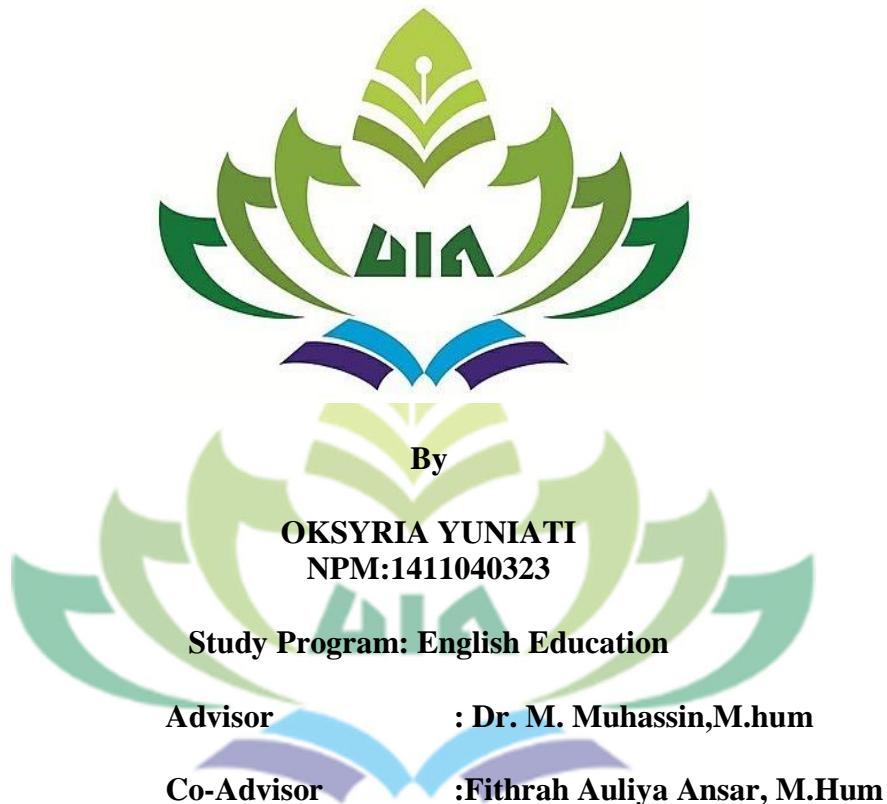


Speech Style Analysis of Main Character “Merida” in Brave Movie Script

A Thesis

Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of
the Requirement for S1- Degree



**TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY
RADEN INTAN STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
2020**

ABSTRACT

SPEECH STYLE ANALYSIS OF MAIN CHARACTER “MERIDA” IN BRAVE MOVIE SCRIPT

BY
OKSYRIA YUNIATI

Language is used by humans to express their idea, emotion, and desire by means of a system of voluntarily produced symbols. Sociolinguistics is that branch of linguistics which studies just those properties of language and languages which require reference to social including contextual, factors in their explanation. Speech style is the form of the language that uses in daily life including in this Brave movie .

The purpose of this research was to know the types of Speech Style which were dominantly present by Merida in Brave movie through its script. Speech style is divided into five : Frozen style, formal style, consultative style, casual style, intimate style. In this research, the types become main concern because it was the most important in the speech style and it related to speaker intend's.

The researcher used descriptive qualitative method to describe and analyze the selected of speech style which are taken from the script , and then classification them according to the Martin Joos concept of five types style. In this research the researcher found that Merida not used all of speech style. Merida was used : Formal style, consultative style. Casual style, intimate style.

Formal style can be as a style which is used in formal situation and uses formal language. Consultative style is style used in semi-formal communication. Casual style used informal situation and using informal language. Intimate style this style usually used in member of a family, friend or lover that have close relation.

Keywords: *Brave Movie Script, Language Variation, Sociolinguistic, SPEAKING theory, Speech Style.*



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DECLARATION

Hereby, I stated this thesis entitled “Speech Style Analysis of Main Character “Merida” in Brave Movie Script” is completely my own work, I am fully aware that I have quoted some statements and theories from various sources and they are properly acknowledged in this thesis.

Bandar Lampung, Maret 2020
The Writer,



MOTTO

يَتَأْمُرُهَا الَّذِينَ ءاْمَنُوا اَتَقُولُوا قَوْلًا سَدِيدًا ﴿٧٠﴾

70. “*O you who believe! Be careful of (your duty to) Allah and speak the right word*”
(Q.S. Al-Ahzaab, 70)¹



¹Abdullah Yusuf Ali, The Meaning of the Holy Qur'an, (Amana Publication, Maryland, 10

DEDICATION

I would like to dedicate this thesis to all my beloved people:

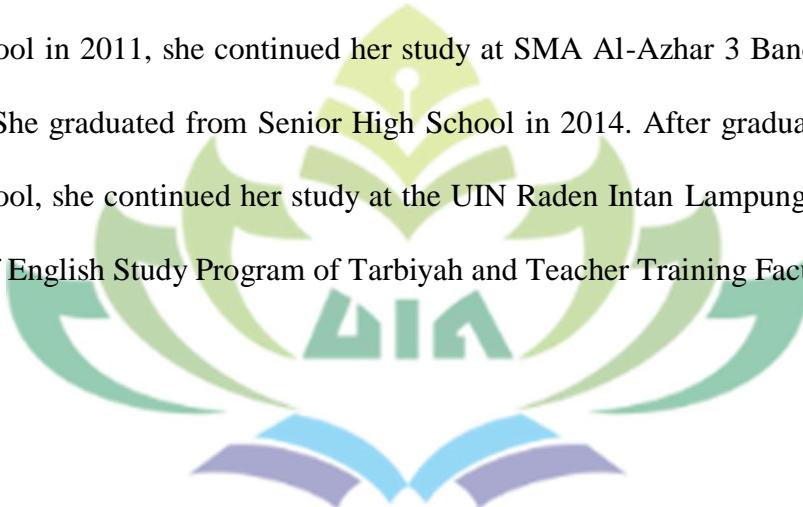
1. My beloved parents, Mr. Yunizar, SH and Mrs. Rosmiati who have always prayed and supported for my success and advised me wisely.
2. My beloved brothers Muhammad Rizky Al-Fathira, Abdurahman Fathur Bahri.
3. My beloved nephew Mutiara Nur, Lutvia Martilanda, Verlinda Nur.
4. My beloved bestfriends who always give contribution to accomplish this thesis. They are, Rani Violeta , Mustika Wiwin Rosmiati, Ana Martika.
5. All of member of English Education F 2014 thanks for your help all this time.
6. My almamater UIN RadenIntan Lampung.



CURRICULUM VITAE

The name of the writer is Oksyria Yuniati. She was born in Bandar Lampung, October 5th, 1996. She is the first child of Mr. Yunizar, SH and Mrs. Rosmiati. She has onebrother. His name is Muhammad Rizky Al-Fathira.

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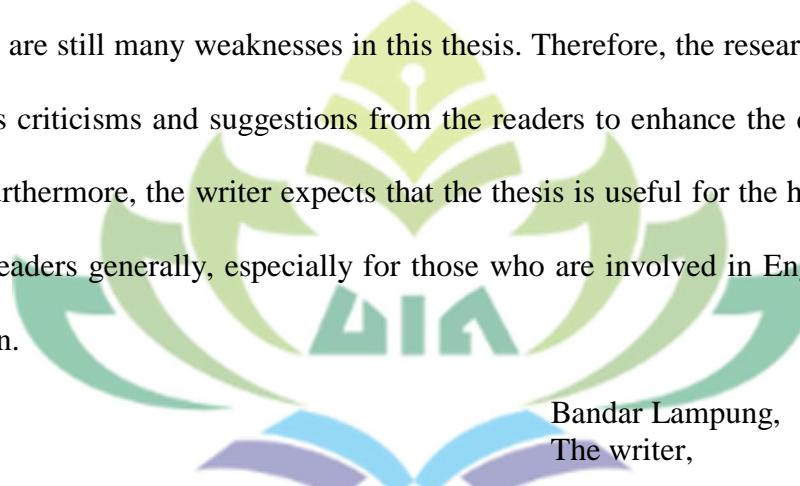
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Praise to be Allah, the Almighty God, the Most Merciful and the Most Beneficent, for blessing me with His mercy and guidance to finish this thesis. Peace and salutation is upon our prophet Muhammad SAW, with his family and followers. This thesis entitled “Speech Style Analysis of Main Character “Merida” in Brave Movie Script” is submitted as a compulsory fulfillment of the requirements for S1 degree of English Study Program at Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty, State Islamic University (UIN) RadenIntan Lampung. When finishing this thesis, the researcher has obtained so much help, assistance, aid, support and many valuable things from various sides. Therefore, the writer would sincerely thank:

1. Prof. Dr.Nirva Diana, M.Pd., the Dean of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty, UIN RadenIntan Lampung with her personnel, who has given an opportunity and forbearance to the researcher when on going the study until the accomplishment of this thesis.
2. Meisuri,M.Pd, the Chairperson of English Education Study Program of UIN RadenIntan Lampung .
3. Dr. M. Muhassin,M.Hum, the first advisor who has always patiently guided and directed the writer until the completion of this thesis.
4. Fithrah Auliya Ansar,M.Hum, the co-advisor, who has always patiently guided, helped supervision especially in correcting and given countless time for the researcher to finish this thesis as well.

5. All lecturers of English Department of UIN Raden Intan Lampung who have taught the researcher since the first of her study.
6. The researcher's parents, Mr. Yunizar, SH and Mrs. Rosmiati and his beloved brother for support, love, and everything that she cannot tell all in words.
7. All friends of the English Study Program of UIN Raden Intan Lampung especially in Class F.

Finally, it has to be admitted that nobody is perfect and the writer is fully aware that there are still many weaknesses in this thesis. Therefore, the researcher sincerely welcomes criticisms and suggestions from the readers to enhance the quality of this thesis. Furthermore, the writer expects that the thesis is useful for the his particularly and the readers generally, especially for those who are involved in English teaching profession.



Bandar Lampung, Maret 2020
The writer,

Oksyria Yuniati
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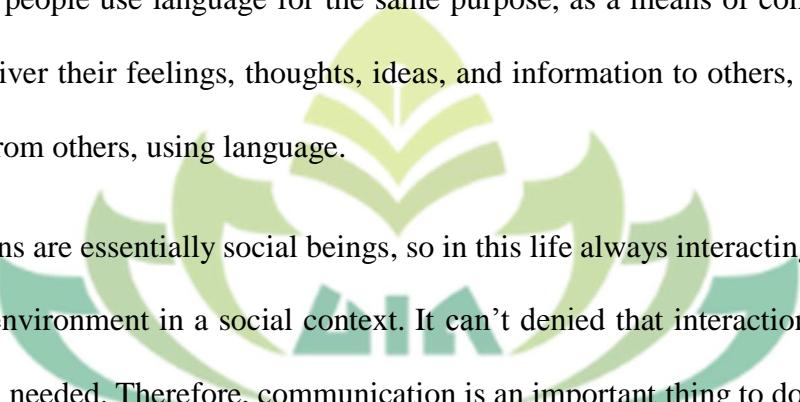


CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background Of The Problem

Learning a language is not something new for people who have been interested in it since a long time ago. It is caused by the main function of language that is for communication. Language is something used universally. All people in the world has a language, although the types of language and the form may be different through out the world, people use language for the same purpose, as a means of communication. People deliver their feelings, thoughts, ideas, and information to others, as well as to get them from others, using language.



Humans are essentially social beings, so in this life always interacting with others and their environment in a social context. It can't denied that interaction with others is a human needed. Therefore, communication is an important thing to do.

The existence of language will be required in the daily communication practice by the community. Kusharini says in her books "In linguistic language is an agreed vocal symbol system: It is used by members of certain groups of people in collaboration, communication, and self-identifying."² It is possible to say that the use of language to convey one's ideas. Not only representing ideas but also social identity, the language human use.

²Kushartanti, dkk, ed, *Pesona Bahasa Langkah Awal Memahami Linguistik* (Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Umum, 2005), p.3

In other words, the linguistic habits of a person or group will be recognized by others. Alwasilah says in his book "the language habit of person or group will be known to other parties, in other words the habits will be associated with other parties or a group of people"³, or it may be said that a person's or group's linguistic habits will be recognized by someone else, automatically the other will be associated with the habit of the person or group itself.

Someone utters language to send and receive information from other people, for example: He also uses language to express fury and exasperation as well as respect and appreciation. It often happens that one utterance will put across information and, at the same time, feelings. Holmes states further point by saying, "People use language to sign all their membership of certain groups. Social status, sex, age, ethnicity, and the kinds of Social networks people belong to turn out to be important dimensions of identity in many communities. Based on the expert's opinions, Fishman in Giles and Powersland also declares his deep understanding of language by saying that language is not only "a carrier of content whether latent or explicit and animosities, and to distinguish of social statuses, differentiator from every situation that typify every speech community. "In some countries where multilingual communities exist, language is different. For instance, the way a language is uttered by a boy to his teacher will be different from the one that he uses to his friends.

³ A. Chaedar Alwasilah, *Sosiologi Bahasa*, (Bandung: Angkasa Bandung, 1985), p. 57

The use of language in daily life, as it is illustrated in the examples above, is influenced by speech styles that are different from one another. What sociolinguistics consider most is the diversity of speech in all levels and sectors of society and there are problems in many part of life, the economy, education, national development, and trans cultural communities.

Types of speech style range on a scale from most formal to most informal. There are five types of speech styles : frozen style, formal style, informal style, intimate style, and consultative style⁴. These types will be the basis for the writer to do her research on speech styles of *Merida*'s. The writer is interested in carrying out this topic, speech styles, because she finds that many students who have taken sociolinguistics, and they seem to be confused of how to differentiate which sentence belongs to which speech style.

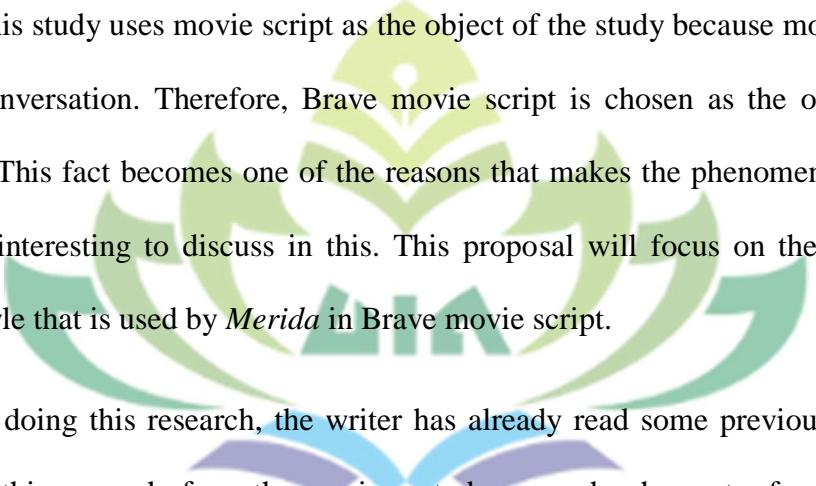
Speech style is kind of literature. According to Wellek and Warren, that literature is a creative activity work art⁵. Literature is “creative” or “imaginative” writing. Literature express thoughts, feelings, ideas or others special aspects of human experience. The definition of literature comes from the word literal means the simplest meaning of a word, statement, or text. Then formal literal word becomes

⁴Martin Joos, Chaer, and Leonie. *The Five Clocks* (New York: 2004),p. 70

⁵Rene Wellek and Austin Warren..*Theory Kesastraan*. (Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama 1993),p.3p

literature that describes a body of written by subject-matter, by language or place of origin, or by prevailing cultural standards of merit⁶.

The example of speech style based on Joos theory can be seen in “Brave speech” movie. The research was very interesting to make a research about speech style, and the research choose “Brave” movie as object of the research. *Merida* is the main character from this Brave movie, tells about how brave *Merida* in dealing with her problem that she created .



This study uses movie script as the object of the study because movie script is full of conversation. Therefore, Brave movie script is chosen as the object of the research. This fact becomes one of the reasons that makes the phenomena of speech style are interesting to discuss in this. This proposal will focus on the analysis of speech style that is used by *Merida* in Brave movie script.

In doing this research, the writer has already read some previous study that related to this research, from the previous study researcher has got references that can be used to know how to conduct the study to analyze the speech style in Brave movie script.

Previous research is written by Selia Nastiti Paramita. The title is *Speech Style Used In The Movie Of Tendangan Dari Langit* that focus in analysis the speech style in some utterances used by Wahyu as the main characters in the movie. The writer

⁶Baldick, Chris. *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Literart Term* (New York. Oxford University press. 2001) Print , p,141.

found that Wahyu used all types of speech style in his daily conversation. There are 2 utterances considered as Frozen Style, 1 utterances considered as Formal Style, 5 utterances considered as Consultative Style, 79 utterances considered as Casual Style, and 32 utterances considered as Intimate Style.

Other previous research is written by Amelia Permata Putri, the title is *Speech Style Of Alice Kingsley In The Movie Alice In Monderland*. This research focused to analyze 1) how Alice Kingsley's speech style towards each character in the movie Alice In Wonderland and 2) What factors influence Alice's speech style in that film. The study is conducted by using qualitative method and SPEAKING theory proposed by Dell Hymes. Then, the result gotten from the study show that Alice Speaks casually toward the character in the movie.

The last previous research is written by Anugrahsuci Safitri, the title is “*Speech Style Performed by The Main Character in “The King’s Speech”* . This research focused to analyze 1) What speech style are performed by the main character in “The King’s Speech” Movie? 2) what factors that influence the main character use speech style in “The King’s Speech”. The data of the research are the main character containing speech style based on Martin Joos theory.

Based on the problems and the previous research above the writer will conduct a research with the title Speech Style Analysis of Main Character *Merida* In *Brave* Movie Script. This proposal will focus on 5 types of speech style.

B. Identification of the Problem

Based on background of the research above, the researcher summarized these problems are follows:

1. The writer seen some speech style in utterances by main characters in Brave movie script.

C. Problem Limitation

Based on the identification of problem above, the writer will focus this research to know what types of speech style which used by the main character in Brave movie script.

D. Limitation of the Problem

1. The problem statement in this research is " What Kind of speech style used in Brave movie script?

E. Formulation of the Research

This study is discuss on analyzing the speech style of the main characters in the movie. Only utterances from the main character that containing speech styles will be analyze by the research.

F. The Use Significances of the Research

The writer hopes that this research is able to enrich the reader in comprehending about speech style. Besides that, to understand kinds of speech style that used by the characters in the movie BRAVE .

This research is hopefully has some benefits for all students, especially in students majoring in English language education for them to get to know about language and understand about the language and styles of language. Also in this research, the students are able to apply their knowledge and understand the speech style in daily conversations.

G. Scope of Research

1. Subject of research

Subject of this research was Brave movie script.

2. The object of research

The object this research was the speech style of Brave movie script.

3. The place of the research

The research was conducted at UIN Raden Intan Lampung.

4. The time of the research

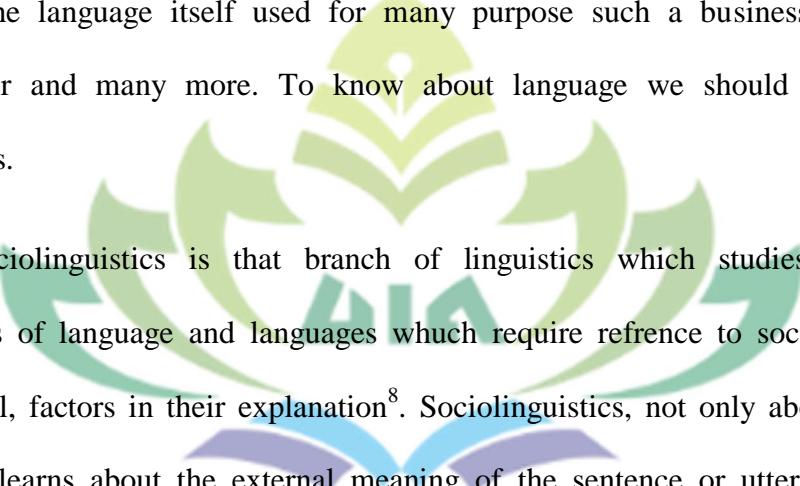
The research was conducted in the academic year of 2019.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Language Variation

Language is usually used by human to deliver the ideas, emotion, and desire by means of a system of voluntarily produced symbols⁷. There are some factor with influence language have variation, one of them is because the speaker come from different region, besides the differences in their social status, background of their culture the language itself used for many purpose such a business, education, newspaper and many more. To know about language we should study about linguistics.



Sociolinguistics is that branch of linguistics which studies just those properties of language and languages which require reference to social including contextual factors in their explanation⁸. Sociolinguistics, not only about language but also learns about the external meaning of the sentence or utterance. It was involved such an interpretation for what people mean in the right context and how that context impact what is said.

We cannot simply judge the meaning through the words people say. Beyond those words, there are some aspects of context that we need to be aware of. In line with this, Richard and Schmidt echoes that pragmatics is the study of the use of

⁷Edward Sapir, *An Introduction to Linguistic* (1921)p.4

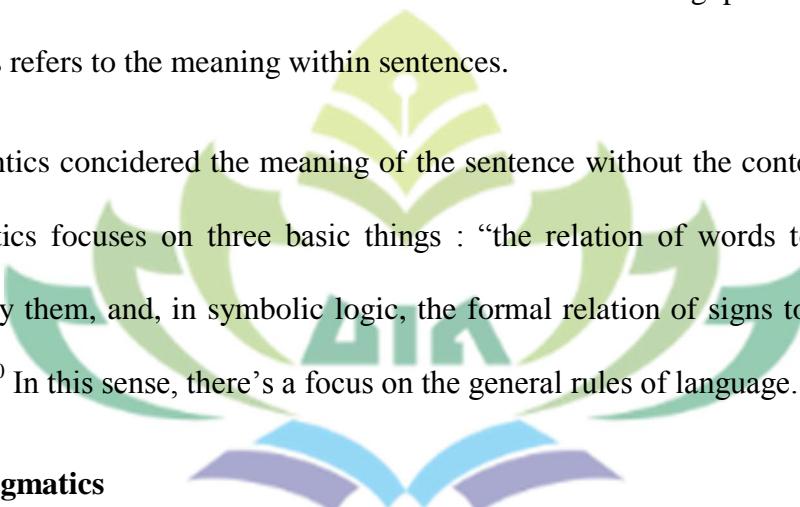
⁸Ronald Wardaugh, *Introciction to Sociolinguistic* (Fifth Edition)

language in communication related to sentences and the context and situations in which they are used.⁹

B . Pragmatics & Semantics

1. Semantics.

When learning the English language, understanding the differences between semantic and pragmatic meaning can be a valuable tool to maximize linguistic ability. Semantics is one of the richest and most fascinating part of linguistics. Semantics refers to the meaning within sentences.



Semantics considered the meaning of the sentence without the context. The field of semantics focuses on three basic things : “the relation of words to the objects denoted by them, and, in symbolic logic, the formal relation of signs to one another (syntax).¹⁰ In this sense, there’s a focus on the general rules of language.

2. Pragmatics

Studying pragmatic is very interesting because it learns the meaning of utterances by involving the context. Pragmatic is the study which belief is what is communicated is more than what is said. It has consequently more to do with the

⁹Richard Jack C, Schmidt Richard. *Longman: Dictionary of Language Teaching and Applied Linguistic*. (Pearson Education Limited.2002), p.412

¹⁰Griffiths, Patrick. *An Introduction to English Semantics and Pragmatics*. (Edinburgh, Scotland: Edinburgh University Press,2006)

analysis of what people mean by their utterances than what the words or phrases in those utterances might mean by themselves.¹¹

Here, what Yule wants to emphasize is that meaning that the speakers have is more than the words they say. To understand speakers meaning, we might also pay attention to the context. This, pragmatics also concern with context. This is in line with Leech, who says that “*pragmatics is the study of meaning which is related to the speech situations*”

Pragmatics is not only about language but also learns about the external meaning of the sentence or utterance. It was involved such an interpretation for what people mean in the right context and how that context impact what is said. In this studies we also need to explore what listener implication that speaker utterance.

3. Theory of Sociolinguistics.

In sociolinguistics, speaking is a model sociolinguistic study. Hymes develop a valuable model to assist the identification and labeling of components of linguistic interaction that was driven by his view that, in order to speak language correctly. The model had sixteen components to applied to many sorts of discourse: message form; message content; setting; scene; speaking/sender; addressor; hearer/receiver/audience; addressee(outcomes); purposes(goals); key; channels; forms

¹¹Yule G. *Pragmatic*. (Oxford University Press.1970)p.5

of speech; norms of interaction; norms of interpretation; and genre¹². The following explanation about speaking theory by Hymes:

- 1. Setting and Scene :** Setting refers to the time and places of a speech act, and in general, to the physical circumstances. Setting and scene also refer to implicit rules and expectation surrounding the speech event. The setting of the speech event determines who should be speak and who should not. Setting of the speech event also refers to location of participant and any physical bariers that may be present.
- 2. Participants :** Participants include the speaker and the audience. Linguist anthropologist will make distinction within these categories. The audience may include those to whom the speech act is derected, and those who are not adressed but overhear. When considering the participants in speech event, one should consider implicit and explicit rules about who is, can, and should be involved; what expectation are established for the participants; who is speaking and who is adressed.
- 3. Ends :** The end of speech event are purpose, goals, and out comes. Additionally, the ends of a speech event may differ for these participating. The exampled provided by Harriet Joseph Ottenheimer was that of a tourist seeking directions and a New Yorker providing vogue answers,

¹²Hymes D. (1974) *Foindation In Sociolinguictis: An Ethnographic Approach*. Philadelphia-University of Pennsylvania Press, p 53-56

“Your goal may to get information and get to your destination, but their goal is to appear knowledge”¹³

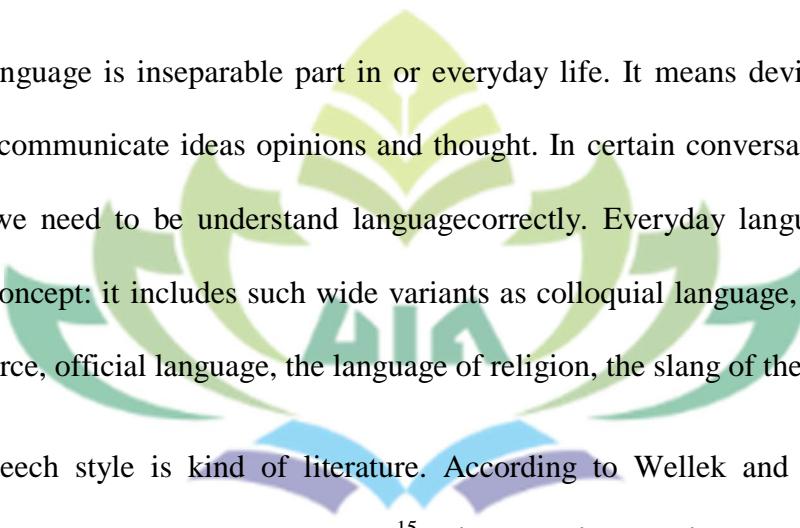
- 4. Act Sequence :** Act sequence refers to sequence of speech act that make up the event. The order of speech act greatly influences of the speech event. Act sequence for an event also orientes th participants to social cues. Importants aspects of act sequence include turn-taking and interrupting.
- 5. Key :** Key refers to the clues that establish the “tone, manner, or spirit” of the speech act. Generally, different keys are used in different situations, for instance different tones are used at birthday parties and funerals. Intonation in sentences can provied additional meaning: lighter tones communicate humor and friendship, meanwhile monotone speech acts communicate seriousness or a lack of emotion. Keys can be formal or informal and can be influenced by word choice.
- 6. Instrumentalities :** Instrumentalities are the channels used to complete the speech act. These include the method of communaction (writing, speaking, signing or signaling), the language, dialect (a mutually intelligible subset of a language) or register (a variety of a language is used in spesific setting)

¹³Ottenheimer, Harriet (2009). *The Anthropology of Language: An Introduction to Linguistic Anthropology*. Belmont CA: Wadsworth cengage Learning. Pp. 129-145.

7. Norms : Social rules governing the event and the participants actions and reaction. Norms will vary for each speech community.

8. Genre : The kind of speech act or event. Different diciplines develop terms for kinds of speevh acts, and speech communities sometimes have their own terms for types. Example of speech genres include gossip, jokes, and conversation.

C. Speech Style Theory



Language is inseparable part in our everyday life. It means device to convey message, communicate ideas opinions and thought. In certain conversation there are moment we need to understand language correctly. Everyday language is not a uniform concept: it includes such wide variants as colloquial language, the language of commerce, official language, the language of religion, the slang of the students.¹⁴

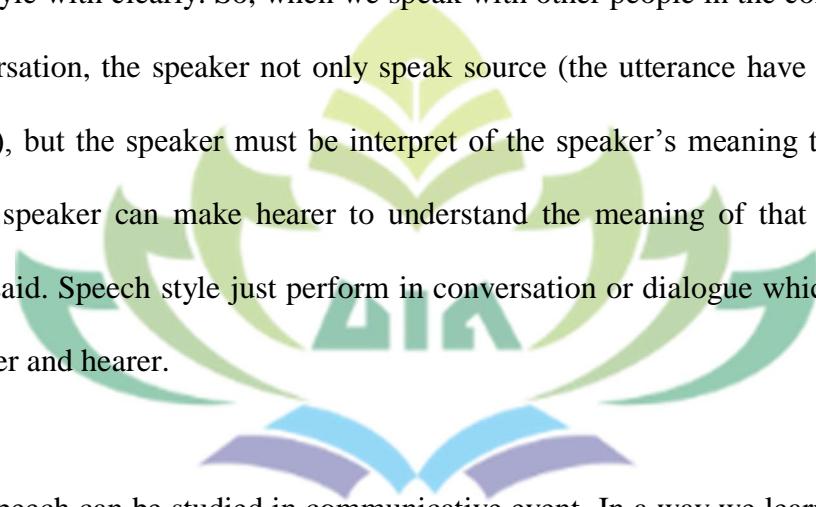
Speech style is kind of literature. According to Wellek and Warren, that literature is a creative activity work art¹⁵. Literature is “creative” or “imaginative” writing. Literature express thoughts, feelings, ideas or others special aspects of human experience. The definition of literature comes from the word literal means the simplest meaning of a word, statement, or text. Then formal literal word becomes

¹⁴Rene Wellek and Austin Warren. *Theory of Literature* (New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company 1942)p13

¹⁵Rene Wellek and Austin Warren..*Theory Kesastraan*.(Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama 1993),p.3p

literature that describes a body of written by subject-matter, by language or place of origin, or by prevailing cultural standards of merit¹⁶.

The study of speech style is very important for us. The one importance of studying speech style is to make us comprehend what message that discovered in every utterance. Speech style also decided by the language ability of speaker to convey the message in communication. If we can understand about the meaning of speech style with clearly. So, when we speak with other people in the communication or conversation, the speaker not only speak source (the utterance have not intention and goal), but the speaker must be interpret of the speaker's meaning to the hearer. And the speaker can make hearer to understand the meaning of that utterance by speaker said. Speech style just perform in conversation or dialogue which performed by speaker and hearer.



Speech can be studied in communicative event. In a way we learning about it, we can understand about speech event in utterances which speaker said or the received message by hearer in dialogue in the movie. To analyze the speech events it is clearly another way of studying how more gets communicated than is said. As well as seeking answer to question, the interviewer has the informants carry out several language tasks, designed to focus increasing amouth of their attention how they are

¹⁶Baldick, Chris. *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Literart Term* (New York. Oxford University press. 2001) Print , p,141.

speaking. So, we can do with words and identifying some of the conventional utterance forms we use to perform particular actions and we do need to look at more extended interaction to understand how those actions are carried out and interpreted within speech event of utterance.

D. Classification of Speech Style

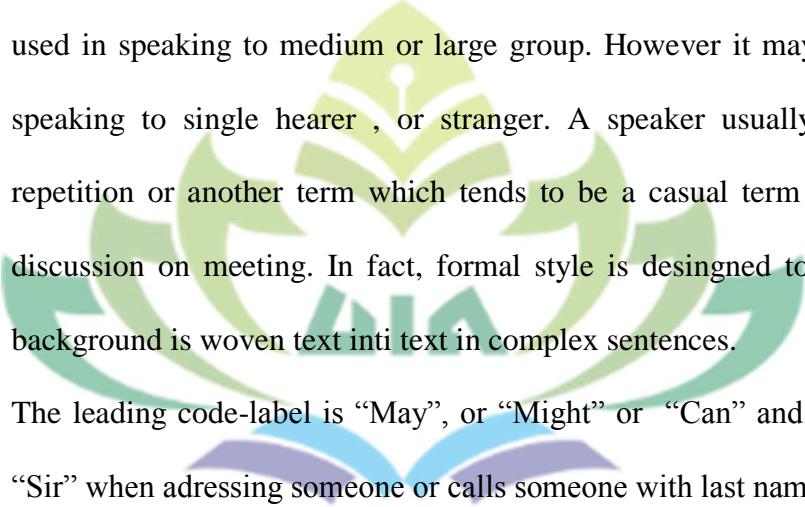
To make clear about the meaning from the utterance, Searle proposed that speech act could be grouped into general categories based on the relation of word and world. There are five basic kinds of actions that one can perform on speaking or utterance, by means of the following by Martin Joos¹⁷ : Frozen style, Formal Style, Consultative Style, Casual or Informal Style, Intimate Style.

1. Frozen Style :Used generally in very formal setting. Most formal communicative style for respectful situation does not require any feedback from the audience usually uses long sentence with good grammar and vocabulary the use of language is fixed and relatively static. The characteristicof this style usually usually is the use of formal polite language to show the identity of a speaker and to make a prose easier to understand for readers.

The examples are:

¹⁷Martin Joos, Chaer, and Leonie. *The Five Clocks* (New York: 2004),p. 70

- a. Expressing our gratitude must be delivered just for Allah, God, Lord due to his kindness and help
 - b. On this occasion I desire to preach on the title...
2. Formal Style :Formal style can be used as a style which is used in formal situations and uses formal language. Formal style is used by people who still have a distance between them (speaker and hearer). In this style largely one way with little or no feedback from the audience typically used in speaking to medium or large group. However it may also be used in speaking to single hearer, or stranger. A speaker usually avoids the repetition of another term which tends to be a casual term and used in discussion or meeting. In fact, formal style is designed to inform and background is woven text into text in complex sentences.



The leading code-label is “May”, or “Might” or “Can” and the “Mr” or “Sir” when addressing someone or calls someone with last name

The examples are:

- a. Mrs. Anggun, would you like to have a sit before you deliver your speech.
- b. Well, it is rather difficult to say at this point.
- c. If Mr. Andrew would be so kind ask to let me finish my words.

3. Consultative Style :Consultative style is style used in semi-formal communication. It must be confessed that consultative is the central point in the system because it is chiefly involved in speech style. It is one type of language, which is required from every speaker. Consultative style is that shown our norm for coming to term wth stranger who speak our language. The conversaton in two way participant. It is also used in small group discussion, regular conversation, school, companies, trade conversation.

The examples are::

- a. **Excuse me**, I think it's really important for me to add about the topic that we discuss.
- b. **I see**. You will change the project and sale it to other companies, right?
- c. **Actually**, we have some views about this problems. So, why don't you join us?

4. Casual Style :Casual style used in informal situation and using informal language. The relationship between speaker and hearer is close. There are used to friend, family or co-workers when an informal atmosphere is appropriated. Casual style is also characterized by used the first name or even nickname rather than a little name and last name addressing one another. Another characterized feature is casual speech is the omission of

unstressed words, particularly at the beginning of sentence. Slang is employed in someone speech and characterized as a casual style.

The examples are :

- a. She **doesn't** have a secret life
- b. **You've** made me a cake?
- c. **You'll** be fine.

5. Intimate Style :Intmate style is utterances avoid giving the addressee information outside the speaker's skin.it means that this style among intimate members of a family, friend or lover that do not need complete language with clear articulation. It is enough to use short utterance. Theintimate label are : dear, darling, honey, and even mom, dad and other nicknames might use in this situation.

The examples are:

- a. Hey darling, how are you?
- b. Dad! I really love you!

E. Movie

1. Definition of Movie

Movie is moving pictures. In the movie, we can also see some parts of people's lives. Although not all parts of movie is the representation of real lives, we can somehow take it as lives that people have.

Movies become so familiar in this era. Movie can make people enjoy when people watching it. By movies, people can get inspiration, ideas, knowledge, learn some new from the movies, and many other things. By watching the movies the audience can begin to feel, enjoy, angry, happy, fear, sad and many emotion. That will be interested when somebody too seriously to understanding the movies by watching the setting, plot, dialogue, and characters of the movie.

Movie is the most famous entertainment media around the world. Movie has many interesting side we can see. Start from action, audio, visual, location, situation, technology and many more. Motion picture is combination between movement, words, music and colors.¹⁸ Movie is form of entertainment that gives visualization through a sequence of image giving some pictures of continuous movement and it is also called term that create story into motion pictures completed by audio and as a form dramatic performance that is recorded as a moving image, even it is added special effects to make a magnificent image.

2. Elements of movie

Movies have some parts that can be broken down to analyze further. Pratista proposes some elements of movie. They are classified into five as follows:

a. Scene

¹⁸Hamid Aoudah, *A Study of Social Values In The Legend Of Korra*, 2016, p. 4 (OnLine), available on: <http://fkipunram.rf.gd/uploads/E1D110031.pdf> (February 27th 2018)

According to Pratista, a section of a movie or film is usually made up of a number of shots which is unified by time, setting, character, etc.

b. Plot

Plot is the unified structure of incidents in a movie or film.

c. Character

In a movie, people can see some people playing different roles as if they are really like what we see in the movie. Those people are called characters. This is in line with Pratista who says that character is an imaginary person in a movie or film.

d. Point of view

The angle of vision from which a story is narrated is called point of view.

e. Conflict

Movies usually present some story about many aspects of life with different problem that will be solved by some specific characters, usually the main character at the end. This problem is called conflict. This is in accordance to Pratista who states 19 that conflict is a struggle between opposing force in a movie or film, usually resolved by the end of the story.

3. Types of Movie

There are many kinds of movie. Those are action movie, adventure movie, comedy, horror, musical and etc. Action films are a film genre where action sequences, such as fighting, stunts, car chases or explosions, take precedence over elements like characterization or complex plotting. Second is adventure movie. This movie usually exciting stories, with new experiences or exotic locales. It is very similar to or often paired with the action film genre¹⁹.

Comedy movie is a movie that inside of movie deliberately designed to amuse and provoke laughter with oneliner, jokes, by exaggerating the situation, the language, action, relationships and characters. There are some forms of comedy through cinematic history, including slapstick, screwball, spoofs and parodies, romantic comedies, etc.

Horror films are designed to frighten viewer. It often in a terrifying, shocking finale, while captivating and entertaining us at the same time in aexperience. They are often combined with science fiction when the menace or monster is related to a corruption of technology, or when Earth is threatened by aliens. The fantasy and supernatural film genres are not usually synonymous with the horror genre. And the last is about musical movie. Musical movie is a movie with cinematic forms that emphasize full-scale scores or song and dance

¹⁹Panca Javandalasta , *5 Hari Mahir Membuat Film* (2011:3)

routines in a significant way usually with a musical or dance performance integrated as part of the film narrative, or they are films that are centered on combinations of music, dance, song or choreography.

From many types of movie, watching adventure movie is a challenge for viewer itself. One of kids of familiar adventure movie is *Brave*. *Brave* movie that release on 2012 is one of example from action movie that have released and be a box movie in that era.

Based on the types of those movies, this research analyzes *Brave* movie that typed fantasy combined little comedy touch film. This film shows the imaginary world to be like a real one. *Brave* movie that release on 2012 is one of example from action movie that have released and be a box movie in that era.

F. Brave Movie

"There are those who say that fate is something beyond our command. That our destinies are not our own. But I know better. Our fate lives within us. You only have to be brave enough to see it."

Brave film tells the story of a royal princess who makes decision that put her family and kingdom in danger. Not many people dare to oppose tradition. *Merida* is one of the few people with high courage. When merida and her mother have argue about her future, *Merida* makes decision that have a big impact that she never thought

of. To save her mother and restore peace to her kingdom, Merida must face the forces of nature and ancient curses.

Now, Merida only has one choice. She must remove the curse before more chaos.



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