CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is the way humans communicate with others through oral or written words. Therefore, language has a vital role in human life. Humans use language to interact with others in providing or obtaining information. Without language, we humans would find it difficult to relate to others. People communicate with others differently based on who they communicate with, where they communicate, and when they communicate. This means that language use is essential to using the right language style. Examples of language used for interaction include the following conversation from Joos (1976);

Joni: What happened?

Rita: Jian broke Potato Chips.

This is an everyday conversation when two people talk about what is going on, they share information about what they feel or what is happening at that moment.

Language style is an essential element of any narrative that shapes the characterization of a fictional character. Movies are one of the most popular forms of entertainment in society. Furthermore, movies can provide a broader understanding of human life and social interaction. One of the films that caught the public's attention is "Instant Family", released in 2018. The movie tells the story of a couple who adopts three children from a less fortunate family. "Instant Family" attracted the public's attention with its heartwarming story and humour. The "Instant

Family" movie uses language styles, namely frozen, formal, consultative, casual and intimate style. One of the essential aspects of this film is the language style played by Mark Wahlberg. Mark Walhberg who plays Pete in "Instant Family" has a good character in taking care of his three adopted children and he often uses casual or everyday language style.

Language style can manifest in every conversation and dialogue as a means of communication. Generally, when watching a movie, the audience focuses solely on the story and actors. However, the way language is conveyed and the styles used in conversation are often overlooked, despite their diversity. Thus, it is so interesting to know language style in a movie. There are many movies in various genres around the world, and one such movie is "Instant Family". Therefore, this study focuses on analyzing the type of language styles used in the "Instant Family" movie.

Language style pertains to how language is utilized to convey ideas or messages. In movies, language style is essential to character development and storytelling. The way characters speak, their tone of voice, and chosen words can reveal their personality, social status, and cultural background. Moreover, language style can also create a sense of realism, establish the setting, and enhance the story's emotional impact.

Carroll (1996), the language style of a movie can be divided into narrative and expressive. Narrative language style refers to the language used to tell the story, whereas expressive language style refers to the language used to convey emotion, mood, and atmosphere. Narrative language is often straightforward, clear, and

direct, while expressive language can be more ambiguous, poetic, and metaphorical.

Deleuze (1989) explains that language style in movies can also be categorized based on the visual image. He divided language style into two types: movement-image and time-image. Movement-image refers to the language style that emphasizes the action and movement on the screen. On the other hand, time-image refers to the language style that emphasizes the temporal dimension of the movie. Time-image often uses a non-linear narrative structure and focuses on the subjective experience of the characters.

Prince (1996) explains three levels of film language: basic, formal, and cultural. Primary film language refers to using images and sounds to convey meaning. Formal film language uses cinematography, editing, and other techniques to create a specific mood or atmosphere. Cultural film language means using symbols, references, and cultural context to convey meaning.

Joos (1976) explains that there are five styles of language. Consisting frozen style is a very formal ceremonial occasion; formal style is something related to academics; consultative style is a style of danger used such as during meetings and discussions; casual style is a style of language used when talking to friends and not too important can be very informal and relaxed, the last intimate style is a style of language used with family or couples.

The movie "Instant Family" relates to stylistics because of the way the story is conveyed to the audience through dialogue, narration, and character expressions.

The language style in this film plays an important role in conveying emotions, humor, and important messages contained in the story.

Dialogue: The dialogue between characters in the movie reflects a variety of different language styles, depending on each character's background and personality. For example, the characters Pete and Ellie use more casual and familiar language when talking to each other, while dialog with social workers or adopted children may be more serious or full of emotion.

Narration: The way the narration is delivered in a movie also affects the overall language style. The narrator in "Instant Family" might use friendly and entertaining language to introduce a situation or convey a character's thoughts.

Character expressions: The physical and verbal expressions of the characters in the movie are also part of the language style that shapes the audience experience. The way the actors convey emotion, humor, or tension through their facial expressions, voice intonation, and body movements contributes to the audience's understanding and appreciation of the story. Through the appropriate use of stylistics, the film "Instant Family" can convey the story more vividly and entertainingly, making the experience of watching it and analyzing it more profound.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the research background above, this study analyzes the language style in this movie. The problem can be formulated as follows:

1. What language style is used in the "Instant Family" movie?

2. How do the situational contexts influence the language styles of the characters in the "Instant Family" movie?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The purpose of this research is to find answers to the problems mentioned above, and the objectives are described as follows:

1. To identify the language style used in the "Instant Family" movie.

2. To analyze the way situational contexts, influence the language styles of the characters in the "Instant Family" movie.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

This research is limited to analyzing the language style employed in the script for the movie "Instant Family". The researcher is interested in applying language style, understanding why language is utilized in the text, and determining the variety of language styles employed in the "Instant Family" movie script. The analysis of language styles in the "Instant Family" movie script focuses on five categories: frozen, formal, consultative, casual, and intimate. The categories are discussed within the framework of Joos's sociolinguistics theory (1976).

1.5 Significance of the Study

Theoretical and practical benefits are anticipated from the research findings. It is anticipated that this research will supply readers with knowledge regarding language style and that it can serve as a reference for future studies.

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

The research of this study is expected to gain significance to readers insight into the type of language style in the "Instant Family" Movie and can be referenced in sociolinguistics. In addition, the author wants the readers to comprehend how language style is used in the book or movie.
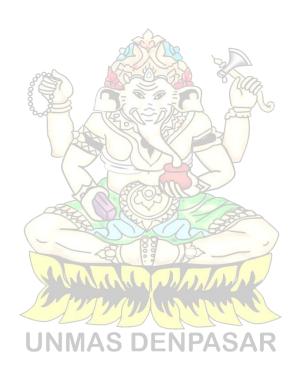
1.5.2 Practical Significance

This significance practically has two things that the author wants: first, to develop sociolinguistic studies, especially among students and people interested in sociolinguistic studies. Second, to connect language style to everyday tasks and remind readers of its significance.

1.6 The Importance of Choosing a Research Topic

This research was chosen due to the significance of language style in developing characters and narratives in films, particularly in the context of "Instant Family". Language style plays a crucial role in shaping how characters speak, establish social relationships, and express their cultural backgrounds and emotions. In "Instant Family", the use of diverse language styles such as frozen, formal, consultative, casual, and intimate breathes life into its characters, enhancing the emotional appeal and humor of the story. Analyzing language style allows for a deeper understanding of how every word and dialogue can reveal personalities, social statuses, and dynamics among characters. Moreover, language style contributes to creating a sense of realism, setting the tone, and amplifying the emotional impact of the narrative conveyed. Thus, this research not only explores

the stylistic elements within the film but also unveils the complexity of human communication reflected through its visual and narrative contexts.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES

2.1 Review of Related Literature

In this chapter, many studies discuss language style. In this study, the researcher used three theses and two articles related to language style analysis.

The first thesis topic is "An Analysis of Language Style Used by The Main Character in Wonder Movie" by Rosyda (2021). She discussed the types of language styles and the factors that affect Augie's "Wonder" movie to speak in a different style. She used the theory proposed by Joos (1976) and the descriptive qualitative method. The analysis can be explained using situational context or the context of the situation in language style. Based on this thesis, Rina's (2021) movie teaches us not to make snap judgments about people based just on how they seem. The victim's life is impacted by their response to the judge. In Auggie's instance, his pals depress him and turn him into an introvert. Bullying victims also struggle with social-emotional learning and adjusting to new situations. They specifically frequently experience loneliness, have a harder time finding friends, and have worse interactions with their classmates. The first issue is that a malformed face has never been desired. Wonder is an interesting subject to study since it allows us to follow Auggie's evolution.

For example, Auggie is not alone in experiencing bullying in the actual world. The way Auggie dealt with his issues became standard and a model for what children ought to have done if they ever were bullied. Auggie also imparted

confidence in viewers, telling them that it doesn't matter what other people think or perceive of them. Numerous individuals have been motivated by Auggie's path of self-discovery. In another way, it is obvious that the story contains a lot of lessons. Certain messages, like a more positive outlook on life, can have an impact. There are similarities in the theory by Joss (1976).

The second thesis topic is entitled "An Analysis of Language Style in The Ron Clark Story" Movie by Rizka (2013). She discussed the types of language styles in "The Ron Clark Story" movie to speak in a different style. She used the theory proposed by Joos (1976) and the descriptive qualitative method. The analysis will be explained by comparing language style and language used in school. Based on this thesis, Rizka (2013) this study examines the many language styles used in the "The Ron Clark Story" movie. Information regarding language style that will be utilized in the field of education, particularly in the "The Ron Clark Story" movie, will be provided by this research. Since this movie is related to instructional activities, it is imperative that we are aware of the language style utilized in regular school activities. Hopefully, it will identify a language style that works well for instructional and learning activities. The similarities in the theory by Joss (1976). The difference is that Rizka's (2013) thesis focused on analyzing language style used in school.

The third thesis topic is entitled "An Analysis of Language Style in The Perfect Date" by Muhammad (2021). He discussed language style types and found the most frequent language style in the movie. He used the theory proposed by Joos (1976) and the descriptive qualitative method.

The fourth article topic is entitled "Analysis of Language Style in All the Boys I've Loved Before Movie" by Alicia (2019). They discussed the types of language in movies. They used the theory proposed by Joos (1976) and the descriptive qualitative method. Based on this article, this research shows that only four language styles occurred in the movie.

The fifth article topic is "Language Style in Miracle from Heaven Movie: A Sociolinguistic Study" by Ananda (2022). They discussed the types of language in movies. They used the theory proposed by Miles and Huberman (1994: 10) and used the descriptive qualitative method. Based on this article, the analysis consists of three active activity streams at the moment: data reduction, data visualization, and conclusion drawing/verification. Several hypotheses from chapter two are used as supporting evidence, with the "Miracle from Heaven" video serving as the source. The research on issue formulation led to the division of the first part of this subject. The second segment explores how the movie's characters' language style was impacted by various causes. There are similarities and differences between Rina's paper and this study. The similarities are that both papers analyze the types of language styles and apply the same theory proposed by Joos (1976). The difference with Rina Wafirotur Rosyda's (2021) thesis is that it only focuses on character analysis. However, this research will focus on the type of language style and the context of the situation.

2.2 Concepts

This research used two concepts: language style and movie. The descriptions of the concepts are presented as follows:

2.2.1 Language Style

Meanwhile, according to Joos (1976), language style refers to the speaker's chosen language form, which is distinguished by the level of formality with which it is used. Eckert (2001) states that language style is the fact that speakers may use different speaking styles depending on the context in which the speaker is speaking formally or informally. It relates to the several language kinds utilized in a particular circumstance and describes how the same information can be expressed using multiple terms.

2.2.2 Movie

A movie is a visualized work of fact or fiction, animation, drama, and more. In the current era, more people like watching movies. In a movie, we can see and know the expressions of the characters in the movie. In addition, people can feel happy, angry, sad, and have various other emotions when watching movies.

Movies are the most popular entertainment media in this era. Movies have exciting things in terms of visuals, action, audio, location, situation, technology, and others. Movies provide visualization of images, and some images can move. Movies also add effects to make them more attractive to watch.

2.3   Theories

This research uses theories that will support its analysis. There is a theory of language styles proposed by Joos (1976) in his book entitled "The styles of The Five Clocks", which analyzes the types of language styles and the context of the situation in the "Instant Family" movie.

2.3.1   Theory Language Style

The theory of language style is a field of study that delves into how stylistic choices in language affect communication and perception across various contexts. Language style encompasses word choice, sentence structure, the use of metaphors, and other elements that shape the expression of language by individuals or groups. It not only influences how messages are conveyed but also how they are understood and received (Muller, 2020).

From a linguistic perspective, language style refers to the unique ways individuals or communities use language to express ideas, emotions, and perspectives. Theories in pragmatics, which study language use in social and functional contexts, as well as syntax and semantics, which explore sentence structure and meaning, play crucial roles in understanding the formation and comprehension of language style.

Psychologically, language style reflects an individual's identity and social influence. Social identity theory explains how language style can be used to construct or modify self-image in social interactions. Additionally, social influence theories highlight how group norms can influence an individual's language choices (Dwitamayanti, 2021).

Language style not only affects how messages are conveyed but also how they are received and processed by recipients. Schema theory in communication suggests that the language style used can significantly influence the interpretation of messages. Symbolic interaction theory also emphasizes the importance of language style in constructing shared meanings in social interactions.

Cultural studies indicate that language style is inseparable from broader cultural contexts. Linguistic relativity theory emphasizes that language is not just a tool of communication but also a mirror of cultural values, norms, and identities. Cultural differences in language use can lead to significant variations in language style (Hayuningtias, 2022).

Language style has undergone significant evolution throughout history. Changes in literary styles, the influence of popular language trends, and the evolution of formal and informal communication norms reflect changes in language style patterns over time. Tracing these developments helps in understanding the social and historical context of contemporary language styles.

An individual's social identity is often reflected in their language style. Group identity theories highlight how language style is used to reinforce or negotiate group identities within specific communities. Language and language style can serve as means to express affiliation with certain groups or to distinguish oneself from others (Arini, 2022).

From a neurological perspective, language style is studied in terms of how the human brain processes and produces language. Neurocognitive theories highlight the cognitive processes involved in language production and comprehension, including the understanding of mental representations of language style. This understanding helps explain the neurological mechanisms underlying the uniqueness and flexibility in language use.

The advent of technology and social media has transformed how we use language and language style. New media and digital communication theories describe how digital platforms influence communication practices and the use of language style globally. This phenomenon creates new challenges and opportunities in understanding and managing variations in language style in an increasingly interconnected world (Desak, 2023).

A critical review of existing theories and future research directions are essential for developing a deeper understanding of the complexities of language style. Establishing a strong framework for understanding language style requires an interdisciplinary approach that integrates contributions from linguistics, psychology, anthropology, and neurology. Further research can focus on practical applications of these theories in educational contexts, organizational communication, and information technology to enrich our understanding of the vital role of language style in everyday life.

2.3.2   Types of Language Style

According to Joos (1976), language style is divided by the situation in which the speech is uttered. The five main language styles include frozen style, formal style, consultative style, casual style, and intimate style. All the types are discussed below with some explanation and examples of each style:

2.3.2.1 Frozen Style

The frozen style is the style that is usually used at sacred events and respectful ceremonies. Frozen style has historical properties and symbolic meaning. The frozen style is used in churches, palaces, speeches in ceremonies, and the most formal situations. This set of styles requires it to be used exclusively by experts, preachers, lawyers, or professional people. According to Joos (1976), the frozen Style used before a large audience in public speaking is usually used carefully, exaggeratedly, and appropriately.

In reality, court religious services a regular citizen attending may have to use frozen language as these are not informal events, and these should also be recognized for achievements in their work. Another thing, a story or a proverb uses a frozen style; the language cannot be changed in any way. This signifies a linguistic event in the culture that is beyond the usual use of language. Some examples of frozen style from Joos (1976:41) are:

a) Most thankful to our beloved God due to His kindness and help.

b) On this occasion, I desire to preach on the title...

c) Yes sir...

2.3.2.2 Formal Style

Formal style is a language style employed in formal settings and is associated with one-way communication. In critical or serious situations, for example, in socialization, classrooms, formal speeches, and teacher or lecturer meetings. Formal style is used in the academic field, which makes no forms such as abbreviated words, phrases, or sentences.

One topic, a sentence structure that demonstrates less familiarity between the speaker and the audience, and the use of standardized forms are the three traits of the formal style. Cohesion is the most important aspect of formal style; intonation is the most crucial factor. Actually, formal style is intended to provide background information that is integrated into words within the text. These conversations take place between strangers or a person. Another example of this Style is that the speaker will address the interlocutor by rank instead of name. Like, "Mrs. Rani, how are you today?". This determines where the conversation is with a lecturer or teacher at school. Some of the examples from Joos (1976: 36) are:

a) Good morning, Mr. Andrew. May I sit beside you?

b) It has been very nice to see you. We would be glad to see you again soon.

c) Might I suggest you try this new model?

2.3.2.3 Consultative Style

Consultative style is a language style used in semi-formal situations. Although it is quite formal, words like "business conversation" and "doctor and patient conversations" are quite professional. Some traits of the consultative style include the average speed inclination. Given that the setting is semi-formal, the

speaker will talk to the other person or listener at an average pace. Generally speaking, the sentences are shorter. Simple sentences that are simple for the listener to understand will be used by the speaker. This style leans toward spontaneity as well. The speaker often doesn't prepare his speech; instead, he speaks freely and without referencing any written material. Consultative style is a language style used in everyday life. Some of the examples from Joos (1976: 23) are:

a) Excuse me, I am so sorry, but I don't have any idea how to express this project.

b) 1. It looks so perfect. We can sell it next week, right?

    2. Hmm yeah

2.3.2.4 Casual Style

A linguistic situation known as "casual style" is typically employed when it is not official. It describes the intimate bond between the two speakers. Sentences written correctly are not given much consideration in this style. When there is no formal atmosphere, friends and coworkers employ the casual style. The usage of primary names or nicknames instead of short names and last names addressed to each other. Some of the examples from Joos (1976: 23) are:

a) Give me some sugar

b) Understands it?

c) Love it?

2.3.2.5 Intimate Style

Intimate style is the personal language used with friends, family, younger siblings, and older siblings. This style has the systems of other styles: no slang and

no background information. The signs of personal words are beloved, dearest, dearest, brother and sister, and even mom, dad, and different nicknames can be used in the current situation.

It is recognizable by using brief words and imprecise phrasing because the members effectively meet each other. This intimate language style is often used in novels, movies, and others because it is used in a lot of movies these days. Some of the examples of intimate style from Joos (1976: 30) are:

a) I love you

b) Oh my baby

c) Jesus Chris...!

2.3.3 Context of Situation

Context situations are relationships that involve close communication with the text and work together to convey meaning to the audience. The situational setting affects the environment, time, place, and so on. Where the conversation takes place, and a relationship between the participants is formed. According to Halliday and Hassan (1985), situational context has three elements, namely:

2.3.3.1 Field

The field is social action. Language is an integral part of what happens, how social action takes place, and how participants communicate what they are doing. In the "Instant Family" movie set in an adoption agency, Pete and Ellie talk about their adopted life there, and scenes in Pete and Ellie's home are often used to spend time with their adopted child and in court to decide they are legally a family.

In "Instant Family," the field revolves around the adoption process and the challenges of integrating adopted children into a new family. The following paragraphs break down various social activities depicted in the film:

1. Interactions at the Adoption Agency

   Scene: Pete and Ellie visit the adoption agency, attend informational sessions, and interact with social workers.

   These scenes highlight the bureaucratic and procedural aspects of adoption, such as paperwork, meetings, and evaluations. Adoption agencies serve as gatekeepers and guides for prospective adoptive parents, providing essential education and resources to help them prepare for the adoption journey (Yu, et al, 2021). This scene exemplifies the field by illustrating the initial steps that prospective parents must undertake. Barth et al. emphasize the importance of the education and support provided by adoption agencies to prepare them for the adoption journey.

2. Home Life with Adopted Children

   Scene: Pete and Ellie's home serves as the setting for many pivotal moments as they bond with their adopted children, face behavioral challenges, and create a nurturing environment.

   These scenes emphasize the day-to-day realities of parenting adopted children, including building trust, managing conflicts, and creating a sense of belonging. Post-adoption adjustment can be challenging as parents and children work through issues of attachment, identity, and integration into the family unit (Hu, 2020). These scenes highlight the

practical and emotional challenges faced by adoptive parents, as discussed by Smith and Howard. They showcase the field's focus on the real-life experiences and adjustments within adoptive families.

3. Courtroom Proceedings

Scene: The courtroom scene where the judge finalizes the adoption, and Pete and Ellie officially become the legal parents of Lizzy, Juan, and Lita.

These scenes focus on the legal formalities required to complete the adoption process, including hearings, legal arguments, and the finalization of parental rights. The legal finalization of adoption is a significant milestone that legally and symbolically affirms the new family structure Mohammad (2019). This scene captures the culmination of the adoption process, emphasizing the legal and symbolic importance of finalization.

2.3.3.2 Tenor

Tenor is what conveys role structure. It is concerned with who is participating and the nature of what is going on, the participants, their positions, and roles. That is the relationships that develop between the participants, including the type of long-term or short-term relationships and the type of speech roles they play in the conversation. In the "Instant Family" movie, the story is about parents to adopted children. The roles in the movie were a couple who wanted to adopt an unruly teenage boy, and they also adopted his 2 young siblings. They are overwhelmed in taking care of their adopted children.

In "Instant Family," the tenor encompasses the relationships between various characters, particularly focusing on Pete and Ellie as adoptive parents and their interactions with their adopted children, social workers, the court, and other adoptive parents. The following paragraphs delve into these relationships:

1. Relationship Between Pete and Ellie and Their Adopted Children

    Scene: Throughout the movie, the interactions between Pete and Ellie and their adopted children Lizzy, Juan, and Lita evolve significantly.

    Initially, the relationship is marked by uncertainty and a formal approach as Pete and Ellie navigate their new roles. Over time, as they bond with the children, the relationship becomes more intimate and nurturing. The development of trust and attachment in adoptive families is a gradual process that requires consistent effort and emotional investment from adoptive parents (Duran, 2021). This evolving relationship illustrates the shifting tenor from formality to intimacy, reflecting the gradual development of trust and attachment.

2. Interactions with Social Workers

    Scene: Pete and Ellie's interactions with social workers are characterized by a formal and professional tone.

    These scenes involve discussions about the suitability of Pete and Ellie as adoptive parents, evaluations of their home environment, and guidance on managing the challenges of adoption. Social workers play a pivotal role in the adoption process, providing critical assessments and support to ensure the well-being of both the children and the adoptive

parents (Russo, 2019). The tenor in these interactions remains professional and formal, underscoring the social workers' role in assessing and supporting the adoption process.

3. Courtroom Dynamics

Scene: The courtroom scene where the adoption is finalized.

This scene features formal interactions with the judge and legal representatives, focusing on the legal aspects of the adoption process. The legal system's involvement in adoption is crucial for formalizing parental rights and responsibilities, providing a legal framework for the new family unit (Watson, 2021). The tenor in the courtroom is strictly formal, reflecting the legal procedures and the authority of the court.

4. Interactions with Other Adoptive Parents

Scene: Pete and Ellie attend support group meetings with other adoptive parents.

These interactions are more relaxed and supportive, providing a space for sharing experiences and advice. Peer support groups offer adoptive parents a valuable resource for emotional support and practical advice, fostering a sense of community and shared experience (Betancourt, 2023). The tenor in these scenes is more casual and empathetic, reflecting the supportive and communal atmosphere of the group.

2.3.3.3 Mode

Mode is a symbolic organization which relates to the role played by language. In the context of a particular situation or circumstance, "mode" can refer to the style of language or way of communicating that is appropriate to that context. This mode includes the appropriate use of language, an appropriate communication style, and word choice appropriate to the situation at hand. In the movie "Instant Family", the mode of language used by the characters will change depending on the situation they are in. For example, when they are talking to social workers, they may use a more formal and considerate mode. However, when they are interacting with their adopted children, they might use a more familiar and empathetic mode. By using the right mode, the characters in the movie can communicate their feelings, intentions, and emotions more effectively to the audience.

In "Instant Family," the mode of communication varies significantly across different scenes, reflecting the changing contexts and relationships. The following paragraphs delve into how mode is utilized in the movie:

1. Formal Settings: Meetings with Social Workers

    Scene: Pete and Ellie have several meetings with social workers to discuss the adoption process.

    In these formal settings, the language used is more structured and professional. The conversations are characterized by technical terms and legal jargon related to adoption. In formal contexts, language tends to be more standardized and adheres to specific conventions to ensure clarity and precision (Ali, 2020). The formal mode in these scenes ensures that the

communication is clear and precise, reflecting the seriousness of the adoption process.

2. Courtroom Proceedings

Scene: The courtroom scene where the adoption is finalized.

The language used in court is highly formal, with legal terminology and a rigid structure. Participants follow specific protocols and address the judge with respect. Legal discourse is marked by its formality and use of specialized language, which serves to uphold the authority and procedural integrity of the legal system (Andam, 2021). The formal mode in the courtroom underscores the authority of the legal system and the procedural integrity of the adoption process.

3. Casual Settings: Conversations at Home

Scene: At home, Pete and Ellie's conversations with their adopted children are more casual and emotionally expressive.

These interactions are characterized by informal language, colloquialisms, and a more relaxed tone. The conversations are spontaneous and reflect the emotional dynamics of family life. Informal language use in casual settings allows for greater emotional expression and relational bonding, facilitating more personal and meaningful interactions (xx). The informal mode at home allows Pete and Ellie to connect with their children on a personal level, fostering emotional bonds.