LANGUAGE STYLE USED BY MAIN CHARACTER "MIGUEL" IN "COCO" DISNEY'S MOVIE

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Abstract

Various types of language styles can be observed in small things in life and in different utterances. Each different environment will have a different language style. The researcher looked into the style of language in the film script entitled COCO. In this study, the researcher intends to learn the main character's choice of language, who is "Miguel". There are two studies in this research. First, the researchers classify all kinds of figurative language used by the main character "Miguel" in "COCO: Disney's Movie". Second, it explains all the factors that influence the characters in using different language styles. This study uses sociolinguistics as an approach to discuss the use of figurative language and to find out the social factors that influence the use of stylistic language by characters in film scripts. The data is a COCO movie script. Data was collected by watching films, reading film scripts, and classifying language styles. The researcher chose the dialogue spoken by the main character. After collecting the data, the researcher differentiates and classifies these utterances into several types of figurative language using the theory of Martin Joos (1976). Then, the researcher found factors that might influence the character to use language style by using social factor theory by Holmes and Wilson (2017). The findings show that there are four types of figurative language used by Miguel, the main character in the COCO film. The kinds of language are formal style, casual style, consultative style, and intimate style. The most dominant style of language used by the main character is the casual style (41%). The main character tends to use a relaxed style of language to create a more comfortable and relaxed atmosphere. There are four social factors that influence the two main characters to use figurative language, the four social factors are participant, setting, topic, and function.

Keywords : Language style, social factors, movie script, Coco Disney Movie

INTRODUCTION

In interacting, language is the most basic thing that must be mastered in communicating between human beings which is after all the most common way for speakers to understand each other. According to Kasim et al. (1981), language is a media for interacting and communicating with another . Without language, humans find it difficult to interact with each other.

Language could be a system of discretionary verbal symbols that members of a community use as a method of communication to act and categorical the ideas, feeling and thought (Wardhaugh, 2006). Based on this statement, humans really need language to continue to carry out social interactions and that language can be expressed in written or oral form. This statement proves that language has many ways to express an idea, concept, and thought. when we compare several people who convey a message information in the same way but using another mimic and related to a wide range of languages used in various situations and needs. Language styles and kinds of language variety have a relationship. Language variation is talking about variety language, meanwhile, to show our expression whether in formal or in informal situation is called language style

According to Meyerhoff (2006:27), language style can also describe the personality, mindset, and human condition. Human language styles can be created by the human condition. Humans, for example, will behave differently in abnormal circumstances than

in normal circumstances. When we look at movies and novels from a stylistic standpoint, we see this.

Language style, according to Joos (in Chaer, 2014:71), is divided into five categories: frozen style, formal style, consultative style, casual style, and intimate style. Frozen style is used in formal settings such as official ceremonies, religious rituals, national constitutions, and so on. Formal style is used in formal situations such as office meetings, meetings with bosses/teachers/lecturers, presidential meetings, and so on. Consultative style is used in operational language such as teacher-student, seller-buyer, and so on. Casual style is used in relaxed and informal situations. Intimate style is used in intimate and relaxed situations such as speaking with relatives, being around some friends, or engaging in simple chit-chat.

Watching movies is one of the means and ways to learn language style. There are many researchers who discuss language style with movies as the object of research. Movies are one of the developments of modern literary works. According to Uchjana (1986:239) "Movie as a mass communication is a combination of various technologies such as language, photography and sound recording, fine arts and theater arts, literature and architecture as well as music". The existence of plot, characterization, setting, and everything that is arranged in a movie is certainly something that supports the emergence of different language styles in the movies.

Several studies on language style have been conducted in the past. Bella Citra Saputri (2021) used "THE EXORCISM OF EMILY ROSE" movie for her research. As the researcher, Bella Citra Saputri (2021) discovered four types of language styles used by the main character. The last study that the researcher got was conducted by Rahardian Rasyidin (2016) "AN ANALYSIS OF LANGUAGE STYLE IN "FURY" MOVIE." From 1318 dialogues, the writer discovered 221 that were included in language style. The writer discovered formal style 29 data, consultative style 97 data, casual style 102 data, and intimate style 13 data using Martin Joos' (1976) theory. Only one of the five language styles, frozen, cannot be found in the data. The conclusion reached when looking for research related to this topic is, the way the above researchers analyzed in their research. The researchers concentrated on identifying the type of figurative language, the dominant language style, when the language style occurs, and how the language style is applied.

The researcher chose COCO: Disney's movie as the object to analyze. There are several reasons why researchers decided to choose this movie. This movie is suitable for viewing by all walks of life and there is no limit to watching it so that anyone can enjoy this movie without any obstacles. Coco is an animated movie which is a comedy, adventure, slice of life, and is given a musical flavor as its genres. The last reason the researcher chose this video was the achievement of this video, which indicates that this movie is known to many people so that it can attract other people to read this research.

There are three problems formulated by the previous background to be the research question in this study, they are:

1. What are the language styles used by the main character, "Miguel" on "COCO" Disney movie?
2. How can the factors that appear in COCO: Disney Movie affect the main character's language style?
3. Which is the dominant language style used by main characters "Miguel" on "COCO" Disney movie?

Review of Literature

Sociolinguistics

Language and society are two things that cannot be separated. These two things are important and closely related to each other. Sociolinguistics is the study of language and society. This knowledge has permeated all aspects of various community tasks, one of which is related to culture, expectations, and the context of the language spoken. People will learn how social structures influence how people speak and how language types and usage patterns relate to social characteristics such as class, gender, and age in sociolinguistics. According to the definition, sociolinguistics is the study or discourse of language as it relates to language speakers as members of society.

Language Style

Language is always evolving, changing, creating new differences, and producing a lot of varieties over time. Differential use of a single language within a community is something that can lead to the emergence of different language styles. Men, for example, do not speak like women, and elderly people do not speak like children. It is important for us to pay attention to certain aspects of language style variation to accomplish success and fluency interaction. Moreover, style is the manner in which a speaker informs or questions his or her audience. Miková (2003:16) defines language style as a way of speaking and/or a type of speech developed through the conscious and deliberate selection, systematic patterning, and implementation of linguistics and extra linguistics means related to the topic, condition, purpose, intent of the speaker, and content of a statement.

Types of Language Style

In connection with the theory that the researcher uses, namely from Martin Joos (1976:156), in this context, the term 'speaking style' refers to the formality of the language used by speakers. He classified styles into five categories, including frozen, formal, consultative, casual, and intimate. For further explanation as follows:

1. Frozen Style

   This style incorporates a very extensive diverse group of individuals who are acquainted with one another. Nevertheless, this style is targeted not only to contemporaneous strangers, but also to future generations. However, neither the reader nor the audience may pose questions to the presenters

2. Formal Style

   In important events, discussions, and meetings with seniors, or speaking to people who are respected, we usually use this formal style. It can be described that the formal style is a style that can be utilized in situations that are more sophisticated and formally educated.

3. Consultative Style

   Consultative Style is the most common linguistic style used in semi-formal communication. According to Rosida (2008), consultative style is typically used in a semi-formal communication context, such as among members of different military ranks. This language style is expected of every speaker because it is the system's focal point and is primarily concerned with language style.

4. Casual Style

   Conversations between peers or classmates that are usually carried out are included in the casual language style. Casual style is employed when an informal setting is suitable and desirable, such as outside the classroom where students converse; nonetheless, casual style employs two elements.

5. Intimate Style

This is a common language style used in everyday situations. Private is typically reserved in an intimate style for the cluster or those who have an intimate relationship. It genuinely occurs when speaking with family members, close friends, or loved ones.

The Function of Language Style

The roles of language style are as follows:

1. To develop the audience's state
   Using a range of languages can increase the audience's / listener's understanding of what is being conveyed by the speaker.
2. To persuade the audience
   The function of language style is also to persuade listeners to accept the speaker's claims. Generally, speakers engage audiences by the use of logical language.
3. With the aim of applying the artistic style of the author's discourse description, variations in language styles contribute to the creative effect
4. To make speaker's idea clear
   A success for a speaker when the audience can digest what they say and what they think and what they want to convey. In order for their message and thoughts to be accurately conveyed to the audience, the speakers must therefore employ precise and accurate language style and vocabulary.

Factors Influencing Language Style

As explained at the beginning of this chapter, language and society are two things that are related and go hand in hand. A social condition has an effect on language change. There are numerous societal factors that contribute to language variety. As Holmes & Wilson (2017:12) observed, language is designed by a number of context-appropriate variables, as follow:

1. The speaker/participant: Who is speaking and to whom are they speaking?
2. The interaction's setting and social context: where are they speaking?
3. What is being discussed?
4. The purpose: Why are they talking?

The Movie

Film, also known as movie, is a form of visual communication that employs moving images and sound to tell stories or convey information (help people to learn). As for amusement, almost everyone in the world loves movies. A screenwriter creates the film's substance, which is a story told in the words of the actor. At some point, entertainers and leaders will read the text to decide what to say and do. The actors remembered the lines from the script that they would say in the film and were familiar with the actions that the script required of them. Using names or captions that translate the dialogue into the language of the viewer, a certain number of films have achieved international popularity.

METHOD

Design

The author uses descriptive methods and content analysis to conduct this research. The classification of speeches, written texts, interviews or other forms of communication is the focus of content analysis. The author chose this method to emphasize the importance of discussing, analyzing and finding language styles in films. According to Litosseliti (2018:52), qualitative research focuses on structures and patterns. It also describes what actually happened in a situation related to this condition. In descriptive analysis, words or phrases are used instead of numbers. The data of this study is descriptively analyzed using the script of the main character in the Coco Disney film.

Sources of Data

The information in this study is in the form of words from the script of the Coco Disney Movie, utterances, spoken or conversations from the film. The important and main source of data for analysis is the dialogue in the Coco Disney film script. A literature search was also conducted by the researcher in order to select books, journals, and other written sources to support the research. Informants are not required because the data is in text/script form. The script was taken from https://imsdb.com/scripts/Coco.html.

Procedures

The data will be extracted from the script of COCO Disney's movie.

1. The researcher will watch the Coco Disney film for the first time.
2. Searching and browsing the Coco Disney movie script on the internet to obtain textual dialogue.
3. After receiving the transcript, the researcher will mark the data that pertains to the main character's language style.
4. Finally, all marked data will be classified into the type of language style so that it can be easily analyzed, and the researcher will create a table to share the data.

Data analysis

The researcher use the technique of the data analyzing based on (Miles, Huberman and Saldana ,2014) method as follows:

Data condensation

The process of selecting, simplifying, summarizing, and/or transforming data found in the fields of Miles, Huberman, and Saldana is known as data compaction (2014).

The researcher determines that the data is already contained in the provided text and uses the data. The researchers then analyze the data provided using Hudson's 1980 theory.

Data Display

The second is to present the data in a clearer and easier to understand way. This should simplify the data found and draw conclusions more easily. This makes it easier for the researchers to proceed further in the analysis process. (Miles et al., 2014, p. 10)

Drawing and Verifying Conclusions

To complete the data, the final step is to draw conclusions from the collected data and validate them.The goal at this stage is an experimental conclusion. One conclusion cannot be reached and must be repeated. In particular, the meaning of the word being analyzed must be accurate, and the data must be analyzed frequently to ensure its accuracy.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

1. Type of Language Style Used by The Main Character

This section covers the types of language styles which are used by the main characters "Miguel" in "Coco: Disney's Movie". The results of 47 data points show that the main characters used four types of language styles as defined by Martin Joos, which are casual style, intimate style, consultative style, and formal style.

Formal Style

There are 16 datums with a percentage of 34%. Below is an example formal style with the discussion that are used by the main character "Miguel" in "COCO:Disney's Movie".

Data 3.

Miguel	: "That man was Ernesto de la Cruz! The greatest musician of all time!"
Papa	: "We've never known anything about this man. But whoever he was, he still abandoned his family. This is no future for my son."
Miguel	: "**But Papá, you said my family would guide me! Well de la Cruz is my family! I'm supposed to play music!**"

(Performed 00.17.16-00.17.35)

The situation above occurred when Miguel was trying to explain to his father that De La Cruz was his great-grandfather. But his father still didn't allow Miguel to play music for whatever reason, because his great-grandfather had abandoned his great-grandmother because of music, so that none of Miguel's entire family likes music except Miguel.

Because the situation is quite serious, the data above indicates a formal style. It is clear from the way Miguel expresses his desires to his father in a formal manner and straightforward language with the aim of being allowed. Another thing that shows that the data above is a formal style is when Miguel says "But Papa, you said my family would guide me!". Miguel uses a formal and polite address to his father, "Papa". One of the characteristics of the formal style is when talking to people who are respected or older

Casual Style

The most common type of language used by the main character in this study is casual. Which is 19 data representing 41% of all data. Below is an example formal style with the discussion that is used by "Miguel," the main character in Disney's "COCO:Movie" Disney's.

Data 8.

Plaza Mariachi	: Look, if I were you I'd march right up to my family and say, "Hey! I'm a musician. Deal with it!"
Miguel	: **I could never say that...**
Plaza Mariachi	: You ARE a musician, no?
Miguel	: **I don't know. I mean... I only really play for myself**

(Performed 00.06.53-00.07.06)

The conversation above took place when Plaza Mariachi gave a solution to Miguel, who was sharing stories about his family hating musicians while he wanted to be a musician. Plaza Mariachi convinces Miguel to tell his family about his dream.

The data above indicates a casual style. The data above shows their conversation about Miguel's dream as a musician. How Miguel as the main character tells all his feelings and dreams to Mariachi is a form of casual style that is depicted in closeness and comfort. Miguel's casual style is also present when he says "*I don't know. I mean... I only really play for myself*" where in that sentence there is the word "*I don't*" which contains contractious and in the sentence "I mean ....I only really play for myself" which Miguel said with limited expression. These two things are the characteristics of the casual style.

Data 9.

| **Miguel** | : "**You guys have a spare guitar?**" |
| Musician#2 | : "No." |

(Performed 00.18.57-00.18.57)

The conversation above happened when Miguel was looking for someone to lend him a guitar to join the Talent Show. The data above is indicated as a casual style because it occurs in situations that are informal and casual. The way Miguel says "You guys have a spare guitar?" it also shows that Miguel uses a casual style on Musician#2 which can be seen in that scene Musician#2 is the same age as Miguel so that Miguel can casually open up a conversation and call them "Guys".

Data 14.

Señor De La Cruz	: "Miguel, you must come to the show! You will be my guest of honor!"
Miguel	: "You mean it?"
Señor De La Cruz	: "Of course my boy!"
Miguel	**: "I can't. I have to go home before sunrise."**

(Performed 00.63.43-00.64.03)

The conversation between De La Cruz and Miguel takes place when Miguel finally visits a meeting with De La Cruz and tells him that he is his grandson. De La Cruz offered Miguel to be a guest on his show but Miguel refused because time was running out and he had to return to the Land of Living immediately.

The conversation occurs in casual and informal situations. There were only the two of them in one room and no other important people. De La Cruz, who at that time already knew that Miguel was his grandson, felt close to Miguel, and so did Miguel. The existence of familiarity and closeness between the two of them shows that the conversation is a casual style. In addition, when Miguel says "I can't. I have to go home before sunrise." there are contractions in "I can't" which is characteristic of the casual style.

Data 15

Miguel	**: "Hector?"**
Hector	: "Kid?"
Miguel	**: "Oh, Hector! You were right-"**

(Performed 01.09.51-01.09.57)

The conversation above took place when Miguel was dumped by De La Cruz's security, as well as Hector. Miguel shouted for Hector who was not far from him. The data above is indicated as a casual style. It can be seen how Miguel calls Hector by his nickname "Hector?", likewise Hector calls Miguel, "Kid?". At that time, Miguel and Hector were already very close, considering that both of them were betrayed by De La Cruz.

Consultative Style

There are 9 data representing 19% of all data. Below, is an example of the main character "Miguel" consultative style in "Coco:Disney's Movie".

Data 17.

Abuelita	: "aw, you're a twig, mijo. Have some more".
Miguel	**: "No, gracias."**
Abuelita	: "I asked if you would like more tamales."
Miguel	**: "Yes"**

(Performed 00.03.44-00.03.53)

The conversation above took place at the Rivera family dinner table. Abuelita, Miguel's grandmother, offered Miguel to add tamales but at first Miguel refused, Abuelita offered him back.

The above conversation takes place in a semi-formal situation, one of the characteristics of the consultative style. It can also be seen when Miguel replies to Abuelita's offer with the answers "No, gracias" and "Yes" which shows that it belongs to a consultative style between two people. While one is speaking, at intervals, the others give short responses, mostly drawn from a small inventory of standard signals like "Yes," "No," "Uh Huh," "Mmm," "Huh," "That's right," "I think so."

Data 18.
Plaza Mariachi : "Ay, ay, ay kids!"
Miguel **: "Huh?"**
Plaza Mariachi : "I Asked for a shoe shine, not your life story!"
Miguel **: "Oh, Yeah, Sorry."**
(Performed 00.06.47-00.06.50)

Because the situation in this scene is semi-formal, the data above has a consultative style. One of the characteristics of this style is that while one person is speaking, the others respond quickly. Therefore, it can be seen **"Huh?"** and "**Oh, yeah sorry**" indicates consultative style.

Intimate Style
There are 3 data representing % of all data. The following is an example of the main character's intimate style.

Data 24.
Mama : "Be back by lunch Miguel!"
Miguel **: "Love you, Mama!"**
(Performed 00.04.14-00.04.16)

The data above shows a conversation between Miguel and his mother. Conversation settings take place at home. The preceding discussion is about expressing emotions. The purpose of conversation is to convey feelings to others so that they can understand what the speaker is feeling. The words "love you, Mama" demonstrate this. So it demonstrates the intimate style because the intimate style is characterized by the use of words that signal intimacy such as baby, honey, lovely, and so on.

2. Factors Influencing The Use of Language Style

Researchers pay attention to four influencing factors: the style of linguistics or language that character used based on the theory of Holmes and Wilson. The social context in which road people speak influences their speech (Holmes & Wilson, 2017). This includes who can hear us and where we're speaking, as well as how we feel about our interlocutor. Social factors such as participant, topic, setting, and function influence the main characters in the film through language style.

a. Participants
The first factor is the participant, who is involved in a conversation with a language style. The first factor, participants, have significant impact because the two main characters have a fairly complex relationship with others.. Participant consists of who is speaking and with whom they are speaking to (Holmes & Wilson, 2017).

The change in language style that occurs due to the participant factor can be seen in the scene where Miguel is in a hurry to find someone who wants to lend him a guitar. He asked two different musicians, as we can see in Data 5.

In Data 5.

Miguel   : "Excuse me, can I borrow your guitar?"

Musician #1 : "Sorry,kid."

(Performed 00.18.55-00.18.56)

The data shows that one of the characteristics of the formal style is talking to older stranger marked when Miguel says "***Excuse me, can I borrow your guitar***?" to Musician #1 as a participant is older than him, the words "***Excuse me....***" and "***Can I...***" as a form of respect and politeness to ask for help.

In Data 9.

Miguel   : "You guys have a spare guitar?"

Musician#2   : No.

(Performed 00.18.57-00.18.57)

The comparison can be seen when Miguel talks to Musician #2 as the participant, he says "***You guys have a spare guitar?***" indirectly it can be concluded that musician #2 looks the same age as Miguel so Miguel can casually say "***You guys...***" and not "***Excuse me...***".

b. Setting

The setting factor that influences Miguel's shift in language style is also visible in the scene in which Miguel and Hector sing happily on stage.

In Data 12.

Miguel : "**Not bad for a dead guy!**"

Hector : "You're not so bad yourself, Gordito!"

(Performed 00.52.07-00.52.11)

The stage is the setting where Miguel performs and the conversation takes place where Miguel sings a happy song with Hector, causing a change in language for Miguel, namely the casual style.

c. Topic

The third factor is the topic, which has a significant impact because it indicates what is being discussed (Holmes & Wilson, 2017). It is concerned with the relationships and interactions of the participants. In this film, the topic as a factor for changing Miguel's style of language can be seen in the scene when Miguel talks to Plaza Mariachi about his feelings and the difficulty of being accepted as a musician in his family.

In Data 8.

Mariachi   : "Look, if I were you I'd march right up to my family and say, "Hey! I'm a musician. Deal with it!""

Miguel   : "I could never say that..."

Mariachi   : "You ARE a musician, no?"

Miguel   : "I don't know. I mean... I only really play for myself"

(Performed 00.06.53-00.07.06)

The data above indicates a casual style. The data above shows their conversation about Miguel's dream as a musician. Miguel's casual style is also present when he says "***I don't know. I mean... I only really play for myself***" where in that sentence there is the word "I don't" which contains contractious and in the sentence "***I mean ....I only really play for myself***" which Miguel said with limited expression. These two things are the characteristics of the casual style.

Miguel adopts a more casual demeanor when discussing his worries and dreams of becoming a musician in a family that despises musicians.

d. Function

The fourth factor is function, which explains why they speak (Holmes & Wilson, 2017). The function of the main characters' with other characters that are spoken varies because they have different purposes in different ways of utterance. In this movie, the use of intimate language style sometimes serves to show love from Miguel to other characters. In this case to show his feelings Miguel uses intimate style.

In Data 24.

Mama   : "Be back by lunch Miguel!"
Miguel   : "**Love you, Mama!**"
(Performed 00.04.14-00.04.16)

The data above shows a conversation between Miguel and his mother. Conversation settings take place at home. The preceding discussion is about expressing emotions. The purpose of conversation is to convey feelings to others so that they can understand what the speaker is feeling. The words "love you, Mama" demonstrate this. So it demonstrates the intimate style because the intimate style is characterized by the use of words that signal intimacy such as baby, honey, lovely, and so on.

The use of formal language by the main characters also serves the purpose of requesting permission.

In Data 4.

Miguel   : "**I wanna play in the plaza. Like de la Cruz! Can I still sign-up?**"
Stage Manager. : "You got an instrument?"
Miguel   : " No...but if I can borrow the guitar..."
(Performed 00.1-39-00.18.52)

When asking for permission, Miguel tends to use a formal style of language. We can evident from the use of polite modal auxiliary codes such as "***Can I***" as in the data above.

Discussions

1. Language styles used by the main character, "Miguel" on "COCO" Disney movie.
This study discusses language style used by the main character Miguel in Coco Disney's Movie. The COCO film is the story of Miguel Rivera, a 12 year old boy who lives with his grandmother named Coco. The researchers find four types of language style used by Miguel in COCO: Disney's Movie. There are formal style, casual style, consultative style and intimate style. From the findings that have been analyzed by using Joos' theory, the researcher concludes that the most utterances used by the main character "Miguel" in "COCO: Disney's Movie" movie is casual style.

The first language style is formal style which is used in a formal situation where there is the least amount or shared background knowledge and where communication. One way with little or no feedback from the audience. In Data 2, Miguel's language style is indicated as formal style because the situation occurred as a serious situation. The second is casual style. In Data 11, the data indicates a casual style because it occurs in very casual situations and ordinary conversation. Apart from that, there is also a casual style when Miguel says "***My great great grandpa was a musician.***" Miguel says "***Grandpa***" instead of "***Grandfather***" . Casual style includes language variation that does not use the sentence completely or omit some words. It also occurs when Miguel says "***Whadda you know***". The third style is the consultative style which characteristic has

occurred between two people. In Data 17, Miguel's language style is consultative style. The conversation takes place in a semi-formal situation. When Miguel replies to Abuelita's offer with the answers "***No, gracias***" which shows that it belongs to a consultative style between two people. While Abuelita is speaking, Miguel gives a short response "***No, Gracias' '***. The last style is Intimate style. Intimate style is a language style utilized when somebody has an extremely cozy relationship with one another. In Data 24, the data shows a conversation between Miguel and his mother. Conversation settings take place at home. The conversation is about showing feelings. The function of conversation is to convey feelings to someone in order that someone knows what the speaker is feeling.

2. Factors that appear in COCO: Disney Movie affect the main character's language style.

In this study, researchers also analyzed what factors influenced the language style of the main character "Miguel" in COCO DISNEY'S Movie. As stated by Holmes (1992:11), there are Social factors such as participants, topic, setting and function. The first factor is participants. In Data 5 and 9 there are comparisons for the participants' factors. In Data 5 Miguel's speaking style is formal because the Musicians #1 as the participants are older than him. Meanwhile in Data 9, Miguel's language style is casual style because Musician#2 as the participant looks the same age as Miguel. The second factor is setting. In Data 12, Miguel's language style is casual style, the stage as the setting of the conversation where Miguel and Hector performs and the conversation takes place where Miguel sings a happy song, causing a change in language for Miguel. The researcher then considers the subject or topic This factor is very influential because it tells what was discussed and what was not discussed. This is related to the participants' relationships and interactions. The final factor is function. This factor is very important. What do the participants mean when they say something, when we speak to others, we can correlate what the function of speech is.

In Permatasari (2014), she looks for the types, they are formal, relaxed, advisory and intimate. The most common style he found in his research was intimate. This is because the magazine content used in their study produced many words that displayed an intimate style. Unlike Bela Citra Saputri (2021), it used the exorcism of Emily Rose as its theme. As a researcher, Bella Citra Saputri (2021) identifies four linguistic patterns used by the protagonists. They are firm, formal, negotiated and relaxed. The first category is formal style, and there are a total of 6 formal style data. The second category is consulting style, with 29 consulting style statements. Then the informal form is the third form, with statements for the informal model, and the last is the frozen form, with 2 statements for the frozen form.. Rasyidin (2016) discovered four styles: formal (29 data), consultative (97 data), casual (102 data), and intimate (13 data). He discovered that the most frequently used style is casual. He frequently used that style with his friend because he found it mostly in Wardaddy's utterances. However, in this study, the most frequently used style is casual style because the contents of the "COCO '' Disney film provide friendship and kinship, which indicates casual style. Miguel prefers to communicate in a formal manner with his extended family. This is due to the fact that the other family is older than Grand Pabbie. When Miguel speaks with his other family, he employs good grammatical structure and avoids constriction.and etc. Beside it, consultative style is the second style that Miguel often used by Miguel and other companion characters . It is because they just met each other. And most of them are older than Miguel, so Miguel uses less formal language. Therefore, they use good

grammatical structure. Moreover, intimate style is mostly used by Miguel and his parents to show his love.

CONCLUSION

The researchers discovered four different types of language styles used by Miguel in the film COCO: Disney's Movie. This style is formal, casual, consultative, and intimate. The conclusion that can be drawn from the findings is researched using Joos' theory, that the spoken most used by the main character "Miguel" in the film "COCO: Disney's Movie" are casual language styles. The first type is formal style. In important events, discussions, and meetings with seniors, or speaking to people who are respected and also to the stranger that older, we usually use this formal style. There are 16 datum with percentage of 34%. The second type is casual style. The two speakers have a close relationship in terms of casual style. It happens in casual or informal situations. This style does not need to be well structured in speech. In this research, casual style is the highest type of language used by the main character "Miguel" which is 19 data representing 41% of all data. The third type is consultative style. Consultative style occurs between two people. As one spoke, the other intermittently gave brief replies, the majority of which came from a small word to talk of standard signals. such as "Yes", "No", "Uh Huh", "Mmm", "Huh", "Right", "I guess so.". There are 9 data representing 19% of all data. The last type is intimate style. When people are in a very comfortable relationship with each other, they will use an intimate style of speech.. There are 3 data representing 6% of all data.

After Knowing what style of language Miguel uses, researchers try to explore factors impacting the use of the character's language style. The first factor, the participant factor, is more influencing the main character with other characters to use a formal style, casual style, and intimate style. Furthermore, the setting factor only influences the two main character factors to use a formal style and a casual style. Then, the topic factor influences the two main characters to use a consultative style and a casual style. Finally, function is the factor that most influences the main character to use language style, many functions make participants use that language easier to understand style. Functional factors affect the main characters using intimate style, consultative style, and formal style.

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