

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

As Aristotle said human are social creatures who always depend on another human. One of the ways human establish relationships with other human is through communication. In the communication process, people need to convey their intentions and goals in their society. In linguistics, it examines the relationship of language with society, commonly referred to as sociolinguistic. Holmes (2013, p.1) states that “sociolinguistics is the study of language and society as related entities”

This sociolinguistic field examines a language in society such as whom to speak to and when to use the style. According to Rubiah (2018, p.1) states “language is communication used by everyone in their daily lives to convey information and arguments to others”. This statement indicates that language is an inclusive element that we can find it. That is the way to make the language diverse and form as its uniqueness. The uniqueness of the language that gives rise to a style. If we use it repeatedly will form a characteristic (style) in both the literary work and personality. That statement is the same as the opinion of Meyerhoff (2006, p.27) states that “language style also can describe the personality, mindset and condition of human”. It signifies that a person in the use of language in communication is a must.

The proper situations to use in communicating make someone recognize their position when speaking. The situations are formal and informal. For instance, when we talk to strangers or essential people, the style of language we usually use is formal style. Similarly, when hanging out or we can use colloquial language or we can call it intimate. Any language style is defined by its relationship between the speaker and hearer and the

production of circumstance (Biber 2009, cited in Tella 2012). The statement above indicates that a person's speak in style depends on the condition. The context of the surrounding environment also determines it. There is a contextual of situation such as affection among the speaker and listener. The oral form is usually less formal than the written.

The purpose of this style of language is to make it easier for us to interact with society. In addition, the style of a language can also be a rule in which we interact so as not to be offended by one another. Ceremonial occasions almost invariably require very formal speech, public speech is somewhat less formal. Casual conversation is relatively informal and conversations between intimates on matters of minor importance may be extraordinarily informal and casual. The theory of Joos's grouped language styles into 5 which are frozen, formal, casual, consultative and intimate. The function of style is a thing that makes the literary work attractive. Due to the language being inclusive and complete, we also find many languages in varieties. One of example is in a movie. In order, a movie is a work made by someone with many puns that make us seem to be in the story, especially in western movie that is already masters and shrewd in word games.

As the development of advanced times, everyone freely surfs the internet. We can easily access the entertainment we want to find. The development of this era makes people no longer need to watch television. Everyone can watch anywhere without any hassle. Although many western movies are good. For this research, the researcher only analysis the language style in the movie Jumanji TV Series "Welcome to the Jungle"

One example of the language styles that the researcher found in the movie:

FRIDGE: "WHAT THE HELL DID YOU DO TO US?"

SPENCER: "You are blaming this on me?"

The language style of this conversation category above is called intimate. Why can it be called intimate? the reason is the above conversation has occurred between two people with a very close relationship in place and situation that do not need to speak formally or politely.

That is an example of the language style used in conversation in the movie. Recalling language style is a study that is often associated with the social context. When we learn the style of language, it is not easy to separate ourselves from society. In this study, researcher was interested in categorizing words in the movie from five types of language style, according to Martin Joos. The sociolinguistic theory by Joos divided it into five styles, which are frozen, formal, consultative, casual and intimate style.

1.2 Research Question

Identification of the problem is necessary to explain the research to analyze. Then the researcher compiled an identification of the problem that refers to the background of the above problem, which are:

1. What are the types of language style used in Jumanji TV Series “Welcome to the Jungle”
2. What are the kinds of social factor that influenced the style in Jumanji TV Series “Welcome to the Jungle” Movie

1.3 Study Objectives

According to the research questions mentioned above, it stated that the objectives are as follows:

1. To identify the types of language style used in Jumanji TV Series “Welcome to the Jungle”

2. To identify the social factors that influenced the style in *Jumanji* Jumanji TV Series “Welcome to the Jungle”

1.4 Theoretical Framework

This research only focusses on the language style used in the script of *Jumanji TV Series “Welcome to the Jungle”*. A comedy-adventure movie that the researcher think is interesting to research. Through this theoretical framework will describe the foundation of the theories that support this research.

1.4.1. Sociolinguistic

Language rules in society are fundamental. That happened because we are social beings who need communication with others. The rules of language study through a sociolinguistic approach which is the science that regulates speech systems, communication and word selection in society.

Sociolinguistic studies the relationship between language and society. However, that study can take a very different form depending on who is doing it and what they are interested in finding. In that statement, we can interpret the word 'depending' as a context situation. Romaine (2000) points out that the concept of style usually relates to variation in language conditioned by use rather than the user and involves considering the situation or context of use, purpose, subject matter and content of message and the relationship between participants. Sociolinguistic focuses on how a language is used, so it could play its function well. The statements above show sociolinguistic concern about language structure and how we use it based on society role.

According to Downes (1998, p. 5) sociolinguistic is that branch of linguistic that studies just those properties of language and language which require reference to social, including contextual, factors in their explanation. That means sociolinguistic examines

language feature for some people use depending on social aspects. These factors relate to social or labor institutions such as law, teacher,, judge, and comedian..

One of the key concepts in sociolinguistic is language style. The key is that people use language differently in contexts and purposes.

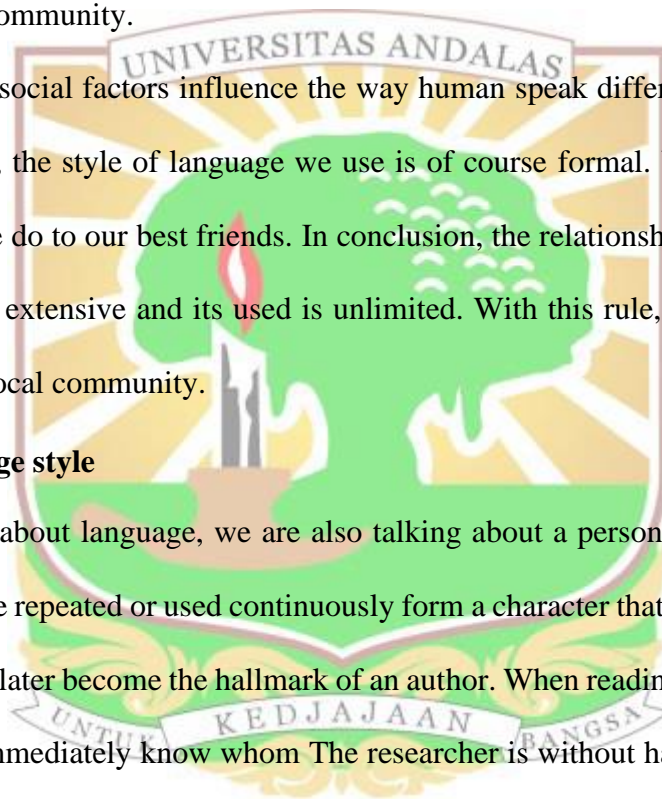
1.4.2. Relation Language and Society

Language is a very broad element. These elements can be found anywhere and anytime. People are social beings who cannot live without communication with the surrounding community.

Several social factors influence the way human speak differently. When we talk to the teacher, the style of language we use is of course formal. We can not speak to teachers as we do to our best friends. In conclusion, the relationship between language and society is extensive and its used is unlimited. With this rule, we can increasingly adjust to the local community.

1.4.3 Language style

Talking about language, we are also talking about a person's character or work. Things that are repeated or used continuously form a character that exists within it. This character will later become the hallmark of an author. When reading a literary work, the viewer will immediately know whom The researcher is without having to read it. That is one of the functions of style that can form characteristic in a person or literary work. Based on Keraf (1991, p. 113) states “language style is a way to express the idea with particular language show the writer’s soul, spirit and concert (the use of vocabulary)”. Forming a character, style in language can also be used to show emotions, sprit and condition in a person or a literary work. Literary works attract reader to participate in the atmosphere of the story. Llamas (2007, p. 95) argues that “language style is a dimension of language allowing individual speakers to use their choosen language



style”. Something in fact prove that a person constantly changes their way spontaneously in selecting words from one condition to another depending on the condition because no one uses the same style every time they speak.

That statement is also supported by Romaine (2000, p.75) states that “style can range from formal to informal depending on social context, relationship of the participants, social class, sex, age, physical environment and topic”. For instance, when someone is in academics purpose, the word to use is formal. Vice versa, if we have buissness with non-academics, such as talking to friends or friends, choosing the right word is casual style.

1.4.4. Social factors relate to a social dimension.

Language style that regulates relation between society can be called sociolinguistic. This field uses the term styles of language to refer a series of linguistic forms that occur depending on social factors. Style includes sociolinguistic variety that depend on a particular social context. Language style manages about the rule of speaking and interact depends on the similarity of social factors in our environment. These social factors can be due to accent, influence on whom we speak to (identity, employment, age), where we speak (setting) and the reason we speak of that topic.

Holmes (2017, p 8) as a sociolinguistic expert, described social factors that can affect there are three pieces: the participant, the setting, the topic and the function. Participant relates to the 'person' to whom they speak, the social status of the person and our social status as what is in society. Setting, as it relates to the place where we are speaking. How we interact or converse in a place like a house of worship will differ from how we talk in a café or restaurant. The interaction in the mosque is somewhat more formal than we talk in a café. The function, as the name suggests, language style see from the late behind us speaking and what makes people speak like that.

Language change results from the different propagation of linguistic variants distributed among the linguistic repertoires of communicatively. People change their language style based on the spread or it can be called a social dimension. The social dimensions are divided into four Holmes (2017), which are:

A. The Solidarity–Social Distance Scale

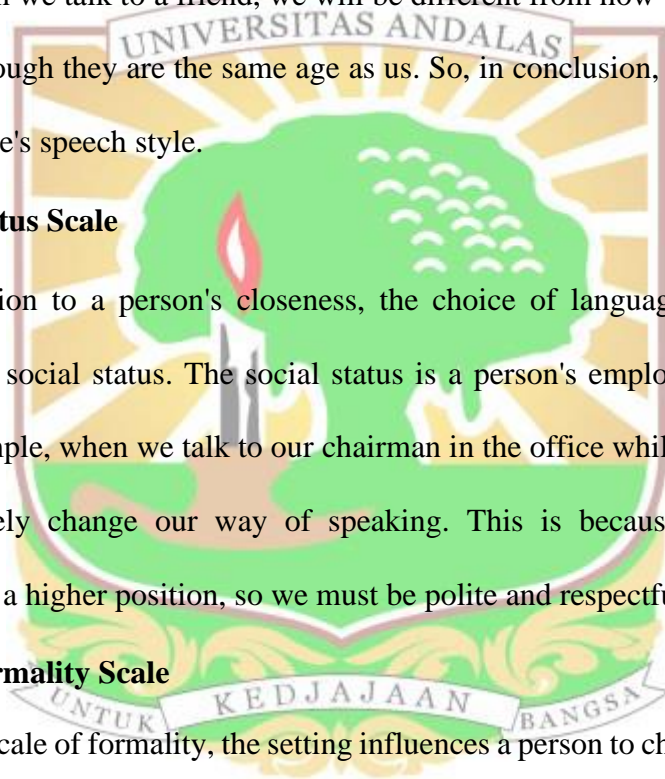
On this scale, measure our closeness to a person or our interlocutor. This proximity is a social factor that can influence a person to change his speech style. For example, when we talk to a friend, we will be different from how we talk to people we know even though they are the same age as us. So, in conclusion, a person's solidarity can change one's speech style.

B. The Status Scale

In addition to a person's closeness, the choice of language style can also be influenced by social status. The social status is a person's employment, position and title. For example, when we talk to our chairman in the office while we are employees, we immediately change our way of speaking. This is because the status of our interlocutor is a higher position, so we must be polite and respectful.

C. The Formality Scale

On the scale of formality, the setting influences a person to change language style. The setting of a literary work is a scene of an event. The place can also influence a person to change their speaking style. According to Holmes (2017) in a formal transaction such as one with the bank manager in his office or at a ritual service in church, the language used will be influenced by the formality of the setting. Banks, churches are very formal places therefore one chooses a formal language style to interact in that place. On the other hand, if the place is like hanging out with friends, then someone uses non-formal language.



D. The Referential and Affective Function Scale

Although language serve many functions, the two identified in this scale are pervasive and useful for analysis. Language can convey objective information of a referential type. It can also express people's feelings. Gossip can provide many new references information and the way speaker communicate about the reference.. In general, the more relational interactions, the less likely they are. They expressed the feelings of the speaker.

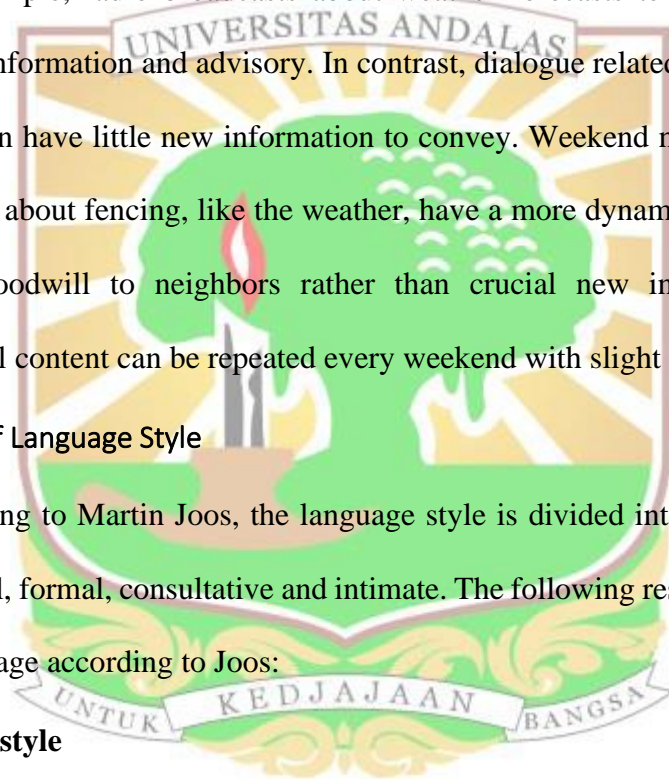
For example, radio broadcasts about weather forecasts tend to emphasize the functions of information and advisory. In contrast, dialogue related to the disclosure of emotions often have little new information to convey. Weekend neighbor-to-neighbor conversations about fencing, like the weather, have a more dynamic character and aim to convey goodwill to neighbors rather than crucial new information. Specific conversational content can be repeated every weekend with slight variation.

1.4.5. Kinds of Language Style

According to Martin Joos, the language style is divided into 5 styles which are Frozen, casual, formal, consultative and intimate. The following researcher describe the style of language according to Joos:

A. Frozen style

Frozen style is a very standard language style. Its use cannot be changed arbitrarily by others. This language style is usually used in speech or written text. In addition, a suitable situation for the use of this style of language is a very formal strategy that influential people to follow. The conditions for this style are Islamic sermons, regulations, laws, parliamentary meetings and presidential speeches. Frozen style is a trait that no one can change its rule. The pronunciation has also been arranged and



cannot be arbitrary. Thus, an example is in formal speech, such as the word speech at certain events, state constitution, a presidential speech and others.

Example: 116 commonwealth Australia

The Commonwealth shall not make any law for establishing any religion, or for imposing any religious observance, or for prohibiting the free exercise of any religion and no religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office or public trust under the Commonwealth.

The law above is one example of the use of frozen style. The law is a written text that is in serious, standard and binding. The reading of this law is also in a critical context and no one can change its contents. The law is usually read during ceremonies, high-ranking state meetings and celebrating independence, all in very formal contexts.

Another example, the researcher will take the example of the commonwealth sec 117 in Australia who protect the discrimination based on residence.

A subject of the Queen, resident in any State, shall not be subject in any other State to any disability or discrimination which would not be equally applicable to him if he were a subject of the Queen resident in such other State.

Someone who delivers this sermon cannot be arbitrary because what he conveys is also a big responsibility, especially regarding religion. In addition to the character context, the context of the situation when reading this sermon is also very formal. The statements above are very suitable to be categorized as frozen styles.

Frozen style has no two things: (1) participation from the listener and (2) intonation. So, in this style, the speaker or writer monologues and pronounces them to the listener or reader without a response from them. As with the two examples above, there is no dialogue or response from the person who sees or hears.

B. Formal style

Formal style that pay attention to pronunciation, correct word selection and grammar to do something significant, like religious lectures, textbooks and official correspondence. This style is more dominant in writing inequality speaking, in contrast to frozen style.

The formal style is one level more formal than the consultative style. They are generally used in situations with large group. The function of formal style is to provide information but without intimacy or closeness. An example of a word used formally is 'may': *May I help you? Alternatively, 'We may not see one another for some time.* The formal style also does not require the active participation of always from the listener as it is in the consultative style.

Unlike the consultative which does not require preparation before speaking, this formal style requires 'advanced planning' (preparation) in advance. This formal style is used in business meetings, general seminars, classroom presentations and others related occasions. Another example is when we communicate with someone we have just hit or who is older than us. We will use formal language first to make it look polite.

We can take the example in the conversation below:

Ibnu : *"Good morning, mam. I apologize for interrupting; I would like to inform you that Claire had an accident today, mam.*

Teacher : *All right, Ibnu. Thank you for the information. Ibnu: you are welcome, mam.*

The example above is an event that we often see around us. The conversation above is between students and their teachers, which occurred in the schoolyard. That is one example of a formal language style that often occurs in our live. Formal language style occurs when we are careful, pay attention and consider the choice of words that we will say. We can take an example from the situation above where Ibnu chose a very

polite word to hear because he was dealing with his teacher at school. There was normalization in the above situation, such as choosing to use *inform* instead of *tell*, *Apologies* instead of *sorry* and using the word "*I would like...*" which is very polite when dealing with older people.

Then, there are two features found in formal style:

1. Detachment (detachment, leading to a disengagement that confirms if there is an apparent boundary between the speaker and the listener)
2. Cohesion (cohesion)

C. Consultative style

As the name implies, 'consult,' this language style occurs in a sudden dialogue or conversation. This consultative style is best used to chat with newly encountered people in everyday situations (such as talking to a new person), not formally, also called business style with semi-formal conditions, which use for business conditions or bargaining. A speaker who uses this style usually needs to plan what he wants to say (Haryanto, 2001, p. 106). In this style, the interlocutor usually needs help understanding what is being talked about because the speaker has a transparent background to the information he conveys. Pay attention to the conversation below:

Doctor : "what can I help you with?"

Ishak : "I have a headache, doc"

doctor : "how long has it been?"

Ishak : "it has been three days."

Doctor : "if it is just a headache, it could be you are tired or an early symptom of your minus eyes. I will give you headache medicine and a pain reliever. If it still does not reduce, you must check your eyes with an eye doctor."

Ishak : okay, sir, thank you

The conversation above took place between the doctor and the patient. A patient consultation with a doctor exemplifies this consultative language style. In addition to business and negotiation, consultative language style also occurs in our daily activities. Generally, both participants were equally active, but one explained and the other only responded "hmm," "okay," "right," or yes, no,

The two features that signify consultative style are:

1. The speaker supplies background information. The speaker introduces himself first because without that information, the interlocutor will probably not understand the intent and purpose of the conversation.
2. The addressee participates continuously in the conversation.

Then, the characteristics were found in this style such as use of diction balance with requirements throughout the conversation, clear pronunciation, the grammar is correct (sometimes some need to be improved) and clearly understandable.

D. Intimate style

Intimate style is used by speaker and hearer who have close and close relationships, such as with family members or sidekicks. This style is characterized by incomplete, short-formed and unclear articulation. These talks occur between parts who already understand each other and have the same knowledge. Analyzing the styles of language based on the level of formality is very dependent on the situation of the speech. Those two features are:

Extraction is a word of reduction. Extraction differs from ellipsis in that ellipsis still has finished sentences, proper grammar and intonation (p.31). Extraction example: "Cold" spoken at dinner. There was no additional information and listeners were left to

guess what the word '*cold*' meant. The speaker has assumed the listener will understand the meaning of '*cold*' without explaining it.

The second is Jargon. It is almost similar to slang but much more informal. Also, this jargon is like a code created by an 'intimate group' that indicates a connection between them. An example is a particular call, certain words that encode something (such as "eat, come on, a regular place." Others who hear it will not understand where the 'usual place' is other than the speaker and the listener)

We can describe this intimate style based on the form, type of speech, or writing we will bring. Usually, the situation that use this style is informality, very close relationship and directness. This style is usually often used on very informal sites such as our conversations with friends, close family, or intimate conversations.

Joos argues that intimate style is not necessarily limited by context or formality but by the relationship between the speaker and the audience. That intimate style is a way for speakers to convey their emotions and feelings and establish a close relationship with their audience.

Intimate style can be seen in various forms of communication, such as casual conversation, letters, diaries and even written literature. In conversation, intimate style is often characterized by informal vocabulary and a more relaxed tone. In written forms, intimate style may include personal pronouns, informal language and a conversational tone.

Intimate style can also convey intimacy and personal connection through humor, storytelling and emotional appeals. For example, a speaker may use humor to connect with their audience, share their experiences, or make a point more lightheartedly. Similarly, storytelling can engage the audience and create a sense of intimacy, as the audience can identify with the experiences being shared.

Usually, the context of the situation used for this intimate style is relaxed, which does not use formal language and mainly uses disrespectful language. When we use this intimate language style, we usually use it with our closest friends or hangout friends. There is no necessity to use polite or formal words, one of the discourse marks of intimate style.

Example: One of the Scripts in the Jumanji Movie

FRIDGE : "WHAT THE HELL DID YOU DO TO US?"

SPENCER : "You are blaming this on me?"

The discourse mark of the conversation above is the word "hell". In the context of the situation, the word "hell" is very harsh in formal situations, such as when we are in class, meeting room and houses of worship. Moreover, we use it on people who are more significant than us. However, in a very casual situation, the word "hell" can be used as a joke.

Usually, our speaking style, like the conversation above, is a style with peers and close friend. We also cannot use the above conversational style with friends we just met. Therefore, the explanations above include an intimate style.

In conclusion, an intimate style is a way for speakers and writers to establish a close relationship with their audience, convey their emotions and feelings and engage the audience in a more personal and informal way. This style is not limited by context or formality but by the relationship between the speaker and the audience. In conversation or written form, an intimate style is a powerful tool for building relationships and connecting with others.

E. Casual style

This style is commonly used in unofficial situations such as talking to family on vacation, exercising and recreation. In this variety, allegro or shortened speech is widely

used. The elements of the word that make it up morphologically and syntactically are widely collared in regional language.

We can find casual style in our everyday conversation. When we use this style of language, we are usually more comfortable talking to that person. That is because we use this language style when a family gathering, peers and close friends. The condition of using this casual style is also very relaxed and light. The hallmark of this language style is that in conversation, we use childhood greetings, which can be funny greetings we make for the person.

In addition, the pronunciation of word is shorter and faster. For example, if someone asks about condition in a casual style, it will be "what is up" instead of "*how are you*" and also "*got it,*" "*omg,*" and so on. Casual style is also defined as the style used for conversation in our casual situations that is suitable for conversation with our family and friends with background information so that it is free to be included in the conversation.

Look at the example below.

Rudy : "*hey, you little Jackie. What is up, men?*"

Jackie : "*burn out.*"

The conversation between Rudy and Jackie could be considered a casual conversation. We can see Rudy calling Jackie "*Little Jackie,*" which we usually use as a childhood nickname. "*What is up, men*" is also an indicator of informality in asking for news. We cannot use this word when dealing with teachers, elders, or formal situations. Moreover, "*burnout*" is a slang term with something in common with exhaustion.

This style is commonly used for friends, acquaintances and people close enough to us. This style only requires prior self-introduction before speaking

There are two markers commonly used in this style:

1. Ellipsis is reduction of specific details in sentences so as not to repeat information.

Ellipsis can be worn in consultative, but there is a difference.

2. Slang. The example of slang based on Joos in his book is *skidoo*



1.1. Describe the Characteristic each Language Style According to Martin Joos

	Frozen style	Formal style	Consultative style	Casual style	Intimate style
Formal/not Formal	Very formal	formal	neutral	informal	Very informal
Monologue/ Dialogue	Absolute monologue	monologue	Dialogue even if the listener responds little bit	dialogue	Absolute dialogue, the bond between the listener and the speaker is very strong
Grammar	Formal grammar, usually the researcher / speaker has very well prepared the text. Definitely make revisions many times before publishing or delivering text.	Formal grammar like frozen style	Formal grammar though there is a slight reduction in wording.	Grammar has begun to be informal, characterized by ellipsis here and there and common slang.	Grammar and informality.

1.4.6

Movie

Jumanji TV Series "Welcome to the Jungle" is an American comedy adventure movie directed by Jake Kasdan from a screenplay by Chris McKenna and friends. He chose Dwayne Johnson, Jack Black, Kevin Hart, Karen Gillan, Nick Jonas and Bobby Cannavale as performers in his movie. The movie was released on December 5 and now has a sequel called *Jumanji: The next level*. . It is one of many adventure-comedies movies directed by Jake Kasdan. It stars Dwayne Johnson, Jack Black, Kevin Hart, Karen Gillan, Nick Jonas and Bobby Cannavale.

The movie was released on December 5, 2017 with many rewards such as a Nickelodeon's Kids Choice Award. They get many awards because the movie is so good and funny. This movie tells the story of four friends who enter a mysterious game world. Initially, Spencer, who found an old game, got stuck into the game and had to carry out their mission thoroughly. While watching, we will be energized because the movie is

very entertaining. The researcher chose this movie because during watching, we will feel like we are in a movie and at the end, there is a scene that makes the viewer feel moved.

1.4.7 The Function of Language Style

Communication is a vital thing in this life. Language belongs to human. It is one of the main distinguishing characteristics of human from other living things in the world. Every member of society is seen in linguistic communication, on the one hand, as a speaker or listener. Communicating is a process of change from speaker to listener, from listener to speaker, so quickly feels like an ordinary or natural event (Taigan, 2009, p.3). Language has an essential function for humans, especially the communicative function (Al-Ma'ruf and Ali Imron 2009)

The function of language style in literary works is as a tool to improve taste, meaning that it can increase the interest of readers or listeners to follow what the author or speaker conveys. Second, as a tool to influence or convince the reader or listener, it can make the reader more confident and steadier in what the author or speaker conveys. After capturing what the author says, creating a particular mood, can bring the reader into a certain mood, such as good or bad impressions, feelings of pleasure or displeasure, hatred and so on. Fourth, as a tool to strengthen the effect on ideas which can impress the reader with the ideas conveyed by the researcher in his work.

1.5. Review of previous studies

Muhammad Iqbal Ramdhani as the researcher of this research, Yanti Purnama Sari, Shynta Amalia in 2020 under the research title Language Style in “What A Girl Wants” Movie. The researcher's background in doing this research is to find out the

kinds of language styles used in the movie and to identify the dominant language style used by the main characters in the movie. In addition, the researcher wants to find out how to convey the messages to the reader. The method used by the researcher for this research is a qualitative approach that analyzes the data and language style in the magazines by watching the movie and analyzing based on the theory of Martin Joos. The results have two main points. The first finding relates to the language styles used in the movie; formal, casual, consultative and Intimate. The second finding is the dominant language style; casual style and intimate style. In accordance with the findings, the researcher would like to suggest to further researcher to analyze other elements of language style, such as the functions language style.

The similarities with this research are the same as using a sociolinguistic approach and finding out about the dominant style of language in an object to be studied. Also, same about the theory is uses Martin Joose's theory which categorizes language styles into five, namely formal, frozen, intimate, casual. For the strengthens of research contained many international journals that make this research is high quality. Then, the weakness that is the way of the researchers of this research interpret is not detail.

The research by Rahardian (2021) with a study entitled An Analysis of Language Style Found in Barack Obama and Pharrel Williams Speech. The background of Rahardian's rationale to analysis this research is that the he wants to know how style can implement in speech form. Also, Rahadian used qualitative method which uses note- taking techniques and discourse analysis. He will read and understand about the video. Then, categorize them and record his findings.

The result of this research is that Rahardian found dominant language style is casual style. He found casual style in that speech total 54. The total casual style is the most among the other styles, where frozen styles only have 4, Formal style 9 pieces.

The similarity with this research is the same as researching language style. For differences, in terms of objects, this research is analysis on movies, meanwhile Rahardian's research analysis on speech. Then, the theory to support both research is Martin Joos theory who divided style into 5, Frozen, Formal, Intimate, casual and Consultative. Researcher have read this research and found weakness within. The weakness is that Rahardian objects are too short and therefore much of the data is less robust to interpret. For it strengthens, it is the same as with previous studies in many international journals.

The next thesis is about Five Language Style Analysis of the Host in The Tonight show Talk show (A Sociolinguistic Analysis) by Muziatun, Syarifudin achmad and Puspita Wulandari in 2020. The background of their research wants to know about the style occur in that Talk show. The theory that they used in that research is Martin Joos's theory which discuss about formal, frozen, intimate, consultative and casual style. The researcher used qualitative method to analyze their research. In order to process the data, the researcher categorize the object utterances in that video. The finding result, researcher said style frequently used in that research is casual style. Then, this research shows that the researcher has found 29 conversations that contain types of the language style based on Joos (1967) theory. As the result, it finds consultative style with 11 data and casual style with 18 data, which casual style becomes dominantly used. Talking about the similarity is same theory the used to support the research, which is Martin Joos theory and method but the difference is about the object. They analyze about Talk show meanwhile this research's object is on movie. The weakness of this study is that the object to be studied lacks detail for it can be seen in the title of the object that is made too broad. Then, references to older publications are taken too much. However, for it strengthens the way researchers explain the data is very good and also the data taken is

very supportive with the theory.

Next, this study is about talk show. The researcher are *Septi Dwi Marheni, Rosita Ambarwati, Tri Wahyuni Chasanatun (2020)* with the title of the research is *Language Style in the Talk Show “The Late-Late Show with James Corden”*. They used three videos in talk show to be analyzed which are entitled ‘Bill Gates Knows 'How to Avoid a Climate Disaster’, ‘How Did Adele Get Celine Dion's Gum from James?’ ‘And the video entitled “Jackson Wang: LMLY”’.

The background of the research to identify and describe the types of language style and also social context in the Late-Late Show with James Corden. To supported the research, they used two theories Martin Joos to analyze the language style and Holmes (2013) to analyze the social context. The method used by the researcher is a qualitative approach which uses note- taking techniques and discourse analysis. The researcher will categorize the data, then analyze and record his findings.

This study used descriptive qualitative approach. The result of this study that the researcher found are 114 data. Then, there are 12 or 11% of the data which is categories as formal style. There are 14 or 12% of the data which is categories as consultative style. There are 88 or 77% of the data which is categories as casual style. So, the dominant type used in The Late-Late Show with James Corden is casual style. The use of language style influenced by social context those are participant in the interaction, setting or social context of interaction, topic of interaction and function of interaction. The same thing with this research is the same as researching language style. For differences, in terms of objects, this research is on movies, while their research examines about talk show. Also, the theory that their used to support their research is same with this researcher’s theory, which are Martin Joss theory.

Language Style Analysis Used by Agnez Monica Rich Bryan’s Interview on Asia

Pop and Culture Series. The background of the researcher wants to know the dominant language style used by Agnez Mo and Rich Bryan in their Interview session. In addition, the researcher also wants to find out what language styles are in the interview.

The method used by this author is a qualitative approach in which the researcher will listen to their interview via YouTube. Finding of the research is the dominant style used by Agnez Mo and Rich Bryan is the Casual style where the percentage is 64 percent. For the variety of language styles used in this interview, there are frozen style (0 data), Consultative (1 data), Casual (19 data), intimate (1 data) and formal style (1 data). The similarity of this research is the same as using Min Joose's theory. The difference is this research analyze the movie meanwhile he researched the video interview. His approach is also similar with this research, which is sociolinguistic approach.

This study has a weakness, which is the data used with theory is slightly less supportive because the data is too short. For the strength of this study, how to interpret it is very detailed for even non-expert people to understand

1.6. Scope of Study

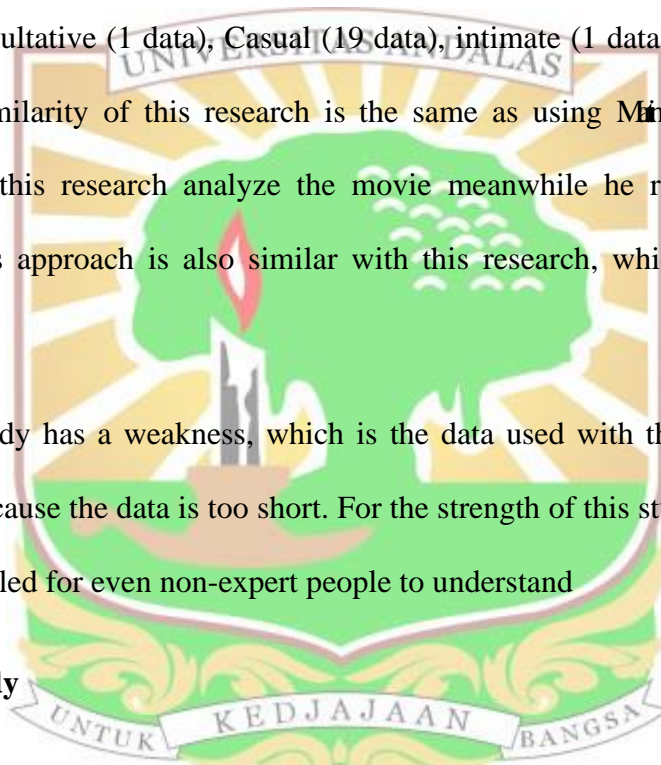
The approach used by researcher in this study is sociolinguistic by using Martin Joos's theory. Researcher also used scripts and scenes in the movie. The researcher's goal is to find out what kinds of language style are used in this movie and the social factor influenced use of a language style.

- Subject of the research

Researcher chose to analyze a Comedy-adventure movie entitled *Jumanji*

“*Welcome to the Jungle*”

- Object of the research



The object of this research is to find out the types of language style and the social factor influenced Jumanji: Welcome to the Jungle movie.

