

AN ANALYSIS OF LANGUAGE STYLE IN “TO ALL THE BOYS I’VE LOVED BEFORE” MOVIE

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Abstract: *Language Style is the formality construct of the language used to communicate with other people. This study aims to analyze the types of language style used and the dominant type used in “To All The Boys I’ve Loved Before” movie. The movie is classified as a young-adult romantic movie directed by Susan Johnson and was released on August 17 2018 on Netflix. The source of the data was taken from the script of “To All The Boys I’ve Loved Before” movie. The research design is a descriptive qualitative research. The analysis is based on the five language styles adopted from Martin Joos’ (1976) theory; they are frozen style, formal style, consultative style, casual style and intimate style. The result shows that there are thirty (30) data from the conversation in the movie to perform the language styles. The collected data can be concluded that the type of style occurs dominantly in the movie is intimate style. The thirty cases comprise of intimate (eleven cases), consultative (nine cases), casual (seven cases), formal (three cases) and frozen (none) style. This means that intimate style is prominently proved to be used in communication within family relation and close friends. Based on the result of the study, it is fruitful to suggests the students of English Department to do further analysis about the five language styles used in other resources like movies, novels, or articles.*

Key Words: *Language Style, Movie, To All The Boys I’ve Loved Before*

ANALISIS GAYA BAHASA DALAM FILM “TO ALL THE BOYS I’VE LOVED BEFORE”

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Abstrak: Gaya bahasa adalah konstruksi formalitas dari bahasa yang digunakan untuk berkomunikasi dengan orang lain. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis jenis gaya bahasa yang digunakan dan jenis yang dominan digunakan dalam film “To All The Boys I’ve Loved Before”. Film ini diklasifikasikan sebagai film romantis remaja yang disutradarai oleh Susan Johnson dan dirilis pada 17 Agustus 2018 di Netflix. Sumber data diambil dari skrip film “To All The Boys I’ve Loved Before”. Desain penelitian adalah penelitian kualitatif deskriptif. Analisis ini didasarkan pada lima gaya bahasa yang diadopsi dari teori Martin Joos (1976); mereka adalah gaya beku, gaya formal, gaya konsultatif, gaya kasual dan gaya intim. Hasilnya menunjukkan ada tiga puluh (30) data dari percakapan di film untuk melakukan gaya bahasa. Data yang terkumpul dapat disimpulkan bahwa jenis gaya yang dominan terjadi dalam film adalah gaya intim. Tiga puluh kasus terdiri dari gaya intim (sebelas kasus), konsultatif (sembilan kasus), kasual (tujuh kasus), formal (tiga kasus) dan gaya beku (tidak ada). Ini berarti bahwa gaya intim terbukti secara jelas digunakan dalam komunikasi dalam hubungan keluarga dan teman-teman terdekat. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, akan bermanfaat untuk menyarankan siswa Jurusan Bahasa Inggris untuk melakukan analisis lebih lanjut tentang lima gaya bahasa yang digunakan dalam sumber daya lain seperti film, novel, atau artikel.

Kata Kunci: Gaya Bahasa, Film, To All The Boys I’ve Loved Before

INTRODUCTION

Language is a basic of human communicating tool that is easy to understand by others. Without language, human will have difficulty to interact with each other. Hornby (2000:721) stated that language is the system of communication in speech and writing that used by people of particular country and the way of expressing ideas and feeling using movement, symbol and sound. Harttman (1972:123) supports that language is the most fundamental means of communication. Using a language has a function to express an idea, concepts, and thoughts. People use language as a tool in communication for communicating with others in a practical way.

Language commonly used in two channel categories, there are spoken and written communications including body language. The use of language involves sounds, gestures and signals that have patterns and meaning. The examples of spoken language are in conversation, speech, storytelling, discussion, radio, television broadcast, etc. Written language is commonly used in poetry, newspapers, comics, articles, novels, letters, books, etc. The differences between these two forms of language are written language tends to use longer and more complex sentences while in spoken language is shorter, easier to understand and the ideas tend to be grouped into features like chunking, backchannels and so on.

English as a global language is used in many countries such as America, Australia, Malaysia, Singapore, Korea, etc., whether it is used as a mother tongue, second language or foreign language. While in Indonesia the national language is Bahasa Indonesia, meanwhile English functions as a foreign language. Unlike in its neighboring countries—such as Singapore, Hong Kong and Malaysia, where English is widely spoken as a second language—English in Indonesia is more likely to be taught and learnt as a foreign language (Sulistiyo, 2016). Oxford and Shearin (1994) stated that a foreign language is a language learnt only during formal education. As such, English language teaching and learning in Indonesia presents particular challenges that are not encountered in countries such as Hong Kong, where English is more commonly used on a daily basis. Using a language, in this context is English, people need to know how and where to use the proper language in every circumstance also to whom they are talking to. People use various level of formality in making communication, such as students talking to teachers in school or while talking to someone around their age outside of school. The formality construct in language is called as Language styles.

Language style is the choice among the other alternative in using language (Ducrot and Todorov, 1993:44). To elaborate in language style, Joos (1976) stated that there are five language styles; frozen style, formal style, consultative style, casual style and intimate style. Frozen style is a style used in a very formal setting such as in palace, church, speech of state ceremony, and some others occasions. Formal style is defined as the style of language used for an important or serious situation. Consultative style is a style that is used in semiformal communication situation such as talking to a stranger. Casual style is a style that is used for the conversation in our relaxed or normal situation that is appropriate to the conversations among friends outside the classroom or sometimes members of a family. Intimate style is a completely private language developed within families, lovers, and the closest friends. Salzman (1998:167) stated that the way individuals speak varies not only according to their original and social dialects but also according to the context. This means that the manner of speaking depends on various circumstances and to whom the speaker is talking to.

One of the ways to know language style is by watching a movie. Movie, also known as film is a type of visual communication using moving pictures and sound to tell stories as an entertainment (Maraden, 2016). The conversations in movies are presented by the actors by reciting the dialogues written from the movie script.

For those reasons, a movie is an entertaining way of learning language styles. The writer decided to conduct a study about analyzing the five language styles used in the “To All The Boys I’ve Loved Before” movie based on Joos’ (1976) theory.

OBJECTIVES OF THE RESEARCH

Based on Joos’ (1976) theory on five styles of languages, the writer conducted a study entitled “**An Analysis of Language Style in *To All the Boys I’ve Loved Before* Movie**”.

The objectives of the study are to describe the kinds of language style used in “To All the Boys I’ve Loved Before” movie and to find out the most frequent language style used in “To All the Boys I’ve Loved Before” movie.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Definition of Language

Language is the system of communication in speech and writing that used by people of particular country and the way of expressing ideas and feeling using movement, symbol and sound (Hornby, 2000:721). As a significant part of social life, it is important for individuals to understand the variation of languages and its styles to avoid misunderstanding among them in society. Basically, the function of language is to know and understand other people’s ideas.

Hartman (1972:123) explained that language is the most fundamental means of communication. Language is the primary object of the study linguistic, and linguistics approach the notion of ‘language’ from different point of view.

Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is the study that concerns the structure of the language and how language plays its roles and functions in society by considering social aspects lying behind the communication process (Holmes, 1992:1). Chaika (1982: 2) stated that sociolinguistics is the study of ways people use language in social interaction. Also, sociolinguistics is a discipline that makes a link between sociology and linguistics.

From the definitions above, it can be concluded that sociolinguistics is related to the relationship of language use in the society based on the contexts of social function of it.

Language Style

Language style is a way of speech and/or a kind of utterance which formed by means of conscious and intentional selection, systematic patterning and implementation

of linguistic and extra-linguistic means with respect to the topic, situation, function, author's intention and content of an utterance (Missikova, 2003:16). Language style can be divided into two; people can be very formal and very informal while speaking to others depends to the circumstances.

According to Wardhaugh (2006) the level of formality are chosen to a variety of factors: the kind of occasion; the various social, age, and other differences that exist between the participants; the particular task that is involved, e.g., writing or speaking; the emotional involvement of one or more of the participants; and so on.

Types of Language Style

1. Frozen Style

Frozen style (Oratorical style) is defined as the most formal communicative style and elegant variety that reserved for very important or symbolic moments such as in palace, church, speech of state ceremony, and some other occasions. It is often used in respectful situation or formal ceremony. As most highly formal style, frozen style uses the complex grammatical sentence structure and vocabulary known only to experts in a particular field. By all this means that when one using frozen style while speaking, the person is speaking without any background knowledge towards other person they are speaking to.

2. Formal style

Joos (1976) stated that formal style is generally used in a formal situation, where there is the least amount of shared background knowledge and where communication is one way with little or no feedback from the audiences. It means that the vocabulary which is used in formal style is also extensive, use standard speech, low tempo speech and avoidance of the use of repetition. Formal style usually used in important or serious situations, such as in scholar and technical reports, classrooms, formal speeches and sermons. However, it may be used in speaking to a single hearer, for example between strangers (Rosida, 2008). This use of language usually follows a commonly accepted format, such as "May", "Might", or "Can" and the "Mr." or "Sir" when addressing someone or calls someone with the last name.

3. Consultative style

Consultative style is a style that is used in semiformal communication situation. It is the usual form of language style in small groups, chance acquaintances, and strangers. It means that these styles are thought formal enough but lower than formal style. It is also use orally to conduct everyday business.

Chaer (2004) explained that this style is the most operational among other styles. The listener usually response to the speaker by simple signal, "Uh", "I see", "well", "Mr. Simpson, I think it's good". This usually used in some group discussion, school or between seller and buyer.

4. Casual style

Casual style is a style that is used for the conversation in our relaxed or normal situation that is appropriate to the conversations with sometimes members of a family, co-worker, or among friends such as outside the classroom, when the student have a chat.

When people use this language, it is usually shortened. One of the characteristic from casual style is the use of the first name or even nickname rather than a little name and last name when addressing one another. Another characteristic of this style is

sometimes the sentence is less on grammar. It tends to make frequent use of shared information or shared assumption (slang).

5. Intimate style

Intimate style is a completely private language developed within families, lovers, and the closest friends. Joos in his book “Five Clocks” stated that an intimate style is one characterized by complete absence of social inhibitions. Normally the intimate group is pair the intimate labels are: dear, darling, honey, and even mom, dad or other nicknames might be used in this situation.

In this style, intonation is more important than grammar. The reason for using intimate style is to express feeling between the speakers, to express intimate phenomena. By using intimate style, the most informal atmosphere can be produced, and automatically skip the distance and create comfortable communication.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design

This study used a descriptive qualitative method as the research data approach because the writer analyzed the data in the form of words descriptively. Qualitative is an inductive approach and its goal is to gain a deeper understanding of a person’s or group’s experience (Wahyuni, 2012:76). The data source and instrument are from the script of *To All The Boys I’ve Loved Before* movie.

Data Collecting Technique

Several techniques are possible to use in collecting data. First, the movie is watched several times in order to understand all of the stories of “To All The Boys I’ve Loved Before” movie. Then the dialogue from the movie is analyzed and classified into five language styles using Joos’ (1976) theory.

Data Analysis Technique

The several steps in analyzed the data were taken from the script of “To All The Boys I’ve Loved Before” movie. First, the movie transcript was read and the conversations were collected. Second, the data transcripts are classified and identified based on their language styles following Joos’ (1976) theory. Third, the data were analyzed descriptively from the conversation taken. Then the conclusion was made based from the analysis.

RESEARCH FINDINGS

The Result of The Study

The result of this research shows that only four language styles occurred in the movie. They are Formal Style with three data, Consultative Style with nine data, Casual style with seven data and the most frequent data occurred in the movie is Intimate style with 11 data. The total of data found in this research is thirty data.

No.	Language Style	Frequency of Data
1.	Frozen style	0
2.	Formal style	3
3.	Consultative style	9
4.	Casual style	7
5.	Intimate style	11
TOTAL DATA		30

1. Frozen Style

After the writer analyzed the script of the movie, there was no frozen style found in the data because there was no any scene shows or happened in a very formal occasion.

2. Formal Style

Data 11.

At the school yard

Teacher : Hey! Stop that! Two more laps for you, Covey!

The data above is classified into formal style because the dialogue was in serious condition that occurred in school. The situation above occurred during Physical Education class. The school setting indicates that the level of formality commonly existed for those involve in the school activities. In the data the writer found that the teacher was yelling to the student whose last name is Covey to stop what she was doing and then giving her additional laps. In the movie, Lara Jean Covey was talking to a guy named Peter after she fainted to the ground. Then she saw her neighbor who also her sister ex-boyfriend, Josh, walking towards her with the love letter she wrote for him. To avoid meeting him, Lara decided to kiss Peter right at the school yard. There the teacher who was in charge saw what Lara and Peter was doing then giving her two more additional laps for her punishment. It indicated that they were in formal situation because the student and teacher relationship is classified as formal relationship that appeared because there is the level of authority between the participants.

Data 26.

At the hotel lobby

Greg : They said, "Greg, make sure everyone sleeps in their assigned room." And I said, "Overruled, sleep where you want, sluts."

In this data, Greg, who is in charge as one of the chaperones during the school trip, announcing to the other students about the assigned room told by the teacher. The

situation happened during school trip right after they arrived at the hotel. The data above is classified into formal style because it has audiences and does not need feedback from it. Although there was the use of informal slang word “slut” in it, the informal slang word used to indicate the audience, who is the other students at the school trip.

Overall, it was found three data of formal style are used in this movie.

3. Consultative Style

Data 15.

At the diner

Peter : **Hey, Covey.**
Waitress : **Oh... Anything for your friend?**
Lara Jean : **He's not with me.**
Peter : **I'd like a chocolate shake. Thanks.**
Waitress : **Sure.**

The situation of the dialogue occurred at the diner in the afternoon. The participants are Lara Jean, Peter, and the waitress of the diner. Here the waitress asked Lara Jean if her friend (Peter) wanted to order something, but not really pointing the question to Peter. Because this conversation happened at the diner where the waitress is a stranger, this conversation is classified as consultative.

Data 18.

In the car

Peter : **Hey, little LJ, what is that?**
Kitty : **A Korean yogurt smoothie. And my name, thanks for asking, is Katherine Song Covey. Kitty to my friends. You can call me Katherine.**
Peter : **Yes, ma'am. She's feisty!**

This conversations took place in the car outside the Covey’s house when Peter picking up Lara Jean and her sister Kitty to school. Here happened consultative style because Peter and Kitty have not yet to know each other; therefore Peter calls her “little LJ”. Kitty replies with a little bit of a sass, saying “my name, thanks for asking, is Katherine Song Covey.” Peter then replied with “yes, ma’am” making it look like a semi-formal situation.

After the writer analyzed the movie transcript, there were found nine data of consultative style used in this movie.

4. Casual Style

Data 9.

At the school yard

Christine : **What'd you do last night?**
Lara Jean : **I finished another book. It was so good.**
Christine : **Another bodice ripper, you little perv.**
Lara Jean : **I enjoy them for their camp.**
Christine : **Yeah, right! Don't worry, girl, no judgment.**

The participants are Christine and Lara Jean. The dialogue took place at the school yard while doing laps for P.E. class. Christine initiates a conversation by asking Lara Jean what she did last night, and Lara Jean replied that she just finished reading another book. The use of expression “bodice ripper” is informal and according to Urban Dictionary, the expression means a book labeled Historical Romance that is really just written for porn middle-aged women. Hence Christine gave Lara Jean a nickname such as “little perv” and “girl”. The word “perv” is a shortened word from “pervert”.

Data 21.

At the party

Lucas : **Hey. Boo!**

Lara Jean : Hey. Hey, I didn't know you came.

Lucas : Well, here I am.

This dialogue between Lucas and Lara Jean took place at Greg's party and is counted as casual style because Lucas greeted her with a surprise saying “Hey. Boo!”. “Boo” that is used in here is also a slang expression that is often used for a Boyfriend or Girlfriend or even towards a friend in the right setting.

In this movie there were found seven data of casual style were used.

5. Intimate Style

Data 12.

At the girls' bathroom

Lucas : **Look, I didn't mean to barge in on you. I saw you run in here and I wanted to make sure you're OK, and, uh... thought you might want that back. It seemed a little personal.**

Lara Jean : Lucas, I wrote this years ago.

Lucas : Freshman homecoming, right? I had a lot of fun that night, too. **But I feel like I should tell you, though, you know I'm gay, right?**

Lara Jean : *I did not.*

Yes. Of course, yes. I... I did. I did.

In this conversation between Lucas and Lara Jean that occurred at the girls' bathroom is classified as intimate because Lucas stated that he did not mean to barge in to the girls' bathroom. He even gives back the letter to Lara Jean because he thought it was personal. Lucas also comes out at Lara Jean by saying that he is gay, which is very personal information.

Data 27.

Home

Kitty : You're home!

Lara Jean : Did you do this all yourself?

Kitty : Well...

Margot : **Hey, little sister.**

Lara Jean : Oh, my God! **I missed you so much!**

Margot : **I missed you.**

The conversation took place at the Covey's house and participants are Kitty, Lara Jean and Margot. The conversation shows an intimacy among sibling relationship. It can be seen when Kitty greet Lara Jean with "you're home", and when Lara Jean asked whether she did it all by herself, their oldest sister, Margot, show up to see Lara Jean by saying "Hey, little sister". The phrases "I missed you so much" and "I missed you" between Margot and Lara Jean shows how intimate the sisterhood between the two of them.

Overall, intimate style is the most frequent language style used with eleven data found in the movie. This because *To All The Boys I've Loved Before* movie setting were mostly occurred among close friends and family members.

DISCUSSIONS

"To All the Boys I've Loved Before" movie mainly tells about Lara Jean Covey's love letters that are exposed accidentally. The movie duration is 1 hour and 40 minutes long.

From the result of the data analysis, it can be concluded that the object of this study is categorized as a teen romance movie entitled "To All the Boys I've Loved Before" by Susan Johnson. There are four types of language styles found in the object of this study; they are Formal style with three data, Consultative style with nine data, Casual style with seven data, and Intimate style with eleven data. The three (3) data appeared in formal style presented that each speaker only does one-way communication and does not need feedback from the hearer. Consultative style is the second most frequent style that is use in the movie, supporting nine (9) data as the conversations happened in semiformal situation, in which the situation is less than formal but not classified as casual. For casual style, seven (7) data were used in the movie and mostly spoken between friends outside of school in more relaxed situation. The intimate style, which is the most frequent language style used in the movie, was used eleven times and this mostly used among Covey's family members consisting of Dr. Covey, Margot, Lara Jean and Kitty.

Another reason intimate style is frequently used in this movie because the conversations happened mostly among family members and closest friends. The setting of place happened in the movie are occurred around school, the diner, and around the house of the main characters.

Based on the findings, the writer tends to compare the present work with the previous researches. This movie genre is similar with Sipahutar (2018) movie that is a romantic genre. Sipahutar (2018) analyzed the language styles in "Love Rosie" movie and the other researcher, Rasyidin (2016) analyzed the language style in "Fury" movie. Both researchers used theory of Joos (1976) about Language Style. Sipahutar (2018) explained about intimate and casual style as the most dominant type of language styles that used in the movie while Rasyidin (2016) discussed about the casual style as the dominant type and the intimate style as the least dominant.

Relating those two previous researches, this present work gives a new finding. This statement can be proved in the theory that this present work is used. The writer conclude that language style has a potential in determining the situation occurred in the conversations depending on various aspects such as where the situation occurred and to

whom do the speaker communicates with. Fishman (1972) stated that the factors influenced the concept of domain are topic, role relation and locale. He said that topic can be a regulator of language use in multilingual settings. For example: someone changes his or her language to the interlocutor's language when discuss certain topics.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Conclusion

In learning English, speaking is one of the most important skills because speaking plays an important role in communication. When doing communication, the speaker needs to adjust the language style that is going to use when speaking to other interlocutors in various situation.

Through this study based from Joos' (1976) theory, there are only 4 language styles occurred in the movie with 30 data in total. The conclusion is not all of the styles occurred and used in the movie and types of the style occurs dominantly in the movie is intimate style which represents 11 data.

Recommendations

Through this study, it is considered important to recommend the students of English Department to do further analysis about the Five Language Styles used in other resources such as movies, novels, or articles. The writer hoped that this thesis could be a reference for those who want to write about the Five Language Styles especially in the movie by using Martin Joos' theory and expects this study can provide something helpful for readers who are interested in studying five language styles more comprehensively.

It is also suggested using movie as a media of teaching and learning language in the field of sociolinguistics and speaking class.

Moreover, the writer realized that this study is far being perfect. Thus, comments and suggestions concerning the analysis in this study will be highly appreciated.

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