

EXPLORING LANGUAGE STYLE IN THE MENU MOVIE: A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY

Cladhora Sharron Lauterboom¹, Cicih Nuraeni²

Universitas Bina Sarana Informatika, Indonesia

¹ scladhora@gmail.com, ² cicih@bsi.ac.id

Abstract

Language style and language function have been the subject of substantial sociolinguistics research. The movie is one of the media utilized to analyze this point through characters. The main characters are the center of each movie's constructed story. This study aims to identify the language style utilized by the main characters in The Menu movie, to identify the language function implemented through each style, and to determine which language style is used dominantly in the movie. This study employed a qualitative descriptive methodology. Language style and function are defined and identified using the theories of Martin Joos (1976) and Roman Jakobson (1980). The result revealed that the main characters employed the five categories identified by Martin Joos' (1976) Language style theory: frozen style (9 data), formal style (18 data), consultative style (10 data), casual style (29 data), and intimate style (6 data). The data also revealed that the main characters made use of the six categories identified by Roman Jakobson (1980) in his theory of language function including referential function (24 data), emotional function (30 data), conative function (12 data), phatic function (8 data), metalingual function (4 data), and poetic function (4 data). The predominant language style is casual. Examining language style with different sources and theories can be done furthermore to fully comprehend the idea of language.

Keywords: Language Style; Language Function; Movie Analysis; Main Characters

INTRODUCTION

Language as a mode of communication has been researched for decades. Notably, language style is one of the studies that has been conducted by scholars regularly for numerous reasons (Achmad et al., 2020). According to (Oktaviani & Purwarno, 2022), language style holds an essential understanding of one particular language itself. Through language style, the connection and relation between language users are formed, mutually (Wahyudiantari, 2023). Language style has been developed and modified by language users in various communities following the evolution of time and technology every once in a while (Indra & Hamzah, 2018). The variety of language styles used in different communities and periods makes it interesting to explore deeply. Based on these aspects, the theories of language style have been developed for decades. Martin Joos' (1976) theory of language style is notable for being the most exact theory created to characterize these phenomena. Martin Joos' theory regarding the use of language style in different communities included 5 stages of language which he classified based on the formality of the language itself. Accordingly, Joos, quoted in (Rahayu & Parmawati, 2020) presented five language style classes they are as follows, frozen style, the formal style, consultative style, casual style, and intimate style. Each style differentiates itself by the situation and setting in which the specific occurrence that gave rise to the language's purpose occurred. Each style is differentiated by the place and setting where the particular event that gave rise to the language's function occurred.

1. Frozen Style

As stated in (Febriani et al., 2019), Martin Joos referred to the term frozen style as a condition in formal and symbolic settings like court, constitutions, official papers, speeches, state ceremonies, and other formal events that are appropriate for persons with high skill levels and employs lengthy, deliberate phrase construction together with excellent intonation. It is a formal and symbolic setting that requires excellent knowledge of the things or events that are being talked about. It is the most formal style used in communication.

2. Formal Style

As the name suggests, a formal style is one that is commonly employed in formal settings and is frequently used to provide instructions to the hearer; it is most commonly known as a one-way communication with little to no hearer participation and feedback, such as in a graduation ceremony, and so on (Fauziah & Izzah, 2022). In other words, formal style is a type of communication used in formal contexts with limited intimacy.

3. Consultative Style

A consultative style, according to (Rahayu & Parmawati, 2020) is a style that employs transactions and information exchange in communication where the participants are engaged with one another, requiring a response such as doctor-patient, teaching-learning process, and many others. It can be said that consultative style is a style that employs procedures for giving and responding to information in discussion. Thus, it can be concluded that consultative style is mostly used to give equal understanding to both participants.

4. Casual Style

Casual style is usually characterized by using slang or other language that also implies the relationship between the participants in a particular group (Yulyanti & Syahputra, 2023). It is a style in which a member of a group casually speaks to one another with the styles, terms, and words that each member understands.

5. Intimate Style

An intimate style uses private codes, words, pronunciation, non-verbal communication, and unclear articulation which the most prominent part of this style is not a good and correct phrase or sentence structure, but rather language usage to define the interaction between language users (Putra & Rosa, 2019). It can be concluded that this style engages the participant so dearly; it is when the participant can express their feelings more freely.

Language styles are essentially employed to transmit messages from one individual to another. To support this idea, (Putri et al., 2022) stated that the essence of language style is to build an understanding and a comprehension of the ideas that the language users possess through the application of language. This emphasizes the notion that language has a purpose in the use of a specific style. These are the ways to get at the essence or meaning of a linguistic style. As a result, studies on language styles have always been connected to the studies of language functions. Stated by (Sidabutar & Sadia, 2018), as language's vital role is to deliver meaning, the chosen language style that a person governs is none other than to determine its own function which makes these two language features interconnected with one another. Hence, to fully comprehend a language, its functions are also explored. The comprehension of a language's role is also constantly changing, much like the language style. As for its investigation, numerous studies have been conducted until these days to determine language function. However, Roman Jakobson's (1980) theory is still regarded as one of the main theories for determining the function that a language uses. Jakobson (Hunt, 2018) put out a hypothesis explaining how language produces specific functions utilized during communication-based on fundamental constitutive variables that may alter its potential meaning. These variables are the addresser, addressee, message, contact, code, and context in which the language is used. These variables

are the core that Jakobson used to categorize language functions into different types, namely, emotive, referential, conative, phatic, poetic, and metalingual function. Each function is created through a different language style and the intended meaning of the language that is being delivered.

1. Referential Function

Jakobson in (Larasati & Simatupang, 2022) stated that the referential function describes a situation, an item, or a mental state that is related to the factors that occurred in conveying a message. This function focuses on the correlations between the object and the references (or context) in which the communication exists to create meaning and clarify the truth value of what is being delivered. Simply put, the referential function is a function whereby language is used to refer to and convey information and facts based on the context of the language itself.

2. Emotive Function

The notion of emotive function, according to (Aritonang et al., 2022) is to express feelings and point of view which closely related to the language users. It can be said that the emotive function is used to utilize the emotional state of language users. Thus, it can also be said that emotive functions cover the personal and endearing aspects of language users.

3. Conative Function

According to Jakobson in (Aningsih et al., 2022), the directing function of a language is focused towards the addressee, with main target of offering advice and recommendations as well as persuading something. It is mostly used to give a command or request by using imperative sentences that can both sound strict or polite based on the word used in making them, as well as using a tag question as its notable feature. Simply put, it is a function whereby language is used to employ commands and requests toward the addressee.

4. Phatic Function

Holstein explained that the phatic function proposed by Jakobson is to "designate[s] those linguistic messages whose primary purpose lies in establishing, prolonging, checking out, confirming, or discontinuing the communication" (Hunt, 2018). In other words, the phatic function can be determined to be a function whereby language is utilized to forge social connections, which emphasize the contact that is formed between the addresser and the addressee.

5. Metalingual Function

Jakobson elaborates on the metalingual function of a language as a "The utterance function is used to examine language on the code." (Putri et al., 2018). The code used in language refers to the meaning of the language itself (Aritonang et al., 2022). Thus, the metalingual function is the function whereby language is used to explain language itself by using and examining its features or aspects.

6. Poetic Function

According to Jakobson (1980) "The poetic function is primarily concerned with the message as well as the mode of dissemination. It denotes the use of rhetorical figures of speech to better the message." (Larasati & Simatupang, 2022). It can be said that this is the function whereby language is used solely to convey a message. It is focused on the way that the message is being conveyed, which is mostly towards the aesthetic side of language itself.

To analyze language style and its functions, a study must be conducted in real life situations where the language is used regularly. However, as time goes on, a variety of resources are available meant to demonstrate language style as well as language function. A movie is

presumably one of the most popular forms of media currently available for studying these two topics. Especially since movies are the media that most closely resembles the image of real-life human existence, particularly concerning the everyday usage of language. Additionally, (Putri et al., 2022) claimed that examining a movie is an excellent way for understanding and mastering language styles through its visual display and actors' dialogues which impart the accounts of human life. Therefore, to portray an actual or relevance of human life, the term of characters is introduced as a key aspect in the movie. The term characters are created to depict an individual being that is involved in the story. The main characters are the essence of the story, which is involved more in the story in terms of storyline, dialogue, interaction, etcetera. In this particular study, the movie used to determine language style and language function is called *The Menu* (2022). It is a movie directed by Mark Mylod which tells the story of a couple, named Margot Mills and Tyler Ledford who attend a lavish and romantic dinner in a high-end restaurant called Hawthorn, located on a private and remote island. It was an exclusive A-list dinner which was prepared by a World Class chef named Chef Julian Slowik who is most known for his lavish and unordinary ways of presenting the menu. The dinner was first presented full of astonishing aspects. However, as the menu went off one by one, they found an unusual side of intention. Finally, with numerous twists, they found that they become a part of the last menu; they wanted to be murdered and presented by the chef to conclude his last masterpiece.

Grounded on all the elaboration mentioned above, the researchers chose *The Menu* (2022) movie to conduct the study regarding the language styles and functions uttered in the movie by the main characters, which occurred in the unordinary social setting, based on the unusual and interesting storyline. The researchers found this unordinary social setting and storyline interesting to discuss, specifically the importance of language on the social setting represented in the film.

METHOD

In conducting this study, a qualitative descriptive research method is used. According to Bogan and Taylor (Moleong, 2018), a qualitative research approach is one that yields a descriptive output in the form of a spoken or oral account of the persons and activities being examined.. In other words, the descriptive research method generated the data in the form of written words by collecting, compiling, describing, and analyzing it in the form of reports. To identify and analyze the data, the researchers applied Martin Joos' idea. Joos' (1976) regarding the language style as well as Roman Jakobson's theory (1980) of language function. The data utilized in this study was obtained straight from the film *The Menu* through the talks of its primary characters. The researchers also used a secondary data which is the transcript of the movie which contains the dialogues. The researchers used documentation techniques to collect the data with followings steps they are; repeatedly and simultaneously watching *The Menu* movie, matching the dialogue from the movie with the dialog from the script, underlining the dialogues of the main characters, re-examining the dialogues that have been tagged, grouping and analyzing those dialogues into kinds of language styles as well as the language function based on the theory.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

After analysing the dialogues uttered by the main characters, there are two results that the researchers found. To begin, the major characters executed and employed all five stages of

language style theory established by Martin Joos (1976), namely, frozen style, formal style, consultative style, casual style, and intimate style.. Secondly, the main characters implemented all six function of language presented by Roman Jakobson in his theory which are, referential function, emotive function, conative function, phatic function, metalingual function and poetic function. Therefore, the researchers presented these results into two different section. Each section will show the data of the analysis deeply.

1. Language Style

Based on Martin Joos's (1976) theory, the data in this part is evaluated to establish the linguistic style utilized by the primary characters. The following table is the result of the language style used by the main characters with its percentages as well as the description of the extracted data of each individual style.

Table 1. Language Style Found in *The Menu* Movie

Kinds of Language Style	Frequency	Percentage
Frozen Style	9	13%
Formal Style	18	25%
Consultative Style	10	14%
Casual Style	29	40%
Intimate Style	6	8%
Total	72	100%

A. Frozen Style

Data (00:09:22 - 00:09:27)

Context: Tyler on his way to a restaurant along with other guests saw a cottage that is currently occupied by Chef Slowik. When Tyler asked the restaurant captain, Elsa, if they were going to see or tour the chef’s residence. Elsa stated that even the staff were not allowed to be in the chef’s residence. Margot, listening to the response from Elsa, tries to make a mark for Tyler.

*Margot: Come on. We must not disturb **the Lord High Emperor of Sustenance.***

Tyler: Yes, okay well.

A frozen style is typically utilized in formal contexts. This includes terms or a series of patentable words. In its context, Margot’s expression of **the Lord High Emperor** is one of the most formal forms of expression for addressing someone: a well-known someone, someone valued. Addressing someone as the High Lord Emperor is an expression in which the speaker knows the power and influence that the person possesses. For example, using the term The High Lord Emperor equals the use of the term His Majesty the King when addressing King Charles III of England nowadays. Therefore, conversations with these expressions can be categorized into the **Frozen style**.

B. Formal Style

Data (00:15:45 - 00:17:02)

Context: The first menu is ready to serve. The Chef welcomed the guests. He clapped hard one time to gather the surprise guest’s attention. That loud clap surprised everyone, especially Margot. The chef stood in the middle of the room between the kitchen and the living room. He greeted the guests, introduced himself, and explained about the dining experience that the guests would enjoy for the rest of the night.

Chef Slowik: Good evening. Welcome to Hawthorn. I am Julian Slowik, and tonight it will be our pleasure to feed you. Over the next few hours, you will ingest fat, salt, sugar, protein, bacteria, fungi, various plants and animals – and at times the entire ecosystem. But, I have to beg of you one thing. Just one. Do not eat.

Movie star: Is he serious?

Chef Slowik: Tasted. Savor. Relish. Consider every morsel you place inside your mouth. Be mindful. But do not eat. Our menu is too precious for that – and look around you (everybody looking at the others and the places where they're at). Here we are on the island. Accept. Accept all of it – and forgive. And on that note – food!

The use of words and sentences in this data is well structured to convey the information that guests need to know. The chef, with his fluent language, formally introduced himself and warmly welcomed the guests. Chef Slowik introduces the experience that will be presented to the guests in the hope that they will enjoy it. The most apparent use of the word as a formal form of expression is in greeting guests, introducing restaurants, and also in the phrase *It will be our pleasure to feed you*. The phrase *it will be our pleasure* is surely used in space and formal context. Therefore, the language used in the conversation above is **formal style**.

C. Consultative Style

Data (00:49:34 - 00:49:46)

Context: The fifth menu will be served. Chef serves an additional accomplishment which he called a palate cleanser tea: A bergamot tea. In this scene, Chef Slowik prepares a casual situation in which he wants to know more about the guests' opinions toward the dining experiences he served. He wants to get feedback or questions regarding the dish, the restaurant, or even about the chef himself.

Chef Slowik: But, before we continue. Is there any question about me or Hawthorn? Any questions?

Tyler: Is this bergamot I'm getting Chef?

Chef Slowik: Yes, it is.

Based on the data above, a **consultative style** is used. It is a function that is mostly used for getting the answer and response to something. The response to this specific style is usually to implement a clear view such as *yes, no, I see, of course*, and so on. For this case, Tyler wants to ensure that his palate tastes the exact ingredients that Chef puts into the menu. As a result, Tyler gets the confirmation about it. Thus, it can be categorized as a consultative style.

D. Casual Style

Data (00:01:34 - 00:01:49)

Context: In this scene, Margot and Tyler are watching the ship they are going to ride to stop at the port. In this situation, Margot was surprised by the expensive price that was folded for a one-time meal at Hawthorn. Tyler just laughed thinly and reminded Margot to just enjoy the trip.

Margot: A night? How do they turn a profit?

Tyler: 1.250\$ a head, that's how.

Margot: You're fucking joking right? What do we eat? A Rolex?

Tyler: C'mon, let's not ruin this by talking price, yeah? Just go with the flow. Let it be magical.

Margot: Hey, it's your dime.

The data shown above can be categorized as a **casual style**. The conversation casually happened between Margot and Tyler when they discussed the ride as well as the price for the trip. The phrase *You're fucking joking right?* and the word *C'mon* are a typical casual style when communicating with friends or someone who knows each other.

E. Intimate Style

Data (00:01:00 - 00:01:05)

Context: The scene took place in a port. Tyler and Margot are waiting for the arrival of the ship that will take them to Hawthorn. In this condition, Margot was swallowing and smoking. Tyler looked at it and expressed his concern about Margot's smoking habits at that moment.

Tyler: Babe, please don't smoke. It'll kill your palette.

Margot: Then my palette will die happy.

The facts shown above may be classified as intimate style. The word, *Babe* that Tyler used to talk about Margot is a word that expresses their close relationship as a couple. It is an endearing nickname given by someone to somebody else to convey each person's emotional state and the relationship in between. It is a word used to express the intimate relation between language users. In this case, Margot and Tyler can express themselves freely and openly to each other without having to feel uneasy by using this style.

2. Language Function

This section's language function data is analyzed using Roman Jakobson's (1980) theory of language style. Each language function described in this part is also developed from the major characters' language style. The table below represents the outcome of all six sorts of language functions discovered in *The Menu* movie, which will be detailed in full below:

Table 2. Language Function Found in *The Menu* Movie

Kinds of Language Function	Frequency	Percentage
Referential Function	24	29%
Emotive Function	30	37%
Conative Function	12	15%
Phatic Function	8	10%
Metalingual Function	4	5%
Poetic Function	4	5%
Total	72	100%

A. Referential Function

Data (00:11:04 - 00:11:14)

Context: As they entered the restaurant, the staff was busy preparing meals in the kitchen. They can see every process of food made by the chefs and staff directly from their seats. This is because Hawthorn is a restaurant whose design is made in the form of an open concept so that guests can observe everything directly. In this scene, Tyler and Margot are watching Jeremy (a sous-chef) prepare a meal. Tyler recognizes the technique Jeremy uses and wants to show Margot his understanding of it.

Tyler: Do you make that with a pacojet?

Jeremy: Exactly right, sir.

Tyler : A pacojet can produce a powderized snow-like texture.

Margot : Cool.

Tyler : *Yeah. I have one.*

This conversation is based on its context referring to the knowledge of the technique performed by the sous-chef in the kitchen whose preparing the menu and proceeded to deliver the information to Margot about what a pacojet meant, which *a pacojet can produce a powdered snow-like texture* as a technique of food preparation. This utterance refers to the actual information about something. Thus, it can be concluded to have a **referential function**.

B. Emotive Function

Data (00:03:53 - 00:04:00)

Context: This scene takes place in a boat. As the boat drives away. Margot and Tyler have a taste of the appetizer. Tyler is in awe of the taste of the appetizer.

Tyler : *Oh my God. It's laughable. It's fucking laughably good.*

Margot : *Mmm. It's good.*

This short conversation employed an emotive function. Both Tyler and Margot expressed their liking towards the food served by the staff. Tyler and Margot express their opinions in different ways in which Tyler seemed to exaggerate his reactions by saying *It's laughable. It's fucking laughably good*, while Margot seemed to express it in a more simple way *It's good*. In their way, Tyler and Margot can convey their likeness by using the language to deliver the function. Thus, this can be grouped as an **emotive function**.

C. Conative Function

Data (00:21:27 - 00:21:29)

Context: After the first menu, Chef Slowik and staff are back to work to prepare the next dish. In this scene, the chef observes the guests eating their meals. Chef Slowik's attention turned to Margot, who saw that Margot did not eat the meal that was prepared, but let Tyler eat it. Chef Slowik got irritated from the scene.

Chef Slowik : *I want plating in five.*

Whole staff : *Yes, chef.*

This type of conversation can be said to have a conative function of which the language used in a certain manner to influence others. As for this, Chef's utterance is a command, an order of which the staff must do. As for feedback for the command, the staff did respond and prepared the dish, as well as served it in exactly five minutes. Thus, this case is an example of a **conative function**.

D. Phatic Function

Data (00:02:11 - 00:02:14)

Context: Margot saw an older couple coming out of their car. The man, named Richard and Margot, instantly stared at each other unintentionally. In surprise, Margot noticed that the man saw and recognized her, just as she did. Not wanting to show an attitude that could make Tyler suspicious, Margot seemed to shift the topic of conversation.

Margot : *Fuck.*

Tyler : *What?*

Margot : *Nothing.*

This type of conversation employed a **phatic function**. To have a phatic function, the conversation and the language used must forge a social connection between the speakers which the language is expressed in a certain way to establish and confirm something to start, continue or end the conversation. In this case, the *Nothing* response is not necessarily to answer Tyler's question, but to stop the conversation to begin instead.

These responses are delivered as a means to establish a relaxed condition and to stop the unnecessary mood to be involved in order not to create tension between Margot and Tyler which can ruin their affection towards each other.

E. Metalingual Function

Data (00:31:11 - 00:31:56)

Context: Chef Slowik presented the third dish called “The Memory”.

*Chef Slowik: Here you have house-smoked Breese chicken thighs **al pastor** and our tortillas made with heirloom **masa**--one of Hawthorn's signature dishes. We change our menu constantly, but, as Miss Bloom knows, this has been a staple since day one. **It's what you once said?***

*Lilian Bloom: **Put you on the map.***

*Chef Slowik: **Put me on the map.** And precisely what map would that be? I wonder. Anyways, because we are always innovating and we fear irrelevance -- an update to a classic: the images on the tortillas have been made using a laser engraving machine. It's the first time we used it. We hope this taco night evokes strong memories for us all. Enjoy.*

In this conversation, a metalingual function is employed clearly. This conversation is said to have a metalingual function due to the use of a linguistic term within the conversation to explain something. The first linguistics term used in this conversation is a **masa** which refers to a dough produced from ground corn that is soaked in a lime and water solution and utilized in Mexican cooking, such as tortillas. The second linguistic term used is an **al pastor** which refers to a Mexican meal consisting of thinly sliced pork marinated with hot peppers and pineapple and grilled on a horizontal spit. Lastly, the term is **to put someone on the map** which means to make that person become a famous; a well-known person for a reason. Based on these three linguistic terms found in this particular conversation, it can be said that it employed a **metalingual function** which specializes in making a grounded understanding of the language used.

F. Poetic Function

Data (01:32:33 - 01:33:37)

Context: Chef Slowik steps out of the kitchen and sloshes across the liquid that is still on the floor before setting a plate in front of Margot. As the cheeseburger is served, Margot examines it before lifts it and bites into it. She shuts her eyes and takes a long, luscious savoring pause of the bite. She then peeks her eyes open and turns to face Chef. They exchange smiles and enjoy this moment. Margot draws in a long breath. Slowik is listening to Margot say as he thinks. He surveys his restaurant. his food's ferocious beauty and the mayhem he is made of. Everything about his life. He understands this is the ideal way to wrap up his menu: the idea of Margot somehow lives up to his desire to cook for someone in decades. He has reached the peak of his career.

Margot : Now that is a cheeseburger.

Chef Slowik : Yes. That is a cheeseburger.

*Margot : Unfortunately, **my eyes were a little bigger than my stomach.***

Chef Slowik : I understand.

Margot : Can I get the rest to go?

Chef Slowik : One moment, please.

In this conversation, poetic function is employed. It can be seen clearly in the statement used by Margot. Margot used an idiom to explain herself which the idiom of *one's eyes*

are bigger than one's stomach or in this case she said *my eyes were a little bigger than my stomach*. This idiom is used to explain that someone desires to eat more than what he/she can eat. As the result of using an idiom, the language function employed in this conversation is **poetic**.

Discussion

The Menu movie is a movie directed by Mark Mylod in 2022. It is a movie that focuses on a young couple Margot Mills and Tyler Ledford who supposedly have an exclusive dinner in a high-end restaurant. The restaurant is called Hawthorn which is known to have a prestigious and well-known Chef named Chef Julian Slowik. An exclusive dinner turned out to be a life-threatening event for those two, as well as other guests. These kinds of events certainly affect the language style used by someone in communicating and in this case, these three main characters' language style as well as the language function implemented by using certain types of language style. The linguistic style presented through the major characters' speech or dialogues varies throughout *The Menu* movie. According to the findings of the investigation, the primary characters employed five phases of language style, with each character having their own distinct style to convey their ideas, thoughts, and intents.. Each style that the main characters used is influenced by the different context and particular circumstances when it is spoken. Each character has their own language style that they prefer to use, such for Margot Mills tends to use a casual style in communicating her thought, for Chef Slowik tends to use a formal style as he mainly talks about the menu that he presented, while for Tyler Ledford tends to use a combination of formal style to communicate with Chef Slowik and casual style to communicate with Margot Mills. According to the data analysis, the most prevalent language style utilized by these three primary characters is casual style. The predominant use to depicts human's life and styles of communicating in general is reason for this casual style stands as the most used language style compared with the other four styles. It follows by the aim of a movie itself which to depicts an actual life with the variety of stories. Even though in this case, the scenario of the movie is slightly different and made-up, the characters' ways of speaking and expressing their ideas and opinions are nonetheless very similar to how people actually behave in reality. Therefore, with the use of a casual style, the audience will easily relate to and understand the stories experienced by the characters. Furthermore, because the major characters' language usage varies, so does the role of the language. Each language style used a language function. The study discovered that six kinds of language functions are used within the language style used and that the context in which it is spoken directly impacts the function of the language itself. The emotional function is the most prominent function used in *The Menu* movie, out of all six categories. It is used dominantly due to its ability to implement or express the feelings or conditions perceived by a person in relation to a particular event, conversation, or condition. It is relatable to the conditions of human life in general, in which language, body language, mindset, etcetera are used to express the emotional and mental state of a person. Therefore, the emotive function is used in *The Menu* movie to interpret the conditions and attitudes of the main characters in response to a particular event that they experience.

CONCLUSION

Based on the presented data, it is possible to infer that the major characters employed all five forms of language style according to Martin Joos' theory, as well as suggested all six types of Roman Jakobson's theory of language function within each language style used in conversation. The study found that the main characters used a total of 72 language styles consisting of 9 frozen style data, 18 formal style data, 10 consultative style data, 29 casual style data and 6

intimate style data. Casual style is the most dominant language style used, reaching 40% of the total data, while intimate style is the least dominant language style with only 6% out of 100%. As for the language function, the study found that the main characters' language style employed 82 data language functions consisting of 24 referential function data, 30 emotive function data, 12 conative function data, 8 phatic function data, and 4 metalingual function data and 4 poetic function data, respectively. The emotional function is the most prominent language function used in the major characters' language style, reaching 37% of the total data, whilst the least dominant function are metalingual and poetic functions with a percentage of 5% out of 100%, respectively.

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