

**AN ANALYSIS OF LANGUAGE STYLE USED BY THE MAIN
CHARACTER IN “WONDER” MOVIE**

THESIS



By

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ABSTRACT

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Key Words: *Language Style, Main Character, Movie, Wonder Movie.*

The language style can be defined as the words people use when they are in certain conditions or places. People use the language style depending on who the audience is and where they are speaking. Therefore, this study is interested in analyzing the language style used in spoken language written in the script. Therefore, the data in this study focused on the main character's utterance of "Wonder" movie. The main character is Auggie. This study contains an analysis of differences in language styles based on the level of formality. This analysis is based on five language styles contained in Martin Joos's theory.

The purposes of this study were to analyze the type of language style used by Auggie in “Wonder” movie and to describe the factors that affect Auggie in “Wonder” movie to speak in a different style. The problems of this thesis were (1) How many types of language styles are used by Auggie in “Wonder” movie? (2) What are the factors that affect Auggie in “Wonder” movie to speak in a different style?

The researcher used qualitative descriptive methods to collect the data. The primary source data for this study was the movie dialogue that has been transcribed into a textual form. In this study researcher only focused on the conversations that contained 5 types of language styles. Then the researcher grouped them according to the type of language style found in the movie, and the researcher found the most dominant type of language style. Then, the researcher determined the factors that influence the differences in the use of language styles.

There are 2 conclusions from this study. First, the researcher found four types of language style used by Auggie in the movie: formal style, casual style, consultative style, and intimate style, while the frozen style was not found in the "Wonder" movie. For more details as follows: formal style consisted 3 data, consultative style 3 data, casual style 14 data, and intimate style 7 data. Second, of the four types, the most dominant type was the casual style, which consisted of 14 data. Second, the researcher found 2 factors that influence the differences in the use of language styles. The first was social factors; they were the participant, the setting and social context of the interaction, the topic, and the function. The second was a psychological factor; they were fulfilling the speaker's personal need, the feeling and closeness to someone, and the desire to show intimacy.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter confirms the background of the study, research problem statement, the objective of the study, the significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study, research methods, and organization of the thesis.

A. Background of The Study

Sociolinguistics is the study of our everyday lives, how language works in our casual conversations and the media we are exposed to, and the presence of societal norms, policies, and laws that address language.¹ Sociolinguistics is used in communicating and interacting. Sociolinguistics guides in communicating by showing the style of language we should use when we talk to certain people. The main discussion in sociolinguistics studies is the variation or variety of languages. The variety of language or Language variation is the different ways of human language to express the same meaning at the different structures.² It has proven that the term sociolinguistics is very useful because it is linguistically neutral, covering all the different realizations of the concept of language in different social contexts.³ The kind of language variations relates to social factors that appear in a person's speech.

¹ Ronald Wardhaugh, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics (7th Edition)* (New York: Blackwell Publishing, 2001), 15.

² Evha N. Sa'adiyah, Atikatul H. Wahyudi, et al, "An Analysis of Language Varieties in Karang Taruna Prenduan Sumenep", *ELite Journal*, Vol 01, No 02 (February 2018), 10.

³ Janet Holmes, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics (4th edition)* (New York: 711 Third Avenue, 2013), 6.

Language style has an important role for humans in conveying their ideas. The language style used by people depends on who they are talking to and where they are speaking. So people can adapt their style to the rules well. As everyone knows, every region and country in this world has a different language. Everyone has their language style in expressing their thoughts. They use different language styles in expressing the entire content of their thoughts. The choice of language style depends on several aspects, which may be influenced by the terms called social factors. First, various styles depend on the message's environment; the language used in the upper-class environment is different from the style used in the lower-class environment. The environment also refers to stratification, such as age, gender, and another social status. Second, the use of language style depends on the context of civilization as a country. Style in speaking involves the way speakers, as agents in social (and sociolinguistics space), negotiate their positions and goal within a system of distinction and possibilities.⁴ The differences play an important role when someone talks to a certain person regarding the topic discussed.⁵ For example, the very formal language used by a president when addressing publicly. It occurs because the context of the situation is formal and has a specific purpose. This condition is very different when the two participants have a close relationship. They can use a more familiar language. For example, a

⁴ Emma Moore, "Sociolinguistic Style: A Multidimensional Resource for Shared Identity Creation", *The Canadian Journal of Linguistics*, 49, (2004), 375.

⁵ Erick Trio Putra and Rusdi Noor Rosa, "The Analysis Of Speech Style Used By Ellen Degeneres In Ellen Talk Show," *E-Journal of English Language and Literature* Vol 8, No 3 (September 2019), 318

conversation between partners usually uses special nicknames like "Baby" and "Darling." It usually happens in films and novels.

Here, the researcher analyzes the language style based on the level of formality. Analyzing the variety of languages based on the level of a formality depends on the situation of the speech. This situation refers to who is speaking, what the language used, whom, when, where, and what problems.

There are many ways that can be done to find out the different types of language styles. One way to know the style of language is by watching movies. Nowadays, Indonesia faces a pandemic condition, namely covid-19, that killed more than fifteen thousand people. Covid-19 has affected all sectors in Indonesia. One of them is education. In the new normal era, the implementation of education in Indonesia has changed. Most schools use a daring system in the teaching-learning process. It makes the students cannot study face to face in their school. In this case, movies can be used as one medium that can help the English learning process. The movie is the most acclaimed diversion media throughout the planets. The movie has many fascinating sides we can see. Start from activity, sound, visual, area, situation, innovation, and some more.⁶ The movie is a medium that easily influences a person's thoughts and behavior. The actors presented the conversations in movies by reciting the dialogues written from the movie script. For those reasons, a movie is an entertaining way of

⁶ Hamid Aoudah, "A Study of Social Values In The Legend Of Korra; A Film Directed By Michael Dante Dimartino And Bryan Konietzko," (Thesis, Universitas Mataram, Mataram, 2016), 4.

learning language styles.⁷ The researcher decides to analyze the five language styles used in Wonder movie based on Joos's theory.

The major issue in Wonder movie is what Auggie looks like. This 10-year-old kid has a deformed face which rarely happens. On the other side, Auggie always thinks that he is ordinary because he is used to his condition. His parents and his sister never saw him as an ordinary kid. They saw him as a wonder kid. He has been through 27 surgeries ever since he was born. Even though he had all those surgeries, his face is still not normal. Auggie always says that even though he feels normal, but no normal kid can make other kids scream and cry whenever they look at his face. Based on the circumstances, some students bullied him because they saw Auggie as an abnormal kid, but luckily Auggie has a couple of friends and one best friend who has known him ever since they were new students at his new school.

In this study, the reason for choosing the "Wonder" movie is because the movie contains many lessons. This movie teaches us not to judge other people based on their appearance. How the victim reacts to the judger affects their life. In Auggie's case, his friends bring him down and make him become an introvert. Victims of bullying experience difficulties with social-emotional functioning and adjustment as well. In particular, they tend to have greater difficulty making friends, have poorer relationships with classmates, and experience loneliness.⁸ The main problem here is that no one ever wanted to

⁷ Febriani Alicia And Novitri. "An Analysis Of Language Style In "To All The Boys I've Loved Before" Movie," *JOM FKIP*, Vol 6 (Juli-Desember 2019), 4.

⁸ Nansel et al., "Bullying behaviors among US youth," *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, (2001), 285.

have a deformed face. Wonder is very interesting to analyze because we can see the development of Auggie. The director of this movie makes it as realistic as it can be, bringing up real issues. For instance, the bullying that Auggie's experienced is happening in the real world. How Auggie handled his problems became a staple and an example of how kids should have done if they ever got bullied. Furthermore, Auggie taught viewers to believe in themselves and what other people see and think about us is not important. Auggie has inspired countless people along his journey of discovering 'himself. In other words, clearly that the story has so many messages in it. Those messages perhaps can make a difference, such as a better perception in life.

Wonder movie can contribute to skills and aspects of language, especially in speaking. The visual form of this movie can shape and express people's feelings, including the language style used by all the main characters. There are several language styles used in the “Wonder” movie through the main characters' conversations. So, this movie can help students understand and differentiate the use of language styles according to the context of the situations. Situational context or context of the situation refers to the environment, time and place, etc., in which the discourse occurs and the relationship between the participants.⁹ Movies can contribute to skills and aspects of language, whether in speaking, listening, reading, writing, vocabulary, grammar, or cultural aspects.¹⁰ Movies also provide an excellent

⁹ Song, Lichao, “ The Role of Context in Discourse Analysis”, *Journal of Language Teaching and Research*, Vol. 1, No. 6. (November 2010), 877

¹⁰ Ismail, Nyak Mutia,, “Movies And Language Learning: What Skills Do They Conquer?,” *EEIC*, ISSN: 2527-8037, (November 12-13, 2016), 131.

stimulus for oral work and strengthen students' ability to communicate in English. The visual form of the movie makes important events in students' lives. The visual form of the movie can shape and express the feelings of people of all cultures. Visual aids allow students to provide sufficient information to answer questions without using their mother tongue. Teaching using movies can make students more independent and provide better motivation for them. They can better understand the cultural background of the target language to be studied.¹¹

This study only focused on analyzing the language style used by the main character “Auggie” in the Wonder movie based on Martin Jhoos’s theory.

B. Statements of The Problem

Based on the background of the study above, this research proposes the main problem as follows:

- a. How many types of language styles are used by Auggie in “Wonder” movie?
- b. What are the factors that affect Auggie in “Wonder” movie to speak in a different style?

¹¹ Youming Wang , “Using Films in the Multimedia English Class .” *CCSE, Vol. 02, No. 01*, (March 2009), 183.

C. Objectives of The Study

The objective of this study that represents what this research wants to accomplish is described as follows:

- a. To analyze the type of language style used by Auggie in “Wonder” movie.
- b. To describe the factors that affect Auggie in “Wonder” movie to speak in a different style.

D. Significances of The Study

The significance of this study in this research is clearly explained as follow:

- a. Theoretically, the results of this study are expected to make a significant contribution to readers to advance their insight of the types of language styles utilized by Auggie in the "Wonder" movie.
- b. Practically, this study ideally has some advantages for other researchers, particularly in some fields of sociolinguistics, especially at language style.

E. Previous Research Finding

There are some studies that researcher refers to elevate this research.:

The first thesis belongs to Baeza Hapsah, State Islamic University “Syarif Hidayatullah” Jakarta (2008) entitled The Analysis Of Language Style In Headline Of English Magazine’s Advertisement. She also focused

on language style, but she used the magazine as the data. She used the qualitative method to collect the data.¹² In her thesis, she analyzed headline language styles, often used in advertisements taken randomly from different editions such as Cleo magazine in September 2007, Vogue magazine in July 2006, and Cosmopolitan magazines in April 2005. She used 15 advertisements as the object of her research. She analyzed by using the theory of stylistics and figure of speech approach about language style.¹³ From the research, she found personifications mostly appear five times, alliteration appears four times, assonance and hyperbole appear twice, ellipsis and simile have the same proportion because they appear once from 15 advertisements. The equation between Baeza's research and this research is equally analyzing the language style. The difference between her research and this research is that she analyzed using the theory of stylistics and figure of speech approach about language style at Baeza's research.¹⁴ Meanwhile, Martin Joos' theory was used in this study, and the object of research she used was magazines. In this research, the object of research used was the movie.

The second thesis belongs to Hayati Yusti Karina, State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta (2019) entitled Language Styles Used In The Kite Runner Novel Written By Khaled Hosseini: In

¹² Baeza Hapsah, "The Analysis of Language Style in Headline of English Magazine's Advertisement," (Skripsi, UIN Syarif Hidayatullah, Jakarta, 2008), 5.

¹³ Baeza Hapsah, "The Analysis of Language Style in Headline of English Magazine's Advertisement," (Skripsi, UIN Syarif Hidayatullah, Jakarta, 2008), 6.

¹⁴ Baeza Hapsah, "The Analysis of Language Style in Headline of English Magazine's Advertisement," (Skripsi, UIN Syarif Hidayatullah, Jakarta, 2008), 7.

Sociolinguistics. The similarity with this research is that he also focuses on language style, but the object is novel. In her thesis, she analyzed the language style of a novel under the title *The Kite Runner*. From the research, she found the most style that is not appropriate in using colloquial to casual style and the least are formal styles to consultative style, formal style to intimate style, and intimate style to casual style. Then, she also found the dominant factors of choosing language style are participant and setting.¹⁵ The difference between Hayati's research and this research is that she analyzed language styles in her research. She combined two theories between Joos and Krizners, and Mandell. Still, she only focused to analyzed the language style¹⁶ meanwhile, this research used Martin Joos' theory, but this research also analyzed the factors affecting the use of language style. The object of research used is novel. In this research, the subject of research is film.

The third thesis is "The Analysis of Language Style Used By The Speaker in "The Tonight Show With Jay Leno" Talkshow season 2 " by Nurjannah (2014). From English And Literature Department, Adab and Humanities Faculty, UIN Alauddin. The difference between Jannah's research and this research is the object of study. In her research, she analyzed the utterances in the talk show, whereas in this research analyzed the movie under the title "Wonder." In her research, she found 2 types of

¹⁵ Hayati Yusti Karina, "Language Styles Used in *The Kite Runner* Novel by Khaled Hosseini: in Sociolinguistics," (Skripsi, UIN Sunan Kalijaga, Jogjakarta, 2019), 40.

¹⁶ *Ibid*, 11.

language styles in the talk show “The Tonight Show with Jay Leno.” Such as formal style and casual style, where casual style is most dominant in the talk show.¹⁷ Jannah's research is almost the same as this research. Her research and this research used theories of types language styles by Martin Joos. Still, she also analyzed the function of language based on Roman Jakobson's theory. In contrast, according to Holmes's theory, this study analyzed the factors that affect the characters speaking in different styles. And another difference with this study is that the researcher mentioned a little about psychology in this study. The researcher mentioned the psychological factors affecting the language style by the main character of this film named Auggie.

The importance of this research from previous research is in this research. The researcher focused not only on analyzing the language style used in the movie but also on the social and psychological factors that influenced a person's language style. So, this research can help readers understand what factors can affect a person's language style. Besides that, this research can help readers in using the right language style according to the context.

¹⁷ Nurjannah, " The Analysis of Language Style Used By The Speaker in “ The Tonight Show With Jay Leno” Talk show season 2," (Skripsi, UIN Alauddin, Makassar 2014), 27.

C. Methods Of Research

This chapter covers the research approach and design, data and source of data, data collecting technique, and data analysis technique.

1. Research Approach and Design

Design is a logical progression of stages or tasks, from problem formulation to the generation of conclusions or theory, necessary for planning or carrying out a study.¹⁸

Research design can be defined as a process used to collect and analyze the data to understand a topic or issue better. In contrast, research methods may be understood as all those methods/techniques used to conduct research. Thus, research methods or techniques refer to the methods the researchers use in performing research operations. In other words, all those methods that the researcher uses while studying his research problem are called research methods.¹⁹

The researcher used library research as a method and content analysis as the research design in this research. Library research is research that uses library sources to get the data. On the other side, library research used library sources to collect and analyze the data.²⁰ The data of library research is not limited by time and space. Another

¹⁸ Joseph A. Maxwell, *Qualitative Research Design: An Interactive Approach* (Citations: George Mason University, 2012), 214

¹⁹ C. R. Kothari, *Research Methodology: Method and Technique* (New Delhi: New Age International (P) Ltd., Publishers, 2004), 7.

²⁰ Mestika Zeid, *Metode Penelitian Kepustakaan* (Jakarta: Yayasan Obor Indonesia, 2004), 12.

benefit of library research is the great breadth of the available comparative material regarding time, space, and other properties.²¹

While this study used descriptive qualitative research to explore the procedure as well books and other interconnected orientations to grab the focus matter. Descriptive research consists of surveys and fact-finding investigations of different kinds. The main purpose of descriptive research is to explain the set of circumstances present as such. The main feature of this method is that the scientist does not have direct control over the variables; he can only report what is happening or what has happened.²²

Descriptive qualitative methods are included in the type of qualitative method. A qualitative method is a research procedure in which descriptive data is obtained verbally or in writing from the community and observed behavior.²³

Qualitative research also can be defined as research in which data collection methods are used by describing, grouping, and analyzing data and then drawing conclusions to conduct research. The

²¹ Glasser, B.G and Strauss, A.L, *The Discovery Grounded Theory Strategies for Qualitative Research* (Chicago: Aldine, 1967), 176.

²² Shanti Bhushan Mishra & Shashi Alok, *Handbook of Research Methodology* (New Delhi: Education Publishing, 2011), 2.

²³ Lexy J. Moleong, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif Edisi Revisi* (Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya, 2015), 157.

principal supposition theory of subjective examination is around the world.²⁴

Qualitative research is concerned with qualitative the phenomenon, i.e., relating to quality or variety. Such type of research is typically descriptive and harder to analyze than quantitative data. On the other hand, qualitative research involves looking in-depth at non-numerical data. Therefore, it is more naturalistic or anthropological.²⁵

Qualitative data are a source of well-grounded, rich descriptions and explanations of human processes.²⁶

The term of qualitative research is used to cover a wide range of approaches and methods.²⁷

Utilizing a qualitative approach, carryout gathering information in a natural setting sensitively to individuals and spots under examination, and dissecting information that is inductive and orchestrating examples or topics is a route for subjective analysts to investigate issues with a composed report or last introduction of a

²⁴ Creswell, Jhon W, *Qualitative inquiry and research design: choosing among five approaches (2nd ed)* (United Kingdom: SAGE Publications, Inc, 2007), 97.

²⁵ Shanti Bhushan Mishra & Shashi Alok, *Handbook of Research Methodology* (New Delhi: Education Publishing, 2011), 3.

²⁶ Matthew B. Miles, A. Michael Huberman. *Qualitative Data Analysis: A Method Sourcebook* (California: SAGE Publication, Inc, 2014), 4.

²⁷ Sari Wahyuni, *Qualitative Research Method: Theory and Practice* (Jakarta: Salemba Empat, 2012), 4.

subjective report including member voices, and complex depictions and understandings.²⁸

2. Data and Source of Data

The source of information is the subject of the information to be obtained. The information in this study was in the form of words or text from the "Wonder" movie. The researcher also used several books and web browsing to select books, journals, and other sources compiled to assist the research. The data source reduction into two categories: primary data sources and secondary data sources

1. The Primary Data Sources

The primary data are collected afresh and for the first time and thus happen to be original.²⁹

The primary data source is direct data sources that are placed with the object of research. The primary data were taken from the "Wonder" movie and the movie transcript released in 2017 and directed by Stephen Chbosky and written by Jack Thorne, Steven Conrad, and Chbosky.

²⁸ *Ibid*, 99.

²⁹ C. R. Kothari, *Research Methodology: Method and Technique* (New Delhi: New Age International (P) Ltd., Publishers, 2004), 95

2. The Secondary Data Sources

On the other hand, secondary data have already been collected by someone else and have already been passed through the statistical process.³⁰

The secondary data can be defined as a data source that supports and complements the primary data source. The secondary data source includes the references and materials related to the study by selecting from textbooks, the internet, articles, papers, dissertations, author's biography, journals or articles, and other significant data. Books related to this research include:

- a) Five Clock by Martin Joos.
- b) An Introduction to Sociolinguistics by Wardhaugh, R.
- c) An Introduction to Sociolinguistics by Janet Holmes.
- d) The Sociology of Language by Fishman J. A.
- e) Introducing Sociolinguistics by Meriam Meyerhoff.
- f) An Introduction to Discourse Analysis by James Gee.
- g) Discourse Analysis by Gillian Brown and George Yule.
- h) Sociolinguistics: An Introduction to Language and by Petter Trudgill.
- i) The Study Of Language by George Yule.

³⁰ C. R. Kothari, *Research Methodology: Method and Technique* (New Delhi: New Age International (P) Ltd., Publishers, 2004), 96.

- j) The Teen Years Explained; a Guide to Healthy Adolescent Development by McNelly and Blanchard J.
- k) Social Psychology by David Myer G.

3. Data Collection Technique

In library research, for data collection was the researcher her/him himself. It means that the researcher is free to decide what kind of data to collect to collect data. Furthermore, because the data of library research is not limited by time and space, another benefit of library research is the great breadth of the available comparative material in terms of time, space, and other properties.³¹

In conducting this research, the researcher used the documentary technique to collect the data by getting the data from reading the movie script and watching the picture of “Wonder” movie by Stephen Chbosky. The documentary technique is the technique to collect data, and the data is usually from the transcript, books, newspaper, magazine, script, etc.³²

After collecting information, the researcher understood the overall content of the film and distinguished the expressions that contain certain language styles. Then, researchers carried out several stages to investigate the information. To begin with, the researcher listened to information

³¹ Glasser, B.G and Strauss, A.L, *The Discovery Grounded Theory Strategies for Qualitative Research* (Chicago: Aldine, 1967), 176.

³² Siti Mukarromah, “An Analysis of Character Educational Values In” *Zootopia*” Movie Script,” (PhD Thesis, IAIN Ponorogo, Ponorogo, 2019), 90.

containing the language style used in the movie “Wonder.” At the time, the researcher characterized them according to the style of language by Martin Joos. The whole strategy can be seen as follows:

1. First, the movie watched several times to understand all of the “Wonder” movie stories.
2. The researcher downloaded the script of Wonder movie from the internet to get a textual form of dialog.
3. After getting the transcript, the researcher ensured the text in the movie script matched the utterance in the film.
4. In the last advance, all information found was grouped into the kind of language style to be not difficult to examine. Finally, the researcher makes a table to make it simple to share the information that is found.

Table 1.1 Frequency of Language Style used in Wonder Movie

No.	Language Style Type	Data Analysis	Percentage
1.	Frozen Style	0	0 %
2.	Formal Style	3	11%
3.	Consultative Style	14	52%
4.	Casual Style	3	11%
5.	Intimate Style	7	26%
TOTAL DATA		27	100%

4. Data Analysis Technique

The data were analyzed to answer the research question. The researcher must determine whether the result answer the research questions.³³

The data analysis technique in this study was a descriptive procedure where the researcher interpreted, understood the text, and analyzed the content. The detailed description of this research was that researchers described what they saw. These details are given in individual circumstances, places or events.³⁴

Data analysis generally involves several activities carried out to summarize the data that has been collected and structured in a structured manner so that it can answer research questions.³⁵

Data study and investigation required three supported processes; data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. Data reduction is the process of selecting, focusing on simplification, abstracting, transforming rough data from field notes, displaying data is the process of

³³ Fred L, Perry, *Research in applied Linguistics* (New Jersey: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Inc., Publishers, 2008), 147.

³⁴ Creswell, Jhon W, *Qualitative Inquiry and Research design: Choosing Among* (United Kingdom: SAGE Publications, Inc, 2007), 184.

³⁵ C. R. Kothari, *Research Methodology: Method and Technique* (New Delhi: New Age International (P) Ltd., Publishers, 2004), 123.

configuring and organizing data to draw conclusions, drawing conclusions in question is drawing conclusions from all the analyzed data.³⁶

In analyzing the data for this research, the researcher used several strategies to get any information that fits the research. In the first step, the analyst has created a list of information that contains the language style used in the film "Wonder." At that time, the researcher compiled it based on language style according to the Martin Joos hypothesis. For detailed as follows:³⁷

1. The data gathered from the film acquired the transcript of the conversation that happened in the film.
2. The data were chosen and bunched into five language styles.
3. The data transcript was ordered and recognized, dependent on their styles.
4. The data were analyzed descriptively from the conversation took.
5. Then the conclusion was made based on the analysis.

D. Organization of The Thesis

The organization of the study is to make the readers know and understand the content of the research easily. Those are;

³⁶ Norman K. Denzim & Yoana s. Lincoln, *Qualitative Research* (USA: SAGE Publications Inc, 1994), 429.

³⁷ Dinda D. Maharani, " A Sociolinguistics Analysis of Language style in Wild Child Movie", (Skripsi, Muhammadiyah University of Mataram, Mataram, 2019), 24.

Chapter 1 is the introduction. This chapter explains the introduction, which contains the background research, research problem statement, research objectives research, significances of research, scope, and limitations of research, research methods, a research organization.

Chapter II is the review of the literature. Consisting of several explanations based on the title.

Chapter III is the research finding. This chapter explains the Wonder movie includes the director of this movie, the character in the movie, setting, plot, point of view, and so on.

Chapter IV is the discussion of the study that is loaded with data presentation contains and research findings. This chapter is a piece of important information because the researcher will analyze the data. So, the data are going to appear in this.

Chapter V is closing. This chapter consists conclusion of the research and suggestion for further study to make a better study.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED THEORIES

This section presents definitions of some important related literature and a few supporting theories that are utilized to direct this research cycle. This research focuses on Language Style that is utilized in "Wonder" movies. This research utilizes a movie script to take a conversation from the film. The accompanying system clarified by the specialist from the premise of hypotheses to break down the information; however, this examination spotlights on language style used by Auggie based on Martin Joos' theories.

A. Sociolinguistics

Language is not just a method for conveying data about a subject. However, it is additionally a vital method for setting up and keeping up associations with others. Language is a human and non-natural technique for imparting thoughts, feelings, and wants by means of an arrangement of deliberately delivered images".³⁸ Language can be defined as the most fundamental means of communication. Language is the primary object of the study linguistic; and linguistics approach the notion of language from a different point of view.³⁹

³⁸ Sapir, E. *Language An Introduction to The Study of Speech* (USA: New York, 1921), 8.

³⁹ Hartman & Srock. *Dictionary of Language and linguistics* (London: Applied Science Publisher Ltd, 1972), 123.

Language can't be discrete from society. The relationship of language and society advances a field of study called sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics is the study of ways people use language in social interaction.⁴⁰ In other words, sociolinguistics is the part of linguistics concerned with language as a social-cultural phenomenon.⁴¹

Sociolinguistics is the study of our everyday lives, how language works in our casual conversations and the media we are exposed to, and the presence of policies, societal norms, and laws that address language.⁴² Sociolinguistics also learns about the differences in the choice of language that we will use in our daily life.

In other words, sociolinguistics is a piece of sociolinguistics study that centers around language related to a social and cultural phenomenon in one society.⁴³ It usually investigates language, society, and things that are identified with sociologies, especially sociology, anthropology, and psychology. Furthermore, Sociolinguistics is additionally part of human science in that it uncovers the connection between language use and the social reason for such use. Sociolinguistics centers on the influence of society on language. Sociolinguistics is reasonable, logical control that investigates the language that

⁴⁰ Elaine Chaika, *Language Social Mirror*, Rowley (Massachusetts: Newbury House Publishers, Inc, 1982), 2.

⁴¹ Peter Trudgill, *Sociolinguistics: An Introduction to Language and Society (4th edition)* (England: Penguin Books Ltd, 2000), 32.

⁴² Ronald Wardhaugh, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics* (UK: Blackwell Publishing Ltd, 2006), 1.

⁴³ George Yule, *The Study Of Language* (New York: Cambridge Press, 2010), 254.

local speakers or outsiders really utilize to form speculations about the language change.⁴⁴

Additionally, sociolinguists likewise attempt to examine the utilization of language to pass on messages.⁴⁵ As language capacities to pass on messages, there should be social cooperation among local area individuals. Social cooperation can show a connection between individuals included. In this manner, sociolinguistics assumes a significant part in the collaboration between citizenry. Formulated sociolinguistics as a combination of the word sociology and Linguistic. Sociology is an objective and scientific study of human in society process that exists in society. Linguistics is the science of language or the study of language, so sociolinguistics is an interdisciplinary field that studies language in society.⁴⁶

It can be concluded that sociolinguistics is the study or discussion of language related to language speakers as members of society. Sociolinguistics studies and discusses a social aspect of language, especially the differences (variations) that exist in language related to social factors.

⁴⁴ Simamora Maraden, "Language Style Found in Indonesia Movie," *The Episteme Journal of Linguistics and Literature*, Vol. 3, No. 1 (2016), 5.

⁴⁵ Janet Holmes, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics* 4th edition (New York: Routledge, 2013), 1.

⁴⁶ Abdul Chaer dan Agustina Leoni, *Sosiolinguistik: Perkenalan Awal* (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 1995), 3.

1. Language Variation

Language is the source of human life and power.⁴⁷ Language is not simply a means of communicating information about a subject, but it is also important for establishing and maintaining relationships with other people.⁴⁸ Language is also an important method for shaping and keeping up associations with others. Language assumes a significant part in human existence and has numerous benefits from different parts of human existence. In social reflection like discussion, we can show language behavior in which function and language variations in building a social relationship are reflected. Language shows an assortment that incorporates various accents, diverse linguistic styles, dialects, and contrasts. Language is in sharp contrast to one another, as indicated by social and contextual factors.⁴⁹

Language, in other words, varies not only according to the social characteristics of the speaker (such as his social class, ethnic group, age, and sex). Moreover, the same speaker usually uses the different linguistics varieties in different purposes and different situations”.⁵⁰

⁴⁷ Victoria Fromkin, Robert Rodman, et al, *An Introduction to language* (Wadsworth: Cengage Learning, 2007), 1.

⁴⁸ Iren Y Sipahutar, “Language Styles in “Love Rosie” Movie: a Sociolinguistic Analysis,” (Skripsi, University of Sumatera Utara, 2018), 20.

⁴⁹ Janet Holmes, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics (4th edition)* (New York: Routledge, 2013), 9.

⁵⁰ Peter Trudgill, *Sociolinguistics: An Introduction to Language and Society* (England: Penguin Books Ltd, 1983), 100.

Language then always simultaneously reflects and constructs the situation or context in which it is used. But what do we mean by a “situation” and “context”? Situations, when they involve communicative social interaction, always involve the following inextricably connected components or aspects:⁵¹

1. A semiotic aspect is the “sign systems,” such as language, gestures, images, or other symbolic systems and the forms of knowledge that are operative and important here and now. Different sign systems and different ways of knowing have, in turn, different implications for what is taken as the “real” world, and what is taken as probable and possible and impossible, here and now, since it is only through sign systems that we have access to “reality.”
2. An activity aspect is the specific social activity or activities in which the participants are engaging; activities are, in turn, made up of a sequence of actions.
3. A material aspect is a place, time, bodies, and objects present during the interaction.
4. A political aspect, that is, the distribution of “social goods” in the interaction, such as power, status, and anything else deemed a “social good” by the participants in terms of their cultural models and Discourses, e.g., beauty, intelligence, “street smarts,” strength, possessions, race, gender, sexual orientation, etc.

⁵¹ Gee, J, *An Introduction to Discourse Analysis* (London: Routledge, 1999), 82-83.

5. A sociocultural aspect is a personal, social, and cultural knowledge, feelings, values, identities, and relationships relevant to the interaction, including sociocultural knowledge about sign systems, activities, the material world, and politics.

Context is the physical environment in which a word is used.⁵² Since the beginning of 1970, linguistics has become increasingly aware of the importance of context in interpreting a sentence. The implementation of taking context is: There is a serious methodological problem that confronts the advocate of linguistic pragmatics. Given some aspects of what the sentence conveys in a particular context, is that the aspect part of what the sentence conveys in virtue of its meaning, or should it be worked out based on Gricean principles from the rest of the meaning of the sentence and relevant fact of the context of utterance.⁵³ Some linguists divide context into two groups, while some insist on discussing context from three, four, or even six dimensions. According to different circumstances mentioned in the above definitions, It can be divided into:⁵⁴

- a. Linguistic Context

Linguistic context refers to the context within the discourse: the relationship between the words, phrases, sentences, and even

⁵² Yule, G. *Pragmatics* (Shanghai: Shanghai Foreign Language Education Press, 2000). 128.

⁵³ Gillian Brown and Goerge Yule, *Discourse Analysis* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1983) ,35.

⁵⁴ Song, Lichao, “ The Role of Context in Discourse Analysis”, *Journal of Language Teaching and Research*, Vol. 1, No. 6. (Nove,ber 2010), 886-877.

paragraphs. Take the word “bachelor” as an example. We can’t understand the exact meaning of the sentence “He is a bachelor.” without the linguistic context to clarify the exact meaning of this word.

b. Situational Context

Situational context, or context of the situation, refers to the environment, time and place, etc., in which the discourse occurs and the relationship between the participants.

c. Cultural Context

Cultural context refers to the culture, customs, and background of epoch in language communities in the speakers participate. Language is a social phenomenon, and it is closely tied up with society's social structure and value system. Therefore, language can not avoid being influenced by social role, social status, sex, age, etc.

The one topic of sociolinguistics is language variety. Language varieties are the fundamental point in sociolinguistics. A variety of language is a set of linguistic items with a similar social distribution.⁵⁵ Language variety is brought about by social cooperation exercises completed by a different local area or gathering. Language is not just seen as an individual wonder in sociolinguistics but also as a social marvel. As a social wonder, language and its use are dictated by

⁵⁵ Dinda Dwi Maharani, “A Sociolinguistics Analysis Of Language Style In “Wild Child” Movie,” (Skripsi, Muhammadiyah University of Mataram, Mataram, 2019), 20.

semantic variables and non-etymological elements. Non-etymological components that impact language utilize social elements and situational factors.

Language variation is structure or variations inside every language with a design that looks like the overall example of the parent language.⁵⁶

Hartman and Stork different varieties in the language in light of :⁵⁷

1. The geographic and social background of the speaker
2. Medium utilized
3. Subject of conversation

In the process of actual communication, every speaker never utilizes just one assortment/dialect, in light of the fact that every speaker should have gatherings of people and life in certain places and times. In this way, every speaker has two dialects, social dialect, and local dialect.

The language variations are divided into the following:⁵⁸

1. Variations in terms of speaker

Variety in term of speakers comprise individual variety and bunch variety which numbers are comparative with one district; person variety is called idiolect, while the gathering variety is called dialect.

2. Variations in terms of use

⁵⁶ Suwito. *Pengantar Awal Sociolinguistik : Teori dan Problem* (Surakart: Henary Offset, 1982), 20.

⁵⁷ Hartman, R.R.K. and F.C. Stork. *Dictionary of Language and Linguistics* (London: Applied Science Publisher Ltd, 1972), 72

⁵⁸ Chaer, A.and Leonie. *Sosiolinguisti Perkenalan Awal* (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2004), 62.

Language variety is about its capacity, assortment, or register.⁵⁹ Variety as far as the language use is related with the field; for instance, in the day by day life, they are variations in the military language, writing, news-casting, and other logical exercises. The distinctions regarding utilization of language variety are found in the vocabulary. Each order will have various exceptional vocabulary that won't exist in the vocabulary in other disciplines.

3. Variations in terms of formality

Based on the level of formality, Language styles are divided into five kinds of styles, namely frozen style, formal style, consultative style, casual style, and intimate style.⁶⁰

4. Variations in terms of facilities

Variations of language in terms of means are divided into two, namely the spoken variety and the written variety. The existence of this variety is based on the fact that spoken language and written language have different forms of structure. In spoken language, we are assisted by nonsegmental elements or nonlinguistic elements in the form of the tone of voice, hand gestures, head shaking, and so on. In contrast, in written language, the things mentioned do not exist but instead must be explicitly verbalized.⁶¹

⁵⁹ Aslinda, S. *Pengantar Sociolinguistic* (Bandung: Refika Aditama, 2007), 19.

⁶⁰ Martin Joos, *Five Clock* London (New York : Harcourt Brace and World, Inc 1967), 153.

⁶¹ Iren Y. Sipahutar, "Language Styles In "Love Rosie" Movie: A Sociolinguistic Analysis," (Skripsi, University of Sumatera Utara, Medan, 2018), 11.

Based on the opinion above, it very well may be inferred that language variety is somewhat language variety whose utilization is acclimated to its capacity and circumstance. This is on the grounds that language variety happens because of the social diversity of language function.

E. Language Style

Language is basically a means of communication between humans used in a community. Everyone believes that language is universal, meaning that everyone has the right to express feelings and emotions to others in communication through language.⁶²

Style refers to a way of doing something. Think of the striking architectural styles and building styles of country houses in Sweden. That particular style - which lets us call it a style is a collection of options from a variety of designs.⁶³

Style can be defined as a key construct in the study of sociolinguistic variation. Speech variability allows us to observe current and ongoing linguistic changes. According to Eckert, style is the locus of the individual's internalization of broader social distributions of variation.⁶⁴

⁶² Indra & Hamzah, "An Analysis Of Language Style Of Teenagers Found In Facebook Status," *E-Journal of English Language and Literature*, Vol 7, No 1 (2018), 98.

⁶³ Nikolas Coupland, *Style: Language Variation and Identity* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2007), 1.

⁶⁴ Penelope Eckert and John R. Rickford (Ed), *Style and Sociolinguistics Variation* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2001), 1.

Furthermore, Style refers to the determination of linguistic structures to pass on social or artistic impacts. Style is likewise a set of directions. The message it passes on is not regularly passed on in words.⁶⁵ It is related to the statement that "style involves choosing away without changing messages, motives, and effects." This statement explains that The style used will affect the meaning and reasoning used in certain situations.⁶⁶

From the statement above, we can understand that style is the way people convey messages or ideas. We will find it easier to understand the idea or message when we already know the conditions and style used by the speaker or writer. It means how speakers or writers conveyed their idea or message on formal or informal occasions: seriously, ironically, or humorously style.

The language style is described as the personality, mindset, condition of humans. Therefore, the condition of humans can create a human's language style.⁶⁷

Language style refers to conveying the same information using different expressions. The language style is the element and kind of utterance that describes the sentence in speaking how the author uses words. Social context also affects language style in communication like topic, situation,

⁶⁵ Elaine Chaika, *Language Social Mirror, Rowley* (Massachusetts: Newbury House Publishers, Inc, 1982), 29.

⁶⁶ Bolinger, D. *Aspect of Language 2nd Edition*. (Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc, USA, 1975), 97.

⁶⁷ Mirriam Meyerhoff, *Introducing Sociolinguistics* (London and New York: Routledge Taylor and Francis Group, 2006), 97.

and function. Therefore, in communicating, we will use a variety of language styles in different situations.⁶⁸

The language style is also described as how individuals control others and control individuals in communicating with others bring the messages that are passed on in words and manner of speaking.⁶⁹ The following understanding strengthens this understanding, Language variation or language style is how a person uses his language at certain times by showing his personality and character.⁷⁰

Language styles also can be described as “a way of speech and a kind of utterance which is formed utilizing conscious and intentional selection, systematic patterns and linguistic and extra-linguistic implementations related to the topic, function, situation, the author's intent or the intent of a speech.”⁷¹ It implies that those linguistic features have affected why individuals don't generally talk equally even though they communicate in a similar language.

Additionally, Language style is a measurement of language where singular speakers have a decision. Individuals don't generally talk in reliably a similar manner. Individuals are shifting how we talk continually as we move, starting with one circumstance then onto the next. Style is the

⁶⁸ Resa Ferari Jamil and Nasrum, “Language Style Used In J.K. Rowling’s Harry Potter And The Cursed Child,” *Elite Journal*, Vol. 05, No. 2 (2018), 191-192.

⁶⁹ Erick T. P. and Rusdi N. R., “The Analysis Of Speech Style Used By Ellen Degeneres In Ellen Talk Show,” *E-Journal of English Language and Literature* Vol 8, No 3 (2018), 322.

⁷⁰ Hafif H. Hajam, “ Language Style Used By Mario Teguh in His Motivational Pictures About Love” *Jurnal Ilmiah Mahasiswa IFB*, Vol 6, No 8 (2014), 5.

⁷¹ Khusnul Khitomah, “A Study Of Language Styles Used In The Queen Movie,” *E-link Journal, Journal of Teaching and Learning*, Vol 6 (2019), 206.

phonetic character of a person. Style is individual. Style in social roles incorporates expected conduct related to a specific status. It is more adaptable than status and differs additionally as indicated by the discourse circumstance. Incompatibility of prerequisite forced by role upon people may bring about role conflict.⁷²

The conclusion, language style is a way for people to manipulate the other and control their interactions in conveying messages or ideas in their minds through voice. The characteristic of language style is selecting and choosing the linguistics form or language model used or spoken by a person or a group of people.

1. Kinds of Language Style

Based on formality, language styles are divided into five kinds of styles, namely frozen style, formal style, consultative style, casual style, and intimate style.⁷³ The explanations of those styles are as follows:

1. Frozen Style (Oratorical Style)

Frozen style is a style for print and declamation. This style is used in a very formal setting, such as in church, mosque rituals, and other occasions.⁷⁴ This style is more explained than different styles.

⁷² Simamora Maraden. "Language Style Found in Indonesia Movie," *The Episteme Journal of Linguistic and Literature*, Vol. 3. No. 1 (2016), 8.

⁷³ Dinda Dwi Maharani, "A Sociolinguistics Analysis Of Language Style In "Wild Child" Movie," (Skripsi, Muhammadiyah University of Mataram, Mataram, 2019), 14-17.

⁷⁴ Berk Susan Seligson, *The Bilingual Courtroom: Court Interpreters in the Judicial Process* (London: The University of Chicago Press, 2017), 112.

Although the order of the sentences is complex, this style of language is profoundly gifted and is normally utilized only by subject matter experts, proficient speakers, legal advisors, and speakers.

The style of speech is used in public speaking in front of many people; the choice of words is carefully planned, the intonation used is somewhat exaggerated, and many rhetorical devices are appropriate.⁷⁵ It usually uses long sentences with good grammar and vocabulary.

For example, Speech at state decorations presentation ceremony by President of Russia Dmitry Medvedev *"Good afternoon, dear friends. Allow me to begin this state decorations presentation ceremony by congratulating everyone on the upcoming national holiday – National Unity Day – and wish you all success, good health, fulfillment of your plans, and creative achievements. You are all experienced and serious people who know your respective professions well"*.⁷⁶

At that event, the people who go to are regular individuals from the high societies of significant figures. The occasion is no common occasion. So the occasion appeared to have a great deal of

⁷⁵ Martin Joos, *Five Clock* London (New York : Harcourt Brace and World, Inc 1967), 153.

⁷⁶ The Kremlin, Moscow. October 1 2008. Speech at State Decoration Presentation Ceremony. (Online) <http://www.en.kremlin.ru/events/president/transcripts/1570>, accessed on 21 April 2121

regard for its audience members. So that only expert speakers, presidents, evangelists, and legal advisors utilize this style.

2. Formal Style (Deliberative Style)

Formal style is generally used in a formal situation, where there is the least amount of shared background, and the communication in this style is largely one way with little or no feedback from the audience.⁷⁷ On the other hand, formal style is common in a meeting, discussion, or gathering with the higher level to get the relation. Formal style can be defined as the language style used for a critical or serious situation. The pattern is standard and cannot be changed individually.

This style is usually used in speaking to medium or large groups. The speaker must plan, framing whole sentences before they are delivered. It is also used in speaking to a single hearer. Formal style is characterized by more complex and varied sentence structures than consultative. The vocabulary is also more extensive. This conversation usually happened in the conversation between a stranger or someone with his Boss. Another characteristic of this style is the speaker will call addresser with rank, not his name. For example, "How are you, Mr. Simpson? Pleasant to see you". Another

⁷⁷ Martin Joos, *Five Clock* London (New York : Harcourt Brace and World, Inc 1967), 155

example is "The specialist chooses to investigate the language styles." That is the case of utilizing formal style in a postulation

3. Consultative Style

Consultative style is a style that is used in semiformal communication situations.⁷⁸ This style can be used in formal situation and informal situations. One characteristic of this style is that word choice is careful and sentence structure is complete, but the sentence tends to be shorter and less planned.⁷⁹

Consultative is this style that is frequently utilized in leading business or conversation. Such sort of language is utilized in the gathering, at school, or in the creative meeting. This style can be utilized in a formal situation and informal situations.⁸⁰ This style usually happens in the conversation between doctor and patient, teacher and student, seller and buyer. This style needs listener feedback. Another characteristic of this style is the structure of the sentences. It has subject and predicate in every utterance, but some words of vocabulary are non-standard ones.

The consultative style is the most operational among different styles. The audience typically responds to the speaker by clear signs, "Uh," "I see," "well," "Mr. Browne, I think it's great."

⁷⁸ Rizki A. Sari, "Language Style Used by Persit at Kompi Bantuan Yonif Mekanis 643/wns in Anjongan District Pontianak", *Jurnal Ilmiah Spektlar*, Vol 5, no 2, (2019), 66.

⁷⁹ Erick T. Putra & Rusdi N. Rosa, "The Analysis of Speech Style Used By Ellen Degrees in Ellen Talk Show", *E-Journal of English Language and Literature*, Vol 8, No. 3 (September 2018), 324.

⁸⁰ A. Chaer and Leonie A, *Sisilogik Perkenalan* (Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta, 2004), 71.

For example:

1. Excuse me. I believe it's truly significant to add about the point that we examine.
2. I see. You will change the venture and deal it to different organizations, isn't that so?

4. Casual Style

This style is used in informal situations and language. The casual style has a close relationship between the two speakers. This style is sometimes the sentence is less on grammar. The vocabularies are full of dialect, regional dialect and seldom use proper structural morphology and syntax. The pronunciation is rapid and often slurred, besides the use of slang.⁸¹ Casual style is used among friends and co-workers when an informal atmosphere is appropriate and desired, such as outside the classroom where students chat.⁸²

Casual style is likewise characterized by utilizing the principal name or even epithet instead of a short name and last name intending to each other. Moreover, the elocution is fast and regularly slurred, other than that utilization of slang. Another described component is

⁸¹ Erick T. Putra & Rusdi N. Rosa, "The Analysis of Speech Style Used By Ellen Degrees in Ellen Talk Show", *E-Journal of English Language and Literature*, Vol 8, No. 3 (September 2018), 324.

⁸² Martin Joos, *Five Clock London* (New York : Harcourt Brace and World, Inc 1967), 155.

easygoing discourse is the exclusions of unstressed words, especially toward the start of a sentence.⁸³

For example:

1. Anybody home?
2. Don't get up!
3. What's up, girl?
4. Give me a cup of coffee.
5. Intimate Style

Personal style, this role is not merely a weak need; rather, it is positively abolished. Intimate speech excludes public information. Intimate style tolerates nothing of the system of any other style: no slang, no background information, and so on.⁸⁴

Intimate style is a private language created inside families, sweethearts, and close friends. The private marks are beloved, dear, nectar, and even Mom, Dad, and different epithets may be used in the present circumstance. Intimate style is additionally portrayed by ellipsis, cancellation, fast, slurred, articulation, non-verbal correspondence, and private code described. It is frequently indiscernible littlest social unit.

This language can be recognized by the utilization of incomplete language and short words. This is because members

⁸³ *Ibid*, 23.

⁸⁴ Rahel S. A.T, Tiara K P, "The Analysis Of Language Style On The Campaign Speech Of Barack Obama," *The Episteme Journal of Linguistics and Literature*, vol 4, no 9 (2014), 26.

effectively saw one another. In this style, the pitch is significant than phrasing or, on the other hand, language. The speaker, at times, utilizes private jargon. Intimate style is portrayed by a steady rundown of words with private implications shared exclusively by a little gathering ordinarily in a couple, in family circumstance.⁸⁵ The justification for utilizing personal style is to communicate feelings between the speakers, to communicate close wonders. The most casual climate can be the product by utilizing personal style and naturally skirt the distance and make agreeable correspondence.

For example:

1. Hy honey
2. Sweety, I'm here

2. The function of Language Style

Speakers provide a lot of information about themselves only through words, grammar, and pronunciation that they choose unconsciously. This information reveals to the listener things such as the speaker's social background, the speaker's educational background, and regional affiliation. The stylistic markers of a particular group or social area may be used for other purposes.⁸⁶

⁸⁵ Martin Joos, *Five Clock* London (New York: Harcourt Brace and World, Inc 1967), 24.

⁸⁶ Elaine Chaika, *Language Social Mirror*, Rowley (Massachusetts: Newbury House Publishers, Inc, 1982.), 31.

Its means that the use of language styles must achieve communication goals. Language style used to convey a social and artistic effect refers to the selection of linguistic forms.⁸⁷ In society, many people have different characteristics, so the use of language styles is expected not to cause misunderstandings to others either partially or personally. From the assertion above, obviously, two parts of linguistic conduct are an impression of the way that there is a cozy connection between language and society.

In the same case, the function of language style is to convey social or artistic effects.⁸⁸

That implies that language style can be the main factor in distinguishing bunch contrasts, bunch fortitude, and indications of distinction, and when a gathering goes under assault from an external perspective, the indications of distinction may turn out to be more significant and overstated.

The functions of language styles as clarified into ,⁸⁹

1. To expand the Audience's taste.

The utilization of adapted language can cultivate the crowd's pondered what is the issue here. For this situation, the

⁸⁷ Erick T. Putra & Rusdi N. Rosa, "The Analysis of Speech Style Used By Ellen Degrees in Ellen Talk Show", *E-Journal of English Language and Literature*, Vol 8, No. 3 (September 2018), 321.

⁸⁸ Elaine Chaika, *Language Social Mirror*, Rowley (Massachusetts: Newbury House Publishers, Inc, 1982.), 29.

⁸⁹ Nurul Lailah, "An Analysis of Language Styles used in "Two fast and Two Furious" Movie," (Skripsi, State Islamic University Sunan Ampel, Surabaya, 2015), 14-15.

entertainer will expand general assessment on what will be passed on, what design is passed on, and what is the objective to be accomplished from the discussion.

2. To persuade the audience

The language style function can likewise make the crowd sure of what the speaker is stating or saying. For the most part, the speakers pull in the crowd by utilizing logical language. For instance, the government officials who pull in numerous masses utilize the language that makes them sure and trustworthy.

3. To add the artistic effect of the idea being offered by the writer

Here, one of the functions of language style is to add to the creative impact. It will make the reader or audience intrigued and appreciate the outcome. For instance, language in abstract works, like verse, dramatization, novel, and so forth, the essayist utilizes a specific style to communicate a thought or message.

The essayist or speaker can utilize a heartfelt or gallant style in novel, show, or verse to help the writer's thoughts or message. In this way, it is planned that readers or audience members appreciate and are keen on passing on thoughts or messages both composition or orally.

4. To make the speaker's thought understood

Each speaker wants the audience to appreciate and capture the messages and ideas conveyed. Therefore, the speakers must

use correct and definite words and language styles so that their message and ideas can be transferred clearly to the listener.

5. To create a certain mood

The style of language utilized by the writer or speaker can impact the reader or crowd to make a temperament. It can likewise influence how the audience or reader feels or think. Thus, how do speakers or essayists use language style in their correspondence? The outcome will be a certain state of mind. For example, model, The Joker utilizes a comical or kidding style before them. Also, it will bring the audience's state of mind into a glad mindset.

From the explanation above, the specialist accepts that the elements of language style are the entertainers should be imaginative in picking the language style that will be utilized so the crowds straightforward what the speakers mean and causes the crowds to feel passionate until they make their specific state of mind.⁹⁰

3. Social Factor of Language Style

Language can't be separated from society. Social interaction with language as the medium of the role of speakers and interlocutors (one who takes part in dialogue or conversation) is

⁹⁰ Dinda Dwi Maharani, "A Sociolinguistics Analysis Of Language Style In "Wild Child" Movie," (Skripsi, Muhammadiyah University Of Mataram, Mataram, 2019), 18.

equally important. The speakers often influence the speech law, which means that the interlocutor (one who participates in dialogue or conversation) follows the language chosen by the speaker. In some other cases, a speaker often follows the interlocutor (one who takes part in dialogue or conversation), i.e., the speaker is forced to change the code to follow the language chosen by the other speaker. Interestingly, a speech event is that the speaker and the interlocutor both use different language choices. In bilingual communities, that kind of speech event occurs frequently. It is certainly influenced by factors relating to the relationship of speakers and interlocutors (one who takes part in dialogue or conversation).⁹¹ Social factors have been relevant in accounting for the particular variety used. Some relate to the users of language, that is, the participants, others relate to its uses, that is, the social setting and function of the interaction. Who is talking to whom is an important factor? The setting or social context is generally a relevant factor too. The aim or purpose of the interaction (informative, social) may be important. And, in some cases, the topic has proved an influence on language choice. Not all factors are relevant in any particular context, but they can be grouped in helpful ways. In any situation, linguistic choices

⁹¹ Basuki, Hartati, U., & Mukhlis, "Language Variation Choice in Social Interaction among Bilingual Speech Community". *International Conference on Technology, Education and Sciences*. ISSN: 978-602-6258-14-4. 2019, 72.

generally indicate people's awareness of the influence of one or more of the following components:⁹²

1. The participant: Who is speaking and who is speaking to?
2. The setting and social context of the interaction: Where are they speaking?
3. The topic: What is being talked about?
4. The function: Why are they speaking?

An important aspect of the alternative view of how speakers switch between styles emphasizes the importance of the speakers and their partner's relationship and their attitude towards one another. It illustrates that they appear as thinking agents with interpersonal goals and desires. Many sociolinguists believe that people do different things when they use different variants.⁹³ It means that the speech partner style usually influences a person's speaking style. When we talk to someone, we will follow the language style used by our speaking partner. Sometimes, our speaking partner also follows the language style used by us. For example, when someone uses a formal style to talk to us, we usually also use the same speech style, and when we are talking to someone who uses a casual style, they usually do it the same way. Another factor that may influence people to choose their language is the term social dimension. It includes social

⁹² Janet Holmes, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistic* (New York: Longman, 1992), 9.

⁹³ Meyerhoff, M., *Introduction Sociolinguistic* (New York: Roudledge, 2006),41.

distances, status scale, formality scale, and functional scale. Any or all of these elements may be relevant in accounting for the choice of language or code in a particular situation.⁹⁴ Social Distance Scale: Scale related to participant relationships. This scale is used to ensure that how well people know someone. This means that when someone knows their speech partner well, they will not be awkward when talking to them, so they will use a casual style and have more conversations. So that when a person often interacts with many people, he will know many people well, which makes it easier for them to use language styles and make it easier for them to communicate with other people. A Status Scale: concerned with participant's social status. This scale points to the relevance of selecting appropriate code according to the participant's relationship status. It means that the difference in someone's status affects the style of language used. A Formality Scale: relating to the setting or type of interaction. This scale is always related to the setting or type of interaction. It means when and where the interaction goes on and how the condition when the interaction goes on can influence language style. A Functional Scales: relating to the purposes or topics of interaction. This scale has a close relationship between the purpose of the conversation and the topic of the interaction. The closeness

⁹⁴ Janet Holmes, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistic* (New York: Longman, 1992), 12.

between the speakers can make the purpose of the conversation more intimate or not, depending on the social closeness that exists.

4. Psychological Factors of Language Style

The psychological factor is a factor that is mentally or spiritually concerned with the aspects in the use of language style. Language choice is also related to psychological needs and reasons its users. Three psychological factors influence the choice of a particular language. They are the fulfillment of the speaker's personal needs, feelings, closeness to someone, and the desire to show intimacy.⁹⁵ In addition, the individuals involved in the conversation had some weaknesses, strengths, and personality traits that led them to respond as they did. For example, some people are leaders and others are followers; some are public-spirited and others are selfish; others are brave, and others are cowardly.⁹⁶

Some people also feel nervous when talking to new people; they overestimate the visibility of our social blunders and public mental slips. There are many examples of the interplay between our sense of self and our social worlds. Here are more examples:⁹⁷

⁹⁵ David Krech, *Individuals and Society: A Textbook of Social Psychology* (New York: McGraw Hill, 1962), 98

⁹⁶ Aronson, E. et, al., *Social Psychology* (USA: Pearson Education, Inc, 2013), 6.

⁹⁷ David Myer G., *Social Psychology* (New York: McGraw-Hill, 2008), 38.

1. *Social surroundings affect our self-awareness.* For example, when we are the only member of our race, gender, or nationality in a group, we notice how we differ and how others react to our difference.
2. *Self-interest colors our social judgment.* When problems arise in a close relationship, we usually attribute more responsibility to our partners than to ourselves. When things go ell at home or work or play, we see ourselves as more responsible.
3. *Self-concern motivates our social behavior.* For example, in hopes of making a positive impression, we agonize about our appearance. But, like savvy politicians, we also monitor others' behavior and expectations and adjust our behavior accordingly.
4. *Social relationships help define ourselves.* In our varied relationships, we have varying selves. For example, we may be oneself with Mom, another with friends, another with teachers. How we think of ourselves is linked to the person we're with at the moment.

These examples show that there is a two-way relationship between other people and us. For example, our ideas and feelings about ourselves influence how we respond to others. And other people play a role in shaping who we think we are and how we feel about ourselves.

F. Movie

A film is a recording of a moving image that tells a story and a medium that people watch on cinema or television.⁹⁸

The movie is the most acclaimed diversion media on the planet. The film has many fascinating sides we can see. Start from activity, sound, visual, area, situation, innovation, and some more. The movie is a blend between development, words, music, and colors.⁹⁹

A movie, also called a film, is a type of visual communication in the form of moving pictures and sounds that serve the purpose of telling stories or informing (helping people to learn). Almost everyone around the world watches movies as entertainment. The movie is made by a screenwriter composing content, a story from the film with the words the entertainer would say. Then, entertainers and chiefs read the content to discover what to say and what to do. The entertainers remembered the words from the content they would say in the film and became familiar with the activities the content ordered them to perform. A few movies have become mainstream attractions throughout the planet utilizing names or captions, which interprets the discourse into the language of the watcher.

⁹⁸ Mohamad Arif and Asih Kuswandari, "An Analysis of Moral Value in The Movie Entitled "Saving Mr. Banks" Based on Its Intrinsic Value," *Professional Journal of English Education*, Vol 2, No 4 (2019), 564.

⁹⁹ Hamid Aoudah, "A Study Of Social Values In The Legend Of Korra; A Film Directed By Michael Dante Dimartino And Bryan Konietzko," (Thesis, Universitas Mataram, Mataram, 2016), 4.

A movie is an audiovisual communication medium to convey a message to a certain group of people. The movie is a medium that easily influences a person's thoughts, behavior, and language style because films are very close to human life.

1. Wonder Movie

Many films can be examined using the language style. In this thesis, the researcher selected the "Wonder" movie as the object of research. The movie "Wonder" tells about Wonder tells a 10-year-old kid who has a deformed face which rarely happens. On the other side, August always thinks that he is ordinary because he is used to his condition. His parents and his sister never saw him as an ordinary kid. He has been through 27 surgeries ever since he was born. Even though he had all those surgeries, his face is still 'not normal.' August always said that even though he feels normal, there is no normal kid who can make other kids scream and cry whenever they look at his face. Based on the circumstances, Auggie only has a couple of friends and one best friend who has known him ever since they were new students at his new school. Unfortunately, his best friend moved away to Connecticut and left him alone.

The film has this film contains many lessons. This movie teaches us not to judge other people based on their appearance. How the victim reacts to the judges affects their life. In Auggie's case, those judges bring him down and make him become an introvert. Victims of bullying experience difficulties with social-emotional functioning and

adjustment as well. In particular, they tend to have greater difficulty making friends, have poorer relationships with classmates, and experience loneliness.

Additionally, Bullying has far-reaching negative effects on adolescents. This all-too-common experience can lead to serious problems for young people at a critical time in their development, including poor mental health and dropping out of school. Bullying can make teens feel stressed, anxious, and afraid. Adolescent victims of bullying may not be able to concentrate in school, a problem that can lead to avoiding classes, sports, and social situations. If the bullying continues for long periods, feelings of self-worth suffer. Even after the bullying has stopped, its effects can linger.¹⁰⁰ The main problem here is that no one ever wanted a boy to have a deformed face. Wonder is very interesting to analyze because we can see the development of August Pullman. The director is making this movie as realistic as it can be by bringing up real issues. For instance, the bullying that Auggie's experienced is happening in the real world. How Auggie handled, it became a staple and an example of how kids should have done if they ever got bullied. Furthermore, Auggie taught the viewer to stay true to themselves and that what other people see in us does not matter. August Pullman has inspired many people throughout his journey in finding 'himself.' In other words, clearly that the story has so many

¹⁰⁰ McNelly, C. and Blanchard, J., *The Teen Years Explained; a Guide to Healthy Adolescent Development* (US: The Center For Adolescent Health, 2009), 41.

messages in it. Those messages perhaps can make a difference, such as a better perception in life.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH FINDING

In this chapter, the researcher will show the Wonder movie's director, the writer of the novel, the background of the movie, the character in the movie, the review of the movie, setting, plot, point of view, etc.

A. The Biography of the Director Wonder Movie and The Writer of Wonder

Novel

1. Stephen Chbosky

Stephen Chbosky is the director of wonder movie. Stephen Chbosky was born on January 25, 1970, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, America. He is 51 years old. He was raised in the Pittsburgh suburb of Upper St. Clair, Pennsylvania. He is the son of Lea (née Meyer) and Fred G. Chbosky. He grew up in a Catholic family made up of his mother, father, and younger sister. He is an American novelist, screenwriter, and film director. He has been married to Liz Maccie, and they have two children.¹⁰¹

Stephen Chbosky graduated from the University of Southern California's screenwriting program in 1992. He wrote, directed, and acted in the 1995 independent film *The Four Corners of Nowhere*.

In 1999 Chbosky published his first novel under the title *The Perks of Being a Wallflower* in New York, and instantly his novel became popular

¹⁰¹ Wikipedia, Stephen Chbosky (Wikipedia, Stephen Chbosky (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stephen_Chbosky#cite_note-pabook1-4), accessed on April 12th 2021), accessed on April 12th 2021, at 10.20

with teen readers in 2000. The novel became the best-selling title of MTV Books. In 2011 Chbosky wrote the screenplay and directed the film under the title *The Perks of Being a Wallflower*, adapted from his novel. Production took place in mid-2011, and the film was released in fall 2012. Chbosky was nominated in the Best Adapted Screenplay category for the 2013 Writers Guild Awards.

Chbosky directed *Wonder* movie in 2017, Co-written by Chbosky, Jack Thorne, and Steve Conrad and based on the 2012 novel of the same name by RJ Palacio. The film was released on March 17, 2017. In October 2019, he published his second book, *Imaginary Friend*, and made it to the Top 10 New York Times Best Seller. And on June 2020, he was officially confirmed to direct the film adaptation of Steven Levenson and Pasek & Paul's Tony Award entitled *Winning Music*. Chbosky currently resides in New York

2. R.J. Palacio

Raquel Jaramillo, known by the pen name R.J. Palacio, is an American writer and graphic designer. She is the author of several novels for children, including the bestselling *Wonder*, which was later adapted into a 2017 film. She was born on July 13, 1963, in Queens, New York, United States. She is 58 years old. Palacio is the daughter of Colombian immigrants and was born in New York City. She attended Manhattan's High School of Art & Design and majored in illustration at Parsons School of Design. She currently lives in New York City with her husband and two sons Caleb and Joseph. Palacio began her career as an art director and graphic designer.

During his career, she designed hundreds of book covers, both fiction and non-fiction books. She also illustrated several children's books that he wrote herself.¹⁰² For the first two decades of her career, she wrote books in the evenings following her job as a designer. She illustrated her early book, a board book for children, published under the name Raquel Jaramillo. On February 14, 2012, R. J. Palacio successfully published her novel entitled *Wonder*. Her written work has become a best-selling novel. RJ Palacio wrote *Wonder* after his son saw a girl with a severe facial difference and then started crying out of fear. Worried that his son would react badly, Palacio tried to get her son out of the situation not to anger the girl and her family, but it only worsened. After that incident, she accidentally listened to Natalie Merchant's song "Wonder." The song made her realize that the incident could teach him a valuable lesson. Palacio was inspired by Merchant's song lyrics, and she started writing her book. She gave the book the same title as the song, "Wonder."

B. The Background of The Wonder Movie

This movie is based on the 2012 novel of the same name by R. J Palacio. It is a movie directed by Stephen Chbosky. This movie is an American family drama film written by Jack Thorne, Steven Conrad, and Chbosky. And produced by Michael Beugg, Dan Clark, David Hoberman dan Todd

¹⁰² Wikipedia, "R. J Palacio" in [https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/R.J. Palacio](https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/R.J._Palacio) , (accessed on April 12th 2021, at 10.40)

Lieberman. The story follows a boy with Treacher Collins syndrome trying to fit in.

The movie stars are Jacob Tremblay as Auggie, Julia Roberts as Isabell (Auggie's mother), Owen Wilson as Nate Pullman (Auggie's father), Izabela Vidovic as Via (Auggie's sister), and Noah Jupe as Jack Will. Filming took place in several locations in British Columbia, Canada, and Coney Island, New York, from 18 July to 13 September 2016. The movie was released in the United States on 17 November 2017. This movie received positive responses from critics and audiences, praising Tremblay and Roberts' performances, Chbosky's direction, writing, musical score, and faithfulness to Palacio's novel. Wonder movie grossed \$305 million worldwide on a \$20 million budget. At AARP's (American Association of Retired person) Movies for Grownups Awards, the movie was nominated for Best Intergenerational Film and Readers' Choice Poll. At the 90th Academy Awards, the film was nominated for Best Makeup and Hairstyling. At the Saturn award, the film was nominated for Best Independent Film. And at Teen Choice Award, the movie was nominated for Choice Drama.

C. Characters of Wonder Movie

The character has several meanings. We said somebody was "a character" when we imply that an individual is uncommon, exceptional, or

extraordinary somehow or another. In Drama, in any case, the character isn't static yet moving. Character is the foundation of who needs/activities.¹⁰³

There are major and minor characters in a story. The major character is the most important character in a story. Then, the minor character is the person who supports the major characters.¹⁰⁴ The character in “Wonder Movie” are as follows:

1. Major Character

August Pullman (Auggie) is a ten-year-old protagonist of the movie. He has a rare craniofacial disorder known as Mandibulofacial Dystosis and something similar to Teacher Collins Syndrome, which mainly affects his facial appearance. Auggie has no ears, cheekbones, or chin. He underwent more than twenty surgeries in the first few years, so his mother and father decided to educate him at home. Auggie also realized that he felt normal inside, but no one else wanted to look at him that way. Auggie is a smart kid, kind and cheerful, but because of the condition of his face, other people often don't realize it, and that makes Auggie often feel sad

2. Minor Characters

In Wonder movie, there are many minor characters. They are:

¹⁰³ Jean Mackin, Film Director, (online), (<http://www.wmur.com/entertainment/frozen-writer-director-says-unh-helped-pave-her-way/23914756>) access in 1 March 2021.

¹⁰⁴ David Scanlan, Reading Drama, (California:Msyfield Publishing Company. 1988), 41

a. Olivia Pullman

Olivia is Auggie's older sister who is fifteen years old. She is usually been called Via. When Auggie began attending Beecher Prep, Via started high school at Faulkner High school, a selective and academically challenging private school. Via is a kind and cheerful person, but she often quarrels with her mother because of the situation that occurs in her social life. However, via is also very secretive in his family affairs. At a very young age, via learned not to ask for help or attention from his parents to disturb her little brother (Auggie), even though she believes that Auggie is old enough not to be too spoiled. Nevertheless, via loves and cares a lot for Auggie. Via has a boyfriend named Justin, and the two of them enrolled in an elective theater together.

b. Isabel Pullman

Isabel is Via and Auggie's mother. Before Auggie was born, she was a children's book illustrator. She loves Auggie so much, but she is very worried about Auggie because of Auggie's appearance. He is worried that it will make Auggie bullied by his friend. So she is closer to Auggie than her husband. Isabell loves her children, but she is more concerned with Auggie, making Via jealous. But actually, Isabell is a very caring person for her family. She always wants the best for everything.

c. Nate Pullman

Nate is Auggie and Via's father. Nate is such a funny person that August thinks that his father is a comedian. Nate was the first person who

disagreed about enrollment Auggie to a public school because he was worried about Auggie. Nate always supports whatever decisions his children make. He also likes to motivate Auggie to be passionate about learning and never give up on anything that will happen in the future. Nate is a father who loves his children very much. Nate is also a husband who understands and loves his wife very much.

d. Mr. Tushman

Mr. Tushman is the principal of Beecher Prep School, a private upper Manhattan high school. He was an older man who saw Auggie as a normal person. Mr. Tushman is a humorous person, decisive, professional, fair, and impartial.

e. Jack Will

Jack Will is Auggie's best friend. He was one of three children who Mr. Tushman asked to accompany Auggie on the Beecher Prep tour before the school year. At first, Jack was only friends with Auggie because Mr. Tushman asked him, but soon he realized that Auggie was a smart, funny, and very kind kid, proving that he is a good boy. Jack is such a good friend and amazing. He defends Auggie when his friends bully Auggie.

f. Summer

She is one of the students at Beecher Prep. It was there that she met Auggie and became one of his first and best friends. She was the student who talked and accompanied Auggie on the first day when no one else wanted to talk to him. Summer lives with her mother because her father

died. He is 11 years old. Summer is a person who is friendly, cheerful, determined, kind, and loves peace.

g. Julian Albans

Julian is the antagonist in this film, and he is also a student who likes to bully Auggie. Julian is a well-known bully among students, but his teacher seems less aware of his bad behavior. He is a very popular student at school, but he has a stubborn bad character and likes to bully his friends. He also always influences his friends to annoy other students who are not famous.

D. Setting

Setting refers to the actual area of events and the time in which the story takes place. The setting is the circumstances that surround the characters and affect them and their activities. The setting is the event and the place where the events occur in a story.¹⁰⁵ Most stories have many settings that the creator has created to retell the story. In distinguishing the setting, it can start by mentioning the city and year in which the story takes place, and after that by identifying the place where the story takes place, for example, in schools, parks, etc.

¹⁰⁵ Bikerts, Sven. P. *Literature The Evolving Canon* (Massachusetts: Allyn and Bacon, 1993), 53.

1. Setting of place

The main setting of *Wonder* takes place in North River Heights, which is at the end of Manhattan, New York. However, many of the scenes in the film take place at Beecher Prep, a school near a Manhattan townhouse in August. So, the physical setting of this film is Upper Manhattan, New York City. Most of the story takes place in the townhouse where August Pullman and his family live and at August's new school, Beecher Prep. Near the end of the film, August and other fifth graders from Beecher Prep travel to the Briarwood Nature Reserve in Pennsylvania, which is described as a four-hour bus ride from where they live.

2. Setting of time

In *Wonder*, the main character is Auggie. This movie doesn't show exact times like year, month, and day but still uses exact times like today, day, tomorrow, yesterday, week. This movie also shows times like day, evening, and night, but in this movie, most of the scenes are done during the day, such as during school and nature trips. So this film can bring the audience to the actual situation where the character is acting.

E. Plot

The plot is the arrangement of events that make up a story. The plot tells the events that happened and what will happen next in sequence.¹⁰⁶

¹⁰⁶ Robert Diyani, *Literature*, (New York: Mc Graw Hill, 2004), 43

1. Exposition, introduction to the story

Wonder movie tells the story of a boy named August Pullman, "Auggie," who had Treacher Collins syndrome since birth. Treacher Collins, also called mandibulofacial dysostosis, is a genetic condition that affects the development of bones and structures of the face. An abnormality in someone's genes causes Treacher Collins, and it rises before they are born. Treacher Collins results in the abnormal development of multiple body parts as an embryo. This condition is commonly seen in abnormalities of the external ears, hearing loss, abnormally developed eyelids, and abnormal development or complete absence of facial bones, including the jaw, cheekbones, and palate. However, usually, this condition does not affect the individual's cognition and intelligence.

Auggie lives in a brownstone in Brooklyn with her mother, Isabel, Nate, sister Via, and dog Daisy. Developed with a medical disability, he has a rare facial shape that he describes as "mandibulofacial dysostosis," He has undergone 27 different operations to see, smell, speak, and hear. Due to the surgery, Auggie was homeschooled with his mother.

2. Rising Action

Auggie has been through 27 surgeries ever since he was born. Due to the surgery, Auggie was homeschooled by his mother. But when he was in fifth grade, his parents decided to send him to public school at Beecher Prep. Before the school year begins, Auggie meets Mr. Tushman, the

principal, who takes him on a school tour with three other students. They are Jack, Julian, and Charlotte. Jack and Charlotte are kind enough to Auggie, but Julian feels strange about Auggie's unusual facial appearance. Instead of dealing with her discomfort, he distances himself with rudeness and ridicule, which continue to become a habit of bullying Auggie. Even though Auggie has undergone many surgeries, Auggie's face still looks strange, so many students are afraid to be Auggie's friends, and some students bully him because his face is considered very scary. It makes Auggie sad. But not all students are afraid of Auggie. There is a student who wants to befriend Auggie. He is Jack. Unlike other friends, Auggie thinks that Jack is a good boy because he wants to be friends with Auggie. They became good friends, and both of them joked together all the time.

3. Complication

On Halloween day, an unexpected incident happened. On Halloween, all students were required to wear character costumes. On that day, Auggie settles on a Ghostface costume that makes him unrecognizable to his friends. Auggie felt very confident that day because his friends wouldn't know who was behind the mask he was wearing, so they didn't feel afraid and avoided physical contact like shaking hands. On that day, Auggie felt like an ordinary person who no one was afraid of. But the unexpected incident happened on that day. When Auggie enters his class, he sees Jack speaking to Julian, Amos, and Miles. Because of his costume, he is not recognized by Jack and the others. At that time, Auggie hears Jack and Julian's

conversation. He heard when Jack told Julian that he was friends with Auggie because of his mother and Mr. Tushman, and Jack also said that he was forced to make friends with someone who had strange faces. Among others remarks, the one that stings the most is when Jack says he would kill himself if he had a face like Auggie. After hearing of this, Auggie is angry and disappointed. He even intended to quit school, but his sister persuaded him and convinced him to keep going to school, and he also reassured Auggie that everything would be fine. He finally believed in his sister, and the next day he went to school, but he changed to an introverted person. Auggie dumps Jack because he is mad at Jack. Jack felt confused and annoyed when Auggie dumped him. He didn't know why Auggie did that. After that incident, Auggie got a new friend named Summer. Auggie finds a sympathetic soul in Summer and confides in her about Jack's betrayal. Jack is annoyed and confused that Auggie is ignoring him. Then Jack finds out that Auggie has a new friend named Summer. Later, when Jack asks Summer why Auggie is avoiding her, she says, "Ghostface." Suddenly Jack realized what he had done.

Jack decided to apologize to Auggie. In Science class, Jack had the opportunity to be in a group with Auggie. Then he took the opportunity to apologize to Auggie. Auggie forgave him and agreed to be partnered with him for the Science Fair. That situation makes Julian angry. In the school hallway, Julian mocks Auggie and calls Auggie strange. Jack felt angry because his friend was treated like that, then Jack hit Julian, and a fight broke

out between them. Then the two of them were called to the teacher's room. Jack apologizes to the principal for hitting Julian. He did it to defend Auggie. The principal understands Jack's actions, but he still gives punishment to Jack. The next day, Julian's bullying got worse. Julian always leaves a threatening note on Auggie's desk. He also edits Auggie's Photo like a monster and shares it with other students. Then Julian's actions were discovered by one of his teachers, Mr. Browne, and then reported to Mr. Tushman as the principal. The principal called Julian's parents to the school explained what his son had done, and showed evidence of bullying by his son, but his parents didn't believe it and accused the principal of lying. Finally, Julian's parents decided to transfer their child to another school, and the principal finally approved the decision.

4. Climax

The Beecher Prep fifth graders are enjoying an outdoor movie night at their Nature Retreat. Suddenly Jack wants to go to the bathroom, and Auggie accompanies him, but the bathroom is queuing, so they decide to take a walk around the forest. On their way back, they met a group of children from another school. When they see Auggie, they make fun of Auggie's face. It's even worse when Auggie and Jack want to leave, but they hold him back, and one of the kids calls Auggie an alien, then pushes Auggie to the ground. That condition makes Jack mad, and finally, a fight breaks out between them. Luckily there were three boys from Beecher Prep who were in the same place. They are Amos, Miles, and Henry. They are students who

bullied Auggie at school. But they help Auggie and Jack as their classmates, and they have a big fight in the end.

After the big fight, Auggie is hurt, scared, and upset, but he realizes something big has just happened. Amos, Miles, and Henry, who always bullied him, are just defending him. They defended him and saved him so he could run, and after that incident, they treated him as their friend. They begin to realize that Auggie is a smart, kind, and fun kid.

5. Falling Action.

In the end, everyone heard about what happened to Auggie in the woods at the camp. Everyone hears that Amos, Henry, and Miles are protecting Auggie. The fight in the jungle was a major tipping point, but in the months leading up to camp, the other students' attitudes towards Auggie had begun to thaw. They were not avoiding Auggie anymore.

In the end, Auggie has become himself. He has been a very good person all year. He was patient with other students' rejection. He understood how difficult for others to accept his appearance. And he always forgives someone who has hurt him. Because of his strength and patience, in the end, the other students began to understand and accept Auggie as their friend.

6. Resolution

One day Auggie and his parents came to a school drama at Auggie's sister's school. First, Auggie watched his older sister's performance in the school drama. Then, he mused, "For a moment, I

imagined how cool it would be to be Via and Justin at that moment, everyone standing and cheering for them."

He never imagined becoming a kid who could go on stage and get applause and cheers from everyone. But on graduation day at Beecher Prep, he was the kid. He went on stage and received the Henry Ward Beecher medal, and he also got cheers and applause from everyone. Although Auggie's made the high honor roll, Auggie's award is for the less-quantifiable qualities of character, courage, and greatness, all of which he possesses in spades.

F. Point of View

Point of view is the most important element because (1) it guides the reader's understanding of a story, and (2) it determines the writer's connection with the world of the story to provide the material he needs. These two reasons are the main basis for the story's criticism and evaluation of its value system.¹⁰⁷

Although Auggie is the main character in this film, the story's point of view is not only taken from Auggie. This film also tells the people around him, such as his sister Via, Via's best friend Miranda, and Auggie's friend, Jack. It makes this film rich in point of view in one story. Auggie and the other characters use the first-person point of view because they talk about themselves, their opinions, and the things that happen to them. But, each point of view has its section and

¹⁰⁷ Nasser S, Iran, "Analysis of Narrative and Importance of Point of View in Novels," *International Journal of Science and Research*, Vol 3, No 7 (2017), 181.

style. The parts from Auggie's point of view are direct and tend to show his thoughts and feelings. Via's part tells about her feelings. She also talks about her mother. And Jack's part also tells about his feelings and tells his views on other people, for example, Auggie. On Miranda's side, she talks about her feelings and tells about the past, and explains the cause of her changing relationship with her friend Via. This story begins with Auggie's point of view, then changes to Via's point of view, the next part returns to Auggie's point of view, then changes to Jack's point of view, the next part returns to Auggie's point of view then changes to Miranda's point of view and ends with Auggie's point of view.

G. Theme

Wonder movie tells the story of Auggie and his family. Auggie was born with a rare facial deformity, so he has been studying at home. But when he was a teenager, Auggie's parents enrolled him in high school at Beecher Prep. At the beginning of the school year, Auggie struggles to stay despite being ostracized by his friends and often bullied by some students. Finally, however, a boy named Jack helps him to stay in school. But his friendship with Jack is put to the test when his friends verbally, socially, and physically bully Auggie at school. So the theme of this film is kindness and tolerance for one another.

CHAPTER IV

DISCUSSION

This chapter is a discussion about explaining all the findings before in chapter four is about the “Wonder” movie.

A. Synopsis of Wonder Movie

Wonder movie tells a ten-year-old boy brought into the world with facial distortion. He has an uncommon craniofacial issue known as Mandibulofacial Dystosis and something like Treacher Collins Syndrome, which essentially influences his facial appearance. His name is August Pullman. His family ordinarily calls him Auggie. Auggie has no ears, cheekbones, or jawline. He has been through 27 surgeries ever since he was born. Even though he had all those surgeries, his face is still ‘not normal,’ so his mom and father chose to educate him at home because Auggie’s face can make other kids scream and run away from the playground. But when he starts fifth grade, Auggie’s parents decided to register him to a real school in Beecher Prep to feel like an ordinary person. Unfortunately, during Auggie's study at Beecher Prep, he had a bad experience. All the students ostracized him because they were afraid of Auggie’s face, and his condition made him get bullied by some friends. Still, there is a kid named Jack Will who wants to be close to Auggie. However, all situations did not make Auggie give up. He studies hard, and he always stays cool. He believes that everything will pass and end well someday.

At the Halloween celebration, Auggie's school advises the students to wear Halloween costumes. Auggie is wearing a mask and a gosh face costume. He walks around the school confidently because he feels no one will recognize him or mock him. Still, when Auggie arrives at his classroom door, he listens to Jack and Julian talking. He listens. Jack tells Julian that he was pretending to be friends with Auggie, and he said if he had a face like Auggie, he would kill himself. After hearing that, Auggie was disappointed and angry with Jack. That incident also makes him want to drop out of school, but Auggie's sister persuades him and convinces him to stay in school. Eventually, he goes to school, but he becomes an introvert, and he also ignores Jack. Because of that incident, she felt sad and lonely. Then there was a girl who approached him. Her name was Summer. Summer is a kind and cheerful girl, and they eventually become friends. Auggie tells Summer that he was disappointed in Jack because he talked bad about him behind his back, but he asks Summer to keep it a secret. One day, Jack finds out that Auggie has a new friend (Summer), and Jack meets Summer to ask what is wrong with Auggie and why he has avoided him. Summer only gave clues about face masks and Halloween day. Then Jack realized that the Ghost face he saw was Auggie, and Auggie accidentally listened to his conversation with Julian. In science class, Auggie and Jack are assigned to be in a group on a project. Then Jack apologizes to Auggie for what he said at the time, they finally reconcile.

After his problem and Jack were over, he got a new problem. While at school, Auggie was always bullied by Julian and his friends. Julian always

leaves threatening notes on Auggie's desk. Then Julian's actions were discovered by one of his teachers and then reported to Mr. Tushman as the principal. Mr. Tushman called Julian and his parents to his office and told Julian's parents that their son had bullied Auggie, but they didn't believe it. Mr. Tushman showed evidence of his son's threatening letter, but Julian's parents still did not believe him and were angry with Mr. Tushman. Finally, Julian's parents intended to transfer their child to another school. After hearing his parent's decision, Julian regretted and apologized to Mr. Tushman for his mistake.

The movie's end tells a nature reserve tour organized by Beecher Prep and attended by all students except Julian. Many activities are carried out while in a tourist spot. Auggie feels bored with the activity, so he decides to go for a walk with Jack. As they were walking around, they met a group of students from another school. They approach and threaten Auggie and Jack. One of them mocks Auggie's appearance and beats him to the ground. At the same time, Julian's friends follow Auggie and see Auggie and Jack being bullied by a group of students from another school. Then they help Auggie and Jack. After successfully petrifying Auggie and fighting with them, Julian's friends realize that Auggie is a good boy and a lovely person. After the tour and back to school, Auggie was accepted by his classmates, and they did not ignore Auggie anymore.

At the end of the year, at the graduation ceremony, Auggie is awarded the Henry Ward Beecher Medal, which is "a medal of honor for the category of

outstanding and exemplary student in a particular field throughout the school year." Auggie also gets a standing ovation from everyone. And finally, everyone realizes that Auggie is a wonder kid.

Wonder movie tells the story about the ups and downs of a child with a disease on his face. This movie provides social values related to the reality of mutual respect and affection between humans. The values from the Wonder movie can be applied in everyday life both within the family and the circle of friends. This movie also teaches us not to judge other people based on their appearance because the impact of the judgment will impact the lives of the victims. In Auggie's case, his friends bullied him and made him become an introvert. Victims of bullying experience difficulties with social-emotional functioning and adjustment as well. In particular, they tend to have greater difficulty making friends, have poorer relationships with classmates, and experience loneliness.¹⁰⁸ The main problem here is that no one wants to be born with a deformed face. Wonder is a very interesting movie because we can see Auggie's strength in dealing with all the problems he faces. The director of this movie is making it as realistic as it can be to bring up real issues. For example, the bullying that Auggie experienced because of his appearance usually also occurs in the real world. Auggie's way of dealing with his problems is central to this film, and it also provides an example of what children should do if they are bullied.

¹⁰⁸ Nansel et al., "Bullying behaviors among US youth," *The Journal of the American Medical Association*, (2001), 285.

Furthermore, Auggie teaches audiences to believe in themselves and that what other people see and think about us doesn't matter. Auggie has inspired many people along his journey to find his 'self.' In other words, it is clear that the story has so much message in it. Those messages might make a difference, such as a better perception of life.

B. Types of Language Style Auggie Used in “Wonder” Movie

The researcher discovers 4 of 5 kinds of language styles utilized in this film. They are formal style, casual style, consultative style, and intimate style. They are introduced in a table beneath:

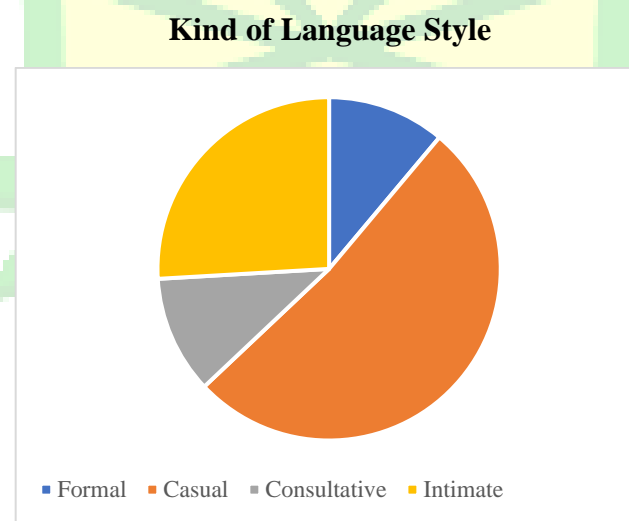


Figure 4.1 Language Style of Wonder Movie

Based on figure 4.1, it very well may be seen that the most dominant language style used is casual, which is 14 information addressing 52% of all information.

Given the table above, there are four kinds of language styles found in "Wonder" movie. They are formal style (3 data), casual style (14 data), consultative style (3 data), and intimate style (7 data). From the quantity of recurrence in every kind of style. The data are examined as follow

1. Formal style

Formal style is common in meetings, discussions, or gatherings with the higher level to get the relations. The pattern is standard and cannot be changed individually. This style is usually used in speaking to medium or large groups. The speaker must plan, framing whole sentences before they are delivered. It is also used in speaking to a single hearer. Formal style is characterized by more complex and varied sentence structures than consultative. The vocabulary is also more extensive. There are 3 pieces of information with a level of 11 %. The following are some conventional instances of the style utilized by Auggie in the "Wonder" Movie. Among the collected data, one datum takes place in the classroom, one datum takes place at the principal's office, and one datum takes place at the school hall.

Data 1

Teacher : All right, let's settle down. Everybody settle down. All right, now some of us are lucky enough to know each other. Yeah? And, and the others are new. Hi there. Okay, my name is Mr. Browne, and are you late?

Auggie : I am so sorry. I was just helping set up chairs for the assembly.

Teacher : Okey, then sit, please. And let your friends know about you

Auggie : Hi...My name is Auggie. And I have a sister named Via and a dog named Daisy. I love Stars Wars. And I just said three things. I'm sorry.

Teacher : That sound like a bonus for me. Three things. Thank you very much Auggie, that was perfect.

(Performed 00:15:25-00:18:26)

The situation happened when Auggie came late for class. Auggie told his teacher why he was late. Then, the teacher asked Auggie to introduce himself in front of the class.

The data above shows that Auggie used a formal style. One the characteristic of the formal style is used for the single hearer and people who have a higher degree. Can be seen in the sentence “*I am so sorry. I was just helping set up chairs for the assembly,*” indicated in the formal situation because Auggie talked to his teacher in the classroom, and the intonation was clear. Besides that, one characteristic of formal style is in joint meetings, discussions, or gatherings with a higher level. It can be seen in this sentence “*Hi...My name is Auggie. And I have a sister named Via and a dog named Daisy. I love Stars Wars. And I just said three things. I'm sorry*”, indicates formal style because there was an introduction that can be interpreted that they had first met. Auggie also used clear pronunciation when he introduced himself. Besides that, one sign of formal style is conversation happens with a stranger or person who has a high position. This data also showed if Auggie, as the main character, talked with someone with a high position, his teacher.

Data 2

Mr. Tushman : Then right before graduation, whole class taken a trip to a nature reserve in Pennsylvania. It is the highlight of the years. I promise you. Oh god they're here.

*Auggie : **Who are they, Mr. Tushman?***

Mr. Tushman : I think it can help you to meet some of our students fore you starts school, Auggie. What do you think?

Auggie : Other kids now?

Mr. Tushman : They from elementary school here, so they know their war around and they will give you a nice tour.

*Auggie : **Is everything will be fine?***

Mr. Tushman : It will be fine, Auggie.

(Performed 00:05:18-00:06:08)

The situation happened when Auggie, for the first time, met the principal of his new school. Mr. Tushman understood what Auggie needed, so he gave Auggie an explanation of the activities at his new school.

The data above shows that Auggie used a formal style. It can be seen the sentence “**Who are they, Mr. Tushman?**” indicates one of the signs that it is formal style. Because Auggie called Tushman with a formal name, the situation was formal because Tushman is the principal of Auggie’s new school. They are also in a new situation because of their first meeting.

The utterance above has a formal style. It can be seen in this sentence “**Is everything will be fine?**” it showed grammatically well. Auggie wants to respect his principal, so he uses grammar well.

Data 3

Mr. Tushman : So, Will August Pullman please come up here to receive this award.

All : Whoa.....you're the best dude!

Auggie : Maybe the truth is, I'm really not so ordinary. Maybe if we knew what other people were thinking we had know that no one's ordinary. And we all deserve a standing ovation at least once in our lives. My friends do. My teachers do. My sister does for always being there for me. My dad does for always making us laugh. And my mom does the most. For never giving up. On anything. Especially, me. It's like that last precept Mr. Browne gave us. Be kind, for everyone is fighting a hard battle. And if you really want to see. What people are, all you have to do.....is look.

(Performed 01:43:19-01:44:42)

These data are classified into formal style because the dialogue was in serious condition, that is, the school graduation event and the dialogue in the school hall. The sentence structure that Auggie used is more complex and varied. The formal style is usually used in speaking to medium or large groups. In these data, Auggie uses a good and correct grammatical structure. He also uses a complete sentence structure. At this time, Auggie got the award and also got a medal, so he had to give some speech. So, in this condition, he uses the formal style. Another reason is that when we talk to many people in public, we are polite and use formal language.

2. Casual Style

Casual style is a language variety used in informal situations, sharing with family or close friends, discussion, etc. When people use this style, it is usually shortened. This style is sometimes the sentence is less on grammar. The

vocabularies are full of dialect, regional dialect. The pronunciation is rapid and often slurred, besides the use of slang. There are 14 data with a level of 52%. The following are a few instances of the current casual styles utilized by all characters in the "Wonder" movie.

Data 4

Nate : Look at me Auggie. That sounds like a real jerk. If someone pushes you, push back. Don't be afraid of everyone.

Auggie : why you are whispering?

Nate : Because I am afraid of mom. You just gotta be a bigger person and rise about it. It's that easy.

Isabell : Auggie, I do believe that this is the best year for you to start school because everybody is going to be new. But if you really don't wanna go....

*Auggie : **No. It's okay. I wanna go...***

Isabell : you do? What changed your mind?

Auggie : Well they have a really good science elective and I need a a better science teacher

(Performed 00:11.01-00:11:43)

These data are arranged in a casual style because the dialogue happens between Auggie and his family. Based on Joos' theory, the casual style is used for deep conversation casual or normal situations such as conversations with family members or friends, such as when children talk to their mothers. Another reason is Auggie also used abbreviated. For example, it can be seen in this sentence “**No. It's okay. I wanna go...**”

Data 5

Via : What is that?

Isabell : It's a floppy disk.

Via : A what?

Nate : Come on! You, it, a floppy...

Isabell ; These kids today.

Nate : It's basically an iPhone. you know it doesn't play music or, you can't call, but...

Isabell ; They couldn't get the file.

Nate : That's okay. You'll find a place.

*Auggie: **Well I think it's great, Mom.***

Isabell : Maybe. Thank you. So Auggie....

Auggie : Yeah

(Performed 00:21:49-00:22:12)

Auggie's utterance is classified into casual style because the dialogue occurs between Auggie and his family. The situation was very relaxed and full of jokes, so it is called a casual style. Another reason because Auggie called her mother "Mom." It will be a consultative style if they do not have a close relationship at the time of speaking. Then, the casual style includes variations of the language the speech is incomplete or some words are omitted. For example, the word "mother" becomes "mom." It can be seen in this sentence "**Well, I think it's great, Mom.**"

Data 6

Jack : Hey. Thanks for your help today. And don't worry, I got a couple wrong, so Ms. Petosa wouldn't know.

*Auggie : **I'm not worried. The worst they can do is kick me out.***

Jack : Not loving school either, huh?

Auggie : Oh, it's great.

Jack : I wanted to go to Wayne Middle. The one with the great sports teams.

Auggie : Then why'd you come here?

Jack : They gave me the scholarship.

Auggie : Well, if you need help in science, you can come to my house after school. You know, if you want.

Jack : Great. Thanks!

(Performed 00:36:53-00:37:20)

The dialogue above showed Auggie's response to his friend's thanks for his help in class earlier. Auggie's utterance was classified into casual style"

I'm not worried. The worst they can do is kick me out.” because the dialogue occurs between Auggie and his friends. Furthermore, the dialog took place at the canteen in a normal situation. So Auggie should not use language in formal form. Casual style is usually used in conversations in casual or normal situations such as conversations with friends or family members, such as when students chat or family chat.

Data 7

Grandmother : And I love you more than anything in the world.
Auggie : What about Via?
Grandmother : I love your sister. But she has a lot of angels looking out for her. And you have me. Yeah. You are everywhere. And.....you are my favorite.
Auggie : You're my favorite, too, Grams.
(Performed 00:42:05-00:42:20)

These data are classified as casual style because of the dialogue between Auggie and his grandmother. This conversation occurs in a relaxed situation, so it is called a casual style. Another reason is that Auggie called her grandmother "Grams." It can be seen in the sentence, “*You're my favorite, too, Grams.*” Casual style includes language variations that do not use the sentence completely or omit some words such as "Grandmother" to "Grams."

Data 8

Nate : Looking sharp.
Auggie : Thanks, Dad.
Nate : I'm talking about me. Hey! Ah, you look good, too. I think it's safe to say the Pullman men are crushing it today. You've come a long way, huh?
Auggie : Yeah.
Nate : Auggie, I am proud of you for sticking it out.
Auggie : You didn't think I would right?

Nate : 'Course I did. I mean, when you started you were still wearing the astronaut helmet in public.

Auggie : I love that helmet. I wish I knew where it was.

(Performed 00:26:04-00:26:12)

These data were classified into casual style because the dialogue above occurs between Auggie and his father, and the situation was relaxed, so the language used is informal. For example, it can be seen in this sentence “*You didn't think I would, did you?*” The dialogue style in the dialogue above will be consultative if the dialogue person does not have a close relationship or is not in a family relationship. Besides it, the utterance above did not use grammatical well.

Data 9

Auggie : Do you need some help, Mom?

Isabell : What?

*Auggie : **Some help.***

Isabell : Oh, uh, yes, thank you. Er, mince that rosemary, please. Where did you say you were?

Auggie : I, uh... I went to Coney Island.

Isabell : How about you stay home. from school tomorrow? Hmm? It's Halloween. We can make it a 3-day weekend. Spend some time together.

Auggie : Yeah, that would be really nice.

(Performed 00:46:47-00:47:02)

As mentioned above, we already know that both are mother and son. So don't be surprised if they use a casual style in their conversation. For example, a conversation occurs in an informal situation in the kitchen when the mother is selling, and Auggie offers to help his mother. On the other side, Auggie used the short utterance. It can be seen in the sentence “***Some help.***” Indicate casual style because casual style sometimes uses less on grammar.

Data 10

Via : *Well tell me what happen. Someone say something*
 Auggie : *It's none of your business!*
 Via : *You took my day with Mom, so it is my business.*
 Auggie : ***I heard Jack Will talking about me behind my back. He said he'd kill himself if he looked like me.***
 Via : *Jack Will? Isn't he the nice one?*
 Auggie : ***There are no nice ones! I wish I'd never gone to school in the first place!***
 Via : *But you were liking school. I know you were.*
 Auggie : ***I hate it, okay? I hate it.***
 (Performed 00:48:12-00:48:44)

The data was classified into a casual style because the dialogue occurred between siblings. Why Auggie used the formal style in that dialogue is because Auggie talked to his older sister. The dialogue above is also in a non-formal situation, so Auggie used casual style when talking to Via. It can be seen in the sentence, ***"I heard Jack Will talking about me behind my back. He said he'd kill himself if he looked like me."*** And ***"There are no nice ones! I wish I'd never gone to school in the first place!"*** The sentences indicated casual style because Auggie, as the main character talked about his problem with his sister, shared his feelings with his sister, so he should use the casual style. Beside that Auggie also used words or term repetition. It can be seen at this sentence ***"I hate it, okay? I hate it."***

Data 11

Auggie : ***Why are you sitting here then?***
 Summer : *because I want some nice friends for a change.*
 Auggie : ***Me, too.***
 Summer : *Cool beans.*
 Auggie : *But you'll get "the plague"*

Summer : Good. So what happened with Jack will?

Auggie : Promise you won't tell

Summer : Promise

*Auggie : **I mad at Jack, he talking bad behind my bad at the Helloween day, He said that he would kill himself if he had a face like me.***

(Performed 00:55:18-00:55:31)

When she saw Auggie eating alone, summer was eating in the school's canteen, so she went to Auggie and accompanied him.

The data above shows casual style. The conversation indicates casual style because Auggie, as the main character, talks about his problem faced to his new friend, or it can be called a new person because they meet for the first time. It can be seen in this sentence "*Why are you sitting here then?*" and "***I mad at Jack, he talking bad behind my bad at the Helloween day, He said that he would kill himself if he had a face like me.***" Indicates casual style because this conversation is used in a relaxed situation while the main character for the first time has met. In the sentence "*Me, too.*" This sentence indicates a casual style because its shows an ellipse sentence.

Data 12

Miranda : Major Tom is that you?

Auggie : Miranda ?

Miranda : It's so great to hear your voice again.

Auggie : Sorry, Via's not here.

Miranda : I was actually calling to say hallo to you. How's everything?

*Auggie : **not bad, did you know I'm going to a regular School now?***

Miranda : No way. Do you like it?

Auggie : Yeah, I guess.

Miranda : How's the kids, are they nice?

Auggie : No, but I met one friend named Summer.

Miranda : Good for you Auggie.

(Performed 00:59:42-01:00:17)

This data is classified in a casual style because the dialogue happens in casual situations on the phone. In addition, Miranda said, “*How’s everything?*” and Auggie said, “*not bad*” both are informal sentence that is usually used to ask about the news between close friends. So that these characteristics make the dialogue above casual style according to Joos' theory.

Data 13

Isabell : if you wanna change the subject and save us from this story.
Justin : All right, I will. I will. Um, what is that?
Nate : Oh that is Jack and Auggie's science fair project. Not to be confused with an eyesore in the middle of the room.
Miranda : No, but what is it?
Nate : Well, I don't know. I guess it's like a... Yeah.
Auggie : **Follow me, if you wanna see. c'mon! go go go but there is no kissing.**
Via : Oh, okay.
(Performed 01:24:12-01:24:46)

The data above is classified into casual style because the dialogue took place at home during a party between Auggie, Pullman families, Miranda, and Justin. Another reason is that they are Auggie's close acquaintances, so the dialogues used by Auggie and the others are carried out in a relaxed style. For example, it can be seen in the sentence “**Follow me, if you wanna see. c'mon! go go go but there is no kissing.**” Indicate the casual style because the sentence shows that Auggie doesn't use a good structure as the formal style. Instead, he uses abbreviated words like *wanna* and *c'mon*.

Data 14

Isabell : Haiii.....I Miss you. How are you?
Auggie : **Good. And guess what? I got in a fight.**
Isabell : Oh my God, you're bleeding! Are you okay?
Nate : What happened?

Isabell : Auggie got a fight.
Nate : Did you win?
Auggie : yeah
Nate : Well, I'm getting a vibe like maybe he won.
Auggie : Yeah. And guess what? They were seventh graders.
(Performed 01:38:19-01:38:49)

These data were classified into casual style because the above dialogue occurs between Auggie's mother and father. The situation was very relaxed, so the language style used by Auggie is also casual. Another reason is that Auggie just said "Yeah" this shows that Auggie used limited-expression, including casual style characteristics. Besides that, what characterizes a casual style is not used well structure. It can be seen in the sentence "***Good. And guess what? I got in a fight.***" Indicate casual style because in this sentence, Auggie did not use the grammatical well.

Data 15

Auggie : That was awesome.
Summer: Hey, look there's Jack Will.
Auggie : Let's find another hill.
Summer : You can't just keep avoiding him forever, Auggie.
Auggie : C'mon, let's go!
(Performed 01:04:35-01:04:40)

These data are classified in a casual style because the dialogue happens in casual situations that happen between Auggie and his close friend Summer. Another reason was when Summer talked to Auggie, "*You can't just keep avoiding him forever, Auggie,*" and Auggie just said, "*C'mon let's go*" this shows that Auggie used the limited-expression, and that includes the characteristics of casual style.

Data 16

*Auggie : **This place is amazing. You built all this? Where're you?***

Jack : on the ship. I'm sorry for what I said.

Auggie : Truth. Would you really kill yourself if you look liked me?

Jack : No. but I totally would if I looked like Julian.

*Auggie : **Wait until he sees our science fair project.***

Jack : so can we be a friend again?

Auggie : Ok.

(Performed 01:15:10 -01:16:46)

This data is classified in a casual style because the dialogue happens in casual situations on the Minecraft game chat. And the dialogue occurred between close friends. Based on Joos' theory, the casual style is used for deep conversation casual or normal situations such as conversations with family members or friends. For example, it can be seen in the sentence “ *This place is amazing. You built all this? Where're you?*” and “*Wait until he sees our science fair project.*” The sentences show a relaxed situation, but there is a bit of awkwardness because they meet again for the first time after a break-up.

Data 17

*Auggie : **Mom.***

Isabell : Yes.

*Auggie : **Thank you.***

Isabell : For what?

*Auggie : **Making me go to school. I was mad at you sometimes. But I really to be happy to be here.***

Isabell : You really are wonder Auggie. You are a wonder.

(Performed 01:41:02- 01:41:20)

These data are arranged into casual style in light of the dialogue between Auggie and his family. Based on Joos' theory, the casual style is used

for deep conversation casual or normal situations such as conversations with family members or friends, such as when children talk to their mothers. Another reason is the conversation happened in a relaxed manner or in casual situations, and the pronunciation used is rapid.

3. Consultative Style

Consultative speech is between two persons. While one is speaking, at intervals, the others give short responses, mostly drawn from a small inventory of standard signals like “Yes,” “No,” “Uhhuh,” “Mmm,” “Huh,” “That’s right,” “I think so.” This style usually happens in a conversation between doctor and patient, teacher and student, seller and buyer. This style needs listener feedback. Another characteristic of this style is the structure of the sentences. It has subject and predicate in every utterance, but some words of vocabulary are non-standard ones. There are 3 data with a percentage of 11%. Below are some examples of the consultative style used by all the characters in the movie "Wonder." In my data, among collected data, one datum takes place in the school hallway, one datum takes place in the costume room, and one datum takes place in the forest.

Data 18

Mr. Browne : Hey....why are you running in the hallway? Auggie are you ok?

Auggie : Yeah, everything is fine. I am late for class.

Mr. Browne : Auggie, you know if you need help you can ask for it. You're not alone.

Auggie : Ok. I know.

(Performed 01:26:40-01:27:)

This data is classified into a consultative style because the dialogue is incoming semiformal conditions between Auggie and Mr. Browne. The dialogue takes place in the school hallway, and the two speakers have no special relationship other than teacher and student. Another reason, Auggie's style of pronunciation is clear. It does not offend the other person with an appropriate level of intimacy or involve the other person in a less formal conversation. It can be seen in the sentence, "*Yeah, everything is fine. I am late for class.*"

The data above has a consultative style because the situation in this scene is a semi-formal situation. One of the characteristics of this style is while one is speaking, the others give short responses. Therefore, it can be seen "*Ok. I know*" indicates consultative style.

Data 19

Mr. Davenport : All right, go get them.
Auggie : I'm really sorry sir, but I can't go on tonight, I don't feel well. I think I might throw up.
Mr. Davenport : Okey, everybody get nervous. I threw up every night. You are got to be fine. Just do it. You will have all of spring break to recover.
Auggie : Mr. Davenport, you are not listening. I am not going on.
Mr. Davenport : Are you kidding me?
Auggie : I'm really sorry, but Jack knows all the lines. he can do it.
Mr. Davenport : Then go find her than. Thank you.
Auggie : uh- huh I'll find her
 (Performed 01:18:34-01:18:42)

These data are classified in a consultative style because the dialogue is in the semiformal conditions between Auggie and Mr. Davenport at school. The relationship between the two speakers is student and teacher. Still, the dialogue

takes place in the costume room, not in the class. Joos explained that a consultative style occurs in relationships such as teachers with students and doctors and patients. It will be a formal style if the condition is serious and formal. It can be seen at the sentence “*I’m really sorry sir, but I can’t go on tonight, I don’t feel well. I think I might throw up.*” And besides that, the characteristic of the consultative style is that the listeners respond like yes, no, uh-huh, I see, etc.

Data 20

Boy 1 : What we get there? Couple of losers stinking up the woods.
Boy 2 : Holy crap! Look at his face! He’s a freak
Boy 1 : maybe it’s orc?
Jack : Ignore them. Let’s go.
Boy 1 : Hey wait! I talking to you Gollum. This the one mask to rule them all? My precious.
Jack :Hey, What’s your problem.
Boy 1 : Your friend is my problem (push Jack to fall)
Auggie: Hey, leave him alone.
Boy 1 : What are you gonna do about it? Get outta my way.
Auggie: No, I won’t
Boy 1 : I said get outta my way.
Auggie: And I said No!
(Performed 01:34:54-01:35:52)

These data are classified in a consultative style because the dialogue occurs between Auggie and new people. The dialogue is in serious condition in a forest. It will be a casual style if Auggie knows the students well and feel comfortable talking to them. It can be seen that the sentence “*No, I won’t*” indicates the consultative style because consultative speech is between two persons. While one is speaking, at intervals, the others give short responses,

mostly drawn from a small inventory of standard signals like “Yes,” “No,” “Uhhuh,” “Mmm,” “Huh,” “That’s right,” “I think so.”

2. Intimate Style

Intimate style is the language style utilized when somebody has an extremely cozy relationship with one another. For this situation, the style of discourse utilizes straightforward language and vocabulary, but each word has a special meaning. There is 7 information with a level of 26 %. The following are a couple of instances of the personal style utilized by all characters in the "Wonder" movie.

Data 21

Isabell : Good night, honey.

Auggie : You too my lovely mom, Where’s dad?

Isabell : He feel asleep.

Auggie : Oh. Okay. And Via?

(Performed 00:25:24-00:25:31)

Conversation Auggie and his mother above, including the intimate style. Their conversation describes the close relationship between a son and his mother. It can be seen from the words of Auggie’s mom, "Good night honey" by saying "honey" proves that the mother treats a child as someone she cares about. And Auggie also calls his mother by “ my lovely mom.” So it shows the intimate style because the characteristic of the intimate style is to use words that signal intimacy like baby, honey, lovely, etc. Another reason is when is Auggie asks his mother questions like "and Via?" This sentence is not clear, but Auggie’s mother still understands what she means because of their very close relationship and always together. So this statement is categorized as intimate style.

Data 22

Auggie : *But you're cool.*
 Nate : *I know I am, but technically most dads aren't, so... And neither are these helmets. Two rules. First, only raise your hand once a class, no matter how many answers you know. Except for science. Crush that one. Second, you're gonna feel like you're all alone, Auggie. But you're not. Check. Should we lose this? Come on, costumes are for Halloween. Prepare for blastoff.*
 Auggie : ***I love you***
 Nate : *Love you too dude. Have fun.*
 Auggie : *Bye.*
 (Performed 00:13:15-00:13:47)

The above conversation is categorized as an Intimate style. It can be seen from Auggie's utterance, "***I love you.***" This sentence is usually addressed to very close people such as close friends, girlfriends, or family. In addition, these conversations occur in private situations, where the father advised Auggie with affection, and Auggie showed his love to his father.

Data 23

Auggie : *When I eat, I think I chew like some prehistoric swamp turtle.*
 Jack : *No joke? Me too.*
 Auggie : ***oh dude There is tuna on your face.***
 Jack : *Yeah, Tuna man!*
 Auggie : *No, no, no, let me show you how it's done.*
 Jack : *Dude, that's even more gross*
 (Performed 00:47:43-00:47:51)

The conversation above shows a close intimacy between friends. The Joos theory explained that the intimate style is a conversation between people who have very close relationships, usually, the conversation is a very personal matter. They have understood each other's words. The dialogue above takes

place in informal situations that occur in school. Another reason is that the Intimate style is characterized by incomplete, short, and unclear articulation. This discussion occurs between participants who already understand each other and have the same knowledge. It can be seen in the sentence, "*oh dude There is tuna on your face.*"

Data 24

Isabell : I'll meet you here after school. Okey right here. I love you.
Auggie : I love you too, mom.
Isabell : I'll see you letter.
Auggie : Yeah okey.
(Performed 00:12:26-00:12:40)

The above conversation is categorized as an Intimate style. It can be seen from Auggie's utterance, "*I love you too, Mom.*" This sentence is usually addressed to very close people such as close friends, girlfriends, or family. In addition, these conversations occur in private situations, where the mother accompanies him to go to school.

Data 25

Miranda : Where's Via anyway?
Auggie : She's out with her boyfriend.
Miranda : Really?
Auggie : Yeah we met him last week. He's super nice.
Miranda : I missed you Major Tom.
Auggie : I miss you too, Miranda.
(Performed 01:00:21- 01:00:47)

The conversation above categorized as Intimate style. this can be seen from Auggie's utterance "*I miss you too, Miranda*". This sentence usually addressed to very close people such as close friends, girlfriends, or family. In

addition, these conversations occur between Auggie and Miranda. Miranda is Auggie's sister's friend, but he considers Mira as his sister. The other reason is Auggie called Miranda just by her name even though Mira is older than him.

Data 26

Jack : Hey, Dude. You wanna go outside?

Auggie : Why?

Jack : We can watch this movie anytime.

Auggie : Ok.

The conversation above showed a close intimacy between friends. The dialogue above takes place on informal situations that occur in Broadwood nature reserve. Another reason is Auggie and Jack don't use complete sentences and correct grammatical. It can prove that Jack and Auggie chose a friendly communication style. Another reason is that the Intimate style is characterized by incomplete, short, and unclear articulation. This discussion occurs between participants who already understand each other and have the same knowledge. It can be seen in the sentence "***We can watch this movie anytime.***"

Data 27

Jack : Dude, are you okey?

Auggie : Uh... Dude, you're bleeding.

Jack : I'm fine

Auggie : What was that? Something's coming. Amos?

Amos : Auggie, Jack

Jack : Come here c'mon.

Auggie : They follow you?

Amos : I think we lost 'em.

Jack : Whoa.....how you guys know we needed help?

Amos : We saw them follow you out of the lodge. I think they were seventh graders.

Auggie :They were huge.

(Performed 01:36:03-01:36:46)

This data is classified into intimate style. For example, in the dialogue above, there is the sentence "*Uh ... dude, you're bleeding*" this sentence can prove that Auggie and Jack are so close that in the sentence, Auggie looks concerned and worried about Jack. In addition, the interrogative sentences are not as well structured as in the sentence "*They followed you?*" It shows that they are using very informal language to communicate with their friends. Besides that, Auggie also jokes with themes like "*They were huge,*" This data is categorized as intimate style.

C. Factors That Affect the Characters Speak in Different Style

a. Social Factors

The researcher pays attention to four aspects that influence the character in using different language styles. According to Holmes's theory, they are participants, topic, setting, and function. As stated by Holmes, an individual's method of speaking is influenced by the social environment in which they discuss. It includes who the people we talk to are, where we talk to, and how we feel about the individuals we talk to.

The first factor is the participants. Participants most engaged in casual conversation with Auggie's parents, older sister, and close friends. The participant factor has a big influence because it can show how close a person's relationship is.

The second factor is the setting. Settings influence people to choose language variations. People will use different language styles in different

situations or places. With settings, we can analyze the time and conditions used by characters because settings consist of spot, time, and condition.

The topic is a social factor in language variation. The topic is what the participants talk about. Interaction-related topics participant. Participants will use different language variations on different topics. For example, when people talk about work in the office with their superiors. That person will use formal or semi-formal and different languages when people talk to close friends. They will use a casual or familiar style. In this story, most of the individuals Auggie interacts with are his family and close friends. Although they have a very comfortable relationship, they will advise on every problem they have. The relationships and problems they have can have an impact on the topics they will discuss.

The final factor in how people choose language variations is function. People use language to express themselves. Thus, people have a purpose in communication with others. For example, if people convey information that contains important news, they will use formal language. On the other hand, when people tell stories or share their feelings, they will use an informal style.

1. Formal Style

In the speaking components, the factor most dominant to make the main character use formal style is a participant. Here, most of the conversation happened between the main character and someone how to have a high position. As we know that Joos explained that formal style happened with a stranger or someone who has a high position.

Data 1

Teacher : All right, let's settle down. Everybody settle down. All right, now some of us are lucky enough to know each other. Yeah? And, and the other are new. Hi there. Okey my name is Mr. Browne and are you late?

Auggie : I am so sorry. I was just helping set up chairs for the assembly.

Teacher : Okey, then sit please. And let's your friends know about you

*Auggie : **Hi...My name is Auggie. And I have a sister named Via and a dog named Daisy. I love Stars Wars. And I just said three things. I'm sorry.***

Teacher : That sound like a bonus for me. Three things. Thank you very much Auggie, that was perfect.

(Performed 00:15:25-00:18:26)

Data 1 is the conversation between Auggie and his teacher.

Data 1 showed the conversation between Auggie as the student with Mr. Browne as Auggie's teacher. Auggie used a formal style to respect Mr. Browne as his teacher.

In Data 1, the dialogue took place during teaching and learning activities, and the situation is formal. The data topic above is to introduce self, which requires the main character to use a formal style. It shows in this sentence, "***Hi...My name is Auggie. And I have a sister named Via and a dog named Daisy. I love Stars Wars. And I just said three things. I'm sorry.***" Besides that, the formal style found in the utterance is the introduction. The instrumentalities are oral. Then, the situation of the main character is serious or formal

Data 2

Mr. Tushman : Then right before graduation, whole class taken a trip to a nature reserve in Pennsylvania. It is the highlight of the years. I promise you. Oh god they're here.

Auggie : Who are they?

Mr. Tushman : I think it can help you to meet some of our students fore you starts school, Auggie. What do you think?

Auggie : Other kids now?

Mr. Tushman : They from elementary school here, so they know their war around and they will give you a nice tour.

Auggie : Is everything will be fine?

Mr. Tushman : It will be fine, Auggie.

(Performed 00:05:18-00:06:08)

Data 2 showed the conversation between Auggie and Mr. Tushman. Auggie used formal style because he talked to someone who has a higher position than him. he used a formal style to honor Mr. Tushman as principal.

In data 2, the dialogue took place in the principal's office in a formal and slightly awkward situation because it was the first day Auggie came to a public school and met the principal in person. The topic discussed in data 2 is school background. The function of dialogue in data 2 is to deliver important information.

Data 3

Mr. Tushman : So, Will August Pullman please come up here to receive this award.

All : Whoa.....you're the best dude!

Auggie : Maybe the truth is, I'm really not so ordinary. Maybe if we knew what other people were thinking we had know that no one's ordinary. And we all deserve a standing ovation at least once in our lives. My friends do. My teachers do. My sister does for always being there for me. My dad does for always making us laugh. And my mom does the most. For never giving up. On anything. Especially, me. It's like that last precept Mr. Browne gave us. Be kind, for everyone is fighting a hard battle. And if you really want to see. What people are, all you have to do.....is look.

(Performed 01:43:19-01:44:42)

And data 3 showed Auggie's Speech when he got the award on a graduation day. When we talk to many people in public and informal situations, we should be polite and use formal language to communicate.

Whereas in data 3, the setting was at the school hall on the graduation day, and the situation was also formal. The function of dialogue in data 3 is to deliver important content.

2. Casual Style

Sometimes, when we talk with someone, we must know where and what situation we face at the time. In this movie, the main character delivers utterances at several places. For example, in this movie, the setting is in the bedroom, dining room, party, family room, park, and the school cafeteria. Afterward, the topic discussed

in this style is giving a greeting, telling about a matter, and discussing a case.

Auggie used a casual style when talking to his family and his close friends. It is shown in data 10

Via : *Well tell me what happen. Someone say something*
 Auggie : *It's none of your business!*
 Via : *You took my day with Mom, so it is my business.*
 Auggie : ***I heard Jack Will talking about me behind my back. He said he'd kill himself if he looked like me.***
 Via : *Jack Will? Isn't he the nice one?*
 Auggie : ***There are no nice ones! I wish I'd never gone to school in the first place!***
 Via : *But you were liking school. I know you were.*
 Auggie : *I hate it, okay? I hate it.*
 (Performed 00:48:12-00:48:44)

From the data above, the social factors that influence the main character's casual style are because the setting in this situation was taken in the bedroom. The participants are Auggie and Via as his sister. The utterance is Auggie told about his problem. It shows in this sentence "***I heard Jack Will talking about me behind my back. He said he'd kill himself if he looked like me.***" The utterance shows the main character told his sister about his problem faced. The situation of the conversation was relaxed and expressive. The instrumentalities are orally while crying. The genre is casual style.

Auggie also used a casual style when talking to his friends, as shown in data 6

Jack : *Hey. Thanks for your help today. And don't worry, I got a couple wrong, so Ms. Petosa wouldn't know.*

Auggie : I'm not worried. The worst they can do is kick me out.
Jack : Not loving school either, huh?
Auggie : Oh, it's great.
Jack : I wanted to go to Wayne Middle. The one with the great sports teams.
Auggie : Then why'd you come here?
Jack : They gave me the scholarship.
Auggie : Well, if you need help in science, you can come to my house after school. You know, if you want.
Jack : Great. Thanks!
(Performed 00:36:53-00:37:20)

The utterance showed the conversation between Auggie and Jack as his friend. The conversation between Auggie and his friends, the setting is in school, the situation is also comfortable and calm. And the conversation topic is about the expression of feelings. The function of this topic is to convey the audience's feelings. For example, Auggie says, “*I'm not worried. The worst they can do is kick me out*”.

3. Consultative Style

The speaking component that is dominant in every conversation that contains consultative style is the participant. Auggie used consultative style when he was talking to his teacher and someone new. He used a consultative style when talking to his teacher because he was involved in regular conversations at school and was not related to learning materials. Therefore the teachers also used a consultative style so that they feel close to the students. It was shown in the data

Mr. Browne : Hey....why are you running in the hallway? Auggie are you ok?

*Auggie : **Yeah, everything is fine. I am late for class.***

Mr. Browne : Auggie, you know if you need help you can ask for it. You're not alone.

Auggie : I know.

(Performed 01:26:40-01:27:)

Data 18 showed a conversation between Auggie and Mr. Browne. The setting of the conversation is in the school hallway. The topic is to show the feeling. The function of the conversation is to convey a feeling and sense of concern. It can be shown in the sentence, "**Yeah, everything is fine. I am late for class.**" The situation of the conversation is a semi-formal situation.

Auggie also used a consultative style when he talked to new people. He used a consultative style because he didn't feel close enough to his audience, so he felt awkward talking to that person. Again, it was shown in data 20.

Boy 1 : What we get there? Couple of losers stinking up the woods.

Boy 2 : Holy crap! Look at his face! He's a freak

Boy 1 : maybe it's orc?

Jack : Ignore them. Let's go.

Boy 1 : Hey wait! I talking to you Gollum. This the one mask to rule them all? My precious.

Jack :Hey, What's your problem.

Boy 1 : Your friend is my problem (push Jack to fall)

Auggie: Hey, leave him alone.

Boy 1 : What are you gonna do about it? Get outta my way.

*Auggie: **No, I won't***

Boy 1 : I said get outta my way.

Auggie: And I said No!

(Performed 01:34:54-01:35:52)

Data 20 showed the conversation between Auggie and the students from another school. And the conversation between Auggie and someone new took place at the Nature Retreat, and the situation was awkward.

4. Intimate Style

Auggie used an intimate style when talking to someone who has close relationships with him and feels comfortable communicating with that person. Such as Auggie with his parents it can be found in data 22

Auggie : But you're cool.

Nate : I know I am, but technically most dads aren't, so... And neither are these helmets. Two rules. First, only raise your hand once a class, no matter how many answers you know. Except for science. Crush that one. Second, you're gonna feel like you're all alone, Auggie. But you're not. Check. Should we lose this? Come on, costumes are for Halloween. Prepare for blastoff.

Auggie : I love you dad

Nate : Love you too dude. Have fun.

Auggie : Bye.

(Performed 00:13:15-00:13:47)

Data 22 showed the conversation between Auggie and his father (Nate). The setting of the conversation takes place at the house. The conversation above is about showing the feeling. The function of the conversation is to deliver the feeling to someone so that someone knows what the speaker feels. It can be seen in the sentence "*I love you dad*".

b. Psychological Factor

Three psychological factors influence the choice of a particular language. First, they fulfill the speaker's personal needs, feelings, closeness to someone, and the desire to show affinity.

The selection of language variations can be driven by the desire to meet the needs speaker's personality. For example, when talking to a teacher Auggie wants to look polite, so he uses a variety of formal language, it can be seen in data 1

Teacher : All right, let's settle down. Everybody settle down. All right, now some of us are lucky enough to know each other. Yeah? And, and the other are new. Hi there. Okey my name is Mr. Browne and are you late?

Auggie : I am so sorry. I was just helping set up chairs for the assembly.

Teacher : Okey, then sit please. And let's your friends know about you

Auggie : Hi...My name is Auggie. And I have a sister named Via and a dog named Daisy. I love Stars Wars. And I just said three things. I'm sorry.

Teacher : That sound like a bonus for me. Three things. Thank you very much Auggie, that was perfect.

(Performed 00:15:25-00:18:26)

Feelings and closeness can also support the selection of language variations to someone. For example, when someone feels close to their friends and feel comfortable talking to them, they will use casual or intimate

style, in Auggie's utterance when he talks to his father he used intimate style, it showed on data 22

*Auggie : **But you're cool.***
Nate : I know I am, but technically most dads aren't, so... And neither are these helmets. Two rules. First, only raise your hand once a class, no matter how many answers you know. Except for science. Crush that one. Second, you're gonna feel like you're all alone, Auggie. But you're not. Check. Should we lose this? Come on, costumes are for Halloween. Prepare for blastoff.
*Auggie : **I love you***
Nate : Love you too dude. Have fun.
Auggie : Bye.
(Performed 00:13:15-00:13:47)

And when someone feels not close enough to someone and feels awkward when talking to someone, they will be stiff in speaking, so they choose to use a formal or consultative style of language, for example when Auggie talk to the principal for the first time, it showed on data 2

Mr. Tushman : Then right before graduation, whole class taken a trip to a nature reserve in Pennsylvania. It is the highlight of the years. I promise you. Oh god they're here.

*Auggie : **Who are they?***

Mr. Tushman : I think it can help you to meet some of our students fore you starts school, Auggie. What do you think?

*Auggie : **Other kids now?***

Mr. Tushman : They from elementary school here, so they know their war around and they will give you a nice tour.

*Auggie : **Is everything will be fine?***

Mr. Tushman : It will be fine, Auggie.

(Performed 00:05:18-00:06:08)

Auggie used a formal style because he felt uncomfortable with the current situation. After all, that is the first time Auggie met the principal.

In addition, the factors that influence the selection of language variations are the desire to show intimacy. When someone wants to look familiar and close to other people, they will wear casual or intimate style. It can be seen in data 27

Jack : Dude, are you okey?

*Auggie : Uh... **Dude, you're bleeding.***

Jack : I'm fine

Auggie : What was that? Something's coming. Amos?

Amos : Auggie, Jack

Jack : Come here c'mon.

Auggie : They follow you?

Amos : I think we lost 'em.

Jack : Whoa.....how you guys know we needed help?

Amos : We saw them follow you out of the lodge. I think they were seventh graders.

Auggie :They were huge.

(Performed 01:36:03-01:36:46)

The conversation above is between Auggie and his friends. He uses the casual style because he wants to show intimacy to his friends.

CHAPTER V

CLOSING

D. Conclusion

This chapter is a summary of the result of this study. Based on the explanation in the previous chapter, it can be concluded that:

1. The researcher discovered four types of language styles utilized by Auggie. There were formal style, consultative style, casual style, and intimate style. In light of the researcher's investigation by utilizing Joos' theories, the researcher concluded that the most utterances utilized by Auggie in the "Wonder" film were the casual style.
2. In utterances for Auggie in the "Wonder" movie, the researcher found 27 data used different language styles. Three data used formal style, 14 data used casual style, 3 used consultative style, and 7 used intimate style. From the data above, it can be concluded that the most dominant use of language style was the casual style, with a total of 14 data.
3. The researcher also found the social factors that influenced Auggie's language style in the "Wonder" movie. Factors or social contexts that influenced differences in the use of language styles were participants, settings, and social context of the interaction, the topic, and the function. The participant was the most influential factor in the use of language style because this factor is the easiest to analyze the language style. Besides that, the participant is also very important in influencing

the choice of language style. Therefore, it is also an influential factor in the choice of language style used. In addition to social factors, researchers also found psychological factors that influenced the use of language variations. There were three psychological factors that influenced the choice of a particular language. They were: the fulfillment of the speaker's personal needs, the feelings and closeness to someone, and the desire to show intimacy.

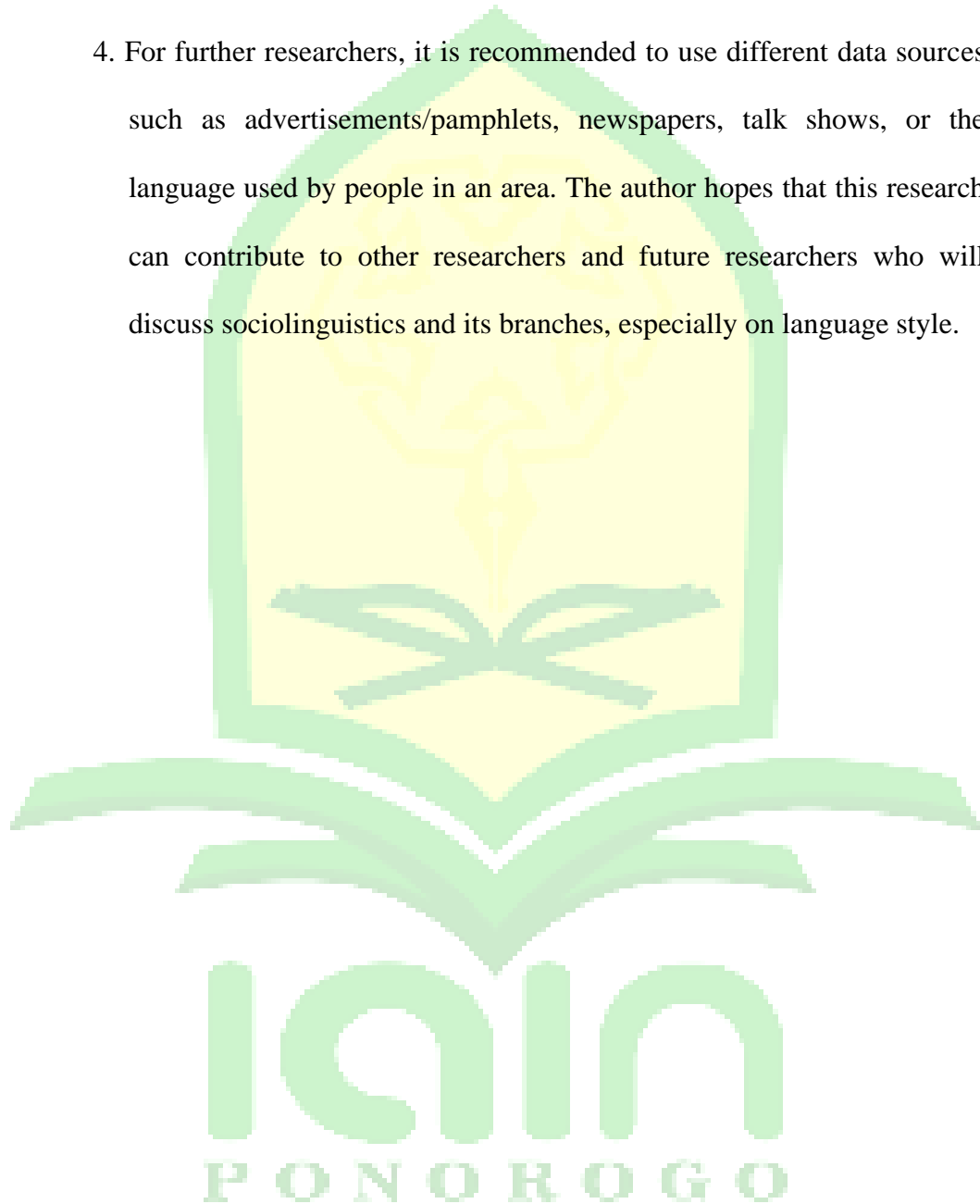
E. Recommendations

At the end of this paper, there are some suggestions to the readers as follow:

1. The movie is a medium that can be used as entertainment and a medium that can be used to convey messages. Therefore, watching movies makes us entertained and makes us know what message the film conveys. In addition, by watching movies, we can find out the differences in the style of language used by the actors.
2. The next researcher should examine the style of language in other genres, such as adventure, horror, comedy, and so on. It will cover many different situations and topics. In addition, future researchers should use different theories so that their research becomes more recent.
3. The writer believes that the readers know the differences in language styles in other films or everyday life. Therefore, this research also helps readers understand the language style that is usually used in certain

circumstances. Furthermore, other researchers who want to conduct similar research can explore various theories and find factors that influence these language style differences.

4. For further researchers, it is recommended to use different data sources such as advertisements/pamphlets, newspapers, talk shows, or the language used by people in an area. The author hopes that this research can contribute to other researchers and future researchers who will discuss sociolinguistics and its branches, especially on language style.



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CURRICULUM VITAE



Rina Wafirotur Rosyda is the name that was given by her parents when she was born on January, 28th 1999 in Ngawi. She is the one daughter of Mr. Moh Bakir and Mrs. Umi Khabibah. She is 22 years old when conducting this research. In 2011, she was graduated from SDN Dadapan 2. Then, she studied in Islamic junior high school at MTS Al – Hidayah Majasem and graduated in 2014. After graduated from Islamic junior high school, she continued her study in MAN 3 Jombang. Then, she was registered as an S1 student of English Education Department at State Institute for Islamic Studies (IAIN) of Ponorogo on 2017-2021. Many things she has gotten in the classroom and she hoped get job soon after graduated from the institute.

