

SPEECH STYLE IN MALEFICENT'S MOVIE

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Abstract

When people converse with one another, they utilize a variety of speech. The goal of this study was to ascertain the main character's speech pattern and how language style is used from a linguistics standpoint. This study employed a qualitative research methodology. The movie Maleficent served as the study's data source. According to the data that was analyzed, Maleficent employs the formal, consultative, and casual modes. There are five kinds according to Joo's idea, but the investigation did not uncover the Frozen Style and the Intimate Style.

Keywords: Speech Style, Language, Maleficent, Joos

INTRODUCTION

Humans use language as a highly significant tool for intercommunication. It can also be used to share with others and express oneself. Every human being on the world has a distinct communication style that is influenced by their habits and cultural upbringing. The participants, setting, and subject matter in speech styles all have an impact on how language is used. Everyday living involves language. Language serves as a tool for interacting or communicating with people. Language serves as a medium as well as a means of communication and connection between people. People converse in various languages while exchanging thoughts and information. Therefore, the best tool for communication is language. According to Wardaugh (2006: 1), this is true.

The use of speech in linguistic communication is common. The environment, politeness, and honesty can all be impacted by speaking patterns. Speech patterns can elicit seriousness and attention from the audience. The speaker muses on what she wants to say before addressing the audience or her speaking partner. Speakers alter their delivery so that the audience feels more at ease and can understand what they are trying to communicate. The method that speakers express their intentions is through their speech patterns.

Language style, according to Martin Joos (in Machali, 2009: 52), is a diversity of language brought on by variations in linguistic contexts or in the interactions between speakers (authors) and listeners (readers). Martin Joss (through Abdul Chaer, 2004: 70) divides language variations into five categories based on the degree of formality: frozen style (frozen), formal style (formal), consultative style (consultative), informal style (casual), and intimate style (intimate).

Robert Stromberg is the director of the 2014 American dark fantasy action movie *Maleficent*, which was adapted from a script by Linda Woolverton. The movie, loosely based on Charles Perrault's original fairy tale, is a live-action remake of Walt Disney's 1959 animated film *Sleeping Beauty*. It tells the tale from the viewpoint of the antagonist, who has a complicated relationship with the corrupt king and princess.

The author viewed the movie *Maleficent* in order to determine the sort of speaking style before completing this study utilizing the data analysis method. With the title "An Analysis of Speech Style in *Maleficent's* Movie," the author of this paper analyzes speech style using Martin Joos' theory.

Literature Review

Martin Joos's Theory of Speech Style

A genre of literature is speech patterns. Wellek and Warren assert that reading is an aesthetic activity. Literature is any written work that is original or creative. Literature conveys concepts, feelings, and other diverse aspects of the human experience. The word "literature" is defined as the "simplest of a word, statement, or text," whereas "literary" literally means "the simplest of that." According to this definition, "formal literal" refers to literary works that classify a body of writings according to genre, topic matter, language of origin, or any other pertinent criteria for cultural achievement.

The speaking style theory from Joos (1976) was chosen by the researcher for this study above other theories because it makes it much easier to examine the speech in the movie *Maleficent*. The Joos hypothesis helps academics gain a better understanding of speech styles by providing condensed reasoning and examples for each style. The phrase "style of speech" in this sense, according to Joos (1976, pp. 153–156), refers to the kind of language that speakers employ and is based on formality.

Frozen style

As described by Joos (1976:156), frozen style is one that is intended to be remembered and used in speeches at official ceremonies, church rituals, and other events. This approach comprises a very big group of people, all of whom are already known. But at the time, both outsiders and future generations were designed for this fashion. However, readers or listeners are not allowed to criticize the speaker because this frozen style typically uses lengthy phrases with perfect grammar and terminology.

Example: "Expressing our gratitude to Allah, God, and Lord for his kindness and assistance must be delivered."

Formal Style

According to Joos (1976, p. 156) formal speaking styles are frequently used in situations when there is no background information or prior knowledge and where audience response is minimal to nonexistent. It can be used while speaking to just one listener, like when conversing with two strangers.

Consultative Style

The consultative strategy, according to Joos (in Chaer and Agustina, 1995:92), is one that anticipates future social norms. This tone of voice is frequently used when speaking to strangers, chance acquaintances, and small groups of people. Usually, the speaker's manner when trying to communicate is chaotic. As a result, mistakes and word repetition are conceivable. This style is typically recognized by a few phrases like That's right, Oh! I am adept at understanding and capable of doing so.

A style utilized in semi-formal settings is consultative. The consultative, which affects speech style, must be acknowledged as a key component of the system. One of the language types that is necessary for every speaker is this one. Consultative style demonstrates our customs for speaking with visitors who can understand our language. Participants in a two-way conversation. It is also used in casual chat, small-group discussions, and conversations at

work, school, and in the trade.

Casual Style

This tense is used in casual settings and conversation. In a casual way, two speakers are associated. This kind of speech does not require well-structured delivery. Communication typically uses contractions, repetitions, limited expressions, and shorter words since it is more practical. According to Joos (1976), casual attire is what people wear when they are among friends or coworkers when a laid-back atmosphere is appropriate and preferred, such as when students are mingling outside of the classroom.

Conversations with friends or other people are informal scenarios that are used to demonstrate casual style. usually addresses people by a nickname, speaks quickly, and employs slang. He is employed in more laid-back circumstances.

Intimate Style

This indicates a close friendship and is private information. Joos (1976). Mothers of the family, spouses or partners, and close friends frequently use the most fundamental type, intimate. This style is characterized by the use of personal codes, expressions that imply a close relationship, rapid-fire pronunciation, non-verbal communication, and non-standard forms like man, where have you been. Dude, where have you been? The speaker refers to the listener as "bondeng" to denote an especially strong connection.

The Function of Speech Style

Everyone speaks in a unique way that reveals distinct facets of their social identity, Holmes (2012) states (p. 2). Speech includes a variety of details about a speaker's identity, such as the speaker's place of origin and, obviously, their social experiences. When utilizing a language, people must distinguish between formal and informal contexts because speech has a big impact on how it looks and can produce the "same" meaning regardless of how it is communicated. In daily contacts, people use the speech function as a tool or media to share their professional experiences.

According to Holmes (2012: 275), there are a number of approaches to classify or distinguish between speech functions. These include expressive, directive, referential, metalinguistics, poetic, and phatic.

Movie

A movie is an audiovisual communication tool used to communicate a message to a large group of people assembled in one place, according to Effendy (1986). Movies frequently feature animated visual sequences that educate and entertain their viewers. Because the movie has a cause and effect relationship that allows viewers to follow along with or without subtitles, it also supports other beach activities. According to Sumarno (1996), a motion picture is an illustration of an entertainment medium that consists of a series of images (comparable to photographs taken with a special camera) presented to the eye in every succession with some or all of the objects in the scene represented in successive positions slightly changed to producedue to vision the optical effect of a continuous picture in which the objects move.

Scene

Pratista claims that a film or a section of a film often consists of a series of shots connected by elements like time, place, character, etc. Depending on the plot, a scene could have just one shot or perhaps a combination of numerous shots placed in a specific order.

Plot

A movie or film's plot is its coherent framework of happenings. Plots might have straightforward, linear forms like conventional ballads or they can have intricate, intertwined structures known as subplots or imbroglios.

Character

Several actors can be seen portraying various characters in movies, perhaps believing that what we are seeing is the real-life subject of the picture. Characters are what we call those folks. This is consistent with Pratista's assertion that the figure is a fictional creation from a movie or movies.

Point of View

A story's point of view is the perspective that is presented from one of the actors or characters inside the narrative. The core first person point of view, the first person point of view as a helper, the third person omniscient point of view, and the limited third person point of view are the four different forms of point of view. An author who is intimately involved in the plot is the central character in a story that has a central point of view. First-person perspective as a helper is a point of view that exclusively presents "I" as a supporter for other, more significant characters. Third-person limited point of view is when the third person takes on the role of the narrator, whose access to the story is constrained.

Conflict

Movies typically have a variety of storylines about various facets of life with various issues that will be resolved by a particular cast of people, typically the lead character, at the conclusion. Conflict is what is causing this issue. According to Pratista, conflict in a tale or film is a fight between opposing forces that is typically resolved at the conclusion of the narrative.

Movie Genre

According to Pratista (2018), a genre in film is a classification of a collection of movies that share a similar character or pattern in terms of place, substance, subject matter, topic, structure of the tale, action or event, time period, style, circumstance, and character.

1. Action

A lot of action scenes, such as fights or shootouts, car chases, and frequently a lot of explosives, are frequently included in movies of this genre. Some of the subgenres that are categorized as action movies are superhero movies, martial arts movies, disaster movies, and spy movies.

2. Animation

A particular kind of film that uses computer visuals is animation. Animation techniques such as stop motion, 2-dimensional cartooning, computer animation, anime, or Japanese animation can all be utilized in animated movies.

3. Adventure

This is a journey that typically occurs in remote locations and may involve exploration or a quest. While action is regularly featured in movies of this genre, it is not the main subject.

4. Comedy

The goal of a comedy film is to make the audience laugh. Through sceneries, behaviors, scenarios, situations, dialogues, talks, and even punchlines that are depicted in the film, there is amusing humor that will have you laughing aloud.

5. Drama

The most prevalent and fundamental movie genre is drama. Dramatic clashes between multiple characters are common in movies of this type. A drama's theme can be a struggle in love, family, friendship, politics, society, or other areas.

6. Horror

The purpose of a horror film is to frighten the viewer. Horror movies often feature aspects of ghosts, demons, the supernatural, and the unseen world. The purpose of a horror movie is to frighten viewers and, if at all possible, cause them to scream. Horror movies typically feature a monster, a paranormal force, or a horrific situation.

7. Romance

The film genre known as romance concentrates on a specific love tale or relationship. In

general, romantic films tend to lean toward the drama film genre. Conflicts involving romance and romance are those that are displayed.

8. Fantasy

A fantasy movie is one where the characters and setting are imaginative in ways that transcend common sense. Fantasy movies frequently feature supernatural aspects, mythological creatures, the magical universe, mixed-race characters, and locations reminiscent of fairy tales.

METHOD

Design

The usage of linguistic style by Maleficent in the movie Maleficent is investigated using qualitative research techniques. The author's analysis is conducted utilizing a descriptive qualitative research design. Creswell (2011) defines the qualitative descriptive method as a way for gathering data from people who can be observed in the form of descriptive words. The author gathers information through words. Using this approach, the author examined all the information to determine the different categories and purposes of speech styles in the "Maleficent" film.

Source of Data

The movie Maleficent, which was directed by Robert Stromberg, served as the study's research object. The United States, England, and two other nations all saw the release of this movie on May 28 and 30, 2014, respectively. The 97-minute movie was nominated for a Best Costume Design Academy Award at the 87th Academy Awards. Researchers will review books, theses, articles, and journals as reference materials to support this research.

Procedures

The most efficient method for gathering data is watching movies because of the types of data subjects they contain. Furthermore, the subsequent actions were taken to gather this research's data:

1. The researcher watched the movies
2. The researcher named the quotes from the movie Maleficent.
3. The researcher took note of and annotate each dialogue pertaining to the various speech styles.
4. The researcher analyzed the dialogue in the movies using the Joos theory to determine the speech pattern.

Data Analysis

The data analysis procedure was carried out by researchers who focused on data collection.

Research data analysis:

1. View the Maleficent motion picture that has been chosen as the information source.
2. Pay attention to the many speech patterns in the movie Maleficent.
3. Examining the movie's speech patterns
4. Offer a verdict

FINDINGS & DISCUSSIONS

Findings

Speech style used by Maleficent when being nice in the Maleficent movie

After seeing this movie, the researchers gathered information relevant to the initial research question. We were able to extract 15 data extracts from Maleficent's discussions with a number of his co-stars in the movie from the data I collected after watching. Maleficent employed three different speech patterns, including official, consultative, and informal, according to the researcher.

Formal Style

Following the viewing of this film, the researcher obtained data pertinent to the original research

question. From the data I gathered after viewing, I was able to obtain 15 data extracts from Maleficent's conversations with a number of his co-stars. According to the researchers, Maleficent used three distinct speech patterns, including official, consultative, and informal.

Extract 1

[Queen Ingrith:] "Innocent men are being slaughtered on the Moors and she's talking about faires."

[Maleficent:] "Contain your animal, or I will."

As stated in the exchange above, Queen Ingrith remarks that "Innocent men are being slaughtered on the Moors and she is talking about fairies." Maleficent was enraged by what Queen Ingrith said. When Maleficent's palace cat suddenly tried to jump over her, she commanded, "Contain your animal, or I will." Maleficent speaks in a formal manner, as seen by the fact that, despite her anger, she is polite and authoritative.

Extract 2

[Borra:] "If only conal could see you."

[Maleficent:] "Borra... It's time to come home."

1. In this professional dialogue, Maleficent was the one who made a statement to Borra; yet, Maleficent replied informally but courteously and elegantly. A formal language style is utilized by Maleficent.

Consultative Style

Consultative discourse is primarily conducted verbally, always between two people, and includes brief comments from the other person at regular intervals. According to Joos (1976), the consultative communication style is employed in small group discussions through providing feedback.

Extract 3

[Aurora:] "You'll turn him into a goat?"

[Maleficent:] "Hmm."

Why is the conversation above considered consultative?

In the conversation above, Aurora asks Maleficent, "Are you going to turn him into a goat?" Maleficent responded by saying, "hmm." This means that Maleficent answered Aurora's question briefly and indicated that the word "hmm" is yes and how to answer it in that way because Aurora is her child.

Extract 4

[Maleficent:] "I missed you"

[Diaval:] "Did you bump your head, then..?"

[Maleficent:] "I did"

The conversation above demonstrates that Maleficent initially said she missed Aurora but then, unexpectedly, Diaval asked her a question, which changed the informal setting to a semi-formal one. Maleficent then responded with one word, "I did it," without providing any further context and only with a brief response.

Casual Style

Nearly identical to consultative style is the casual style. Casual talk is typically between friends, coworkers, and occasionally family members. The characters in movies tend to dress casually. There are two characteristics of informal style: the ellipsis and slang words. Use of everyday language or informal language is typical in casual style.

Extract 5

[Aurora:] "Why don't you like Philip?"

[Maleficent:] "Well, for one thing, he's human"

"Why not you like Philip?" Aurora asks throughout this talk.

It indicates that Aurora has recently encountered a challenging scenario involving a romantic engagement with Philip, who is seeking Maleficent's approval. Maleficent then

responds, "Well, for one thing, he's human," indicating that there is an explanation for her response. Maleficent is concerned that Aurora would depict them in a casual setting.

Extract 6

[Conal:] "Those children should be soaring over the trees and rivers. Instead they are raised exile."

[Maleficent:] "I could protect them"

Conal remarked, "Those kids should be soaring over the trees and rivers,"

According to the discussion above. Instead, they are brought up in exile. It indicates that Conal describes the life of the kids in gray-fey who were raised in exile. Then Maleficent replied, "I could protect them," implying that she is capable of defending the kids. Because Maleficent reacts to Conal's assertion, which is more significant and certain, it is casual. Maleficent answered in a casual setting.

Speech style used by Maleficent when being bad in the Maleficent movie

After seeing this movie, the researchers gathered information relevant to the initial research question. Four data excerpts from Maleficent's conversations with a number of his co-stars in the movie were obtained from the data gathered after the viewing. Maleficent utilized a casual way of communication, according to the researchers.

Casual Style

Nearly identical to consultative style is the casual style. Casual talk is typically between friends, coworkers, and occasionally family members. The characters in movies tend to dress casually. There are two characteristics of informal style: the ellipsis and slang words. Use of everyday language or informal language is typical in casual style.

Extract 7

[Aurora:] "Stop!"

[Maleficent:] "There is no union. There will be no wedding."

When Aurora stood up during this argument and commanded Maleficent to stop because she was furious, Maleficent responded, "There is no union. Because of Queen Ingrith's remarks, which have angered Maleficent, she declares, "There will be no wedding," which means she prohibits her daughter from marrying Prince Philip. Although Maleficent was in the palace and seated at the dining table, she first displayed a formal demeanor, the situation quickly became informal.

Extract 8

[Aurora:] "What have you done?"

[Maleficent:] "I've done nothing"

In this exchange, a furious Aurora asked Maleficent, "What have you done?" Maleficent then retorted, "I've done nothing," which indicates that by not harming King John, she was telling the truth. Maleficent should be smacked by Aurora, who no longer wants to hear her. Maleficent has a relaxed aesthetic.

Extract 9

[Aurora:] "I'm sorry I doubted you, but this isn't you. There's another way. I know you are. I know you."

[Maleficent:] "You do not."

Immediately after feeling bad for Maleficent during this chat, Aurora stated, "I'm sorry I doubted you, but this isn't you. There is an alternative. You are, I'm sure. I recognize you. Then, in response to Aurora's continued disappointment, Maleficent said, "You don't." Because she is speaking to her child informally, Maleficent adopts a casual tone.

Using Joos theory, which comprises five styles—Frozen style, Formal style, Consultative style, Casual style, and Intimate style—the researcher will address the questions based on the

research findings and explain all the data obtained in the Maleficent movie.

In the 1959 Walt Disney Pictures picture *Sleeping Beauty*, Maleficent plays a villainous role. This antagonist, also known as the carrier of the spinning needle curse, is well-known enough to merit being the subject of a full-length movie. When Aurora (Elle Fanning) wants to wed Prince Philip (Harris Dickinson), Maleficent: Mistress of Evil begins. In addition to Aurora, the wedding will be performed by Maleficent (Angelina Jolie), who is well-known to humanity. He believes that love need not necessarily result in marriage. They had differing points of view, which eventually sparked a fierce argument. The situation becomes even more difficult when Queen Ingrith (Michelle Pfeiffer), who is none other than Prince Philip, appears in their midst.

In an effort to divide what has been produced between humans and fairies by starting a major conflict between the two peoples, the Queen, who has a long-standing resentment towards the fairies who reside in the Moors, seeks to take advantage of what is happening between Maleficent and Aurora. In 2019, *Mistress of Evil* succeeded in replicating the first movie's global box office triumph. In contrast to fantastic awesome. *Mistress of Evil*, which depicts a fight between people and the fairies who reside in the Moors, is still in beta. Some find it to be rather boring. Despite the fact that the underlying issue that *Mistress of Evil* is attempting to create is much more complicated than the plot of the last movie.

Speech style is a manner of expressing one's actions in order to convey a great deal of information about oneself using only syntax and sound. The tenor of a conversation can impact civility and sincerity. The tone of the voice can cause the listener to become focused and attentive. According to Martin Joos' idea (1976), speaking can be done in five different ways: frozen, formal, consultative, casual, and intimate. The author discovered 19 extracts in this movie using the data.

DISCUSSION

The analysis of Maleficent's speech styles in the film "*Maleficent: Mistress of Evil*" according to Martin Joos'(1976) theory has provided valuable insights into her character portrayal. In the first part of the discussion, researchers focused on Maleficent's speech when she is portrayed as a benevolent character in the movie. Researchers found that Maleficent predominantly employs a formal speech style, consistent with Joos' theory. This formal style is typically used in formal situations where there is minimal shared background and communication is mostly one-way. Maleficent's use of polite language and firm sentences, even when addressing a younger character like Prince Philip, aligns with the characteristics of a formal style. This dominance of formal style in Maleficent's speech can be attributed to her role as a benevolent fairy in the film, reflecting her dignified and noble nature.

In the second part of our discussion, researchers explored Maleficent's speech style when she acts in a negative or antagonistic manner. The analysis revealed that Maleficent predominantly employs a casual speech style in these instances. This choice of casual style aligns with Joos' theory, which posits that casual style is used in relaxed or informal environments with familiar individuals. Maleficent's use of casual language and her dismissive attitude, as seen in the interaction where she does not acknowledge her own child, reflect her cold and strict nature as a powerful fairy. This casual style becomes the dominant speech pattern for Maleficent when she assumes her malevolent persona in the film, emphasizing her detachment and disregard for others in such situations.

The style of speech that Maleficent uses when being nice in the movie Maleficent

Based on their findings, the researchers identified three different speech patterns that Maleficent utilized during the course of this movie, using a total of 15 data extracts. The study discovered three different speech types: a formal style with six data extracts, a consultative style with five data extracts, and a casual style with four data extracts.

As far as we are aware, Maleficent uses the formal style the majority of the time in the

Maleficent movie. This is consistent with Martin Joos' idea. According to this idea, Joos (1976) asserts that the formal style is typically applied in settings where there is a lack of a common background and that communication in this style is primarily one-way with little to no audience reaction. This fashion suits a formal environment well. In most cases, listeners give off positive signals.

In extract 4, there is a quotation. Maleficent speaks to Philip, who is younger than she is, in a formal setting, demonstrating her use of a formal manner by remaining polite throughout the conversation. As evidenced by the way she responds to questions in extract 6, Maleficent uses formal occasions to speak in a polite and strong manner. Both quotations are consistent with Martin Joos' formal style theory. Because Maleficent is a good fairy in this role, this category becomes the dominant style utilized by her in this movie. Maleficent frequently adopts a formal tone instead of a consultative or conversational one because of this.

The style of speech that Maleficent uses when acting bad in the movie Maleficent

Based on their findings, the researchers identified one speech pattern utilized by Maleficent in this movie when being evil, using a total of four data extracts. The type of speaking manner the researchers discovered was informal. Because Maleficent is rarely evil in this second movie, I don't get much of an excerpt here. In contrast to the first sequel, Maleficent didn't interact with his co-stars as much. While it is sufficient to know how Maleficent interacts with some of her co-stars from the excerpt I was given from this movie.

Maleficent's casual manner of speaking to his co-stars in the second movie is by far the most prevalent. Therefore, the sentences utilized, the characters' proximity to one another, the situations, and the expressions all exhibit a casual manner. According to Joos (1976), casual style refers to the way we converse with individuals we already know, such as friends, family, or members of our family, when we are at ease or in a usual setting. Daily language usage

She is in a casual setting, as evidenced by quotation 18, and Maleficent denies knowledge of the child's existence. This demonstrates that Maleficent's conversational tone is informal. This is also consistent with Martin Joos' idea. When acting wicked in this movie, Maleficent most frequently falls into this category. In addition to being cold and stern, Maleficent is a powerful fairy. Because of this, Dominant Maleficent adopts a relaxed demeanor when being cruel.

CONCLUSION

This study examines Maleficent's verbal delivery, according to the data research, Maleficent employs three different styles throughout the movie: formal, consultative, and informal. In this movie, Maleficent mostly employs two of them: when she's being kind and when she's being cruel. The formal style predominates while Maleficent is being kind, but the casual style predominates when Maleficent is being unkind. There are five different speech styles, according to Joos, but the study missed out on two of them, the "frozen style" and the "familiar style."

In this film, Maleficent employed irregular and appropriate grammar occasionally. The film's diction also featured carefully selected word. Furthermore, Maleficent's intonation was interesting when she conversed to her co-stars.

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