LANGUAGE STYLE USED BY MALE AND FEMALE CHARACTERS

IN *EAT PRAY LOVE* AND *WHEN IN ROME* FILMS :

A SOCIOLINGUISTIC STUDY

THESIS

Submitted as a partial fulfillment of requirements to obtain the Strata One degree(S1) English Department of FBS UNP Padang

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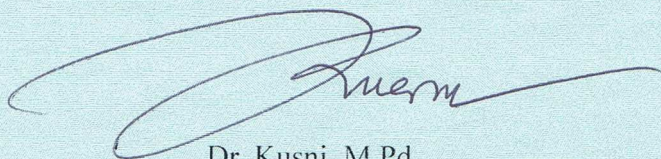
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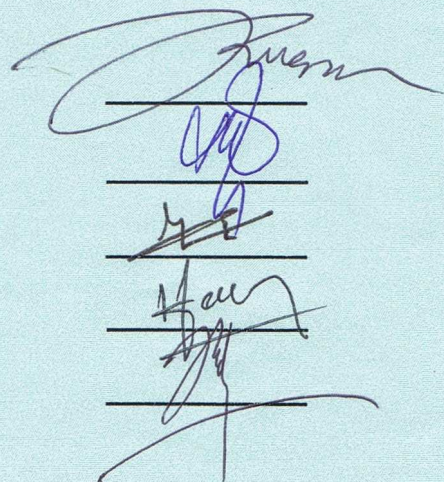|	
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ABSTRAK

Rita, Wirna. 2011. " Language Style Used by Male and Female Characters in Eat Pray Love and When in Rome Film: A Sociolinguistic Study". *Skripsi.* **Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni, Universitas Negeri Padang.**

Penelitian ini menganalisis gaya bahasa yang digunakan oleh pria dan wanita di film berbeda genre *Eat Pray Love* (film drama) dan *When in Rome* (film komedi). Gaya bahasa yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini didasarkan pada Kirsnel and Mandell. Berdasarkan teori ini dikatakan gaya bahasa di bagi menjadi empat: formal, informal, colloquial dan slang. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk melihat perbedaan gaya apa saja yang digunakan oleh pria dan wanita dalam *Eat Pray Love* (film drama) dan *When in Rome* (film komedi). Disamping itu penelitian ini juga menganalisis fungsi dari masing – masing gaya bahasa yang digunakan oleh pria dan wanita pada kedua film tersebut.

Dari hasil analisis peneliti menemukan bahwa pada film drama *Eat Pray Love*, gaya dominan yang digunakan oleh karakter pria dan wanita dari keempat tipe tersebut yaitu gaya informal (51.1%). Sementara itu, pada film *When in Rome*, gaya dominan yang digunakan adalah colloquial (50.9%). Pada penelitian ini juga ditemukan bahwa fungsi dominan dari gaya bahasa pada film *Eat Pray Love* untuk pria dan wanita pada gaya formal adalah *inform the idea* . Pada gaya informal adalah *create informal communication*. Untuk gaya colloquial memiliki fungsi *make a relax communication* dan pada gaya slang juga memiliki fungsi yaitu *express emotion*. Sementara pada *When in Rome* (film komedi) ditemukan pria dan wanita menggunakan fungsi dominan dari gaya formal yaitu *create formal* untuk pria dan untuk wanita fungsi formal adalah *emphasize the idea*, fungsi informal yaitu *create informal*, pada colloquial memiliki fungsi yaitu *make a relax communication* dan untuk gaya slang memiliki fungsi yaitu *express emotion* .

Jadi, dari penelitian tersebut dapat disimpulkan bahwa gaya bahasa yang dominan digunakan oleh pria dan wanita di *Eat Pray Love* (film drama) berbeda dengan gaya bahasa yang digunakan oleh karakter pria dan wanita di *When in Rome* (film komedi). Pada film drama ditemukan gaya yang dominan digunakan karakter yaitu informal karena pada dalam film drama banyak ditemukan intrik, masalah dan konflik. Sehingga kecenderungan para karakter menggunakan gaya informal. Kemudian, gaya colloquial adalah gaya yang dominan digunakan pada film komedi.Karena pada jenis film ini ditemukan bahwa para karakter menggunakan joke expression, idiomatic expression dan familiar words.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Problem

Naturally, language plays significant role in human life. It is being one of the vital factors that differentiate human from other creatures. As human beings, people need language to express emotions, ideas, feelings and thoughts. Without language, speaker and hearer can not communicate each other. It can be said that there is no interaction without language. Actually, in the process of communication, people use different way in using language. This process is usually called language style.

Language style is a part of language variation which relates to the individual's style of the language. Obviously, there are no people who speak or write their idea exactly in the same way because they will use their own style. Therefore, the language style can show personality, identity and characteristics. Language style can also function to get greatest attention from speaker to listener or writer to the reader and also avoid misunderstanding among them.

In daily interaction, the language style can be expressed through a language, both orally and written form. To know how the writer or speaker uses his or her language style in conveying their thinking to the people is very interesting. In writing, the writer puts the utterance in the form of written language. While in speaking, the speaker delivers his message in order to be heard and known what the speaker wants directly.

In daily communication, everyone uses different styles both to convey information or express his or her feeling. To illustrate, for different topics, different purposes of talking, he or she will talk with different style; moreover he or she will talk with different styles although he or she talks about the same thing (Holmes, 2001). In line with speech, Holmes (2001) proposes that there are factors that make everyone talks with different styles. She also adds social factors that have been relevant for the particular variety used including the speech styles (Holmes, 1992). It relates to participant, setting or social context, topic and function.

The language style can be easily found in social conversation, such as in formal, informal, colloquial and slang styles. There are several distinctions between formal, informal, colloquial and slang expression. Formal expression includes the correct sentence structures and choice of words that are used in serious and formal condition. Prototype of informal speech would be produced in a relaxed conversation among close friends or family members.

Further, Colloquialism includes popular words and idiomatic construction; they also include words with popular meanings, and constructions which are not strictly idioms, especially abbreviated or clipped forms of more formal words. Slang includes impolite words and meanings, and it is often used among particular groups of people. Thus, by knowing those distinctions, the people can use the language style appropriately based on the need of communication.

Related to Sociolinguistics perspective, the term gender is commonly found in social life as the sign of man and woman. It can also affect the way of speaking, included the way they use language style in communication. Female tend to use more formal language while male tend to use vernacular language (Holmes, 1992, p.9). It shows that there are differences between men and women in the way they speak. The differences can be found in several ways: they may use different words for the same thing, they may use different sentence structure, and they may have even used different sets of consonants and vowels in their pronunciation. For example the choice of the words, "May I help you?" this utterance is more formal than we use "Can I help you?"

Film concerns with the daily life condition. Also, film depicts everyday happening that make them as mirrors to the real world phenomena. The existence of language style can be found in film. Since film becomes one representative the phenomena of daily life, the researcher is interested in using film as the media. In film, there are some genres. Different genre of film has different usage of language styles. Here, the researcher interested in analyzing Eat *Pray Love* and *When in Rome* films.

In this case the researcher uses two types of film. They are drama and comedy film. *Eat Pray Love* is a drama film. The researcher interested in this film because it contains social dialogue. Also, the researcher finds many language styles used by characters. Then, male and female characters use language style in communication with various intentions. In this case, *Eat Pray Love* film can be seen as one of   the   media that is appropriate to be analyzed about language

styles. Meanwhile, *When in Rome* is a comedy film. It has different genre with the previous film. The researcher is also interested in choosing this film because it is true comedy film. Then, the phenomena of language style can be easily found in most of dialogue. Since the characters involve in different situation of dialogue, they use different style. It is easy for the researcher to find out the language styles. Likewise, the researcher interested in choosing two films with different genres in order to know what the style usually are used in drama and comedy films.

Furthermore, this study has relation with the previous research that is about language style. The research is done by Maidah. Maidah (2009) conducted Language *Style used in" Oprah Winfrey Show*". There are three kinds of language style, based on the Mc Crimmon's theory: formal style, informal style, and colloquial style. As a result, the researcher finds in this research, only two styles that are used by Oprah Winfrey, they are: informal and colloquial style. The dominant style used by Oprah Winfrey in "Oprah Winfrey Show" is colloquial style since it is a style which employs the popular or daily vocabulary to attract the audience and the caller.

From the explanation above, it can be drawn that this research is different from the previous research. However, this study is focused on analyzing language used by male and female in *Eat Pray Love* and *When in Rome* films. Here, the researcher interested in analyzing the types and functions of language style in film with different genre.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

There are many researches dealing with Sociolinguistics field. It can be analyzed about addressee term, phatic communion, code switching, code mixing, language style, jargon, pidgin, creol, taboo and euphemism. Among these possibilities, the researcher chooses language style as the problem. In language style, it can be identified about the language style used by people from different social status, language style used by different ages, slang style used in songs, structure of language style in written text. In this case, the researcher will identify language style used by male and female characters in *Eat Pray Love* and *When in Rome* films.

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

Based on the identification of problem above, this research is limited to the analysis of the language style used by male and female. It will be found in *Eat Pray Love* and *When in Rome* films. The researcher will use the types of language style based on Kirsnel and Mandel. They divide language style into four levels of usage: they are formal, informal, and colloquial and slang style used by male and female characters in *Eat Pray Love* and *When in Rome* films.

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

This research focuses on language style used by male and female. Related to the limitation above, the research problem is formulated as follows: "What are the language style used by male and female in *Eat Pray Love* and *When Rome* films? "

1.5 Research Questions

The formulation of the problem above can be further developed into the following research questions:

1. What are the differences between types of language style used by male and female in *Eat Pray Love* and *When in Rome* films?

2. What are the differences between functions of language style used by male and female in *Eat Pray Love* and *When in Rome* films?

1.6 Purposes of the Research

The main purpose of this research is to analyze the language styles are used by male and female. The source of the data in this research is *Eat Pray Love* and *When in Rome* films. Thus, related to the questions above, the purposes of this study are:

1. To identify the differences between the types of language styles are used by male and female in *Eat Pray Love* and *When in Rome* films.

2. To identify the differences between the functions of language styles are used by male and female in *Eat Pray Love* and *When in Rome* films.

1.7 Significance of the Research

This research is expected to give contribution to Sociolinguistics study. It will contribute to have good understanding and knowledge to the reader about language style used by male and female. Moreover, the researcher also hopes that the finding of this study are supposed to be useful not only for the students of English Department but also for those who want to recognize and concern with the language style used by male and female. The researcher expects that this research can be used as additional reference for those who are interested in Sociolinguistic study, especially in language style.

1.8   Definition of Key Terms

Here are the definitions of key terms related to the research:

1. Language Style   : language style means the way the speaker expresses thoughts and feelings through variation of language to the listener that is used by male and female characters in *Eat Pray Love* and *When in Rome* films.

2. Gender   : the sociology term used to show man and woman characters in *Eat Pray Love* and *When in Rome* films.

3. Characters : in *Eat Pray Love* film, the characters are Ketut, Elizabeth, Delia, David, Stephen and Richard. Meanwhile, in *When in Rome* film, the characters are Beth, Nick, Stacy, Antonio, Brad and Caselete.

4. Sociolinguistics : the study that concerns to the way people use language in social interaction deal with the language style used in *Eat Pray Love* film.

5. *Eat Pray Love* Film: drama film of Julia Roberts as Elizabeth Gilbert based on Gilbert's memoir *Eat, Pray, Love*. It was released in 2010.

6. *When in Rome* Film*:* comedy film that is directed by Mark Steven Johnson. It was released in 2010.

CHAPTER 2
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents and discusses the review of related literature which consists of the language style, the types of language style, the functions of language style, the male and female language, the language of film, and previous study.

2.1. Language Style

According to Renkema (1993:99) style is the way a speaker sends his message to the listener. Then, style is the speaker's choice of words that is influenced by situational context. From the statement, it states that style refers to the situation when the people use the language style. It means when people express the ideas and feeling, people have to pay attention to the situation whether it is formal or non formal situation.

In addition, according to Holmes (2001:246) the term style refers to language variation which reflects changes in situational factors. In relation to what Holmes has proposed before that the factor of addressees and context influence people's speech styles in doing communication. As a result, the speech styles used by people in one specific place will be completely different to the speech styles that people use in another different place. For the illustration, the speech styles that the students use in doing classroom discussion with their lecturer at the university will be completely different to the speech styles that they use while they are talking to their close friends at vacation places. It is because the addresses

who they talk to and the context or setting where they are talking are completely different. The level of formality is influenced by some factors like the various differences among the participants, topic, emotional involvement, etc.

Moreover, Wales (2001:371) states that there are different styles in different situations. It means that there are some variations of using language style. The speaker has to pay attention about it. The style refers to the characters and identity of the speaker or writer. Using different language style gives different interpretation for the reader or the listener. In communication, people cannot leave language style because it is fundamental part of social aspect. Furthermore, it also can be said that style is an integral part of society that interaction will not occur properly if someone does not speak with the right style. In addition, language style is the way people use the language in the most effective way in communication, whether in written or oral language. It is important in communication in order to get the goal of communication.

Further, Leech and Short (2007) state that style refers to the way in which language used in a certain context, on certain purpose or by certain person. It can be applied in spoken or written literary texts. Based on this statement, the use of language style is influenced by the doer whether she or he used formal or informal style.

According to Keraf (2007:112), language style or style becomes a part of diction or the word choice which is dealing with the appropriateness of using

word, certain phrase or clause in facing a certain occasion. It means that people have to pay attention to the use of language in different situation.

In another case, figure of speech is also part of language style. Figure of speech is the words used that have the literal meaning that divers from its usual meaning. They are metaphore, simile, personification, metonymy, allegory, synecdoche, symbol, allegory, overstatement, aposthrope, understatement, paradox and verbal irony. According to Bain (1965:296), defined that "figures of speech is a person deviation from the plain and ordinary way of speaking for the sake of greater effect. It means that figure of speech can be included into language style. It can be concluded that a figure of speech is arrangement of words which has literal meaning and the function is to emphasize, clarify, or beautify language whether inwriting or speaking

In conclusion, language style means the way the speaker expresses thoughts and feelings through variation of language to the listener. Language style can be found in choice of the word and grammar which are used in communication.

2.2 Types of Language Styles

In discussing language style, it deals with the way people use language. In the relation to this study, it can be found several types that relate to the situation of the communication. People in a society may speak some varieties of language in accordance to different social climates they meet; it is true that people should know whether they are in formal or in informal situation. They have to use

standard language in formal situation, for example in a meeting or class. On the other hand, they also should know that they have to use the informal language or non-standard forms if they are in informal situation.

Mc Crimmon (1972) categorizes language styles into three common types; they are formal, informal and colloquial style. First is formal style. Formal English is primarily a written style. Next is informal style. The informal style tries to follow the broad middle way between formal and colloquial styles. The last is colloquial style. It is has a personal or familiar tone which tries to create the impression of speaking intimately to the reader; and usually use slang. For example: brass (army), ham (theatre), on the beam (radio), southpaw (baseball), and behind the eight ball (pool).

Moreover, Martin Joos (1976:153-155) discusses the five language styles. They are: frozen, formal, consultative, casual and intimate styles. First is frozen style. Frozen style is the most formal language style, it is used in the special occasion or formal ceremonies, in the written text, it can be a document of history, laws etc. Second is formal style. Formal style is the formal language style, used in formal speech, in the meeting, in the formal meeting of directors in some organization. Third is consultative style. Consultative style is the operational language style, used in a school, factory and corporation meeting. Fourth is casual style. Casual style is the casual language variety in conversation, recreation, sport etc. Fifth is intimate style. Intimate style is the language variety which is used among family or friends, commonly the language uses in incomplete sentence and do not emphasize in the articulation. This happens because there was an

understanding among the speaker and listener here, mostly we can find the special term used.

In addition, Kirszner and Mandell (1997) divide language style into four levels. First, slang style is very informal language that includes new and sometimes not polite words and meanings, and it is often used among particular groups of people and is usually not used in serious speech or writing. Second, colloquial style is similar to slang, when used in writing it gives the impression of speech. It is not as radical as slang, and it is more relaxed and conversational than formal style. Third, informal style is usually not following official or established rules and methods. In the informal range come much narration and description, and usually many reports of events. Finally, formal style is used at special occasions that call for dignity and seriousness. Formal language is used in the formal condition. Formal speech" as follows: "the type of speech used in situations when the speaker is very careful about pronunciation and choice of words and sentence structure. It does not use constructions and it strives for absolute grammatical accuracy. The used of formal style is based on or done according to correct or accepted rules. Although English does not have a strong set of rules for formal language, speakers need to be careful how they speak in different situations.

From some theories above, the research uses Kirsnel and Mandell for some reasons. First, the films that are used in this research are new which is released in 2010. So, this theory is more relevant to conduct the research because Kirsnel and Mandel theory is also quite new which is in 1997. Further, the

language styles in this theory is daily style used by people in society. The people are familiar with the use of those languag styles. Also, this theory is more appropriate to lead this research becauase this theory shows clear characteristics of language style. Then, in this theory, the researcher finds the slang style besides formal, informal and colloquial styles. Nowadays, in social communication, slang style is one common style that is easily found in society. It becomes one social phenomenon in adult even teenager's level's communication. However, in another theory, the researcher can not find this style.

2.2.1 Characteristics of Language Style

Based on all explanation about types of language style, the researcher comes to the point of analysis based on diction and sentence. Kirszner and Mandell (in Ersan, 2003:17) explain four characteristics of language styles:

(1) Formal style.

The characteristics of formal style are : -sentence: relatively long, complex in structure, extensive use of parallel and periodic structure, and no fragments; - diction: extensive vocabulary, learned words, often abstract, avoidance of contraction and clipped words; -tone: impersonal, dignified, few references to reader listener; -distance: considerable; -uses: a restricted style used chiefly for scholarly or technical writing for essays and speeches that aimed at eloquence or inspiration, a distinguished style but it is not one for everyday use or practical interaction. Example: Good morning students, lets open our agenda by reading

Basmallah together and he is going to the dance tonight. The sentence is not "He's going to the dance tonight". (No contractions).

(2) Informal style.

The characteristic of informal style are: - sentence: medium length (twenty to thirty words), mainly standard sentence, frequently parallel some periodic sentence, rare fragment but occasional; -diction: ranges from learned to colloquial, but mostly popular from abstract to concrete, occasional contractions and clipped words and some slang; -tone: ranges from personal to impersonal, usually addresses the reader as you; -uses: the broadest and most usable style for expository and argumentative writing and for all but the most formal of public speeches , the prevailing style in nontechnical books and. It prefers idiomatic expressions and words which are easy rather than impressive. For example, the statement: "I know you've een melancholy, and I don't pretend to know why."

(3) Colloquial style.

The characteristics are; sentence is short, simple structure mainly subject-verb-object order, few inversion and frequent use of fragment. The diction is simple, mostly popular and colloquial, some slang. Tone is quite personal, often intimate; a writer gives the impression of taking directly to readers. It is suitable for informal and familiar conversation. . It also uses constructions and shortened forms of words, for example: o' for of and hafta for have to. It is suitable for ordinary, informal or familiar conversation.

(4) Slang style.

The characters are: - sentence: medium length, non-standard words, slang words are more alive, more expressive than the standard words, -tone: ranges from personal to impersonal,- uses: a group of teenagers, a group of college students, a group of jazz players. For example: the word like "take off" or "get back" which are often used in daily conversation. The forms of slang can be noun (for example dude, a nigga, birds), adjective (for example, smelly, fuck, damn, betta), and verb (for example, wanna, bust, beef, shut up).

2.3 Functions of Language Style

Generally, language style has several functions for communication. According to Chaika (1982:31) speakers give a great deal of information about themselves just by the words, grammar, and pronunciation they choose both unconsciously and consciously. This information reveals to the hearer such things as the speaker's social or educational background, and regional affiliation. The style markers of particular social group or region may be deliberately used for other purposes. They show that the style which is used by a particular person is done unconsciously tells to other about his or herself. It also means that using language style must determine the purpose of communication, with which they are talking and what situation they are in. So, the function of language style is often used to tell hearer on how to take the message given by the speaker, such as seriously, humorously, formal, informal and colloquial and others.

Moreover, according to Badiah (in Hidayat, 2004:11) language styles have five functions as follows: First, it is used to increase the listener's taste. Using the stylish language can raise the reader's thought toward what is being said by the speaker, in this case. In addition, it will increase the public's opinion about what has been said, what it means, purposes, needs, and wants. Second, it is used to persuade the listener. The functions of language style also can make the listener sure of what the writer or speaker has stated. Generally, the writer or the speaker attracts the reader using the rhetorical language. It is used to add the artistic effect of the idea being offered by the writer.

Third, it is used to make the listener impressed with ideas offered. Conveying the ideas using good diction, jargon, and artistic word can be very helpful for the writer or the speaker in attracting the reader as many as possible. Fourth, it is used to make the writer's and speaker's idea clearer. For this point, some advertisers, usually, use daily word choice or word which is easy to be caught and understood by the reader in promoting their ideas, services, or products. And the last, it is used to create certain mood. The language style that is used by the advertiser can influence the readers and speaker's feeling and thinking.

Specifically, each type of language style has several functions. Kridalaksana (1982: 56) states that slang is an informal language variety which is used by special groups of society to communicate internally as a attempt to make people from out group fail to understand; it includes new word which are always changed. The functions of using slang are to show intimacy, solidarity, humor,

conceal message, have fun slang, and be mark of identity and expression by the user. The expression can be creative and emotional expression.

Colloquial style is easily found in everyday conversation. According Carmen (1999), the function of colloquial are to provide information, make a relax communication, show efficiency and show intimate communication, Formal style is style that is used in serious condition. The function of formal style used to create serious communication, to inform, to persuade, to entertain, to emphasize, to stimulate action or further interest in a communication. Meanwhile, informal style used to maintain relationship, create informal communication, for public speaking and also it can be used for narration, description, expository and argumentative function in writing and speaking.

2.4   Gender Influences in the Use of Language

Gender is the more accurate term since it is a term used to describe socially constructed categories based on sex – most societies operate in terms of two genders, male and female. In the use of the same language, men and women may have a different concept of speaking. Jespersen (1982) describes that women are using language differently from men. They use adverbs and adjectives like 'so' and 'such' more excessively than men do. Also, they use less extensive and much more conservative vocabularies and have a tendency to use unfinished sentences. Women are said to have more progressive pronunciation than men do. On the other hand, they are known as less thorough than men are.

Lakoff (in Holmes, 1992) also states that women use more exclusive words than men do such as, 'mauve' or 'chartreuse'. She also said that women use

empty adjectives; such as, 'divine' and 'cute' differently compared to 'men's adjectives', such as, 'great' and 'terrific'. In responding to a question, women tend to show nonassertive behavior by expressing question intonation. It is also mentioned that women will ask an agreement from her interlocutor by adding tag questions and using hedges. For example: "He is a nice boy, isn't he?" also "It's kind of hot in here" rather than "It's hot in here". Furthermore, according to Lakoff (1975), females are said to speak more formally and use more super-polite form than males.

Another idea comes up from Coates (1993) who says that males and females have their own stereotyped qualities. Stereotyped male qualities are assertiveness, aggression, and competitiveness. While female begin to stress the value to society of stereotyped female qualities such as gentleness, caring for others, sensitivity (Coates, 1993). Then, it will be possible for someone to receive a response of a woman which shows her understanding and feeling toward the problem. On the other hand, a man will use his ratio in solving a problem.

Typically, men use competitive style more often in speaking. They use many ways to dominate the conversation and forcedly place their idea as the strongest point to talk in the conversation. If it is needed, men may interrupt and being not co-operative, especially when they talk to women.

2.5. The Language in Film

Film is a phenomenonon related to language. Film has language in delivering the story. The language in film is delivered by the characters. The characters do the dialogue based on the script. In film, the dialogue is found based

on the script. However, the language that is used in film is made up as natural as the real life. The characters do improvisation in dialogue as people do in daily life.

Roland Barthes, Christian Metz and Umberto Eco (in Greece 1990) state that film is not a language in the same sense as the English or French languages are. It is practically impossible to be "grammatically incorrect" in film. Thus, the language is created as natural as possible as the real language in society. Language in film is focused on the script. Therefore, the character in movie will use the language as real as possible in order to make it more natural in using language.

Then, Thornborrow and Wareing (1998) state that natural conversation is different with language in a play/film. In natural conversation, the characters will use the language naturally. It can be found some problems or errors in communicanication such as fillers, pauses, unclear pronunciation, repetition dialogue, overlap/interruption and also signal by producing sound such as; ssstt, huft. Meanwhile, in a play and film, the characters will deal to script. It means, the characters will do good communication. Script is representation of the dialogue in conversation. It will be correct in grammar and choice of word. So, the mistaken in film will be less found than in natural conversation. Moreover, in film, the characters have chances to make sure that the conversation will be good without any errors. In film, the characters must communicate clearly in order to make the idea of film is delivered well. Language in film is made up as natural as possible by doing some improvisations.

Also, film dialogue do not mean authentic; however, it is carefully constructed for the benefit of the viewer by a team of well-paid professionals (screenwriter, director, actor, cameramen) whose task is to make it ring true, spontaneous, and entertaining: a kind of peer-reviewed spoken language bestowed with features which make it especially suited to become a model of communication in a language learning classroom.

Film dialogue is designed and staged for the benefit of an external viewer (Rossi, 2002:163), which implies that all additives and visual means are employed to create context which should motivate and ease understanding. It has more coherence and cohesion and less 'noise' (hesitations, self-corrections...) than real-life conversation (Rossi, 2002:174-175); is bound to reflect the language norm within a given milieu. Thus, it can be concluded that language in film is made up as well as possible to avoid the errors, in order to make the ideas caught by the viewer clearly , and also directed as the real life.

2.6 Review of Related Studies

The following passage consists of the previous study of this thesis, which is relevant to language style study. The researcher found many theses related with this research.

First, Boakye (2007) conducted *Gender Aspects of Vague Language Use: Formal and Informal Context*. The study revealed gender differences as regards vague language use. Woman used more vague expressions than their male colleagues. Males and Females displayed preferences for certain vague expression

–an indication of gender construction. An attempt is made to explain preferences in terms of the differences and dominance theories. The relation between Boakye's research and this research is the researcher also observes language style. In this case, the researcher will find how male and female used formal, informal, colloquial and slang language style. It is adjusted to the situation to the context. Boakye's research can be one reference to find the information about the differences of language style by male and female.

Second, Afinta (2009) conducted *Gender Style Differences in Daily Conversation as Found in Kelurahan Ganting Parak Gadang Kota Padang*. The researcher analyzed style of female and male communication. As a result, style of female communication is creating feelings of closeness, private, more detailed, other oriented question and people oriented. Meanwhile, style of male communication are share facts and figures, public, to the point, speaker oriented questions and non-people oriented. This finding can be one reference to inform gender style differences.

Third, Maidah (2009) conducted Language *Style used in" Oprah Winfrey Show*". In this case, the researcher adopts Mc Crimmon's theory to describe the language style used in "Oprah Winfrey Show" and it is specialized on the utterances of Oprah Winfrey. There are three kinds of language style, based on the McCrimmon's theory: formal style, informal style, and colloquial style. As a result, the researcher finds in this research, only two styles that are used by Oprah Winfrey, they are: informal and colloquial style. Furthermore, among those styles, the dominant style used by Oprah Winfrey in "Oprah Winfrey Show" is colloquial

style since it is a style which employs the popular or daily vocabulary to attract the audience and the caller. Related to Maidah's research, the researcher also analyzes the same topic that is language style.

From the previous studies, the researcher draws a conclusion that her research is different from the previous researchers. This research is interested in analyzing the same field in language style but in different object. It tries to investigate language style in film. She will analyze the language style used by male and female in *Eat Pray Love* and *When in Rome* films.

2.7   Theoretical Framework

In analyzing language styles in *Eat Pray Love* and *When in Rome* films, this research will be conduct through the conceptual framework. First, the research chooses the media of analysis. This research will be taken from two different genres of films Eat *Pray Love* as drama film and *When in Rome* as comedy film. Next, those films will be identified based on the types and the functions of language style. Also, the writer will identify the utterances of male and female characters that contain language styles in *Eat Pray Love* and *When in Rome* films. Then, writer will analyze the function of language style based on four types of language style (formal, informal, colloquial and slang) used by male and female. Finally, the writer will make conclusion and suggestion for the research. Below is the scheme of conceptual framework of the research.

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┌─────────────────────────────────┐
│   Eat Pray Love (drama film)    │
│                                 │
│              and                │
│                                 │
│  When in Rome (comedy film)     │
└─────────────────────────────────┘
                 │
        ┌────────┴────────┐
        ▼                 ▼
┌───────────────┐  ┌──────────────────┐
│ Language Style│  │   Function of     │
│               │  │  Language style   │
└───────────────┘  └──────────────────┘
     │                      │
  ┌──┴──┐          ┌────┬───┼────┬────┐
  ▼     ▼          ▼    ▼        ▼    ▼
┌──────┐┌────────┐┌──────┐┌────────┐┌───────────┐┌───────┐
│ Male ││ Female ││Formal││Informal││Colloquial ││ Slang │
│Char- ││ Char-  ││      ││        ││           ││       │
│acters││ acters ││      ││        ││           ││       │
└──────┘└────────┘└──────┘└────────┘└───────────┘└───────┘
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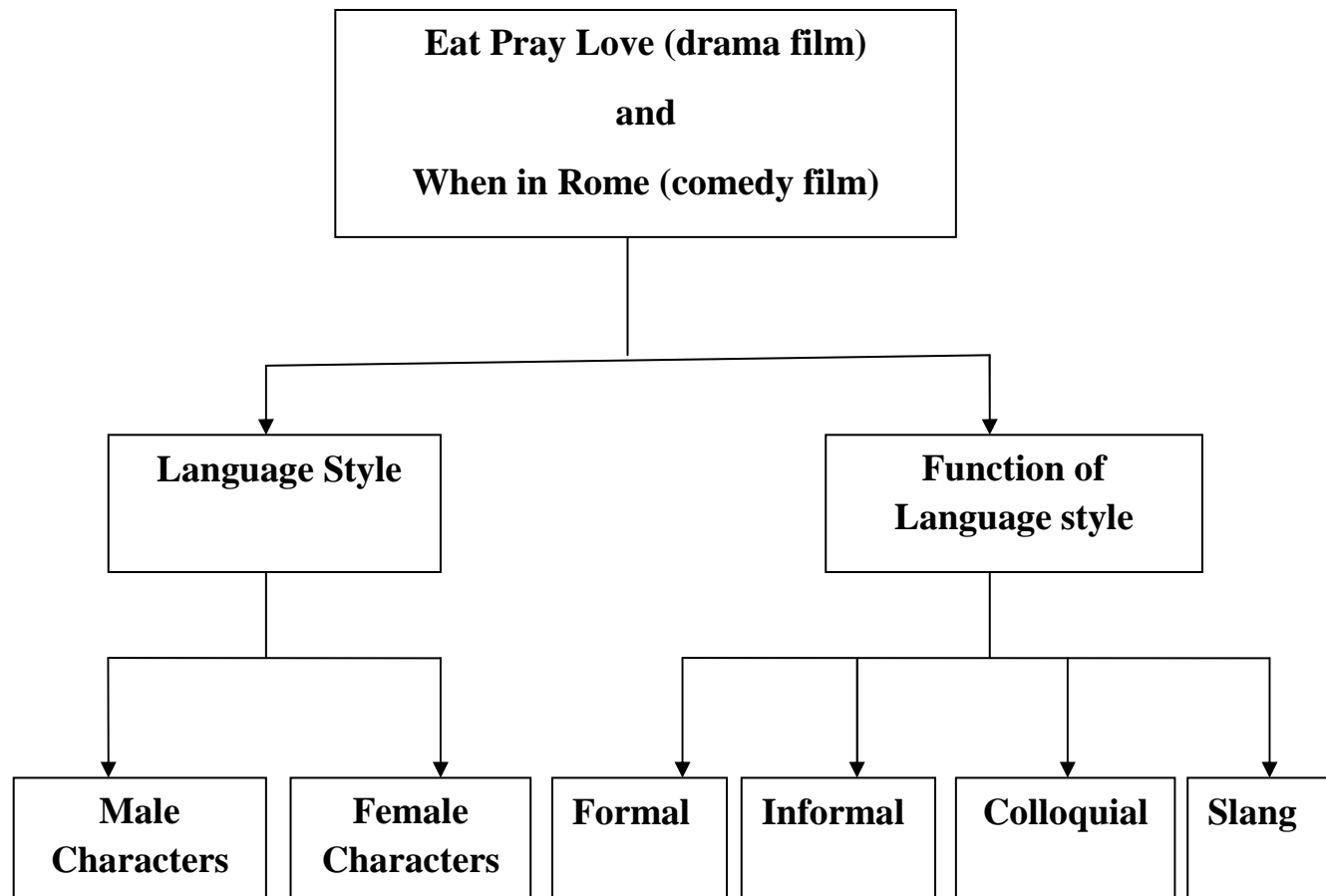
CHAPTER 5
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter consists of conclusion and suggestions which are related to the research findings.

5.1 Conclusion

From the analysis in *Eat Pray Love* (drama film) and *When in Rome* (comedy film), the most frequently style used by the characters of *Eat Pray love* film is informal style. Actually, drama film is the film that is found the conflict and problem of life. Therefore, the use of language is more informal. Since the use of informal can make relaxed communication and not formal impression, it is really appropriate to used in informal style in communication in the utterance form. Meanwhile, the researcher found in *When in Rome* which is comedy film, the most frequently style used by characters is colloquial style. As we know, comedy film tends to use some jokes and expressions. So the use of language here is more friendly and common style. It can be concluded that the dominant style used in drama film is informal style. Then, in comedy film, the dominant style is colloquial style.

From the data, it can be seen that there is a slight differences between the dominat function used by male and female in *Eat Pray Love* and *When in Rome* films. Further, the mostly functions of language style in *Eat Pray love* film used by male and female for formal style is inform the idea. Then, for informal style is create in formal communication. In colloquial style, it has function relax

communication and for slang style is to express emotional. Meanwhile, in *When in Rome* film, the dominat function of language style used by male and female in formal style is emphasizing the message for female and create formal communication for male characters. Then, for informal style is informal communication. Next, the function of colloquial style is create relax communication and slang style is express emotion.

Analyzing language style which is used by male and female in *Eat Pray Love* and *When in Rome* film gives several significant improvement and knowledge. The most significant contribution that the writer gets is she can improve the ability in creating an attractive and creative speaking. Moreover, the extremely importance for the writer is she can select the appropriate language style in certain context, certain purpose or certain person.

5.2 Suggestion

The result of this research does not cover all about the language style. However, this is still far from the completeness, but by this research, we know the language style used in film with different genres that are *Eat Pray Love* and *When in Rome* films. By discussing and analyzing the language style used in it, we can improve our skill in speaking.

Further, the researcher suggests to the next researcher who conducts the same research to complete this research not only in the use of language style but also in other elements, such as the study of diction in the film with another genre. In addition, the writer also hopes to the next researchers to investigate language

style more deeply and intensively, especially, they should be able to find same

discussion in another topic and come deeper to see the social setting that stands

influence the utterances in order to reach perfect comprehension.

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