

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Language is one important aspect in the life of all beings. By language, people can make interaction and making communication with others and also people can transfer information to others and people can express ideas and emotions, make sense of complex and abstract thoughts, to fulfill our wants and needs, as well as to establish rules and maintain our culture. Language is a system of communication not just through language but through such means as a gestures, art, dress and music. Often times they will refer to language as a verbal behavior, which is include gestures and body movements as well as spoken word. Behaviorists often define language as a learned behavior involving a stimulus and a response.

The language offers a vast array of choices in sentences structure, phrasing, vocabulary, verb tense, and voice. Fiction writers use this variety to their advantage in crafting a thought, description, or action. Different language choices can create a huge range of styles and tones for any given expression. These different styles and tones give the story its unique meaning. In most cases, a story's way of being told is at least as significant as its content.

Linguistics is science that conducted within a field of a language. Linguistics is multidisciplinary, specialist in many disciplines bring their own expertise to the study of language. Linguistics is a property of the human mind, they have contributed many insights into such topics as how people acquire language.

Linguistics is the scientific study of human language, it's consists of phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, pragmatics and sociolinguistics.

Sociolinguistics is the study of the relation between language and society. Sociolinguistics also branch of linguistics and sociology. Sociolinguistics focus on what factor of language and language's effect on the society, including cultural norms expectation, interaction, context and the way language is used including language varieties and language style and how people use it in daily life.

Language style is defined as the choice of words used by a specific group of people when speak in a place and in one condition. Language Style is pivotal of construct in the study of sociolinguistics variation. Language style is very important for people to express their ideas, people use style depend on with whom they speak and where they speaking too. So, people can suit the style with rules well. Speaking is the delivery of language through the mouth. Speaking is happen when two or more people talk about something. They speaking by use language, certainly there are kind of language style there.

There are many people watch the movies, people watch the movies in anytime. They watch the movies because the actors or the action in the movie. In other side people does not care about the way of conversation on movie, people do not understand how the actors setting conversation on movie. Movie is a series of still image which, when shown on a screen. It is a reason that the writer became interested to know about the conversation on the movies. She want analyze and find the styles of language in conversation in "Mimpi Sejuta Dolar" movie.

According to Keraf, there 14 types of style of language as follows: Parable style, Metaphor style, Personification style, Antithesis style, Hyperbole style, Climax style, Sitir style, Allusion style, Erotic Style, Assonance style, Chiasmus style, Epizeukis style, Epistropa style and Anaphora style.

Based on the fourteen styles of languages, the writer will conduct a research titled **“The Analysis Of Language Style As Found In Film “Mimpi Sejuta Dolar” Movie Dialogue By Merry Riana.**

### **1.2 The Problem of the Study**

The problem of the study is formulated as following:

1. What types of language styles are found in *Mimpi Sejuta Dolar* movie dialogue?
2. What dominant language style is used in *Mimpi Sejuta Dolar* movie dialogue?

### **1.3 The Objectives of the Study**

Based on the problems of the study mentioned above, the objective of the study as follows:

1. To find out types of Language styles used in *Mimpi Sejuta Dolar* movie dialogue.
2. To find out which styles occur dominant language style is used in *Mimpi Sejuta Dolar* movie.

#### **1.4 The Scope of the Study**

This study will focus on analyzing the Figurative Language use Theory of Keraf, 2020 According to Keraf Language style is divided into fourteen types, they are : (1) parable, (2) metaphor, (3) personification, (4) antithesis, (5) hyperbole, (6) climax, (7) sitir, (8) allusion, (9) erotic, (10) assonance, (11) chiasmus, (12) epizeukis, (13) epistropha, (14) anaphora. The language styles that are often used are metaphors, climax, allusion and anaphora. The writer will do this research focus to identify types and to find the dominant types of Language style used in Mimpi Sejuta Dolar By Merry Riana film.

#### **1.5 The Significances of the Study**

The result of the study would be useful for:

1. Theoretically, to enrich the readers with sociolinguistics perspective in the research of language styles.
2. Practically, this research can be an advantages and useful to the readers for conversation understanding.
3. English department students, to expect this study can be a good reference for students who are interested in analyzing language style.
4. Lecturers, to inspire them in teaching language style.
5. Researchers, It is hoped that it can be used as an additional reference for those who wish to conduct further research analyzing language style.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

#### 2.1. Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is an interdisciplinary science or a combination of two disciplines, namely sociology and linguistics. This science explains the human ability to use language rules appropriately in different situations.

Understanding sociolinguistics according to experts :

In the book *Fostering Language Skills: A Guide to Language Proficiency* (2018) by Mustakim, it is stated in language activities, word choice is very important because improper word choice can cause ineffectiveness of the language used, it can also interfere with the clarity of the information conveyed.

Misunderstanding of information and broken communication situations are also often caused by the use of inappropriate word choices. Differences in word choice can lead to different impressions and communication effects.

If individuals use two or more languages in a society, then language contact occurs with all the symptoms of linguistic events. In that event, sociology can be applied as an interdisciplinary science, language variety, word choice, and bilingualism or it can also be called sociolinguistics.

According to the definition of Paul Ohoiwutun in the book *Sociolinguistics* (1997), the interdisciplinary nature of sociolinguistics

seeks to explain human ability to use language rules appropriately in various situations.

Meanwhile, Abdul Chaer and Leonie Agustina in the book *Sociolinguistics: Initial Introduction* (1995), say that sociolinguistics deals with the details of actual language use, such as descriptions of patterns of language use or dialect in a particular culture, choices of language use or certain dialects made by the speaker, the topic and setting of the conversation.

Furthermore, still in the same book, sociolinguistics is defined as an interdisciplinary field that studies language in relation to the use of that language in society.

Janet Holmes in *An Introduction To Sociolinguistics* (1995) wrote "Sociolinguistic study the relationship between language and society".

Language research with sociolinguistic review pays attention to any social factors in society that affect language use.

These social factors are:

- 1) Social status
- 2) Level of education
- 3) Age
- 4) Economic level
- 5) Religion
- 6) Gender, and others

Not only that, the language used is generally influenced by situational factors, such as: who is speaking, what is the form of the language, to whom, where, when, and on what issues.

Language in sociolinguistic studies is not only seen as a structure, but is also seen as a social system, communication system and part of the culture of a particular society.

## **2.2. The Relation Between Language and Society**

Language is the most important communication tools for human beings. It is not reflects the reality of the society, but also has various functions to strengthen and maintain social existence. Language does mirror the gendered perspectives and can also impact and contribute to changing people perception of people anytime.

Language is not simply means of communicating information about a subject, but it is also a very important means of establishing and maintaining relationships with other people and it is known that language plays a crucial role and a vital role in human life and also has many advantages of many various aspects of human life. In a social reflection like conversation, we can indicate a language behavior in which the function and variation of languages in establishing social relationships is reflected.

The importance of these relationships has led to the growth of a relatively new sub-discipline within linguistics; Sociolinguistics. It is a broad but fair generalization to say that much of linguistics has in the past completely ignored the relationship between language and society- language is very much social phenomenon and then it is a broad field used to describe many different way of language various.

The relationship of language and society puts forward a field of study called sociolinguistics. It is the study of relationships between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and how languages function in communication. This covers studies of language in its social context which are mainly concerned with answering questions of interest to linguistics, such as how we can improve our theories about the nature of language and how and why does language change, when and why people in different communities use language varieties and with social, political and educational aspects of the relationship between language and society.

According to Guy (1988) “in all human societies, individuals will differ from one another in the way they speak. Some of these differences are idiosyncratic, but others are systematically associated with particular groups of people”. The most obvious of these are associated with sex and developmental level women speak differently from men, and children from adults. These two dimensions of social variation in language are in part biologically determined but in most societies they go beyond this to become conventional and socially symbolic. This, men and women differ by far more in language use than mere pitch. In many societies some of the most important of these sociolinguistics divisions are associated with differences in social prestige, wealth, and power.

There are four things, the very first one is language does influences society and people.



### 2.3. Language Variation

Sociolinguistics today is generally more concerned with social variation in language than with regional variation. However, people gain a sound understanding of the various procedures used in studies of social variation, we should look at least briefly at previous work in regional dialectology. That work points the way to understanding how recent investigations have proceeded as they have. Studies of social variation in language grew out of studies of regional variation. It was largely in order to widen the limits and repair the flaws that were perceived to exist in the latter than investigators turned their attention to social class variation in language.

According to Chaer (1995) there were several variations. And divides the types of language variations, namely: language variations in terms of speakers, language variations in terms of utilization, language variety in terms of formality, language variety in terms of facilities. The language variation of the bargaining dialogue script is the language variation from the speaker's point of view. The description of the language variations is explained below:

#### a) Language variations in terms of speakers

Language variations are idiolect, dialect, chronolect, and social dialect. Based on the results of research and observations of researchers at the Bunder Market Sragen on Wednesday, April 4, 2018 at 08.30 WIB, the researchers only found that language variations in terms of speakers were social dialects based on age and social status.

Language variations in terms of speakers are social dialects based on age, for example language variations in children will be different from language variations in adolescents and adults.

- b) According to Joos (1967), based on the level of formality, Joos (in Chaer and Agustina, 1995:p. 92), is divided into five style language, i.e.: frozen style, formal style, consultative style, casual style, intimate style.
- c) Language variations in terms of facilities

Language variation can be seen in terms of facilities. In this terms, there are oral and written style or also in language style uses facilities or tools, that is in call or telegraph. There are oral and written style based on reality, oral, and written style have not the same structure form. There are not same structure because in oral or deliver information orally, we helped by nonsegmental or nonlinguistic element that is form in sound tone, hand movement, shake of head, and other indication of physical. Even though, in written style, it mentioned nonsense.

In conversation of language variation between actor and actress at the movie, they make a dialogue with oral or speaking directly. During made research activities, the researcher didn't find the actor or actress that made dialogue in written style. In this research, language variation in terms of facilities, oral often used to dialogue at the movie. It can be proven, researcher watched the movie when made research.

## 2.4. Language Style

According to Coupland (2007:95) “Language Style is dimension of Language where individual speakers have a choice”. People do not necessarily express themselves in the same way. In reality, when we pass from one situation to the next, we constantly change the way we talk. An individual’s linguistic idiosyncrasy is referred to as style. personality plays a role in fashion. In social roles, style refers to the desired actions associated with a specific status. It is more adaptable than status and varies depending on the context of the expression. Role burden and conflict may arise from incompatibility of requirements imposed by roles on individuals.

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

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

The theory of language style according to Keraf is as follows divided into fourteen types, they are : (1) parable, (2) metaphor, (3) personification, (4)

antithesis, (5) hyperbole, (6) climax, (7) sitir, (8) allusion, (9) erotic, (10) assonance, (11) chiasmus, (12) epizeukis, (13) epistropha, (14) anaphora.

#### **2.4.1 Parable Style**

Parable language style is a style of language that compares one situation to another because of similarities.

Example:

My love for you will never fade, like the vastness of the ocean.

The meaning is that his love is very big because the ocean in the world itself has an infinite area.

#### **2.4.2 Metaphor Style**

Metaphor language style is a style of language that generalizes words to other words without using conjunctions.

Example:

You are the most beautiful village flower I have ever seen.

#### **2.4.3 Personification Style**

Personification language style is a style of language that humanizes an object, be it inanimate objects or living things such as plants and animals so that it can be used as a comparison between humans and inanimate objects.

Example:

Every night I am alone only accompanied by the moon and stars that look at me with pity.

#### **2.4.4 Antithesis Style**

Antithesis language style is a language style that contains contradictory ideas, using opposite words or groups of words. Antithesis is the use of words that are opposite or contradictory in meaning (Kridalaksana, 1982:13). In line with that, Keraf explains that antithesis is a style of language that contains contradictory ideas by using opposite words or groups of words (1994: 126).

Example:

1. Good or bad deeds will get a reward someday.
2. Don't ever judge someone just by looking at what he's done.

#### **2.4.5 Hyperbole Style**

Hyperbole is a style of language that contains an exaggerated statement, by exaggerating something.

Example: I picked the moon and stars just for you.

#### **2.4.6 Climax Style**

Climax is a style of language that contains sequences of thoughts that each time increase in importance from the previous idea (Keraf, 1994:124).

Example:

1. Mango tree growth process starts from seeds, roots, stems, twigs, leaves, flowers, and fruit.
2. At the age of 3 to 4 months of pregnancy, reaching the stage of formation of the vocal cords in the fetus.

#### **2.4.7 Sitir Style**

Sitir style is a style of language that makes satire or ridicule accompanied by sharp criticism with various expressions to produce an impression that makes the reader or listener laugh and those who are criticized wince (laugh bitterly).

According to Keraf (2010) Satire is an expression that laughs at or rejects something such as an idea and criticizes it in a funny way or makes fun of it.

Example:

- 1 Netizens are reliable reporters, events that never actually happened can become news.
- 2 I think the residents here are very united, the proof is that they work together to make the river water overflow.

Overflowing certainly has a negative connotation: Creating floods due to littering in the river.

#### **2.4.8 Allusion Style**

Allusion style is a style of language used by comparison or by finding features that show similarities between two things.

Example:

1. He is as smart as his brother.  
The buffalo is as strong as the cow.
2. Her eyes are like the eastern star.  
Her lips are like a pomegranate.

#### **2.4.9 Erotic Style**

Erotic style is a style of language that vulgarly presents sexual scenes by describing them in detail so as to cause an erotic sensation for the listener or reader.

Example :

1. The girl without feeling suspicious then removed every piece of cloth that stuck to her body until she was naked, then immersed herself into the water in the river.
2. Roni stared at Jean's underwear from under the table and couldn't take her eyes off the sight of Jean continuing to move her smooth white legs in and out.

#### **2.4.10 Assonance Style**

Assonance style is a style of language used by writers to convey messages in an imaginative and classic way. It can be in written or oral form and is used in literary works with the aim of representing the feelings of the writer.

Example:

1. You are truly a treasure as precious as news from the sky that brings precious love.
2. When the night is sad, I suddenly miss her.

#### **2.4.11 Chiasmus Style**

Chiasmus style is repetition figurehead group, when viewed from the form.

Example:

1. I will always be with you, always with you, always with you and will continue to be with you in every life that God created.
2. I warned you to stay away from alcohol but you never listen to me, you drink it, drink it, drink it, drink it again all the time, it will make your health decline.

#### **2.4.12 Epizeukis Style**

Epizeukis style is a style of language that uses the repetition of words in a row in a sentence.

Example:

1. Toni's book got wet, wet from the spilled drinking water in the bag.
2. The man looked very restless, anxious because he was waiting for someone very important.

#### **2.4.13 Epistropha Style**

Epistropha style is figure of speech that uses repetition of words, phrases, or clauses at the end of sentences.

Example:

"If you want,  
I will come.  
If you please,  
I will come.  
When you ask,  
I will come."

The clause that is often repeated in the sentence above is "I will come".

#### **2.4.14 Anaphora Style**

Anaphora style is a style of language that uses the repetition of words, phrases, or clauses at the beginning of sentences.

Example:

"Sincerely when helping others,



Sincerely to whomever we give,  
Sincerely without expecting anything in return.”

-Wisnu Adi

The word that is often repeated in the sentence above is "sincerely".

## 2.5. Movie Of Mimpi Sejuta Dolar (The Background of The Movie)

The May 1998 riots mostly targets Chinese Indonesians. Merry Riana's family flees to the airport, where her father sells clothes and other valuable items left in order to buy Merry a boarding pass to Singapore, asking her to study and live happily there.

At Singapore, Merry wanders around confused, thinking that her dream to be successful has failed, until she meets Irene, her high school friend, who shelters Merry illegally at her dorm room. She was later caught by the guard, and after a discussion, Merry decides to study at Nanyang Technological University (NTU) in order to legally stay at Irene's room. However, she must pay the expensive student loan. Irene's friend Alva promises to be her loan guarantor, but with the condition that she get a job. Even though Irene defends her, Merry insists and frustratingly searches for a job. She receives one, as a brochure sharer; though Alva has signed the agreement anyway. Because she doesn't have a student pass, the store was later taken down; police didn't know Merry due to proof being eyewitness accounts alone, and the manager told her to disguise herself.

Irene reveals to her that she has a crush on Alva. Irene planned a date with him; instead Alva helps Merry on finding a new job, and they fall in love with each other. Irene goes home annoyed. She is hired at Success Forever, a company which promises monetary miracles. Merry brings Alva there, and it turns out the company was a scam. Merry nearly gives up, but Alva tells her that failures are essential for success. She is investigated by police for being previously involved in Success Forever; she was proven not guilty and the

company was further investigated. Moving to the Singapore Flyer, Merry was hired there as janitor. Alva shares to her a fictional novel s.h.m.i.l.y ("see how much I love you.") Merry refuses to accept his proposal. At the dorm, Irene kicks Merry out for being with Alva at the Flyer, assumingly romantic. Merry rushes to Alva's address to bring him and clarify things to Irene, but a naysayer guard claims Alva does not live in the address; at the time he was at a factory he got hired in. Back at the dorm, she left it for Merry on anguish. Merry moves on from Irene, motivated by Alva, who showed her an online trading platform she can profit from.

At Valentine's night, Alva plans to propose Merry. Merry tells Alva of airline she can trade with. Hehe disagrees, pointing out her greed. Merry agrees, that she is done being poor, assuming Alva has never been poor. Triggered, Alva leaves, and hands the wedding ring to an old street artist. Days later, she reads a CNN article of the airline filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy. Her mother surprised her at the dorm. Merry rants on giving up, but her mother says that failures must be solved. Encouraged to "fight till the end and never give up," she later becomes an accountant; one of her customers, Mrs. Noor, helps her pay quarter of the loan.

One day, the street artist gave Alva's wedding ring; she revealed that Alva previously wanted to give the ring to a special person, referred to as "Shmily Merry." She runs to the Flyer and told Alva that she loves him, promising to wash away her greed; Alva accepts. Years later, she graduated among many others, and whilst the credits roll, pictures show real Merry and real Alva, now married.

## 2.6. Previews Research

In this previews research, there are three study that the writer taken from graduating research language style.

The first research is Language Style Used In Dialogue Among The Characters In “Ever After Movie: Sociolinguistics Study is intended to find out the levels of formality’s language in the Ever After Movie. The objective of this study are : a) to describe the level of formality in Ever After and b) to describe which level types frequently used in Ever After Movie. This is a descriptive qualitative research.

The researcher analyzes descriptive data in a written form. The technique that is used in collecting data is nothing technique. To analyze the data writer uses referential method by Sudaryanto, and contextual method by Poedjosoedarmo. The writer uses Martin Joos theory to analyze the level of formality namely; Frozen Style, Formal Style, Consultative Style, Casual Style, and Intimate Style.

The result of this research shows that the writer can find levels of formality in Ever After Movie. All of the level can be found in this movie. They are Frozen Style (6,59%), Formal Style (30,76%), Consultative (18,68%), Casual Style (25,27%), and Intimate Style (14,28%). The highest frequency of level formality is formal language, because in royal society or kingdom society they usually use formal and polite language. So, the characters in Ever After Movie use formal language to make conversation among the main character that have higher position than the other characters.

The second research is Language Style Used In The Slogans Of Sampoerna Advertisements. Gesty (2013) Universitas Brawijaya. When

delivering ideas through language, people may use different language variety that is called style. "People use a different language style when they are communicating with others because from the style they can recognize the speaker's background and the reason of using a variety of language that he/she uses" (Trudgill, 2002:2). In conducting the study, the writer analyzed two problems of study namely; (1) What kinds of language style used in the slogans of Sampoerna advertisements seen from its lexicon (2) What kinds of language style used in the slogans of Sampoerna advertisement seen from its sentence structure. The main theory used in this study is the language style theory proposed by Keraf Gorys (2010) supported by the theories proposed by Trudgill & Pratt (1980) and Abdul Chaer (2006).

This study used qualitative and document analysis since the analysis focused on analyzing and interpreting the text in the form of slogans. The data of this study were the slogans of Sampoerna advertisements taken from internet and some from other sources like television and newspaper. In this study, the writers described the data by using tables. The writer revealed that language style based on lexicon of both formal and informal are found. Moreover, in this study the writer included the characteristics of lexical and grammatical of Bahasa Indonesia which can be seen in appendices. It was done in order to make deeper analysis.

The language style based on sentence structure (climax, anti climax, parallelism, antithesis, and repetition) was found in this study. However, the writer only found four styles because parallel style is not found in the data. From 20 slogans categorized into formal language style and there are 13 slogans categorized into informal language style.

Based on sentence structure, from 20 slogans, it was found out that there are 11 slogans of climax, four slogans in anticlimax, one slogan is antithesis and four slogans in repetition. Last, the writer suggests for the future study to analyze language style that occurs in the slogan of Indonesian advertisement not only from its lexicon and sentence structure but maybe can also be seen from its meaning because it will contribute deeper analysis.

The third research is *The Language Style in Headline of English Magazine's Advertisement*. Hapsah (2008) Adab and Humanitian Faculty. State Islamic University" Syafif Hidayatullah" Jakarta, 2008.

In this research thesis writer want to analyze language style in headline which is often used in advertisements taken randomly from different edition such as Cleo Magazine in September 2007, Vogue magazine in July 2006, and Cosmopolitan magazine in April 2005. The writer use 15 advertisements as the object of her research analyzed by using the theory of stylistics and figure of speech approach about language style. The first step that she does is to classify the language style that are about personification, alliteration, assonance, hyperbole, ellipsis, and simile that are applied in every word on the headlines.

From the research it is found personification mostly appears five times, alliteration which appears four times, assonance and hyperbole are appear twice, ellipsis and simile have the same proportion because they appear one from 15 adverstisements.

In the first research by Hartono (2009) *Language Style Used in Dialogue Among the Characters In "Ever After Movie"*. Faculty Of Letters Ahmad Dahlan University. He analyze only one movie with Martin Joos theory and it

analyzed by used descriptive analyze data and he found out the levels of formality's language In the Slogans Of Sampoerna Advertisement, there are 20 Slogans. Universitas Brawijaya. She analyze by Keraf and use quantitative and document analysis and She found out lexical of both formal and informal from the data. In the third research Hapsah (2008) Language Style in Headline of English Magazine's Advertisement, Adab and Humanitian Faculty. State Islamic University "Syariff Hidayatullah" Jakarta. She analyze the data by use style as personification, alliteration, assonance, hyperbole, ellipsis and simile. He found out personification mostly appear.

Let compared with the Simamora (2015) Language Style Found In Indonesian Movie. Language and Art Faculty University Of HKBP Nommensen. The writer use descriptive analysis and use Josh L. Austin (2020) and the writer want find out what the most style used and what the dominant style used in the dialogue on the movie.

## 2.7. Conceptual Framework

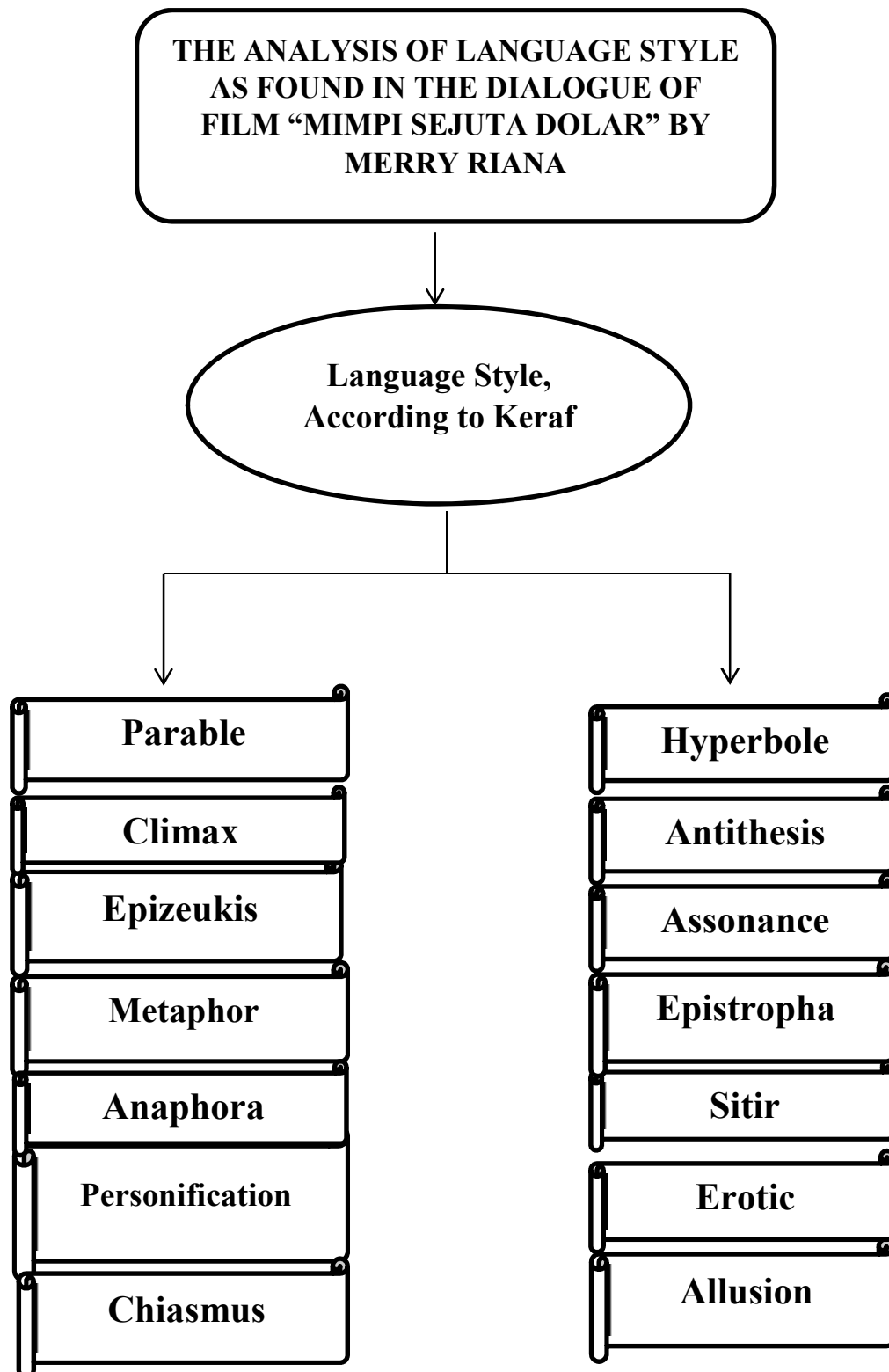


Figure1. Conceptual Framework of An Analysis of Language Style as Found in Indonesian Movie (2014).



## **CHAPTER III**

### **THE RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1. Research Method**

In this research, the researcher uses the descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data. Qualitative study is a technique for exploring and expertise the meaning that some individuals or a group of people assume comes from a social or human problem (Syafi'ah, 2019). The qualitative method in this study is to in shape the real data with the prevailing theory using descriptive techniques.

Descriptive study is a writing that describes the real situation of the object under study, in line with the actual situations on the time of direct research, the data collected is not within the form of numbers however the data comes from interviews, field notes, personal documents, memo notes, and other files. In this study, the researcher analyzed the dialogue in Merry Riana: Mimpi Sejuta Dollar movie and find the type of languages style based on Keraf language style.

#### **3.2. The Source of Data**

This study uses data which was obtained from the movie entitled Merry Riana: Mimpi Sejuta Dollar with the duration of 105 minutes and the movie was released in 2014. There are fourteen styles of language used in this data, they are Parable Style, Metaphor style, Personification style, Antithesis style, Hyperbole style, Climax style, Sitir style, Allusion style, Erotic style, Assonance style, Chiasmus style, Epizeukis style, Epistropha style and Anaphora style.

The data in this research is in the form of words from the script of Merry Riana: Mimpi Sejuta Dollar movie, the dialogues taken from the movie. The primary source data of the analysis is the dialogues in the script of Merry Riana: Mimpi Sejuta Dollar movie. The researcher uses secondary source data such as journals and other written sources to support this research. The informant is not needed because the data deals with texts/ script.

### **3.3. The Technique of Collecting the Data**

There are some steps done for collecting the data as follows:

1. Watching the movie.

Researcher use this step as one of their data collection method to identify the dialogues related to this study. Watching is the process of acquiring information by focusing on the utterances or conversations in the movie.

2. Reading the script of the movie.

After the researcher have watched the movie, transcribing the script are conducted. By reading the script provide researchers with a better understanding of the dialogues in the movies

3. Underlining the types of language style.

Afterwards the researcher would underlining the sentences included in types of language style based on context of the Merry Riana: Mimpi Sejuta Dollar movie.

### **3.4. Technique of Analyzing the Data**

After the data is collected, the writer analyzes the data by the following steps:

1. Organizing the data

The researcher prepares data collected from the Merry Riana: Mimpi Sejuta Dollar movie and reading the script of the movie as the first step.

2. Classifying the data according to the types of the styles of language.

The information is dissected by classifying the data according to the fourteen types of the styles of language based on Keraf styles of language.

3. Analyzing the styles of language

The information has been classifying must be detailed with analyzing the styles of language to finding the problems of the study.

4. Interpreting the findings.

After analyzing of finding, the meaning of the study is deciphered. The types and the dominant of the languages style can be obtained.

5. Making conclusion.

Lastly the researcher will make the conclusion in this study.