUL” MOVIE: SOCIOLINGUISTICS APPROACH**

THESIS



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PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY
2022**

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**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of
English Sarjana Sastra**



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THESIS

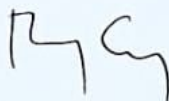
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The thesis has been approved to be examined on the date as indicated below

Batam, 21 January 2022



**Robby Satria, S.S., M.Hum.
Supervisor**

ABSTRAK

Gaya bahasa merupakan variasi dan pilihan kata-kata yang diterapkan oleh orang-orang untuk berkomunikasi dalam situasi tertentu dalam masyarakat. Gaya bahasa terjadi berdasarkan situasi formal hingga informal. Selain gaya Bahasa, fungsi bahasa juga merupakan tidak dapat dipisahkan dari komunikasi masyarakat. Penelitian ini menerapkan teori dari Joos (1976) untuk menganalisis lima jenis gaya bahasa yaitu frozen style, formal style, consultative style, casual style dan intimate style. Penelitian ini juga menerapkan teori dari Jakobson (1980) untuk menganalisis fungsi bahasa yaitu emotive function, conative function, phatic function, metalingual function, referential function, dan poetic function yang ditemukan dalam film ini. Sebagai desain penelitian kualitatif oleh Creswell (2014) digunakan dalam penelitian ini, penelitian ini dijelaskan secara deskriptif yang menggunakan kata-kata dan kalimat. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, ada lima gaya bahasa yang digunakan oleh karakter dalam film "Soul" dengan total data 33 ucapan. Frozen style terdapat 1 data, formal style terdapat 1 data, consultative style terdapat 7 data, casual style terdapat 18 data, dan intimate style terdapat 6 data. Yang terakhir, ada enam fungsi bahasa yang digunakan oleh karakter dalam film "Soul" dengan total data 17 ucapan. emotive function terdapat 6 data, conative function terdapat 4 data, phatic function terdapat 3 data, referential function terdapat 1 data, metalingual function terdapat 1 data, dan poetic function terdapat 2 data.

Kata Kunci: gaya bahasa, fungsi bahasa, sosiolinguistik

ABSTRACT

Language style is variety and choice of words applied by people to communicate in a specific situation in society. Language style occurs based on formal to informal situations. In addition to language style, the function of language is also an inseparable part of community communication. This research applies the theory by Joos (1976) to analyze the five language style types which are frozen style, formal style, consultative style, casual style and intimate style. This research also applies theory by Jakobson (1980) to analyze the language functions which are emotive function, conative function, phatic function, metalingual function, referential function, and poetic function found in this movie. As the qualitative research design by Creswell (2014) is used in this research, this research is presented descriptively which is using words and sentences. Based on the research results, there are five language styles used by characters of “Soul” Movie total data of 33 utterances. Frozen style is 1 data, formal style is 1 data, consultative style is 7 data, casual style is 18 data, and intimate style is 6 data. Last, there are six language functions performed by characters of “Soul” Movie with total data of 17 utterances. The emotive function has 6 data, conative function has 4 data, phatic function has 3 data, referential function has 1 data, metalingual function has 1 data, and poetic function has 2 data.

Keywords: language styles, language functions, sociolinguistic

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

Language is the bridge of human communication. In fact, it is more complex and powerful in the society. However, some people do not understand how to communicate well in a society. Meanwhile, language itself is also affected by society which brings people to different style of language. If people do not understand language style, it will make them difficult to blend into society. Style in language is variations of registers which can represent people's choices along with social context in the society (Stockwell, 2007). In other words, it is used as language formality degree based on people's choice in society.

Language style has an impact to people's life in society and vice versa. It can be stated that language style and society are always connected in human's communication. There is one phenomenon that researcher found in a company which involved a conversation by Mr. Chia, as the director of the company, and Ms. Amida as production & sales manager. When Mr. Chia asked about company sales target, at first Ms. Amida as his subordinate did not answer properly. For this reason, Mr. Chia repeated his question to ensure the answer by Ms. Amida. In the end, Ms. Amida gave a proper answer. The conversation can be seen as below.

Mr. Chia : "Amida, we have to do something different to achieve the sales target in this month. Did you arrange the meeting with Engineering yesterday?"
Ms. Amida : "**Uh-Huh.**"
Mr. Chia : "Did you, Amida?"

Ms. Amida : “Yes, I did, Mr. Chia.”

From the conversation above, it is obvious that the situation was a formal situation which happened between a superior and the subordinate in a company meeting. However, the subordinate answered her superior with “**Uh-Huh**” which is informal language style even though during meeting. From this phenomenon, it can be understood that people should learn to choose and understand the appropriate language style in communication. Febriani, Ras, & Novitri (2019) stated that people use different formality level in making communication, therefore people must know how, where, and to whom they are talking to in every situation.

People also need to understand the identities they present to the society, in order to guide themselves in expressing their ideas and message for communication. According to Coupland (2007), people do ‘identity work’ by using language to show one or multiple identities, then shape it according to situation by using language style. In other words, language style also gets affected by people’s identities. For example, a woman has different language styles used in between her position as a mother and employee in the society. For this reason, people have to be careful in using different language style because it affects to their social identities.

There is another phenomenon related to language style affect to people’s identities. Generally, when people use slang words among their friends, the informality level of language style are acceptable and understandable by both parties. However, when people communicate with their parents, they need to

remember their identities as a child and avoid any slang words that cause incomprehensible informal language style. In fact, there is an online article with title of “*Parents Struggle to Understand Teen Talk*” which written by Coutts (2018). She stated that mostly parents have difficulties to understand the slang words that used by their children. Additionally, even though parents may learn about slang words, children should know when to use it or not to use it. In this case, it can be concluded that people need to understand how and when to use formal and informal language style based on their social identities in the society.

The using of language style is not only found in real life, but also in movie. Generally, movie contains information that people might need it in real life. Moreover, many people spend their time by watching movies. In August 2020, a news article with a title “*TV Watching and Online Streaming Surge During Lockdown*” reported that there was screen time increasement up to 31% than in 2019 due to lockdown, and many people had subscribed online streaming channels or providers such as *Netflix*, *Disney+*, and *Amazon Prime Video* (British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), 2020). In fact, the streaming services contain variety of movies, including animation or cartoon movies. Despite of the entertainment, animation or cartoon movies also contains education and information (Lodhi et al., 2018). Hence, the language styles used are found in one of animation movies that released on *Disney+* in 2020 entitled “*Soul*”.

“*Soul*” movie was released on *Disney+* in December 2020. This animation movie is about Joe Gardner, a music teacher’s whose “Soul” tries to reunite with his body after an accident (“*Soul*” (2020 Film), 2020). In the journey to reunite

with his “Soul”, there are language styles found during the dialogues. The example of the dialogues between Joe’s ex-student named Curley, and Joe by phone in the movie in minutes of 04:26-04:35 as below.

Curley : “How you been, Mr. G? It’s Curley. Lamont, Lamont Baker.”
 Joe : “**Hey! Curley! Hey, good to hear your voice, man. Uh listen, you can call me Joe now, Curley. I’m not your teacher anymore.**”
 (04:26-04:35)

As the conversation above, Curley greeted Joe by phone call. Next, Joe replied in less formal way which is shown as he used “man” that usually being used for male addressee in informal circumstances. To differentiate the formal and informal level of language styles, Joos (1976) stated that theory of language style divides to five types, which are frozen, formal, consultative, casual, and intimate. In short, formality and informality level in a conversation is determined by the types of language styles used by people, which is also determined by the circumstances and the functions of conversation.

Besides of language styles there is also language functions in human social communication. Jakobson (1980) stated that language function mentioned are emotive function, conative function, phatic function, metalingual function, referential function, and poetic function. As the conversation above, Joe’s utterance is categorized as emotive function because Joe expressed his feeling to Curley when he said that he was happy to receive a call from Curley. Therefore, the use of language style types are related with the language function when people deliver their messages in a conversation.

There were some researches that had been done by previous researchers related to types of language styles. First, “An Analysis of Language Style of Teenagers Found in Facebook Status” by Indra & Hamzah (2018). The object of the research was classification of language styles. The data source was taken from Indonesian Facebook accounts. In the end, the result showed that there were only four of five classification language styles found in the research.

Another one was “An Analysis of Language Style in To All the Boys I’ve Loved Before Movie” by Febriani, Ras, & Novitri (2019). Next, the object was about analyzing the types and most common type used in “To All the Boys I’ve Loved Before” movie. As a result, it showed that only four types of language styles were found in the movie. Also, the most common type found in the movie was intimate language style.

Both research used language style types theory by Joos (1976) to analyze the data. Additionally, the similarity of previous research and present research is using the same expert which is Joos (1976) to analyze the types of language styles. However, the different of previous research and present research is that present research use “Soul” movie as the data source, then present research focuses on the types of language styles, also the language functions that affected to the language styles by using theory by Jakobson (1980).

Based on the phenomena that shown in the background, the researcher is interested in conducting the analysis of the types of language styles in “Soul” movie by using the theory by Joos (1976), and the functions of language related to the use of language styles by using the theory by Jakobson (1980) in “Soul”

movie. Finally, the research is entitled as “An Analysis of Language Style Used in “Soul” Movie: Sociolinguistics Approach”.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

1. The improper types of language style used in society.
2. People’s identity impact to language style in communication.
3. The types of language style used by characters in “Soul” movie.
4. The language functions used by characters in “Soul” movie.

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

1. The types of language style used by characters in “Soul” movie.
2. The language functions used by characters in “Soul” movie.

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

1. What are the types of language style used by characters in “Soul” movie?
2. What are the language functions used by characters in “Soul” movie?

1.5 Objectives of the Research

1. To reveal the types of language style used by characters in “Soul” movie.
2. To describe the language functions used by characters in “Soul” movie.

1.6 Significance of the Research

1. Theoretical Significance

Theoretically, this research is expected to provide more information and references of literary science to future researcher especially about language styles. This research purposes to assist lecturers in teaching their students about language styles. Then, this research is expected to be used by students to increase their knowledge and the effectiveness in learning language styles.

2. Practical Significance

Practically, the researcher hopes this research to be useful for readers to understand how to use the proper language styles in the society. The researcher also hopes the language styles that discussed in this research is applied in daily life such as between parents and children, lecturers and students, seniors and juniors, and other fields. Finally, the researcher expects people know when and to whom to use formal to informal language styles through this research.

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

Language : The words, pronunciation, and methods of combining them used and understood by a community for delivering the message, opinion, statement of each other participants.

Style : Variations of registers which represent individual choices along social dimensions that applied in the communication to scale the high and low formality degree of language used.

Sociolinguistics : Study of linguistic behavior as determined by sociocultural factors such as age, occupation, gender, economy, region, audience, social class, relationship, race or ethnic.

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL
FRAMEWORK

The researcher describes the review of related literature and theoretical framework of this research in this chapter. The related literature review involves the Sociolinguistics, language style, language style types, and language functions in language style that found in “Soul” Movie. Next, the researcher compares the previous research with present research to prove the novelty of present research. In the end of this chapter, the theoretical framework is presented including the theories applied in this research.

2.1 Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is a study about language and society relationship based on their functions in communication in order to arrange a better language understanding in the social structure (Wardaugh & Fuller, 2015). In other words, Sociolinguistics can be defined as a study of language development which affected by the society in purpose to create an effective communication to the society itself. Sociolinguistics also involves and focuses to people’s identity, as Tagliamonte (2006) explained that people may include their personal history and identity in their speeches, as well as their social, economic, and physical locations in time and place. Additionally, Stockwell (2007) stated that the social variable is the factor that determines linguistic variety used in society. For example, gender, location, age, and employment are possible social influences. Therefore,

Sociolinguistics can be defined as a study and approach of language development that related with society.

As above explanation, it is obvious that Sociolinguistics has involved and influenced the society communication. By understanding Sociolinguistics, people know the language choice to be used in the society in every situation. In fact, Baker (2010) mentioned that Sociolinguistics even studied on people's attitude towards forms of language. It is applicable and suitable to be used as the approach in this research because it describes about how language is viewed as 'better' or 'worse' in the society by the formality level. Also, it shows when, to whom, and how to use a proper choice of words based on the participants and settings in communication.

People may have different level of word choices to be used in society. To understand how to choose proper words, therefore Sociolinguistics has its subfields to help people learn more specifically, and one of the subfields is language styles. In fact, Coupland (2007) had done some research about variety of sociolinguistics, and he focused on how social meaning created in specific relationships, cultures, and communities on studying language variations. Thus, how Sociolinguistics can be used as approach in analyzing language style is by classifying the most formal to the most informal language used in the society and the language functions that created interactions in the society.

2.1.1 Language Style

Language style refers to the differences in registers which may represent the choices of individual in society (Stockwell, 2007). It means the registers that

people use in the society is variety and related with the social interaction by the people. Stockwell (2007) also added that people are mostly matching their language styles as appropriate as possible based on the social situation and function of the applied language styles. It can be seen when people interact to introduce themselves by selecting language styles that they apply and accept based on the circumstance. In short, language style is applied differently by people.

Language style has been principally receiving people's attention in communication (Joos, 1976). As it has few types that involved by speaker and hearer relationship, people can judge the formality and informality of language style applied in a communication. In addition, Jakobson (1980) stated that language has some particular functions in communication which affecting to the social interaction. Moreover, in some conditions, people apply the language style at the same time with language function too. Therefore, it is obvious that language style and language function have strong relationship in human life.

2.1.2 Language Style Types

According to Joos (1976), language style has five types, they are frozen, formal, consultative, casual, and intimate. It is a scale as the most formal to the most informal language style application in human conversation. In other words, it shows the people familiarities. People are even free to change their language styles to show the intimacy between the speaker and hearer. Thus, the types of language styles describe more the usage of language style in human daily communication.

2.1.2.1. Frozen Style

Joos (1976) stated that frozen style is the most formal style which is usually used in a very formal situation because it has symbolic and historical nature. He mentioned, “Frozen style is for people who are to remain social strangers” (Joos, 1976). It is mostly used in ceremony, church, speech, kingdom, court, and constitutions. In addition, the structure of sentences used of this style is more complicated and barely changed which is long and careful, also exaggerate intonation. The example is shown as below.

“Up. Up. Up.” (Jamil & Nasrum, 2018)

The utterance above is an example of frozen style. It is kind of a spell that used in a ritual. It does not need or allow anyone comment or interact with question. Therefore, frozen style is only applied in a very formal and freeze situation.

2.1.2.2. Formal Style

According to Joos (1976), formal style is usually used in formal events, speeches, and meetings. In addition, formal style is applied in academic or professional writing with a proper grammar applied. For example, thesis, essays, resume, or business letter. Joos (1976) stated, “Non-participation is also forced whenever a speaker is entirely uncertain of prospective response. Thus conversations between strangers begin in formal style.”. For that reason, the formal style shows less intimacy relationship of the speaker and hearer, and people are called by their titles. Last, the tone used by participants is polite and not personal. For example:

“Don't complain about your problems, because God has a purpose for your current struggle. Learn what God wants to teach us.” (Indra & Hamzah, 2018)

The utterance above is an example of formal style language used in a formal comment on Facebook. It is shown by the using of a proper structure words in the utterance.

2.1.2.3. Consultative Style

Consultative style features the speaker's knowledge about the topic discussion with hearer, and hearer's participation in the conversation (Joos, 1976). “Consultative style supplies background information currently, and the listeners participates fully”, said Joos (1976). In this style, the speaker and hearer are allowed to interact by giving question and answer which creating a consultative meaning for consulting, directing, and suggesting. It is also categorized as a semi-formal style because it is commonly found in a conversation between doctor and patient, lecturer and student, customer-sales officer, a host and guest. For example:

Andy : “Are you in this physical condition since birth or because an accident?”

Agus : “Since birth” (Astika, 2018)

The conversation above is the example of consultative style that occurs between Andy as the host and Agus as the guest in a show. It can be seen by their interaction of giving and answering question.

2.1.2.4. Casual Style

Casual style is a style that commonly found in conversation among friends, family, or colleagues in an informal situation (Joos, 1976). It can be said that this style is used in relax or casual occasions. Joos (1976) stated, “Ellipsis and slang, the two defining features of casual style”. Therefore. in this style, there is shortened word form, slang, and non-standard form. Often, there is missing article, auxiliary verb, and subject in the sentence. The example is shown as below.

“They're not **gonna** let you back in there after last time.” (Hamdany, 2017)

The “gonna” is informal contraction of “going to”, but it is used only for informal situation. It is often used by spoken in both formal and informal situations, but in English learning or teaching it is still inappropriate to be used in formal situation.

2.1.2.5. Intimate Style

Joos (1976) stated that intimate style does not include or involve public information which expressing a remarkably close relationship between speaker and hearer. It is used by intimate friends, family members, and couple. Joos (1976) stated, “The systematic features of intimate style are two, just as in the other styles; extraction and jargon”. Hence, this style has a characteristic of private codes, certain address form, or jargon which are known and understandable internally by the addresser and addressee. In addition, short utterances and incomplete articulation are also the characteristics in intimate style.

For example:

“Hey, **Boo!**” (Febriani et al., 2019)

The “Boo” on the utterance is a slang word which means girlfriend or boyfriend. It also can be applied to a close friend. It is only be used casually among closest friends or lovers which shows the intimacy of the relationship between speaker and hearer.

2.1.3 Language Functions

In society, language function also has an important role as people use language for different purposes and depending on the situations. According to Jakobson (1980), there is always speaker as sender or addresser, a listener as receiver, a message transmission, a code such as language or dialect used, a form to communicate such as in written or spoken, and context when the utterances are made in communication. For this reason, there are some language functions that applied by people to achieve the expected social interaction in the society, they are emotive function, conative function, phatic function, metalingual function, referential function, and poetic function.

2.1.3.1. Emotive Function

Jakobson (1980) stated that emotive function focuses on the speaker or addresser. It is about what the speaker thinks and feels when the utterance is made. The speaker also considers about how to express the reaction that the listeners would have expected. Additionally, interjection is often used in this emotive function to prove the expression that the speaker feels. For example, the speaker may utter “Wow”, “Ouch”, and “Oh”.

2.1.3.2. Conative Function

As explained by Jakobson (1980), conative function has the intention of pursuing other people to do something. It refers to those characteristics of language that are intended to elicit a certain response from the recipient. It can be stated that mostly the function is being used to give instruction or request. Furthermore, it also often uses imperative sentences. For example, “Open the door!”, “Turn off the light!”, and “Come here!”.

2.1.3.3. Phatic Function

According to Jakobson (1980), phatic function is occurred when the speaker uses words and sentences to maintain the communication in conversation. It can be used to determine whether someone is sociable or not, in other words it can be used to increase the sociability in communication. Moreover, it sometimes occur when people open or close the conversation. The examples are “Hello”, “Bye”, “Yeah”, and “I see”.

2.1.3.4. Referential Function

Jakobson (1980) explained that referential function refers to the context of message. The purpose of referential function is to deliver information or describe things, people, actions, or events. The information can be fact, science, or any logical news. It is also associated with true value, which can be real or universe assumption. For example, it can be found in the information by a lecturer to students in university.

2.1.3.5. Metalingual Function

Jakobson (1980) stated that metalingual function has the use to discuss or describe the code or the language itself. Furthermore, it also has function to explain, clarify, or correct the communication. Also, it has function to deliver the code or language analysis. It can be used to describe a word to explain the meaning of the word such as the word in dictionary.

2.1.3.6. Poetic Function

According to Jakobson (1980), poetic function focuses on the message itself, and the creativity of the language used. It includes connotative languages that normally applied in poetry such as metaphor, hyperbole, alliteration, simile, personification which can be formal or aesthetic function. Additionally, it also has function to deliver a message, information, pleasure in nicer way. For example, “Touchy, touchy”, “Lonely as cloud”, “Do the dew”.

2.2 Previous Research

Jamil & Nasrum (2018) found the language style types that influenced the utterance of a character in a novel. They used Joos (1976) theory in the research. They also applied qualitative method. Then, the result of the research showed there were five language style types found from the data source, which were frozen, formal, consultative, casual, and intimate styles. There were only two data found on each five types.

Putra & Rosa (2019) analyzed the language styles used by the host in a talk show. In this research, the previous researcher used the theory of Joos (1976). The result showed that the highest type found was casual style which 11 times,

however frozen style was not found in the talk show. The least style found in the research was intimate style which only occurred once.

Khoimah (2019) conducted the study of language styles used in a movie. The previous researcher classified the language styles by using Joos (1976) theory. Also, the previous researcher collected the data from the script of the movie. The result showed that there were four types of language style that used in the movie, which are consultative, casual, intimate, and formal styles. Frozen style was not found because the Queen Elizabeth did not utter in any symbolic and historical events in the movie.

Sakti & Weda (2020) investigated that language style types found in a movie. By using theory of Joos, the previous researcher found that intimate style was the highest language style type used in the movie. In contrast, there was not found frozen style in the research. As a result, the previous researcher also added that the intimate style found mostly in the communication within family relationship.

Dewi, Ediwan, & Suastra (2020) examined two romantic movies to analyze the language style types and the highest type found in the movies. The previous researchers used qualitative and quantitative methods for analyzing. They used the language style types theory of Joos and context theory by Hymes. The result showed that the highest type of language style found in the data sources was intimate style, in the other hand frozen was the least.

Rahayu & Parmawati (2020) analyzed the language style and illocutionary act from a novel. The previous researchers applied the descriptive qualitative

method. Then, they used Joos' theory to analyze the types of language style and Searle's theory in analyzing the illocutionary act. As a result, the previous researchers focused on the casual and intimate styles because it was about teenager's life which illustrated with relax situations, and there were some types of illocutionary act found in the research too.

Achmad & Samidu (2020) investigated the language style types used in a talk show. The research was done by using quantitative method and conducted by applying Joos (1976) theory. The result showed that there were only two types of language style found in 29 conversations, they were consultative and casual styles. The most dominant type was casual style with total 18 data.

The similarity of the previous and present research are the using of five language style types theory by Joos (1976). The difference of the research is the data source. The present researcher choose to the "Soul" movie because there are no previous researchers who used this movie as the data source.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

This research is begun by Sociolinguistics explanation as the general data of analysis. Then, it guides the data to be specific for analysis which is language style based on Joos (1976). Language style is divided to five types which are frozen style, formal style, consultative style, casual style, and intimate style. With purpose of understanding the language functions that influence the use of language style, the researcher is apply the theory by Jakobson (1980) to classify the functions as emotive function, conative function, phatic function, metalingual

function, referential function, and poetic function. Those theories are be used to analyze the language style types and language functions found in “Soul” movie.

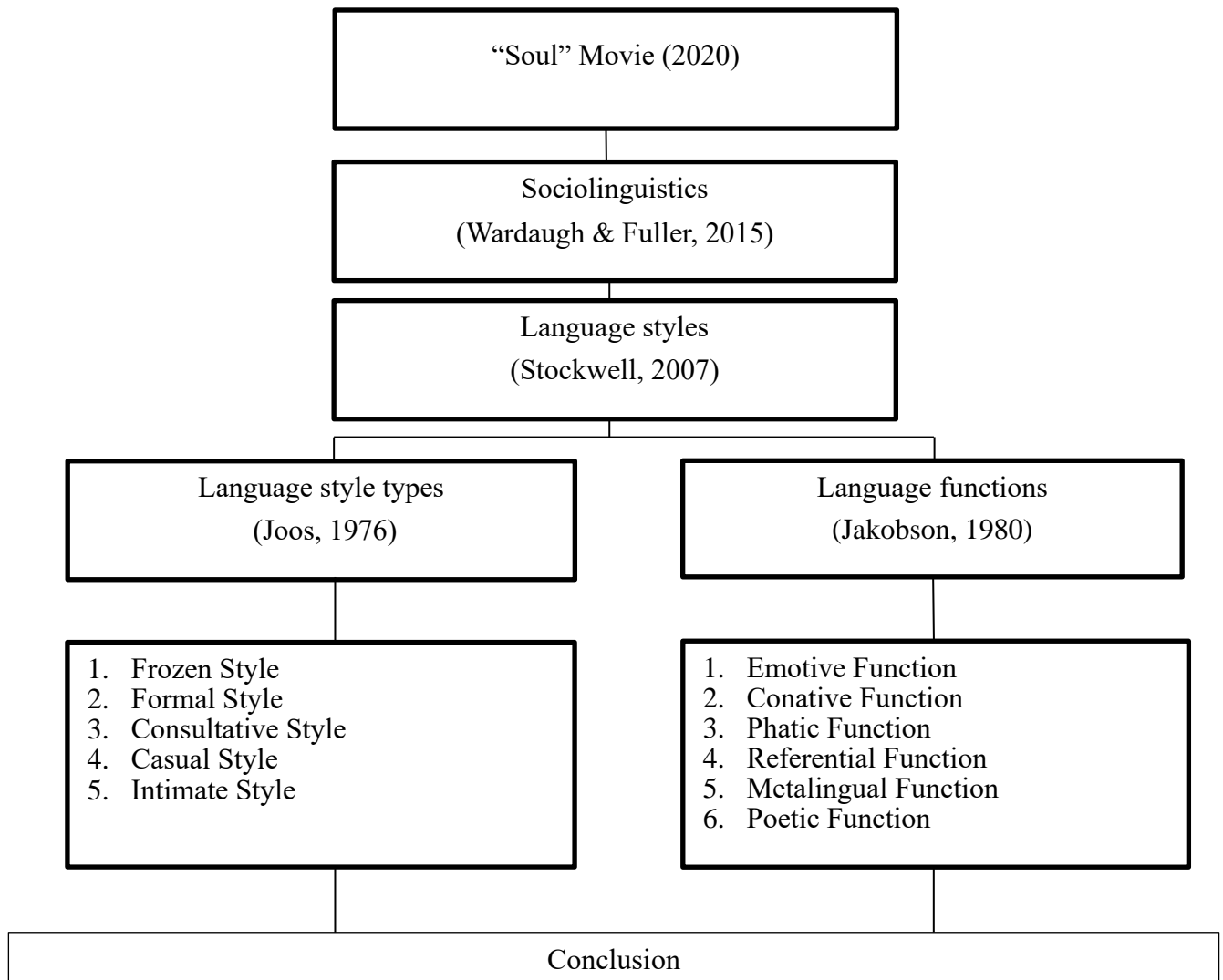


Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

The research design in this research uses descriptive qualitative design. According to Creswell (2014), qualitative research is a design of research that use narrative research, phenomenology, grounded theory, ethnography, and case studies. He also stated that case studies are qualitative design which the researcher explores an event, activity, process, program, or individuals. Therefore, the researcher uses case studies in this research because the case studies are the daily phenomena that happened in society life.

The phenomena are found in human daily life and explained by words and sentences. Furthermore, the researcher presents the research descriptively. This research applies theory of language style types by Joos (1976) and language functions by Jakobson (1980) as the main theories of analysis. The theories are used to analyze the language styles used in “Soul” movie.

3.2 Object of the Research

There are two objects of the research as the main analysis in this research. First, it analyzes the types of language style. Second, it analyzes the function of language used. Moreover, the characters’ dialogues in “Soul” movie contain different language styles. Next, the language styles occur in the movie shows the relation with the language functions. For those reasons, “Soul” movie is suitable to become the data source of this research.

3.3 Method of Collecting Data

Research data is taken by using observational method. According to Sudaryanto (2015), observational method is done by observing the applied language. In this research, this method use non-participatory technique. Therefore, the researcher is not participated in the dialogues of the movie.

The steps of collecting the data is done with three steps. First, the researcher watch “Soul” movie. Second, the researcher transcripts the movie. Last, the researcher ticks the selected sentences which are considered as language style types based on the theory of Joos (1976).

3.4 Method of Analyzing Data

Research data is analyzed by using Referential Identity method by Sudaryanto (2015) which focuses more in identifying and analyzing the relationship between language and the specific entity outside the language that is being referred to. Furthermore, the research applies equalizing technique which identify and classify the similarity of the data found according to theory by Joos (1976).

There are few steps of analyzing the data. First, the researcher identifies and classify the selected sentences. Second, data is analyzed by applying the theory of Joos (1976) to find the types of language style. Third, the language functions are analyzed by using the theory of Jakobson (1980). Finally, the analysis result presents the language style types and language functions found in “Soul” movie.

3.5 Method of Presenting the Research Result

Research result is presented by using informal method. According to Sudaryanto (2015), informal method is presenting the result with words and sentences. In this research, there is no graphic, table, or diagram shown. Instead, the researcher only presents the analysis result by words and paragraphs. Moreover, the analysis result is presented simply and descriptively to make the readers understand the topic easily.