

**AN ANALYSIS OF STYLE AND REGISTER FOUND IN
“THE KING’S SPEECH” MOVIE: A SOCIOLINGUISTICS ANALYSIS**

Thesis

Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement to Obtain the Strata One (S1) Degree



By

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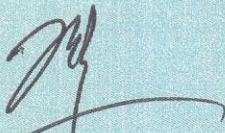
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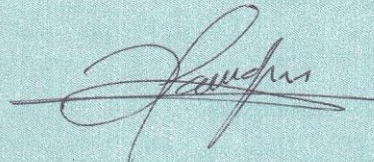
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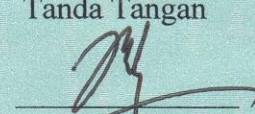
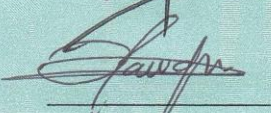
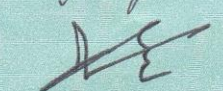
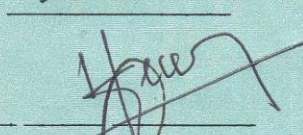
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ABSTRAK

Risqi, Warhamna (2012) : “An Anlysis of Style And Register Found In “The King’s Speech” Movie: A Sociolinguistics Analysis”. *Thesis*. Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris. Universitas Negeri Padang.

Gaya bahasa (style) dan register merupakan dua jenis variasi bahasa yang dipakai oleh seseorang atau sekelompok kalangan dalam menyampaikan pemikiran, perasaannya kepada para pendengarnya. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah mengetahui tipe - tipe gaya bahasa (style) dan register yang ditemukan dalam film “*The King’s Speech*”, yang merupakan salah satu film terbaik pada tahun 2010.

Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode deskriptif kualitatif dengan objek penelitian adalah percakapan pendek dalam film “*The King’s Speech*”. Penelitian ini difokuskan pada tipe-tipe gaya bahasa (style) dan register yang ditemukan dalam film “*The King’s Speech*” berdasarkan 73 scene dalam film tersebut. Untuk menemukan hasil penelitian ini, kalimat –kalimat dalam percakapan pendek dalam film tersebut dianalisa dengan menggunakan teori Holmes(2001) dan Mc Crimmon (1972) untuk tipe- tipe gaya bahasa (style), kemudian untuk analisis register menggunakan teori Davis (2005).

Berdasarkan analisis data, ditemukan bahwa tipe colloquial adalah gaya bahasa (style) yang paling banyak ditemukan dalam film “*The King’s Speech*”. Diikuti oleh tipe formal, informal, consultative and casual, frozen, dan intimate. Sedangkan tipe variasi register, register banyak ditemukan adalah tipe family register. Diikuti oleh professional register, amicable register dan social register. Untuk tipe variasi register, family register paling sering dipakai karena pada dasarnya film “*The King’s Speech*” ini mengangkat hubungan kekeluargaan yang dibangun oleh Sang Raja dengan lingkungan sosialnya.

Dari temuan tersebut disimpulkan bahwa gaya bahasa (style) yang ditemukan dalam film “*The King’s Speech*” ini digunakan dalam berbagai jenis interaksi sosial. Masing- masing karakter memiliki gaya bahasa yang berbeda yang dapat ditemukan ketika ia berinteraksi dengan orang yang berbeda-beda. Register yang pada umumnya hanya terfokus pada variasi terkait dengan pekerjaan tertentu, pada penelitian ini ditemukan bahwa jenis variasi ini dapat digunakan dalam berbagai jenis interaksi sosial.

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Alhamdulillahirabbil'alamin. This is the first word that I should say to express my deepest thanks to Allah SWT who has given me a health, blessing, strength, patience, and opportunity to finish my thesis. This thesis is intended to fulfill one of the requirements in order to complete S1 degree at the English Department, the Faculty of Languages and Arts in State University of Padang with the title: **An Analysis of Style and Register Found in “The King’s Speech” Movie: A Sociolinguistics Analysis**

I would like to thank my advisors Rusdi Noor Rosa, SS. M.Hum and Havid Ardi, S.Pd. M.Hum who have given guidance, suggestion, correction and comments in improving my thesis. Then, I would like to thank my examiners, Prof. Jufrizal, M.Hum, Drs. Jufri, M.Pd. and Dr. Hamzah. MA, MM. for giving me suggestions, comments and corrections in completing my thesis. Next, my special appreciation also goes to my academic advisor, Dr.Kurnia Ningsih, M.A, who has given advice and always supports me when I get troubles since studying in English Department. The next gratitude goes to the chairman and secretary of English Department, Dr.Kurnia Ningsih, M.A, and Dra. An Fauzia Syafei, M.A and all lecturer and administration staff of English Department for having supplied me with knowledge.

Finally, I also express my dedicated to all of my friends who have given their spirit and motivation. May ALLAH bless them all.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Problem

Style and register are the two kinds of language variation. This variation can be found in daily communication. Style and register are used in the specific condition and context of situation in the communication activity. Style and register are used depends on the purposes of the content of messages in communication. Style and register can be illustrated; when someone uses slang language, they may speak to his or her close friends and the situation in that event of language use is less formal. However, when someone uses formal style which have complete grammatical in the sentences, he or she may talk about the specific topic that make them have to use formal style. Moreover, the interpersonal situation also influences them to use formal style.

Style and register give the impact to variation which is used depends on the situation and the purposes of the communication. For example, a teacher has their own style in the situation. When he or she gives the lesson in front of the classroom the style that is used is to make a good understanding to the students. In the example above, style and register variation that they use became their identity and personal characteristics. Another example can be found in doctors. A doctor who talks with the patient in different interpersonal situation, condition and the topic will have their own style and various kinds of register.

Style and register are not only found in the real situation on daily communication but it also can be found in the movie. Movie is another media communication that is used by film maker to share their experience, feeling to the audiences. In this research, focus analysis is how the usage of style and register found in “*The King’s Speech*” movie. In movie, people can see how the social interaction is conducted between the movie players. In addition, in

movie, such as *“The Kings’ Speech”* people can illustrate how the social status and cultural of the each social community.

There are some reasons why this research is important to be studied. First, style and register are variation which is commonly used in the daily communication. Style and register mostly happen in any situation of communication. In addition, the understanding of many people claimed that style and register are similar. However, based on the theory and fact these variation have different form and different usage.

Second, *“The King’s Speech”* movie is adopted from the real story of the Australian speech therapy Lionel Logue with the king of England, Edward VIII. According to a BBC interview with Lionel Logue's grandson, who the film team became aware of a diary containing Logue's original notes on his treatment of the duke only some nine weeks prior to shooting. some of the film's most memorable lines were direct quotations from Logue's notes. The movie which is adopted from the real story does not leave or lose the main content messages of the story. The film maker can do improvement without change the main story.

Third, the content of *“The King’s Speech”* movie shows several linguistic phenomena that can be analyzed. For example, the phenomena of stammer, people who cannot speak fluently in several condition and try to practice to make he can speak fluently. Another phenomena are the strategy that can be used in public speaking, learn and practicing pronunciation by using tongue twister strategy, using a swear words in special occasion and also various kind of style and register in that movie. The usage of style depends on the relationship and situation in communication activity. For example, a king talks to his prime minister, to his speech therapist, and gives a speech in front of his citizen; he uses various kinds of style. In one situation he uses formal, casual or intimate style. In addition, there are some register variations that can be found in this movie, such as radio broadcaster, a speech

therapist, the priest, the lawyer. The variation of each profession can be same as another or different from the previous one.

Fourth, at the 83rd Academy awards in 2010, "*The King's Speech*" movie won the Academy Award for Best Picture, Best Director, Best Actor, and Best Original Screenplay. The film had received 12 Oscar nominations, more than any other film. Besides the four categories it won, the film received nominations for Best Cinematography and two for the supporting actors. In addition, best movie sometimes gives the impact of the language use in the daily communication. Style that had been analyzed is the classification of style. Moreover, in register analysis the writer would like to find out the form of register variation found in that movie. Therefore, by studying this phenomenon, this research will give contribution to the reader about the usage style and register in the movie.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

Style and register can be analyzed in several linguistics fields. Style and register can be analyzed from pragmatic, discourse analysis and sociolinguistics point of view. In Pragmatic analysis, style and register can be analyzed how the speaker and listener analyze the invisible meaning, or how they can recognize what is the meaning even when it is not actually said or written. In this case, speakers or writers must be able to conduct a lot of shared assumptions and expectations when they try to communicate of those assumptions and expectations provides us with some insights into how more is always being communicated than is said. In pragmatic analysis, style and register can be related to analysis about cooperative principle, deixis, presupposition, politeness strategies, and speech act.

In discourse analysis, style and register can be analyzed in how language is used, even how pauses are used, asking how it is that language-users successfully interpret what other language-users intend to convey. The analysis describe how people make sense of what they

have read, how they can recognize well-constructed texts as opposed to those that are jumbled or incoherent, how people understand speakers who communicate more than they say, and how people successfully take part in that complex activity which called conversation. In discourse analysis, style and register can be related to analysis about style in text (cohesion and coherence), speech event, and conversation analysis.

In sociolinguistics point of view, style and register can be analyzed how people use style and register related to who their audiences or their listener. In sociolinguistics point of view, the writer will see how style and register is used related to the purposes and social condition of people. The study of style and register in sociolinguistics point of view describe the usage of the language variation in society. In sociolinguistic analysis, style and register can be related about accent and dialect, address term, language and gender, social marker, style of language, register and jargon. This research will focus on sociolinguistics analysis which had analyzed what are the classifications of style and register variation found in “*The King’s Speech*” movie.

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

Based on the identification of the problems above, this research is limited to analyzed style and registers in “*The King’s Speech*” movie in sociolinguistic filed. The data for style and register analysis is limited to the utterances in a short conversations between the movie players in this movie. The study did not analyze the monolog or type such as speech in this movie. The choice limitation of this data is to see how the social interaction between the people and this way would see how social function is use in “*The King’s Speech*” movie. In order to analyze type of style, the writer use Holmes’s theory (2001) that supported by Mc. Crimon’s theory (1972). In addition, for register analysis, the writer use Davis’s theory (2005)

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

Based on identification and limitation of the problem, the writer formulates the problem into: What are the style and register found in “*The King’s Speech*” movie?

1.5 Research Questions

Related with the formulation above, the main point of this research is to analyze the usage of style and register in “*The King’s Speech*” movie. In order to guide the reader come onto main purpose, the writer formulate the research question as follow:

1. What are the styles are found in “*The King’s Speech*” movie?
2. What are the type of register variation found in “*The King’s Speech*” movie?

1.6 The Purposes of the Research

The main purpose this study is to analyze the usage of style and register in “*The King’s Speech*” movie. Related to the research questions above, the purposes of this research are:

1. To identify type of style used in “*The King’s Speech*” movie
2. To find out register variation found in “*The King’s Speech*” movie

1.7 Significance of the Research

In theoretical point of view, the writer hopes this research can enrich linguistics studies, especially to give better knowledge about style and register found in movie. In practical point of view, the writer hopes that this research can give information to the reader about the uses of style and register especially in the movie.

1.8 Definition of the Key Terms

To avoid misunderstanding in this research, the writer defines specific key terms, as follow:

1. Style is the way someone doing, performing or presenting something to others in communication activity and that way became the identity of the person that is found in *“The King’s Speech”* movie
2. Register is a language variation which is used related to the situational of language event in different circumstances and professional context that is found in *“The King’s Speech”* movie.
3. The King’s Speech is a 2010 British historical drama film. At the 83rd Academy Awards, this movie won for the Best Picture, Best Director, Best Actor, and Best Original Screenplay. The movie had received 12 Oscar Nomination more than any other movie.
4. Movie is miniature of human life, which portrays human life in different angle which present by technique of audio visual.
5. Sociolinguistic is a study of relationship between language and society.

CHAPTER 2

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses the related theories in order to support the analysis of this research and it consists of two main parts, which are review of related literature and review of related findings. First, review of related literature includes all the fundamental theories that underlie this research. Second, related findings are the comparison study with previous study as the supporting theories and references in this research.

2.1 Language Variation

Language variation is one of the main discussions in the study of Sociolinguistics. There is no language without variation. Because of the variation, a speaker of the language speaks differently. The variation offers the speakers some choices to express their idea in different style, pronunciation, vocabulary, and grammar. Language variations create not only because of the homogenous people, but also it causes by the various social interaction activities that people do. The variation will develop bigger and bigger if the users of that language also develop.

According to Chaer & Agustina (1995:81) in terms of language variation, there are two opinions existing. The first opinion states that variation in language happens as a result of the variation on society and variation in the language function. If the users of a language are homogeneous groups in terms of ethnic, social status or fields of job, the variation in language will not exist, it means that the language itself becomes uniform. The second opinion says that language variation already exists in order to fulfill its function as a mean of interaction in doing various community activities. These two opinions are open to be

accepted or refused but it can be confirmed that language variation can be classified based on the social variation and function of activities in social community.

According to Chaer & Agustina (1995: 81), language variation is classified into the users and the uses. Language variation that focuses on the users means that it focuses on which people that uses the language, where they live, what social level in the society they have, and the gender they have and when they use the language. The variations are: idiolect, dialect, social dialect (acrolect, bacilect, vulgar, slang, colloquial, jargon, argot and cant), and temporal dialect. Language variation that focuses on the uses means that it focuses on what the language is used for, in what field, what courses and means and how the formality situations are. The variations are style and register.

Truly, every language has its own rules, but in their use language is not used based on its rules exactly and this is called language variation. People not only use language variation based on different situation but also in different purpose. The variations of language influence someone in using their language. In this study, the variations that have been analyzed were style based on situation, purposes and also the relationship between speakers and listeners. . The type of style is used can be seen from the form, the grammar and the vocabulary used by the speaker. Beside, Holmes (2001:223) In terms of language variation that are based on its uses, the discussion is focused on the ways in which speech reflects the contexts in which language is used and not the characteristics of the speakers

Concisely, language variation is one main part in sociolinguistics study which is gives a choice to the speaker to pronounce in different way, to use different vocabulary and the grammar. The variation happens as a result of variation of the society and the variation of function language is used by the society. In addition, the variation happen in order to fullfill the function of language in interaction of the people. The variation can be classified into two groups. The first is based on the uses and the second one is based on the user or the speaker.

2.2 Style of Language

2.2.1 The Basic Concept of Style

Sociolinguistic refers to studying language in society or the language in social context. Another definition said that sociolinguistics focus on studying linguistics diversity or language variation. Style is one of the main topics in sociolinguistics point of view especially in language variation. Style is one of the language variations that uses by the speaker in different way. Style commonly used in specific situation and in different social relationship between speaker and the listener.

There are some experts that have talk about style. Marjohan (1988:34) stated that style refers to a variation in speech or writing from more formal to more casual. Some markers for the formal style would be the use of *may* instead of *might* and *can* and also constructions such as “For whom did you get it?” Instead of “Who’d you get that for?” in more casual speech. In this theory showed that style can be used in spoken and written language. The variation of style also showed how the level of formality showed in communication process. Then, Bell (1997:240) stated that style is the range of variation within the speech of an individual speaker.

Holmes (2001:246) said that a term style refers to language variation which reflects changes in situational factors. She also mentions that styles are often analyzed based on the levels of formality. In addition, style related to the situations than with the speakers themselves. When someone wants to talk about style, it means that they talk about the same speakers who talk in different ways on different situations and not the different speakers who talk in different ways from each other. In the society, everyone has different way in communication and what they have done in that action became sometimes the identity of the speakers itself.

Another definition related to style is claimed by Coupland (2007:1) who stated that style refers to a way of doing something. In brief, style is one of branches in sociolinguistics study which is show the way of doing or presenting something to othres in communication activity. Style is used in various situational factors. In addition, style which is uses in communication commonly shows the context of situation at the moment of speaking or language event. Another style is claimed that style is used to show the identity of the speaker in communication.

2.2.2 Classification of Style

The usage of language style in communication is essential because it can describe the process of social interaction. Gleason in Karyanto (1997:9) stated that “style is the pattering of choice made within the option presented by the convention of the language and the literary form”. There are seven characteristics of style that are: 1) Style forms a communication system in its own right that determines how a social interaction will proceed, or if it will proceed at all. 2) Style tell listener how to take what is being said, ironically, humorously, dubiously or in some other way. 3) Style tells how to interpret the message. 4) Style forms a mini communication system that works along with itself, yet is part from it. 5) Style uses all the resource of language: tone, voice, pronunciation, choice of words and grammar. 6) Styles function as the controller of the interaction. 7) styles is so integral with the social functioning that interaction cannot go ahead if ones does not speak with the right style.

There are some experts who clasified style. First, Mc Crimmon (1972) who categorizes language styles into three common types; they are formal, informal, and colloquial style. The following paragraphs explain each type of style.

1. Formal Style

Formal English is primarily a written style. It is occasionally used in public speech of serious or formal ceremonies. The characteristics of formal style: 1) the sentences are relatively long, with frequent rhetorical devices such as parallel and periodic sentences; 2) an extensive vocabulary which makes a liberal use of learned words and avoids abbreviations, contradiction, colloquialism and slang; 3) conservative grammatical usage which tends to observe distinctions often ignored at less formal level; 4) an impersonal tone; 5) a serious and dignified attitude toward the subject and the reader.

2. Informal Style

The informal style tries to follow the broad middle way between formal and colloquial style. The characteristics of informal style are: 1) the sentence patterns are less involved than those of formal English without being as loose or fragmentary as colloquial patterns; 2) avoids the requirement of formal grammar without being dominated by conversational usage; 3) prefers idiomatic expressions and words which are easy rather than impressive; 4) the tone may have the seriousness of the formal style without its dignity; 5) the informality of the colloquial style without its easy-going familiarity.

3. Colloquial Style

A colloquial style is fundamentally the style used by educated people when speaking informally to their social equals. The characteristics of colloquial style are: 1) relatively short simple sentences, often grammatically incomplete, with few rhetorical devices; 2) a generous use of contradiction (I'll, we've, didn't, can't), clipped words (cab, exams, ads, phone), and the omission of relative pronouns (who, which, that); 3) usually use slang terms; 4) a simplified grammatical structure, sometimes ignore the fine distinction of formal grammar; 5) a personal or familiar tone which tries to create the impression of speaking intimately to the reader.

Then, Martin Joos (1976) stated that, speech style means the form of language that the speaker uses, which is characterized by a degree of formality. He grouped style in five classes: frozen style, formal style, consultative style, casual style and intimate style. Through this perspective, Joos pointed out that the choices dependent on the user and on the use are closely related and can interfere with each other; also that the relationship between the interlocutors and the purpose of the message are key distinctive parameters when distinguishing among style.

According to this approach, the “consultative style” is the most neutral and from which the other another style. This style is used with strangers and unfamiliar interlocutors; its main function is interaction and the speakers have to provide as much information as possible, not assuming any common opinion and ensuring that the basic content and norms are shared. On the informal side, the author places the “casual style” on a first level, being the style used with known or familiar interlocutors who share the same communicative norms and mechanisms. He places the “intimate style” on a second level of informality being used inside exclusive groups of speakers who have private or personal ties and do not need to refer to any general public information.

On the other side of the consultative style, there is also a first level, where Joos (1961) places the “formal style,” which is not participative or interactive but mainly informative expressed in a linear, explicit and elaborate manner. Finally the “frozen style” is placed on the highest level of formality, becoming the style of creativity, declamation and printed expression.

Another definition is stated by Holmes (2001:246) the term style refers to language variation which reflects changes in situational factors. She also mentions that styles are often analyzed according to the levels of formality. She divides the style of formality into five

levels, frozen, formal, consultative, casual and intimate styles. The description of these styles can be seen in the following:

- a. Frozen style. It is the most formal style used in formal situations and ceremonies. It is called frozen because the pattern has been set up firmly and can never be changed by anyone. In written form, we can see this style in historical documents, ratification, and other formal documents.
- b. Formal style. It is the style used in formal speech, formal meeting, office correspondence, lesson books for school, etc. Formal style is basically similar to the frozen style that is only used in formal situations and not in informal situations. The example of formal style is the first paragraph of the opening of the 1945 constitution of the Republic of Indonesia that was written in a formal or even in a frozen style,
- c. Consultative style. This is the style used in ordinary conversation held at school, in meeting or conversation that leads to result and production. It can be said that this style is the most operational one. In that style people commonly giving advice or making suggestions.
- d. Casual style. It is the style which is used to speak with friends, family or relatives, during the leisure time, while exercising, etc. The casual style markers in English mentioned in Marjohan's book (1988:35) are: the absence of an article at the beginning of a sentence, the absence of the subject at the beginning of a sentence and the absence of an auxiliary.
- e. Intimate style. This is the style used with people who have close relationships with the speaker. By using this style those people do not need to use complete sentences with clear articulation, they just simply use short words. It happens mainly because there is an understanding among those people.

Then, Keraf (2007:117) classified styles into three general types, which are: formal, informal style, and colloquial style. The next paragraphs show each characteristic of type.

1. Formal style

The formal style is the language, which is perfect used in the formal occasion. The characteristic of formal style are: the sentences is relativity long, complex in structure, extensive used of parallel and periodic structure and no fragment. In addition, the diction uses extensive vocabulary learned words, often abstracts avoidance of construction and clipped words. Meanwhile, the distance is considerable. It can be said that the tone of the language is noble and serious, because it is usually used in the serious situation. The grammar is conservative and avoiding to the confused word. Formal style is often used in the ceremonial speech for example, president mandate, news of the state, editorial, the important speech, and articles or essay with the important subject are delivered by this kind of style.

2. Informal style

The informal style is the language that used the standard language, especially in the informal occasion and the form is not too conservative. The characteristic of informal style are: the sentences is medium length, chiefly standard sentence, frequent parallel and some periodic sentences, fragments rare but occasional. Diction: range from learned top colloquial, but mostly popular from abstract to concrete, occasional constructions, clipped words, and some slangs. Tone: range from personal to interpersonal usually addressed to the reader as you. Distance: moderate.

3. Colloquial style

The colloquial style is the words choose with popular words, using morphologies and syntactic occasion together to form the colloquial style. If formal and informal styles are complete form for one occasion and still formed by the customs, so colloquial style is more lax and relaxes.

In short, the classification of style use is based on the situation of the speaking, the interlocutor in speaking and also the context of the situation. Style which used by the speaker is also became the identity of the speaker. Each of the style can be used in different situation and how close the relationship among the speaker. Every classifying of style can use in different purpose. On the other hand, people can used that variation of style based on the situation at the moment of speaking.

In this research, the writer will use a classification based on Holmes and supported by clasification of Mc Crimmon theory. The clasification consists of seven styles that are frozen, formal, consultaive, casual, intimate, informal and colloquial style. Both Holmes and Mc Crimmon theory are relevant to analyze the style in “*The King’s Speech*” movie. The clasification that are grouped by that experts commonly found and use in daily social interaction. In addition, the common use of that clasification in daily communication make the writer easy to find the uses of style in “*The King’s Speech*” movie.

Table 1. Table of Classification Style

Type	Usage	Characteristic
Frozen	in very formal situation and ceremonies	In written language it can be found in historical documents, such as constitution. Use long sentences with the standard grammatical.
Formal	Used in formal occasion, such as formal speech, formal ceremonies, formal meeting, and office correspondence and lesson books for schools.	The sentences relatively long, with frequent rhetorical devices such as paralel and periodic sentences. An extensive vocabulary, avoid abbreviation, contradiction, colloquialism and slang. Use conservative grammatical. Impersonal tone. A serious and significant attitude to the subject and the reader.

Informal	Informal situation	The sentence patterns are less involve than formal English. Avoid the requirement of formal grammar. Prefer use idiomatic expression and words which are easy rather than impressive, the tone may have serious tone.
Consultative	Use in ordinary conversation held at school, in meeting conversation.	The language is used lead the result and production. This commonly said as operational language because in this style people commonly giving advice or making suggestions.
Casual	Commonly used between friends, in chatting, talk with family or relatives in leisure time	The sentences are usually short; vocabulary used is mostly influenced by dialect. Sometimes marked as the absence of article, subject and auxiliary in the beginning of sentences.
Colloquial	Commonly used by educated people when speaking informally to their social equal	Relatively use short simple sentences and often incomplete grammatical, generally used contradiction (I'll, we've, didn't, can't), clipped words (cab, exam, ads, phone) and omission relative pronoun (who, which, that). Usually use slang term, simplified grammatical structure, use personal tone.
Intimate	Interlocutors who have a close relationship	Use simple short words or phrase, do not use incomplete grammatical with clear articulation.

2.3 Register

2.3.1 The Basic Concept of Register

Register is one kind language variation in sociolinguistics study. Hymes (1972: 112) said that register is a variety of language most likely to be used in a specific situation and with particular roles and statuses involved. A register from a general social perspective can be seen as the adequate manner of expressing message depending on the social situation where that message is communicated; a communicative frequency or wavelength chosen by the individual from the whole scale of possibilities given by a language to express a certain idea properly within its context (Gimenez Moreno, 2006).

There are some experts define about register. Ure in Biber and Finegan (1982:5) stated that each language community has its own system of register, corresponding to the range of activities in which its member normally engages. The concept of linguistic register has been described by Trudgill (1983:101) as linguistic varieties that are linked to occupations, professions or topics have been termed *registers*. The register of law, for example, is different from the register of medicine, which is different from the language of engineering and so on. Registers are usually characterized exclusively by vocabulary differences; either by the use of particular words, or by the use of words in a particular sense. Registers are simply a rather special case of a particular kind of language being produced by the social situation.

Another explanation related to register also stated by Hymes in Biber and Finegan (1984:44) that the basic fact of sociolinguistics variation is no human being talks the same way all the time. Then, Hartman and Stork (1985: 63) states that register is a variety of language for specific purposes, as opposed to a social or regional dialect which varies by the speaker. Moreover , Brown (2000:261) claimed that besides maintaining solidarity, registers

are also used to identify different occupational or socioeconomic groups that can be done in many ways, for example by looking at certain phonological variants, vocabulary, idioms or other expressions. Then, Holmes (2001:246) stated that register refers to the language of groups of people with common interests or jobs, or the language used in situations associated with such groups.

Wardaugh (2006) said that register is complicating factors in language varieties that set of vocabulary with discrete occupation and social group. From the definitions about register above, it can be conclude that sociolinguistic views of each register are different from the others. Register is language variety that is used for specific purposes. Register sometimes use to recognize specific occupational or socioeconomic community that can be done in various ways. In addition, register of each situation, purposes or occupation can be identified by looking at certain vocabulary, term, idiom or other expressions.

2.3.2. Register Variation

Register in linguistics refers to the patterns of communication used in particular settings and for specific purposes. Register is often mark as indicator of the formality or official nature of an occasion, or a mark of authority. Linguists make the distinction that register varies with use rather than with the user. For example, most people's speech contains pointers, lexical, syntactical, and phonological, of their class or social status. Such speech changes register when it is altered to fit an occasion, such as appearing in court or speaking to a ureaucrat, writing a scientific paper, making a business presentation, or interacting with an older relative or small child.

Register is marked by changes in syntax, accent or phonology, vocabulary, morphology. Register is also identified by non-linguistic markers, such as body language and costume. Register may be considered by comparing with other types of language usage keeps

the sensation of certain confusion among the specialists themselves; a sensation which tends to increase dependent upon the specific set of heterogeneous dimensions to study register variation: a mixture of functions and linguistic features usually related to the user's style.

Register variation can be found in some genres such as telephone conversations, face to face conversations, spontaneous speeches, public speeches, general fiction, professional letters, biographies, press reviews and official documents as registers. Schiffrrin et al in Gimenez (2001) specified that the main parameters that had an influence on the choice of a certain register are the communicative purpose, physical relationship between adreesor and addresse, the production circumstance and setting. Register variation can be observed based on Davies theory (2005). In his work on "Varieties of Modern English", Davies analyzed what he called "contextual variation", his definition of register specified clearly the two main components of a registerr, first, the contextual situation and second, the roles of the participants. He started his approach by including as relevant aspects all the components of a speech situation listed by Hymes in 1972: setting, participants, ends, act, key, instrumentalities, norms and genre (SPEAKING)

Therefore, although many different components interact in all types of social variation at the same time, there is a distinctive correlation between them and the three main types of contextual variation: first, the established norms or conventions of the setting and the roles of the participants decide the type of register to be used. Seconds, inside that specific register, the participant's ends, the chosen instrumentalities and the act of the communicative event decide the type of genre. Third, the key (mood and manner) among others decide the type of style. To identify the register variation in one text or situation, people need to recognize the two basic of Davies theory. There are two basic component of register, which is the contextual situation and roles of participant. The table followed as the basic register variation:

Table 2. Basic Register Variation

Type of register		Participants/ roles	Communicative setting
Personal/ private life	Family	Relatives	Family setting (homes and public places but exclusive/closed)
	Amicable	Friends/acquaintances	Friendly setting (homes and public places but exclusive/closed)
Public life	Social	Neighbors/citizen	Social open setting
	Professional	Colleagues, social services: police, doctors, clerk, etc.	Institutions of public services and work environment

These basic registers is arrived from three important fact. First, each basic register has its own tone or internal variations. In the case of private roles/ setting, the communications tends show intimate dimension. On the other hand, public roles/ setting, speakers tend to show casual attitude. Second, register involved socio-cultural of each speech community. So, what might be use for a group might be difficult to acceptable for another group. Third, in daily communication speakers switch a register variation as fast as move they move across communicative roles and communicative setting. In this research, the writer is going to find out the type of register variation found in “*The King’s Speech*” movie. The basic indicators to analyze certain register variation refer to contextual variations and role of participant.

2.4 “*The King’s Speech*” Movie

Movie is one media communication that created by the film director in order to share their idea, feeling and experiences to the audience. “*The King’s Speech*” movie is British

Historical drama. At the 83rd in 2010 Academy Awards, *The King's Speech* won the Academy Award for Best Picture, Best Director , Best Actor , and Best Original Screenplay . The film had received 12 Oscar nominations, more than any other film. Besides the four categories it won, the film received nominations for Best Cinematography and two for the supporting actors. This movie opens with Prince Albert, Duke of York (later King George VI), known to his wife and family as "Bertie" the second son of King George V, speaking at the close of the 1925 British Empire Exhibition at Wembley Stadium, with his wife Elizabeth by his side. His stammering speech visibly unsettles the thousands of listeners in the audience.

The duke tries several unsuccessful treatments and gives up, until his wife persuades him to see Lionel Logue, an Australian speech therapist in London. At first, Bertie is reluctant to receive treatment. Logue bets Bertie a shilling that he can read perfectly at that very moment, and gives him Hamlet's "To be, or not to be" soliloquy to read aloud, which he does while listening to loud music on headphones.

King George V makes his 1934 Christmas address, he explains to Bertie the importance of broadcasting for the modern monarchy in a perilous international situation, he starting with himself practicing reading his father's speech. Bertie returns to Logue, and they work together on muscle relaxation and breathe control, while Logue gently probes the psychological roots of the stammer, much to Bertie's embarrassment. Bertie soon reveals some of the pressures of his childhood: his strict father; the repression of his natural left-handedness; a painful treatment with metal splints for his knock-knees; a nanny who favored his elder brother, pinched him to make him cry, and did not feed him adequately ; and the early death in 1919 of his little brother Prince John. As the treatment progresses, Lionel and Bertie become friends and confidants.

On 20 January 1936, George V dies, and David accedes to the throne as King Edward VIII, still wanting to marry Wallis Simpson, a divorced American socialite. At his next session, Bertie is most aggravated by being able to more or less speak without stammering to everyone except his own brother. Logue, noticing that when he curses he does not stammer, has him say every swear word he can think of. When King Edward VIII does in fact abdicate to marry, Bertie becomes King George VI. The new king realizes that he needs Logue's help; he and the queen visit the Logues' residence to apologize.

Upon the September 1939 declaration of war with Germany, Bertie summons Logue to Buckingham Palace to help him prepare for his radio speech to Britain and the Empire. As the king and Logue move through the palace to a tiny studio, Winston Churchill reveals to the king that he, too, had once had a speech impediment but had found a way to use it to his advantage. As millions of people listen to their radios, the king delivers his speech as if to Logue, who coaches him throughout. As Logue watches, the king steps onto the balcony of the palace with his family, where thousands of Londoners, who had gathered in the streets to hear the speech over loudspeakers, cheer and applaud him.

2.5 Review of Related Findings

There are some studies that have been conducted by other researches in analyzing about style and register in several kind objects, they are: First, Budhiono (2001) investigated “Registers Used in National Basket Ball Association (NBA) Games in US of America”. In his analysis, he found that generally registers used in the NBA games are in form of word or phrase. This means that each register used in representing one event that happens in either the games or the NBA in general.

Second, Luciana Mega Setia Amri (2010) entitle “*An Analysis of Casual Language Style in “Status and Comment of Facebook” As One of Social Network in Internet*”. She found that

the forms of casual language style belonged to Slang and Colloquial. Many teenagers used Slang and Colloquial to share their Status and Comment in Facebook. Adult also used this style. They use Slang and Colloquial to express their mind. There were some functions of casual language style found; they were emotive, rhetoric, cognitive, and referential functions. As emotive function, it shows how someone expresses their feeling or their emotion. Rhetoric function showed how someone suggest something or make other one do what they want. Cognitive function showed what they people discuss about something that happening. Referential function showed using a symbol to express something.

Third, Yetty Faridatul Ulfah (2010) entitles "*Register Analysis in English Movie Advertisements of Wwww.21-Cineplex.Com (A Sociolinguistics Study)*". In her study, she found that First, linguistic factors have special characteristics in the register of English movie advertisement that can be differentiated from other types of register. It is due to the varieties according to use. Second, non-linguistics factors have characteristics too, among others are shown by the types of films. Those are movies based on story themes, story substances, consumers and performances. The results also give evidences that language varieties consist of formal and informal styles. In terms of sentence structure, the findings reveal that most of movie advertisement text employed the simplex sentence structure. In addition, there were 9 kinds of figures of speech. Those are hyperbole, synecdoche, metonymy, personification, simile, climax, paradox, repetition, and parallelism. The most dominant was hyperbole.

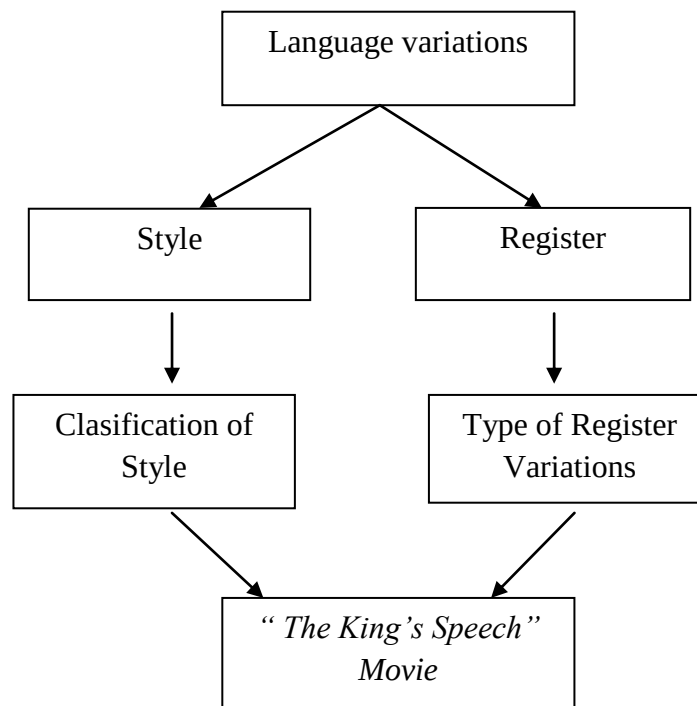
From the previous study, the writer have found the differences of this research and the previous one. First, the object analysis is different from the previous one. The first research focuses on the basketball game of NBA. The second to the status and comment in facebook and the last one focus on movie advertisement. Second, the finding of the previous research is different from this research. For example, in the first study about register in NBA games, he found that words and phrase is the commonly found in that analysis. Then, in the second

research, she just analyze about casual style in one type of social network. In this research, the writer not only found and analyze about casual style but also various kind of formal style. In addition, she not only found type of casual style which is used by facebookers, but also functions of each type. The last research related to register in movie advertisement. In that research, she has analyzed register to find out linguistic and non linguistics factors in construct movie advertisement. In addition, in her analysis she also found some type figure of speech that is found in that movie advertisement. In this research, the writer combine two kind of language variation related to the uses of each type; style and register. In the previous study, the researchers only choose one topic related to sociolinguistics analysis. Moreover, the object analysis in this research different from the last study.

2.6 Theoretical/ Conceptual Framework

In analyzing style and register in “*The King’s Speech*” movie, the writer has conducted several steps. First, identified the short conversations found in the movie, and then choose the sentences in that short conversations that can be categorized in each style based on the usage and characteristics. Second, identified the short conversation in the movie that indicates register variation. The theory that is used in this research is Holmes’s theory as the main theory and supported by Mc Crimon theory. In addition to find out register variation found in “*The King’s Speech*” movie, the writer used Davis’s theory (2005)

The writer draws the conceptual of the process of the research:



CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This is the last chapter of the thesis where the writer presents several conclusions and suggestions. The conclusions are the writer summarizes in relation to the result of this research. The summaries are made based on the data that have been analyzed and the theories that are available about style and register. Moreover, the suggestions are the writer's opinion based on the conclusion. That intends to give valuable input for the next researchers who focus their attention on the same topic.

5.1 CONCLUSIONS

Based on the analysis of data in chapter IV, there were some conclusions that could be drawn. First, it was found seven types of language style found in "*The King's Speech*" movie. The types are frozen, formal, informal, consultative, casual, colloquial and intimate. Each of the type is used by the character in that movie when they do interaction with the different people and social situation. In addition, each type of language style appears when someone communicates with various kinds of people and that phenomena called the language variation. Second, in type of register variation, people make variation in a choice of words, diction, specific terms or vocabulary that can be received by their listener in order to make a successful in communication. Type of register variation which is found in this research is family register, amicable register, social register and professional register. Each of the register variation is used when the purposes of the idea or messages that they delivered to the different participant, setting, production circumstances and purposes.

5.2 SUGGESTIONS

In this research, there are seven types of style and there are four types of register variation. In addition, each type of style and register variation is found in different situation or scenes in "*The King's Speech*" movie. The currency of this research is hopes to improve knowledge of the readers about the usage of style and register in movie in order to influences and inspire the reader's interpretations. Then, there are some of the other language variations that have not been discussed yet in this research. The variations are jargon, argot and slang language. Each of this variation also has different type and different usage in daily communication.

Therefore, as suggestion, expect that the future researchers will be interested to analyze about this language variation more details and in different media object too. Finally, it is also suggested for the future researchers to research the other type of style and register variation which is related to language variation based on the use or the usage such as dialect, sociolect or other language variation related to sociolinguistics analysis.

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