

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Language is an important part in human life. Language is one of the vital factors that differentiate human from other creatures. As a human being, people need language to express their emotions, ideas, feelings and thoughts to other people using sounds, gestures and signals that have patterns. The use of language allows one to maintain relationships with other people in an interaction. So, language is a communication device using sound, signs, and symbols which have meaning. Language function refers to the purposes in which people use language to communicate. People use language for a variety of formal and informal purposes, and specific grammatical structures and vocabulary are often associated with each language function. Language cannot be separated from society.

Style is the variation of language in which is used in different situations or contexts. The styles of language used differently depend on the context in terms of subject matter, audiences, the mode of discourse (speaking or writing) and formality of the occasion.

The writer chose the *Anak Sasada* movie script because it is the subject of the study. The reason for choosing the *Anak Sasada* movie is because it is a popular Batakese movie in that era. It is a motivational movie which applies many language styles. Most of the movies of movie directors usually provide the story or script to the people when people are interested in their movies; the people sometimes do not realize the different language styles in every script. The writer used

language styles study to analyze the language that used that scripts because by language styles study people can more understand about more is why the writer would like to analyze style of language in the scripts on *Anak Sasada* Movie.

According to Martin Joos in a journal Nilawati Pangaribuan *et.al* (2020:70-71), There are “five types of Language Styles namely: Frozen Style ,Formal Style, Consultative Style, Casual Style, Intimate Style”.

Based on the explanations above, the writer will conduct a study entitled **“An Analysis of Language Style as Found in Utterances of *Anak Sasada* Movie”**

1.2 Problems of the study

1. What Types of Language style are found in utterances of *Anak Sasada* Movie Script?
2. What types of Language Style is dominantly as found in utterances of *Anak Sasada* Movie Script?

1.3 Objectives of the study

Research usually has a purpose. In relation to the problem, the objectives of this study are:

1. To find out the Types of Language style in Utterances of *Anak Sasada* Movie Script.
2. To find out the type of language style which is dominantly as found Utterances in *Anak Sasada* Movie Script.

1.4 Scope of the study

It is important to limit the study that has been chosen and it is important to over complicating the study.this would help the writer to get the best result of

it.in this analysis, the writer uses sociolinguistics of Language style in Anak Sasada Movie episode 1 and 2. the writer takes the dialogue or script in the movie as the analysis.

Martin Joos which discusses the five language styles, encompassing: frozen style, Consultative style, Formal style, Casual style, Intimate style.

1.5 Significances of the study

The finding of this study will hopefully be useful and helpful to:

1) Theoretically:

1. As additional and reference material for further researchers, especially in in Research of Language Style.
2. the result of this study expected enrich the information to the reader about the word structure in the form of terms and expression.

2) Practically:

1. The result of the Research would be useful for writer.
2. To the English Department students to improve their understanding and knowledge about the language style.
3. To the English lecturers to enrich and enlarge their knowledge about language style.
4. To the other researchers to analyze language style with different aspects and interesting writing to attrstct other people's interest researchers to do better then before.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

In conducting the research, theoretical frames are important to explain concepts that applied in the research concerned. consequently misunderstanding and miscommunicating could be avoid. this study focuses on language style that is used in *Anak Sasada*. some theories deal with the definition of certain terms that are used in the study .by the study from the basis of theories to analysis the data but this study only focuses on language style.

2.1.1 Language

In daily life, language has a big role. very human being, society, or nation in this world has their own language.in the other words, people say that no human being and no society live without language to communicate with the others in daily life and the language itself is a medium for people to make a communication. not only communicate to each other but also, people are able to share and change the knowledge, belief, opinion, wishes, threats, command, thanks, promises, declaration, feeling, etc.by using language.

There are definitions of language taken from some expert. According to Derwing (1973:4) language is embedded in acts of communication and cannot be properly described and understood out of communicative contexts. This means that relevant "Language is a purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions and desires by means of voluntarily produced symbols" (Edward Sapir, Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1921).

According to Jeans Aitchison (2008:21) Language is patterned system of arbitrary sound signals, characterized by structure dependence, creative, displacement, duality, and cultural transmission.

Sapir (1921:8) states that “Language is a purely human and noninstinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions, and desires by means of a system of voluntarily produced symbols”. From the quotation above, it is known that language plays a crucial role and a vital role in human life and also has many advantages of many various aspects of human life.

From all definitions above, they can be concluded that language is a tool of communication, there are so many languages in human lives. Language is the way to deliver human life desire. anytime and anywhere people need a language and that is why language becomes important in human lives.

2.1.2 Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language and society. The objectives of sociolinguistics is to study the consequences, of the language used in societies, in many theoretical perspectives, it has been observed that language and society are mutually constitutive, which means society and language both have and impact on each other and it is not possible to separate and understand influences.

According Wardhaugh (1986:12) sociolinguistic is the study that concerned with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal of a better understanding of the structure of language and of how languages function communication.

According to Chaer (2004:3) sociolinguistics is the study of language variation characteristic, the function of language variation, and language usage. These three elements interact and change each other in the speech community, social identity of the speaker, social environment where the speech events occurred, level of variation and linguistic diversity.

Hudson (1996:4) Sociolinguistics is the study of language in relation to society, whereas the sociology of language is the study of society in relation to language. Sociolinguistics focuses what language effect in the society or community, interaction, topic, and language is used including language varieties, and language style on how people use in its daily life.

From all the definitions above, they can be concluded that sociolinguistics is a study about the relationship of language and society. the way of performing communication, using style of language, and different world choice are studied in sociolinguistics.

2.2 Language Style

Language Style is used in a conversation among people with their colleagues in the office will be different from people and their colleagues in the mall and it will be in different way people talk to younger siblings at home over the breakfast table to talk to a public a figure people meet at ceremonial dinner. It has each way to talk people will use different variety of languages in different situation and people also consider with whom people talk to it is impossible to talk in the same way in different situation and different person.

Ducrot and Todorov (1993:44) Language style is the choice among the other alternative in using language. It refers to the way to convey the same information by using different expression and related different variations of language that are used in different situation and needs.

language style According to Sankoff (1977:35) there are dominant factors in choosing language variation and language style. These are three factors of the participant, setting, and topic. He claims of those, the three which have been discussed most widely, and which often the most powerful in predicting language style, are those involving participant, setting, and topic. Sankoff's opinion is reinforced by Holmes (2001:8) by adding the function component.

According to Meyerhoff (2006:27) Claim that Language style also can describes the personality, mindset, condition of human. the condition of human created human's language style. for example: very formal language will be used when the president have a speech in front of the citizen.it happens because the context is formal, and has special purposes to deliver such kind of information.

From all the definitions above, they can be concluded that about of language style is the variation of language in which using in different situations or context. the style of language is used differently depending on the context in terms of subject matter, the audiences, the mode of discourse, and the formality of the occasion.

Language style is the way individuals speak varies not only according to their regional and social dialect but also according to contecx. Martin Joos (2020:70-71) that which classified language style into five types based on the

degree of formality, they are frozen style, formal style, consultative style, casual style, intimates style.

2.3 Types of Language Style (Martin Joos 2020)

2.3.1 Frozen Style

Frozen style (oratorical style) is used in public speaking, it must be careful to prepare the profit words. Intonation is the most important thing to paid intention carefully. Frozen style or oratorical style is defined as the most formal style in speaking and it will be often used in an important moment, such as the worship celebration, the death celebration, and so on.

For Examples:

1. Give expression to our god pass trough praying.
2. Decress
3. Historical or valuable documents
4. Constitutions
5. Diplomas
6. Sales agreements

The people who attendon that occasion are often the person of high level or important figures. the occusion itself is not an ordinary occasion. it means that the occasion seems to give important precedence on to and respect over the hearers and the speakers. thus, almost exclusive specially-professional orators, lawyers, and preachers use this style.

2.3.2 Formal Style

Formal style (Deliberative Style) is also used in addressing an audience, usually, audiences too large to permit effective interchange between speaker and hearers, though the forms are normally not as polished as those in an oratorical style. A typical university classroom lecture is often carried out in a deliberate style.

Formal style is defined as the style of language that is used for the serious situation we can see in the process of teaching-studying in the educational world. Where between the given language style of the materials to the students, the moments use a formal style.

For Examples:

1. "May I present you Tommy"?
2. "I should like to know the time please".
3. "Well, it is rather difficult to say at this point".
4. "I would like to introduce my self to you"

2.3.3 Casual Style

Casual Style (Casual conversations) are between friends or colleagues or sometimes members of a family; in his context words need not be guarded and social barriers are moderately low.

An informative style will be much lighter in form, more flexible, direct and involved, but correspondingly more subjective, less accurate, and less informative (Dabagh & Mirzain, 2010:17)

Positively casual style is characterized by the use of the first name or even nicknames rather than first and last name in addressing one another. The pronunciation is rapid and often slurred.

The examples of Casual Style :

1. What' up man
2. Thanks
3. Take it
4. Give me someone
5. Urwell (you're welcome)

2.4.4 Consultative Style

A consultative style is often found in daily conversation. Because it always happens in a business transaction, particularly between chance acquaintances. It is different from among close friend's conversations.

The typical occurrence of consultative speech is between two persons. While one is speaking, at intervals, the other gives short responses, mostly drawn from a small inventory of standard signals. There are some basics of the system, essential to its operation

For examples:

1. I see. you will change the project and sale it to other companies, right?
2. Excuse, I think it's really important for me to add about the topic that discuss.

2.3.5 Intimate Style

Intimate style always uses for the close friend and the members of the family. Actually, for the point of intimate style, it can embarrass for non-group members to hear them in-group intimate style.

Intimate style is the style which is highly economical and is accompanied by a lot of non-verbal communication; people who know each other very well use it (Muniandy, 2010:145).

For example:

1. “You have to believe me, dear?”
2. “Sweetie, the choice is yours”
3. “Just try to be brave as your father boy”
4. “Hy honey”
5. “Darling I’m here”

2.4 Types of Language Style (Martin Joos 1967)

2.4.1 Frozen Style

Frozen style (Oratorical style) is defined as the most formal style and elegant variety that reserved for very important or symbolic moments. It is usually used in the situation which is celebrated with respect and legitimate or formal ceremonies.

Joos in his book “Five Clocks” (1967:153-155) states that an oratorical style is used in public speaking before a large audience; wording is carefully

planned in advance, intonation is somewhat exaggerated, and numerous rhetorical devices are appropriate.

For examples:

1. “Yes Your Honor”
2. “Yes my Lord”
3. “I object...”, and so on

2.4.2 Formal Style or Deliberative Style

Formal style is used in addressing audiences, usually audiences are too large to permit effectively interchange between speakers and hearers, though the forms are normally not as polished as those in an oratorical style such in typical university classroom lecture where is often carried out in deliberative style. Formal style is a style which deals with one way communication and it is used in formal. It is usually used in important or serious situations, such as in scholar and technical reports, classrooms, formal speeches and sermons. Formal style is used in academic, that makes there is no shortened form of words, phrases or sentence.

For example:

1. The writer decides to analyze the main character
2. Is a line from a technical report.

2.4.3 Consultative Style

This style usually occurs in conversation between doctor and patient, teacher and student. This style needs listener’s feedback. Another characteristic of this style is in the structure of the sentences. It has subject and predicate in every

utterance, but some word of vocabulary are non-standard ones. This is because actually consultative style is produced in semi-formal situation. Chaer (2004) explained that this style is the most operational among other styles.

For example:

1. “Uh”,
2. “I see”
3. “well”
4. “Mr. Simpson, I think it’s good”

2.4.4 Casual Style

Casual this style is a language variety used in informal situation: sharing with family or close friends. When people use this language, it is usually shortened. The vocabularies are full with the dialect, regional dialect and seldom use proper structural morphology and syntax. Another characteristic of this style is sometimes the sentence is less on grammar. This style is used for relaxed situation such as with close friend, acquaintances, insider in social setting. It tends to make frequent use of shared information or shared assumption (slang). Casual is a conversational style, but it is not for stranger.

For example :

1. “Coming over tonight? Be there at eight”
2. “What’s up man?”

2.4.5 Intimate Style

Joos in his book “Five Clocks” states that an intimate style is one characterized by complete absence of social inhibitions. Talk with family, beloved ones, and very close friends, where you tend to reveal your inner self, it is usually

in an intimate style. The word that generally signal intimacy such as, “dear”, “darling”, and even “honey” or “hon” might be used in this situation. On the other names, nicknames might regularly prove embarrassing to hearer as well as speakers outside of intimate situations.

For examples:

1. “Just try to be brave as your father boy”,
2. “Sweetie, the choice is yours”

2.5 Previous Research

The writer should be in present to review and have found previous research related about this subject in order to help the writer do the study. They researched about language style, similar to what the researcher described in this study, namely as follows:

Iren Yswara Sipahutar (2018) in her thesis, “ Language Style in *Love Rose* movie: A Sociolinguistic Analysis” contains of a study about language style. The analysis is based on the five language style using Martin Joos’s theory. They are frozen style (oratorical style), formal style (deliberative style), consultative style, casual style, and intimate style. the method is used in analyzing is a qualitative descriptive method. In this thesis there are 39 data from the conversation in this movie to show the language styles. The result can be concluded that the types of the language style occurs dominantly in the movie is intimate style which represents 23 cases (59%), next followed by casual style 11 cases (28%), Formal style is 3 cases (8%), consultative style 2 cases (5%), and frozen style (0%).

Dinda Dwi Maharini (2019) in her thesis, “A sociolinguistics Analysis of Language Style in “ wild child movie.” The analysis was based on five language

styles proposed in Martin Joos's theory. The researcher used qualitative method in which the data was collected by watching the movie then finding out the conversation that contains language style. The Data in this research were taken from dialogue of the movie that transcribed into textual form. The first, the researcher found four types from five types of language style. The second, from those four types, casual style was the dominant type, while frozen style was not found in "wild child" movie, for more detail as follows : formal style contains 65 data, consultative style contains 61 data, casual style contains 97 data, and intimate style contains 21 data. It can be concluded from the used of language style: the dominant type of language style is casual style that consisted of 97 data.

Mona Lelita Tamsar (2019) This thesis entitled "An Analysis of Language Styles on Disney Movie Script" contains of a study about language style. The analysis of language style in this thesis used the theory of Martin Joos (1967) with the five clearly distinguished styles namely frozen style, formal style, consultative style, casual style, and intimate style. The method is used in analyzing the problem in this thesis is a qualitative method. In Disney movie script, the writer found there are 41 data in this thesis. The percentage of these data there are Formal style 5 data (12,19%), Consultative style 5 data (12,19%), Casual style 23 data (56,09%), Intimate style 8 data (19,51%), and 0 data for Frozen style. In this analysis the writer found that the factors influence language style in Disney movies script are participant, setting, topic and function. In Disney movie scripts the writer found the most dominant language style used Casual style due to participant (hearers), setting, function and topic.

Riani Juni Putri and *et.all* (2021) This study investigated the language styles uttered by main character in *Teman Tapi Menikah* movie and factors that influenced his language styles. This study belongs to descriptive qualitative research and used content analysis method to analyzed main character's utterances. Of the 5 (five) types of language styles based on Joos's (1976) theory (frozen, formal, consultative, casual, and intimate style), all of them were found in the object of the study. Moreover, there are 4 (four) factors that influenced main character's language styles namely setting, function, topic, and participant. The type of language style that was mostly used by main character was casual style which mostly influenced by participant factor. The findings showed that Dito used casual style frequently because most of the conversation occurred in the movie was between Dito which is the main character of the movie and his bestfriend Uca which is presented in a relaxed and casual situation. Finally, the writer suggests the next researchers to investigate further study of language style in the real community and to explore the newest theories of language styles to gain more understanding for the further research about language style.

Muhammad Darryl Ivan (2020) This thesis entitled "An Analysis of the Five Language Style Found in the *Lean on Me* Movie" contains of a study about language style. The analysis is based on the five language styles using Martin Joos's theory. They are frozen style (oratorical style), formal style (deliberative style), consultative style, casual style and intimate style. This language styles can be identified through situations when the speaker speaks, whether formal or casual, general or secret, who is listening to us when we are speaking, whether it is our friend, parents, or strangers. The method is used in analyzing is a qualitative

descriptive method. In this thesis there are fifty four (54) data from 39 scene in the movie to show the language styles. And after doing this research, the result can be concluded that the types of the style occurs dominantly in the movie is casual style which represents 24 cases (44%), next followed by formal style is 18 cases (33%), consultative style is 7 cases (13%), intimate style is 3 cases (6%), and frozen style is 2 case (4%).

Indra (2018) The research aimed to find the types of language style and the frequency of the style used by facebook users in Indonesia. The source of data in this research is facebook users in Indonesia. This research focused on language style used by facebook users from the teenager to pre adult users in Indonesia. The writer used descriptive method which is describing the phenomenon based on the source of data. This research analyzed the status of the facebook users to find the types of language style and the most frequency style used by facebook users in Indonesia. On the analysis, the writer found that there are four language styles namely formal, consultative, casual, and intimate. Then, casual style is the mostly language style used by the speakers with percentage is about 70%. Furthermore, the writer found that the causes of casual is the mostly used by facebook users.

Maraden Simamora (2015) The research entitled “Language Style Found In Indonesia Movie” is intended to identify kinds of language style and tries to find the most dominant language style usage employed on the Five Indonesian movies. The writer use the Martin Joos Theory (1967) “the five types are Frozen style, Formal style, Consultative style, Casual style and Intimate style. The researches collects the data from Five DVD of Indonesian movies“ LaskarPelangi (The rainbow troops), HabibiedanAinun (Habibie and Ainun), Sang Pencerah

(The Enlightener), Skandal (The Scandal) and Ada Apa Dengan Cinta” (What’s Up With Love). The writer using the noting technique by taking a note in collecting the data, the writer applies the descriptive method to describe and to analyze all the data, because the data of this research are in the form of words. It is analyzed by identifying, analyzing, and categorizing, the data. The writer also note the frequency of the number of the kind of language style and the most dominant language style. Based on the result of the research, there are five language styles of found in Indonesian movies. They are 3.6% Frozen style, 12.5 % Formal style, 19.4% Consultative style, 6.7% Casual style, 3.8% Intimate style. Based on the percentage of the dominant language style used is Casual. The writer suggest for students of English Department ,English teacher and lecturers, to improve their knowledge of language style For scriptwriter , to improve the Indonesian movies to be well known by language style that I have analyzed from five Indonesian movies that casual style make the movies to be more interesting for people who watches Indonesian movies to know what style used most interesting in the movies dialogue.

Sulastris Simanjuntak (2019) This study was focused on the existence of language styles in Batak wedding ceremony in Sipahutar. The objectives the study were to: (1) describe the language styles used in Batak Toba wedding ceremony, (2) explain the realization of language styles in Batak Toba wedding ceremony. The research was conducted by using descriptive qualitative method. The data were collected from two couples of newlywed in Batak Toba wedding ceremony at wisma adat Sipahutar. The analysis on language styles used in the wedding ceremony were based on Miles & Huberman’s (1998). The result of the study

showed that there were three language styles found in the wedding ceremony, they were: frozen style (34%), formal style (47%), and consultative style (19%). Formal style is became the most commonly used language style in every event of Batak Toba, because many of the Participants used the polite utterances such as Partuturan to deliver their speech in the events of the Batak Toba Wedding ceremony.

Aprina Sibadariba (2018) This research entitled “Language An Analysis of Language Style Found in Ponti Gea’s Ilu Na Maraburan Movie” is intended to identify types of language style and tries to find the most dominant language style usage employed on the Ponti Gea’s Ilu Na Maraburan movie. The writer use Martin Joos Theory (1967) “the five types are Frozen style, Formal style, Consultative style, Casual style, and Intimate style. The writer applies the descriptive qualitative method to describe and analyze all the data, because the data of this research are in form of sentences. It is analyzed by Identifying, Classifying and Making conclusion the data. The writer also note the frequency of the number of the types and the most dominant type language style of the Ponti Gea’s Ilu Na Maraburan movie. The writer found 5 styles, they are Frozen style is 5%, Formal style is 4%, Consultative style is 24%, and Casual style is 59%, and Intimate style is 8%. Based on the percentage of the dominant type of language style is Casual. The writer suggest For the students of English Department who want to write journal, thesis, story, especially in daily life to use language style because by using language style people can get the values.

Ayu Juliana Dewi (2020) This study aims to find out the types of language style in romantic movies and what is the dominant type of language style that

found in romantic movies. The data were taken from romantic movie entitled *The Last Song* (2010) and *Midnight Sun* (2018). The data were collected by using documentation method by applying qualitative audio-visual materials technique. In analysing the data, this study used both qualitative method and quantitative method and for the presenting data and analysis, formal and informal method were used. The data were analyzed using theory of language style by Joos (1976) and theory of context situation by Hymes (1974). The result shows that all types of language style are found in Romantic movie. In *The Last Song* (2010) movie could be found frozen style, formal style, consultative style, intimate style and casual style. Meanwhile in *Midnight Sun* (2018) movie there are only formal style, consultative style, intimate style and casual style. The dominant type found in romantic movies is intimate style, while the least is frozen style.

2.6 *Anak sasada* Movie

Anak sasada movie was movies with filming in some areas Balige, Toba Samosir with the background of the ship “*Paronan*”(merchant) From Bakkara on Mei 24-2,2011.the route to and from the *Paronan* ship becomes the morning landscape at the port, and that is the beginning of the story of this film. and directly presented in 2 episodes. the film actors are not entirely from the Toba Batak Ethnicity. But there are also ethnicity Malays,Javanese and Simalungun,”said the screenwriter of the film, Thompson HS in Balige.

Thomson said that as a screenwriter he has a professional relationship with the producer and director, Pontigeanus Gea, A Nias tribe who has studie film in Italy for years. according to him,the production of the 11 episode Nias film made by pontianus since return from Italy was an interesting surprise,when someone

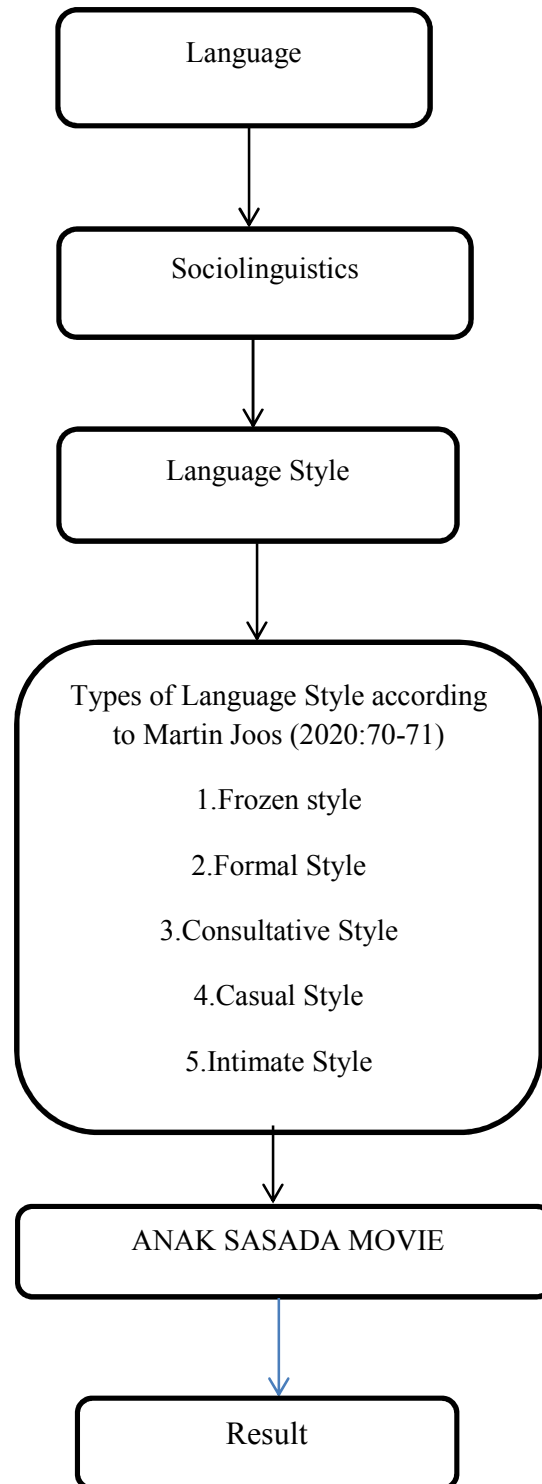
outside the Batak tribe was interested in making a film in the Batak Toba Language, as well as financing it.

He said the players, who were not all Batak People, were very interested in learning the Batak language ,assisted by language coordinator, Maguji Nababan, A Batakologist who was involved in the film making process.

The film *Anak Sasada* tells the story of poverty and the education of people in villages who have to migrate to cities. the making of this film tells was inspired by preserving the laws of local culture and customs. the film *Anak Sasada* tells the story of the reality of everyday life that occurs among the community, and is a concern for the laws of Batak culture.

“*Anak Sasada*” which is packaged in the Toba Batak language dialogue, depicts the reality of rural poverty in Tapanuli Through the characters of He turned his back to his hometown in search of a more beautiful life.it turned out that the overseas land was not as expected. Sabungan got into trouble with the Bandit group and met a tragic fate

2.7 Conceptual Framework



2.7 Conceptual Framework of An Analysis of Language Style as Found in Utterances of *Anak Sasada* Movie. (Pasaribu, Defriani 2021)

Figure 2.7 The Conceptual Framework

From conceptual Framework of “*Anak Sasada Movie*” Consists of Language.

Language consists of Sociolinguistics and Language style where language style has 5 types, namely:

1. Frozen style defined as the most formal style and elegant variety that reserved for very important or symbolic moment. It is usually used in situation which is celebrated with respect and legitimate or formal ceremonies.
2. Formal style is used in addressing audiences, usually audiences are too large to permit effectively interchange between speakers and hearers, though the forms are normally not as polished as those in an oratorical style such in typical university classroom lecture where is often carried out in deliberative style.
3. Consultative style is a style used in semi-formal communication. this style usually occur in conversation between doctor and patient, teacher and student. this style need listener's feedback. another characteristic of this style is in the structure of the sentences.

It has subject and predicate in every utterance, but some words of vocabulary are not standard ones. This is because consultative style is produced in semi formal situation.

4. Casual this style is a language variety use in informal situation. Sharing with family or close friends. when people use this language, it is usually shortened. the vocabularies are full with dialect, regional dialect and seldom use proper structural morphology and syntax.

5. Intimate style is a completely private language development within families, lovers and close friends. the intimate labels are: dear, darling, honey and even mom, dad, and another nicknames might use in this situation.

From This Language Style, it can be concluded that the *Anak Sasada* Movie will be analyzed by using theory of Martin Joos.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

The research is descriptive qualitative design. A qualitative approach is defined as description of observation which not expressed in qualitative terms. So, this research also works using some written materials like some of books concerning the topic, article and website. these aim at supporting the ideals of the topic.

According to Johnson & Christensen (2010:21) the qualitative research method is approach using qualitative data. the qualitative data is non numerical data, e.g. words, documents, photos, and pictures. The qualitative research tends to rely on inductive mode of the scientific method. the major purpose of the qualitative research is exploration and discovery in natural settings. the product of qualitative research is usually a narrative with rich and detailed description.

3.2 Data and Data Source

The Data of this research are taken from Batak Toba transcript entitled *Anak Sasada* episode 1 and 2 for the duration of 115 minutes and The movie was released in 2011. There are five styles of language used in this data,they are frozen style, formal style, consultative style, casual style, intimate style.

The data in this research is in the form of words from the script of *Anak Sasada* movie, utterances or conversation taken from the movie. The primary source data of the analysis is the conversation in the script of *Anak Sasada* movie. The researcher also used to select journals, and other written sources in the to support the research. The informant is not needed because the data deals with texts/ script.

3.3 The Techniques of Collecting Data

Data collection is important to determine the data of the study. Method that is used in data collection is documentation method. The data were collected from the conversation in the movies.

The writer take step the follows:

1. Downloading *Anak Sasada* Movie in youtube from <http://youtu.be/zyJ0h2e8QDI>
2. Transcribing the script
3. Underlining the language styles *Anak Sasada* movie.

3.4 The Techniques of Analyzing Data

After collecting of data, the writer analyzed the data by the following steps:

1. Identifying the data
2. classifying the data according to the types of the styles of language.
3. making conclusion
4. analyzing the Language Style.
5. interpreted the result of the analysis.

6. Determine these scripts based on language style either Frozen, Formal, Consultative, Casual, or Intimate. According Joos (2020) by looking the elements of the language, such as vocabulary, grammar and abbreviation.