

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. The Background of the Study

Language is the necessary medium for conveying the author's ideas and thoughts expressed in literary works such as these script. Based on the content expressed, language is a means of expressing literature. Devitt & Hanley (2006:1);Noermanzah (2017:2) explains that language is a message conveyed in the form of expression as a means of communication in certain situations in various activities. Language is the epitome of all human experience since the dawn of mankind. Language is very important to mankind. Language is very important for interaction between people who speak it, and language can be further developed. Language is a means of communication that has been used from ancient times to the present day, and communication mostly takes place within a social context. Language can also be the identity of a country or group. Language is very important for human beings to carry out their daily lives. Language is very useful for human activities.

Linguistics benefits linguists, language teachers, translators, textbook authors, lexicographers, publicists, journalists, politicians, diplomats, and others involved in language-related activities. According to yendra (2013) Linguistics has several language goals that can be translated into practical goals. It's about learning a language so that you can communicate fluently and successfully through listening, speaking, reading and writing. Linguistics has many branches of linguistics, namely, for example, pragmatics, phonology, sociolinguistics and so on. which is where the author uses Sociolinguistics for a discussion of language

style, which is where language style is a derivative of sociolinguistics. before that there were several experts who explained the meaning of sociolinguistics, namely according to (Nugroho, 2016) defined sociolinguistics as a branch linguistics that studies the relationship between and mutual influence between language and behavior social behavior. understanding according to experts who explain the notion of sociolinguistics, which is the relationship between sociolinguistics and language style. then the author can continue to explain about the language style.

Language style is one of the main elements in the creation of literary works. Through the style of language the author can make the reader immersed in literary works so that it can inspire a sense of the beauty of language in the reader. Keraf (2010: 113) figurative language is a way of expressing thoughts through language that typically shows the soul and personality of the writer (language user). Slamet (Pradopo, 2012:93) figurative language is the arrangement of words that occur because of feelings that arise or live in the writer's heart, which creates a certain feeling in the reader's heart. Each piece of writing possesses its own unique language style, and every writer aims to convey their ideas through their chosen medium. In the field of rhetoric, style is the term used to describe this particular aspect. Thus, it can be concluded that a literary work holds significant value when it combines intrinsic elements and values within its content. This includes the harmony between form and content, as well as the use of well-crafted and beautiful language. Similarly, in films, a good plot content plays a crucial role. Literature serves as a portrayal of different aspects of social life, exploring various themes such as changes in behavior, mindset, values, and more.

Essentially, literary works present alternative perspectives and solutions to the issues prevalent in society.

The chosen title for this discussion is based on the abundance of figurative language types, such as comparative and linking figurative language, which are examined in this research. The author has several expert opinions, namely regarding the understanding of comparative language style with linkage language style, according to Sari, S. I., Hartati, Y. S., & Satini, R. (2021) comparative language style is figurative language that equates to one thing with others by using word comparative such as: as, tub, like, and so on. Now we enter into the next language, namely regarding the linking language style. We can see the opinions of experts regarding the notion of linking, language style that explains a situation by associating the thing in question with another that has the same or similar characteristics. Linking language style is a style of language that is used to rely on two things (Nadjua, 2002:20). Ganie (2015:2016) linking language style is a style of language that describes something by linking something with another. (Autoridad Nacional del Servicio Civil, 2021).

Now the writer enters into the next language, namely regarding the language style of linkages. The writer has opinions of experts regarding the notion of linking, according to a language style that explains a situation by associating the thing in question with another that has the same or similar characteristics. Linking language style is a style of language that is used to rely on two things (Nadjua, 2002:20). Ganie (2015:2016) linking language style is a style of language that describes something by linking something with another. The author has explained the meaning of comparative language style and linking language style. Where the

linking language style and comparative language style are found in the Cars 1 movie script. Therefore, the writer is interested in recognizing the linking language style and comparative language style in the movie Cars 1 script.

Furthermore, the focus is placed on the movie script of Cars 1, an animated film produced by Pixar Animation Studios and released by Walt Disney Pictures on June 9, 2006. Directed by John Lasseter, known for his work on movies like Toy Story, A Bug's Life, and Toy Story 2, the movie features voice actors including Owen Wilson, Bonnie Hunt, Paul Newman, and Tony Shalhoub. Cars 1 received a lower overall rating of 75% on Rotten Tomatoes compared to other Pixar films, with A Bug's Life holding a rating of 91%. As the average rating for Pixar films typically exceeds 95%, these two movies are considered less successful in terms of profitability and critical reception. The movie is dedicated to the memory of Joe Ranft, who tragically passed away due to injuries sustained in a car accident on August 16, 2005.

A movie, also known as a movie or motion picture, is a collection of images that, when projected on a screen, create the illusion of moving images. This optical trick, known as the phi phenomenon, tricks the viewer into perceiving continuous motion between different objects shown rapidly. The process of making movies combines artistic creativity with industrial techniques. Movies can be created by capturing real-life scenes with a movie camera, employing traditional animation methods with miniature figures or models, utilizing CGI and computer animation, or employing a combination of various techniques and visual effects.

In movies, various issues are explored, including language style and moral values, which are seen as important aspects of research in general. For instance, the script of the movie Cars 1 stands out for its use of simple and easily understandable language, making it highly appealing to readers, especially teenagers and young people. This approach ensures that young readers can fully comprehend and engage with the story's presentation. Moreover, the language and words used in the script are of high quality

The Cars 1 Movie Script exemplifies this diversity, prompting readers to analyze its unique style. Ultimately, literature can be interpreted by anyone. It serves as an expression of the soul, conveying beauty that can be felt, seen, or heard by others. Literature encompasses all forms of beautiful soul expression, yet its evaluation ultimately rests with the community. In essence, literature is "dulce et utile," meaning it is both beautiful and meaningful.

One example of a piece of literature is the script for the movie The Cars 1. A movie, also referred to as a motion picture or theatrical movie, is a collection of static images that, when projected on a screen, create the impression of movement through the optical illusion phenomenon. This illusion occurs as the viewer perceives continuous motion between various objects appearing rapidly and in sequence. Movie making is a collaborative process that merges artistic creativity with industrial practices. A movie can be created by capturing real-life scenes using movie cameras or by employing techniques such as traditional animation, where still images of "miniature" models are movie, computer-generated imagery (CGI), computer animation, or a combination of different methods and visual effects.

Based on the explanation of the theoretical definition above, the participants observed the phenomenon, the authors raised the title *Analysis of Comparative Language Style and Linking Language Style The Cars 1 Movie Script*

## **1.2. The Problems of the Study**

The formulation of the problem is a research question whose answer will be sought through research (Sugiyono, 2019: 290). The questions listed in the problem formulation will be answered through the research process. Based on the identification and limitation of the problems to be studied are:

1. What types of Comparative Language Style are used in The Cars 1 Movie Script?
2. What types of Linking Language Style are used in The Cars 1 Movie Script?

## **1.3. The Objective of the Study**

Based on the formulation of the problem above, the research objectives to be achieved

researchers are as follows:

1. To find out the use of comparative language style , How it is used in The Cars 1 Movie Script.
2. To find out the use of linking language style, How it is used in The Cars 1 Movie Script.

## **1.4. Scope of the Problem**

In every research it is important to limit the problem in order to prevent errors in the analysis. Apart from that, this can also make it easier for researchers

to simplify and apply the things or problems contained in the discussion. Based on this, the limitations of the problem in this study are as follows:

Comparative language styles in The Cars 1 Film Script include: parables or similes, metaphors, allegories, personification, depersonification, antithesis, pleonasm and tautologies, periphrasis, anticipation or prolepsis, corrections or epanorthosis,

The language style of Linkage in The Cars 1 Film Script includes: metonymy, synecdoche, allusion, euphemism, eponym, epithet, antonomasia, erotesis, parallelism, ellipsis, gradation, asyndeton, polysyndeton.

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

Each time analyzing a problem, researchers must know and understand the benefits of research that must be carried out, while the benefits of this research are:

#### 1. Theoretically

The results of this study can be used to develop ways of analyzing literary works, especially The Cars 1 Film Script. In addition, it can add knowledge in teaching the field of English language and English literature, especially the problem of language style analysis.

## 2. Practically

### a. For Teacher

This research is expected to provide guidelines for English subject teachers regarding learning English literature that is interesting, creative and innovative.

### b. For Students

As a learning guide to analyze the style of language in literary works, especially The Cars 1 Film Script.

### c. For Researcher

It is hoped that the results of this research can be used as a motivation for writers to be more active in contributing scientific works to the world of literature and education.

### d. For Readers

It is hoped that the results of this research can be used as a motivation for writers to be more active in contributing scientific works to the world of literature and education.



## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

#### **2.1 Theoretical Framework**

The theoretical foundation is a research plan based on a problem that exists in the environment to explain the variables being studied. The theoretical foundation that provides convenience and understanding for researchers in strengthening research based on the concepts studied. These theories were put forward by various expert opinions which became the reference or basis for research discussion.

#### **2.2 Language**

Language can be formed from rules and patterns or formations that cannot be violated so as not to cause disruption to ongoing communication. In this case the Rules, rules and patterns that are formed can include several formations, such as sound system, form structure and sentence structure. In order for communication to run smoothly, the recipient and sender of the language must master the language. Language is also important when we are going to develop four language skills, namely speaking, listening, reading, and writing (Noermanzah et al., 2018: 172). Language is any phonetic-based system produced by the human vocal apparatus and used by society as a means of communication, cooperation, and self-identification. Spoken language is the first language and written language is the second language.

Arbitrary, i.e. there is no relationship between sound symbols and objects. Ronal Wardhaugh defines language as 'a system of arbitrary vocal symbols used for human communication'. From this understanding implies that

language is a system of arbitrary sound symbols used for human communication (in Pateda, 2011: 6). The same thing was also expressed by Bloch and Trager that language as 'Language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols by means of which a social group cooperates', which means language is a system of arbitrary sound symbols used by a social group as a tool for communicating. .

Language according to Pateda (2011: 7) is a series of systemic sounds as a tool (instrumentalist) which replaces the individual in saying something to the speech partner and finally creates cooperation between speakers and speech partners. In this case, it can be explained that language in the form of a systemic sound has a substitute role for speakers to express their ideas which are then responded to by the interlocutor so that good communication is established. Language, in the form of phonetic symbols produced by the human speech organ, is a means of communication between members of society. The language definition includes two areas. First, the sounds produced by the organ of speech and the meanings contained in the stream of sounds themselves. Sound is a vibration that stimulates hearing aids. This is the content in the sound stream that evokes a reaction to what we hear. Henceforth, the audio stream is called the stream of speech (Litonga, 1:2012). Language plays a central role in the field of linguistics, with various branches related to the study of language itself. Linguistics consists of several subdivisions which include sociolinguistics, pragmatics, phonology, as well as various other branches.

### **2.3 Sociolinguistics**

Sociolinguistics, derived from the combination of "socio" and "linguistic," encompasses the study of language from a social perspective. "Socio" is synonymous with "social," indicating its connection to society. Linguistics, on the other hand, is a scientific field that investigates language, particularly its elements and the relationships between them. Consequently, sociolinguistics focuses on compiling theories pertaining to language. It delves into the examination and exploration of the social aspects of language, particularly the variations in language use influenced by societal factors (Nababan 1993:2). From these viewpoints, it becomes evident that sociolinguistics goes beyond the study of language itself, as it also examines the language employed by specific groups of people.

Sociolinguistics represents an interdisciplinary discipline that combines sociology and linguistics, two closely related fields of study. According to Sumarsono (2004: 1), sociolinguistics in terms of its name shows a very close connection from the study of Sociology and Linguistics. Socio is society and linguistics is the study of language. So that the study of sociolinguistics is the study of language associated with social conditions. Sociology involves an objective and scientific examination of human beings within society, encompassing institutions and social processes. Its aim is to understand how communication occurs and persists in society.

Through the study of institutions, social processes, and societal issues, sociology seeks to uncover how individuals adapt to their environment, engage in social interactions, communicate, and establish their positions within the

community. On the other hand, linguistics is a linguistic field dedicated to studying language as its primary object of inquiry.

Therefore, it can be stated that sociolinguistics is an interdisciplinary scientific field that investigates language in relation to its usage among the general public. According to the viewpoints expressed by various experts, sociolinguistics can be defined as the interdisciplinary examination of language in connection with its application within a particular context. The terms sociolinguistics and sociology of language are often used interchangeably, although some perceive them as distinct. According to certain perspectives, sociolinguistics is used when the research originates from the field of linguistics, whereas sociology of language is employed when the research emerges from the field of sociology. Fishman (as cited in Chaer 2003: 5) suggests that sociolinguistic studies tend to have a qualitative nature.

Sociolinguistics closely examines the actual usage of a language, including the description of language patterns, dialect usage by speakers, conversation topics, and the sociocultural context. Essentially, sociolinguistics primarily views language as a social and communicative system within a specific society and culture. The term language use refers to the social interaction that occurs in concrete situations.

In summary, sociolinguistics can be understood as the study of language employed in particular regions or dialects. Considering its name, sociolinguistics is closely intertwined with the fields of sociology and linguistics. Socio pertains to society, while linguistics focuses on language study. Consequently, sociolinguistics explores the relationship between

language and social circumstances (Sumarsono 2011: 1). Drawing from the perspectives mentioned above, sociolinguistics can be defined as the investigation of language associated with specific social conditions.

#### **2.4 Language Style**

Mustafa, D. R. (2019) Language style is a form of rhetoric, namely the use of words in speaking and writing to convince or influence listeners and readers. It involves the deliberate selection of specific linguistic expressions to achieve particular impacts, as well as encompasses the collective attributes of language adopted by a community of literary authors. Keraf (2004: 112) reveals that, on the characteristics of thoughts and feelings in written and oral forms by using words properly and correctly In terms of factors. The use of language style has many factors so that it can be easily understood, both social and internal factors. In relation to literary works, there are various understandings or opinions about how language style should be understood and easy to understand.

According to Iye, R. (2021) language style in a general sense is the use of language as a medium of communication specifically, namely the use of language in style with the aim of expressive pronunciation. As a whole, there is mutuality between style and style, which discusses a style contained in a literary work such as a novel and others, and also with style, discusses very broad knowledge and quite good writing and wide coverage. Broad enough in terms of the speaker in expressing ideas, thoughts, and experiences to convince or influence the reader or listener. Language style pertains to the utilization of a particular language known as within the realm of

literary discussions. Departures from conventional language norms are often observed, including the incorporation of multiple languages such as regional dialects, foreign languages, as well as the integration of regional and foreign elements. AlMa'ruf (2009:15) Says that, language style is like the aroma in food which functions to increase appetite. Language style is a word and sentence in terms of speaking and reading and writing as a reference to increase knowledge. According to Tarigan (2013: 4) states that, Language style is a beautiful wealth of language as someone uses it properly and correctly and uses it in a variety and certain ways so that one can compare things.

Meanwhile, Siswanto (2014: 115) reveals that, Stylistics of language is a transition from a form that deviates from the form of everyday images to produce an extraordinary effect. The language style animates sentences and gives movement to sentences. Language style can issue a certain reaction, and can also issue a thought response from the reader Pradopo (2009: 63). According to the expert's viewpoint, it can be inferred that style refers to the effective and accurate use of language, where good language incorporates honesty and courtesy without complicated words or sentences. This ensures that the reader can easily comprehend without confusion or difficulty. Additionally, style can be seen as a means of expressing beautiful language through thoughtful expression. The writer's soul and personality are revealed through language style, as they make comparisons between different things.

#### **2.4.1 Types of Language Style**

Keraf (2004: 136) argues that, Language style has many variations such as figurative language style which is formed from comparisons and similarities of

things. Keraf (2004: 136) argues that language styles have 60 types. which fall into the following four groups, there are Comparative language style, Contradictory Language Style, Linking language style, and Repetition language style.

a) Comparative language style

Comparative language style is a style of language that is used to compare two things that are actually different, but compared so that the two things have similarities (Nadjua, 2002: 18). Comparative language style is also divided into several types, namely: Parables or Similes, Metaphor, Allegories and so on.

b) Contradictory Language Style

Contradictory language style is a language style whose meaning is contradictory to the existing words. Nadjua (2002:19) contradictory language style is figurative language that contrasts several things that show the opposite meaning. According to Tarigan (2009: 55) explains that the figurative language of opposition compares two things that are opposite or contradictory. Contradictory language style is also divided into several types, namely: Hyperbole, litotes, irony and so on.

c) Linking language style, and

linking style. Linking, originates rather than the root word 'taut' which means to be meeting, meeting, related or affinity existence between a case or event with other. Use of linking language style it solidifies his works. There are 13 types this linking language style according to Tarigan (1985:122) which consists of metonymy, synecdoche, allusions, and so on.

#### d) Repetition language style

Repetition language style is a way of describing a situation by repeating words, phrases, an intention. According to Nadjua (2002:22) repetition of language style is a style of language that utilizes the repetition of the previous word. Ahmad (2015: 280) repetition is the repetition of words used as affirmation. Repetitive language style is a style of language that repeats words. Ganie (2016: 263) repetition of language style is a style of language that describes something by repeating a word or a number of words (phrases) in a sentence structure. Repetition language style is also divided into several types, namely: Alliteration, Assonance, Antanaklais, and so on.

### **2.5 Comparative language style**

According to Pradopo (2012:62), comparative figurative language refers to the use of words that compare one word with another. This type of figurative language is closely related to equating or likening one word to another. Examples of comparative figurative language include hyperbole, metonymy, personification, metaphor, synecdoche, allusion, simile, association, euphemism, pars pro toto, epithet, eponym, and hypalase.

#### A. Parables or Similes

Simile is a figurative language that is almost similar to comparative figurative language but is convoluted so that the execution is a bit complicated. (Keraf, 2004: 138).

#### B. Metaphor



Metaphor can be interpreted as a figure of speech because it can compare something to another. (Keraf, 2004: 139). It can be concluded that metaphor is a style of language that can compare one object to another.

#### C. Allegories

Allegories is a style of language as a symbol that has a perfect unity. (Keraf, 2004: 140). Allegorical language style can be concluded as a style of language that is used as a symbol in a perfect word situation. example: be careful in rowing in the household ark, wading through the sea of life which is full of storms and waves. If the husband and wife, the captain and the helmsman agree in sailing the ark, surely he will reach the destination island.

#### D. Fables.

Fable is a style of metaphor in the form of a story about a world of lifeless animals that seem like humans.

#### E. Personification

Keraf (2004: 140) says that, Personification is an inanimate object that seems to live like human nature.

Example: a tree waving in the wind. The word waving means moving from right to left even until it looks like it is about to collapse.

#### F. Depersonification

Depersonification language style is the opposite of language style personification where personification language style is a humanizing of objects (Tarigan, 2013: 22). Example: If an older brother becomes blood, then a younger brother becomes flesh

#### G. Antithesis

Poerwadar Minta (2009: 52) says that, overall the style of antithesis is an exact opposite or true opposite. Example: The Indonesian language teacher is very disciplined, he treats male and female students equally without showing favoritism. In the sentence above, the antithetical figurative language is indicated by the presence of two opposite italicized words, namely male and female.

#### H. Pleonasm and Tautology

Poerwadar Minta (2009: 761) says that, Pleonasm is a style of language which is very unnecessary in the use of redundant words (as according to all traditions; help each other).

Tautology is a reference that uses a word that is more than an idea or a thought. Example: starting from small he was naughty. The word start has the same meaning from. Thus it should suffice to say: starting small he was naughty or from small he was naught

#### I. Periphrasis

Periphrasis is a type of language style that is almost similar to oleonasm because the same use of an exaggerated word but can be replaced with a principle. Example: I feel happy to be able to study in a student city. (Medan).

#### J. Anticipation or prolepsis

Shadily (2009: 234) says that, Anticipation is a style of language that works in advance on a statement or explanation that will happen soon. For example: Yang Teruntung Agung Malaysia was unable to attend the ASEAN meeting yesterday in Bali

#### K. Korection or Epanorthosis

In speaking or writing, there are times when we want to emphasize something, but then we fix it or correct it again. Language style like this is usually called correction or epanortosis. In other words, correction or epanortosis is a figurative language that manifests as wanting to emphasize something, but then checks and corrects anything that is wrong, but because something is corrected again at that time. Example: If I'm not mistaken it's been three times, but it's four times he's been in the hospital.

### 2.6 Linking Language Style

Linking language style is a style of language that uses figurative words that are related or linked to something that you want to convey. Linking language styles are divided into thirteen, the following are the explanations:

#### A. Metonymy

Keraf (2004: 142) says that, "metonomia is a style of language that uses a word to express something else because it has a very close affinity. Metonomia is the use of language as an attribute of an object or the use of something closely related to it to replace that object. From the opinion above, it can be concluded that metonomia is the naming of an object using a name that is well known or attached to an object, for example: father bought a deer. a horse means a car that we know by the name of a horse.

#### B. Synecdoche

As stated by Keraf (2004: 142), synecdoche is a style of figurative language that employs a part of something to represent the whole, or conversely, uses the whole to refer to a part. Based on this perspective, it can

be inferred that synecdoche is a figurative language technique where a partial name is used to represent the entirety or vice versa. For instance, the phrase Rita shows up her nose uses the term nose to imply the presence of Rita herself.

#### C. Allusions

According to Keraf (2004: 141) says that, Allusion is a reference that seeks to suggest similarities between people, places or events. From the conclusion above, allusion is a figurative language that shows something that is not directly similar between people, events or places, for example: giving things or advice like that to him, you are like giving flowers to a monkey. The word in italics means that the monkey will not want to take the flowers and will let it go, even though the flowers we give are nice and beautiful, if we give bananas to the monkeys they will eat them and we will be chased.

#### D. Euphemism

The term euphemism originates from the Greek term euphemizein, which signifies communicating in a straightforward and rational manner. It is formed by combining eu, meaning good, and phanai, meaning to speak. Tarigan (2013: 194) asserts that euphemism, in essence, implies being skilled in speech and expressing oneself effectively. Euphemism is a more subtle expression as a substitute for an expression that is felt to be harsh which is considered harmful or unpleasant. For example: died, intercourse, feces, tunakary. But euphemisms can also easily weaken the power of essay diction.

#### E. Eponym

According to Keraf (2004: 141), eponym is a figurative form of language where an individual's name becomes closely linked to a specific characteristic, to the extent that the name itself is employed to represent that characteristic. From this opinion, it can be concluded that eponym is the use of someone's name which is connected based on the nature that is already attached to it, for example: beauty like Cleopatra.

#### F. Epitet

Based on Keraf's viewpoint (2004: 141), an epithet is a form of expression that highlights a distinctive quality or characteristic of an individual or an object. It involves using a descriptive phrase to clarify or substitute the actual name of the person or item. Consequently, it can be inferred from this perspective that an epithet is a linguistic style wherein the name of a person or object is utilized to convey its inherent nature. For instance, the king of the afternoon has appeared, he has not yet woken up (referring to the sun).

#### G. Antonomasia

This form of expression is a unique variation of synecdoche that involves employing an epithet or an official title to replace a person's name or their designated position. For instance, a sentence like Your Excellency cannot attend this meeting exemplifies this usage. On a related note, Tarigan (2013: 129) describes antonomasia as a linguistic style wherein an official title or position is employed as a substitute for an individual's name. In summary, antonomasia can be characterized as a form of language that represents an object through the use of symbols and titles instead of using the actual name.

## H. Erotica

Erotesis, as a form of figurative language, takes the shape of a question employed in writing or speech to create a more profound impact and emphasize a particular point. Importantly, it does not necessarily demand a response. Orators usually use this style of language as an effective tool in their speeches. Keraf (2010: 134) says that, This erotetic style of language is also commonly referred to as a rhetorical question; and within it is an assumption that there is only one possible answer.

Example: Is it the people who have to bear the consequences of corruption and manipulation in this country?

## I. Parallelism

Parallelism is a form of figurative language that aims to establish symmetry by utilizing words or phrases that serve the same function within a sentence while maintaining grammatical consistency. According to Keraf (2007: 126), parallelism can also encompass clauses that are dependent on the same main sentence. This style of language originates from a well-balanced sentence structure. It is important to note that parallelism serves as an effective tool for emphasizing words or groups of words with similar functions. However, excessive use of parallelism can result in rigid and lifeless sentences. For instance, consider the following example: Both tertiary institutions and high schools must implement P4 upgrading starting from the upcoming academic year in 2021.

#### J. Ellipsis

(Tarigan, 2013: 195) argues that, Ellipsis is a style of language in which the reduction or omission of words or words that fulfill the form of a sentence based on grammar is carried out. Or in other words: ellipsis is the omission of one or several important elements in a complete syntactic construction. Ellipsis is a linguistic style characterized by the omission of a component in a sentence that can be easily inferred or completed by the reader or listener. This omission allows the grammatical structure or sentence to conform to the established pattern. Example: Do you still not believe that from a physical point of view you are fine, your body is healthy; but psychic.

#### K. Gradation

According to Tarigan (2013: 197), gradation is a linguistic style characterized by a series or sequence of at least three words or terms that are syntactically connected, with the repetition of at least one feature. For example, the passage We even boast about our tribulations, because we know that tribulation produces endurance, and endurance produces proven character, and proven character produces hope. And hope does not disappoint demonstrates gradation in action.

#### L. Asindeton

According to Keraf (2007: 131), asindeton is a type of figurative language characterized by concise and compact references. It involves the omission of conjunctions between multiple equivalent words, phrases, or clauses. These elements are typically separated by commas, as seen in the well-known quote by Julius Caesar: "Veni, vidi, vici" which translates to I came, I saw, I

conquered". For example, in the phrase Father, mother, children are the core of a family, the absence of conjunctions between father, mother, and children demonstrates the use of asyndeton.

#### M. Polysyndeton

According to Keraf (2004: 131), polysyndeton is a linguistic style that is the opposite of asyndeton. Polysyndeton involves connecting multiple words, phrases, or clauses together using conjunctions. On the other hand, polysyndeton is a style of language where parallel words are used in a sentence or construction without connecting them through linking words. For instance, consider the following example: "And where are the birds that are restless and homeless and don't give in to the dark and cold that will shed their feathers?"

It is important to note that the language styles mentioned above can vary depending on the data source used in the researcher's investigation. The examples provided earlier are just a few outcomes derived from several studies that serve as references.

### **2.7 Movie**

Furthermore, The Movie is one of entertainment play that can be found on the television or in the cinema. As stated in opinion about movie given by Sumner in Wasi'ah (2011: 14), the movie is a roll of material which is sensitive to light and which is used in camera for taking photograph or moving pictures for the cinema. According to Barsam and Monahan (2010: 2), a movie is a story, captured in a set of celluloid strips/films, which are shown on a screen with certain speed to give the impression of moving.



### **2.7.1 Definition of Movie**

Movie, also commonly referred to as a movie, is a dynamic medium that captures living pictures. The term cinema is often used to collectively refer to movie, and it originates from the word kinematics which denotes motion. Movie are created using layers of liquid cellulose, commonly known as celluloid, by filmmakers. The comprehensive meaning of film, or cinema, can be understood as Cinemathographie, derived from the combination of "Cinema" and "tho = phytos" (light) and "graphie = grhap" (writing = image), implying that film is essentially a form of painting motion with light.

Mohamad Ahsyar (2014: 11), defines the movie as a series of connected cinematographic images projected on a screen. movie as well as a strategy that can be used to add new vocabulary from elementary level to University, as stated opinion by Sabouri and Zohrabi (2015: 110-125) that movies provide an invaluable extension of what we might call the technologies of language acquisition that have been used to teach students the basics of English learning in elementary and high schools or institutes. But, according to Khan (2015: 46-52) believes that the visuality of movies can facilitate comprehension and understanding for the language learners in an ideal visual context, which makes it an effective language-teaching too. To understand the concept of painting motion with light, we need to acknowledge the central tool employed in the realm of movie, which is the camera. Movie can be described as a moving image and is characterized by intermittent movement. The illusion of movement in movie arises from the limitations of human perception, as our eyes and brains are capable of capturing and processing a series of rapid image

changes. Movie holds a significant influence, surpassing other media forms, as it effectively combines audio and visual elements to engage viewers. Its format captivates audiences, ensuring their satisfaction and facilitating a more memorable and enjoyable experience. Movies are particularly effective in the realm of drama performances.

Movie serves as an artistic and cultural creation that acts as a medium of mass communication for widespread viewing and listening. It is produced based on the principles of cinematography and recorded using various mediums such as celluloid tape, video tape, video disc, or other technological inventions. Movie can take various forms, types, and sizes, and are produced through chemical, electronic, or other processes. They can be displayed and projected using mechanical, electronic, or other projection systems, with or without sound.

## **2.8. Author Biography of The Cars 1 Film**

Cars is an animated movie created by Pixar Animation Studios and distributed by Walt Disney Pictures, hitting theaters on June 9, 2006. The film was helmed by John Lasseter, known for his work on other Pixar films such as Toy Story, A Bug's Life, and Toy Story 2. The voice cast includes Owen Wilson, Bonnie Hunt, Paul Newman, and Tony Shalhoub. Cars received a 75% rating on Rotten Tomatoes, making it the lowest-rated Pixar film at the time, surpassing A Bug's Life, which held a 91% rating. Compared to the average Pixar film rating of above 95%, these two films are considered less successful in terms of both profitability and critical reception. Notably, Cars is dedicated to the memory of

Joe Ranft, who tragically passed away in a fatal single-vehicle accident on August 16, 2005.

Characters :

- Sheriff (Michael Wallis) Police car from Radiator Springs.
- Todd Marcus - The red race car that raced the Dinoco 400.
- Chick Hicks (Michael Keaton) - The green racing car from the "Hostile Takeover Bank (HTB)" team. Every time he competed, he always cheated so he was required to compete at a lower level.
- Sally Carrera (Bonny Hunt) - A light blue sedan who is Lightning McQueen's girlfriend.
- Bob Cutlass (Bob Costas) - Car racing host.
- Darrell Cartrip (Darrell Waltrip) - Additional car racing host.
- DJ (E.J. Holowicki) - A blue, nitro-powered car that loves music.
- Boost (Jonas Rivera) - A purple-black racing car that has nitro power.
- Snot Rod (Samuel Harjanne)- A red racing car with a front engine, and a lot of sneezing.
- Wingo (Adrian Ochoa) - A racing car that specializes in partying and painting.
- Tex (Humpy Wheeler) - A golden car that owns the Dinoco company.
- Mia (Lindsey Collins) - A huge Lightning McQueen fan.
- Tia (Elissa Knight) - Another big Lightning McQueen fan.
- Junior (Dale Earnhardt Jr.) - A race car who is the son of Strip Weathers.
- Fred (Andrew Stanton) - An old rusty car with his name written on the license plate.
- Minny (Edie McClurg) - A female tourist car who visits Radiator Springs.

- Van (Richard Kind) - A male tourist car who is Minny's husband.
- Jay Limo (Jay Leno) - A purple sedan who is the host of The Jay Limo Show.
- Not Chuck (Mike Nelson) - Lightning McQueen's former crew chief who resigned out of frustration.
- Jerry (Joe Ranft) - A Peterbilt truck carrying recycling batteries that McQueen follows because he suspects Mack.
- Mario Andretti (Mario Andretti) - Celebrity who attended car racing events.

Some Movie Cars :

1. Cars 1
2. Cars 2
3. Cars 3

## **2.9 Previous of the Study**

To prove the problem with this research, the researcher aims to identify various previous literature and studies that are still related to the topic that is the subject of current research. In addition, it is very important in scientific research to reject plagiarism or complete copying of other people's writings.

Therefore, it is essential to review earlier relevant studies in order to adhere to the rule of ethics in scientific research. In order to construct research thinking notions, it is important to define research, research viewpoints, and supporting theory. The researcher discovered a number of earlier studies that were relevant to this investigation based on the search results of earlier studies. Despite issues that are connected, this research is nonetheless significantly distinct from earlier investigations. Regarding some of the earlier research, that is :

1. Comparative Language Style in the Book of Kike Wadatsumi no Koe

This research was conducted by Subandi, Masilva, and Lina. Volume 618 of 2021, published by International Joint Conference on Arts and Humanities (IJCAH). The result of this study It was found that there were ten types of comparative language style and metaphor was the most widely used type with 60 data. Based on their functions, those ten types have various functions, including: (1) the function of expressing the author's pride expressed by simile, metaphor, allusion, eponym, metonymy, and antonomasia; (2) the function of providing information related to the author's psychological condition during his military duty expressed by simile, metaphor, irony, metonymy, hyperbole, and personification; and (3) the function of resistance to express criticism of disagreements as well as rejections.

## 2. Analisis Gaya Bahasa Dalam Novel Sang Pemimpi Karya Andrea Hirata.

This previous research was conducted by Dewi Rahmawati Mustafa from Galuh University. This research is motivated by the lack of availability of interesting teaching materials for students. Therefore, the researcher analyzed the novel Sang Pemimpi by Andrea Hirata in terms of the use of language style to be used as interesting teaching materials for students. which method used is a qualitative method with a descriptive design. Phenomenon under investigation is the language style of the novel Sang Pemimpi by Andrea Hirata. Source of data in research This is the novel Sang Pemimpi by Andrea Hirata. Techniques used in research this is a literature study technique and documentation technique. The results of this study found four the style of language in the novel is the style of comparison, contradiction, linking and repetition. 1) Comparative language style of the researcher uses metaphorical language style, personification, and anthesis;

2) The language style of the conflict the researcher uses language style hyperbole, litotes, irony, and paranomasia; 3) The linking language style of the researcher uses style metonomia, allusions, and euphemisms; 4) The researcher uses the repetition style of language language style of alliteration and repetition.

In previous research, what distinguishes it from the current research that is being carried out lies in the analysis of the style of language being carried out. Previous research intends to analyze as a whole what types of language styles are contained in a novel. While in the current study the researcher only focuses on analyzing two types of language styles in the Cars 1 movie script

### 3. Gaya Bahasa Perbandingan Dalam Novel Entrok Karya Okky Madasari.

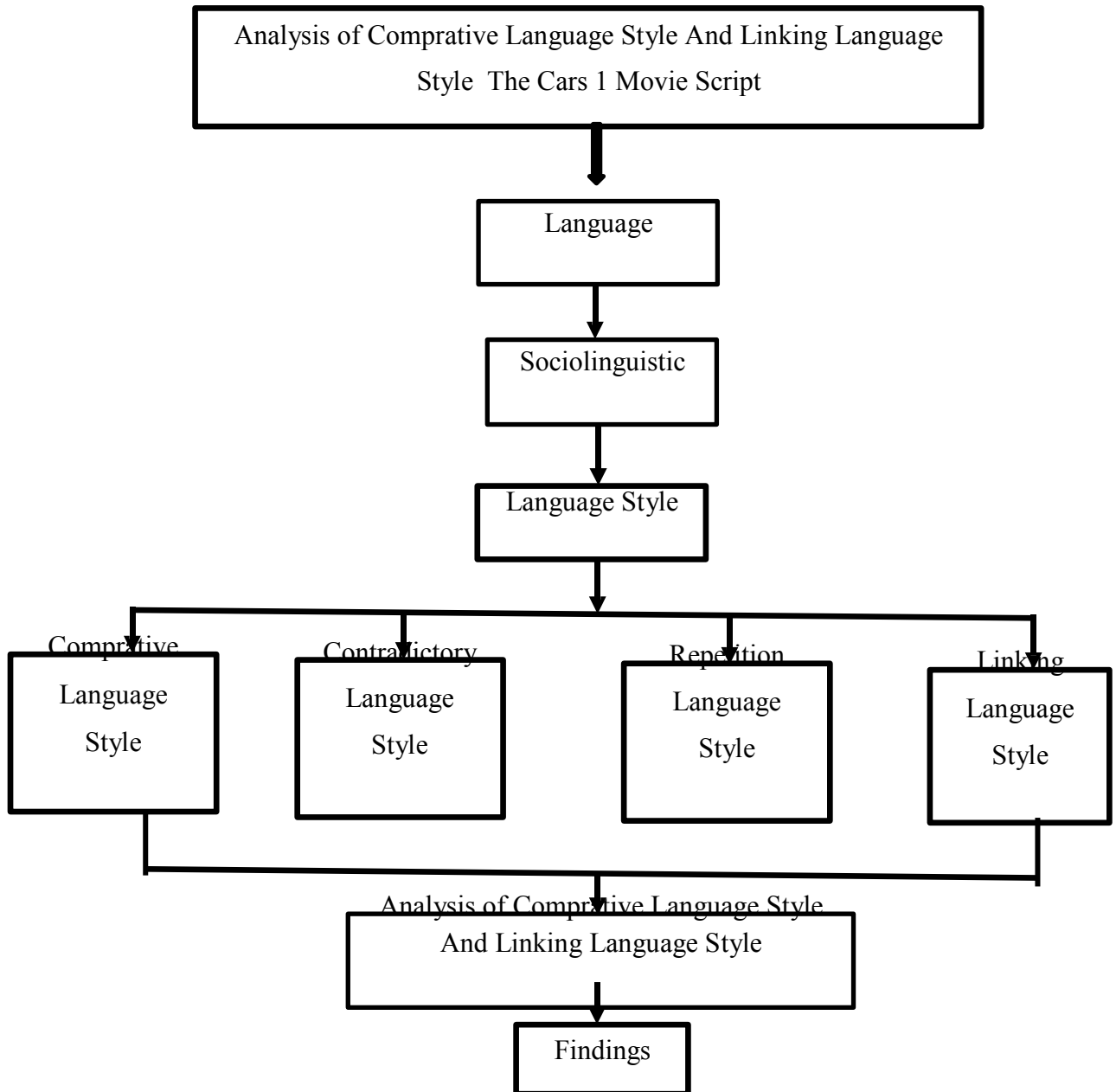
This research was conducted by Suci, Yulia, and Ria from STKIP PGRI West Sumatra. This study is motivated by the existence of several comparative attitude styles included within it. A novel by Okki Madasari. This study focuses on comparative linguistic styles. A novel by Okki Madasari. The purpose of this study is to describe comparative linguistic styles In the novel by Okki Madasari. This type of research is qualitative research. method used in this study is a descriptive analysis method. The data in this study are in the form of words, sentences and dialogues explaining comparative language styles in Ockie's Novels Madassari. The data source for this study is the novel by Okki Madasari. Results of this study contrastive speech in Okky Madasari's novel shows parabolic comparison of linguistic forms, comparison of metaphors of linguistic forms, comparison of anthropomorphic forms linguistic style, allegorical comparative linguistic style, pleonism comparative linguistic style. Of the most common linguistic styles are the simile type and the comparative linguistic style. Research

shows that only 5 of his 10 languages exist. A kind of comparison language style was found.

In previous research, what distinguishes it from the current research that is being carried out lies in the analysis of the style of language being carried out. Previous research only focused on one style of language in a novel, while in the present study the researcher focused on analyzing two types of language styles in the Cars 1 movie script.

## 2.10. Conceptual Framework

**Chart 1. Conceptual Framework Analysis of Comprative Language Style And Linking Language Style The Cars 1 Movie Script**





## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1. Research Design

In this study the writer used qualitative methods. we can see the notion of qualitative method, according to Kountur (2005: 53) states that, This study used qualitative research in the application of qualitative methods, the data collected likely to be the key to what has been studied. Thus, the research report would be contained the data to provide an overview of the research conducted.

According to Moleong (2017: 6) argues that, Qualitative research was research that used a natural setting, with the intention of interpreting a phenomenon that would be occurred and would be carried out by involving various existing methods.

#### 3.2. Data and Data Sources

The research gathered information for analysis from the script of the movie Cars 1. The data being studied consists of an analysis of comparative language style and linking language style used in the film script. The data collected for this study is in textual form. It was obtained by carefully reading the script and identifying the specific language used. The identity of the data was as follows:  
[Insert specific details about the data identity].

Title	: Cars 1
Released	: 9 Juni 2006
Director	: John Lasseter and Ranft
Writer	: Dan Fogelman, John Lasseter, Joe Ranft, Kiel Murray, Phil Lorin, Jorgen Klubein and Steve Purcell

Duration : 117 minutes

Production house : Pixar Animation Studios and Walt Disney Pictures

Language : Inggris, Italia, Jepang and Yiddi

Link : <https://fanon-kingdom.fandom.com/wiki/Cars/Transcript>

Sugiyono (2019: 225) explained that, Secondary data was a source of data that was not directly submit data to data collection, for example through other people or through documents. Data sources used to support information obtained from primary sources. In this study, researchers took secondary data from supporting books taken from various expert opinions such as according to Jos Daniel Parera (2004), Aminuddin (2011). The research would utilize sentences as the source of data for analysis.

### 3.3. Research Instrument

According to Sugiyono (2019: 102) said that, the research instrument was a measurement of social and natural phenomena. Researcher using existing data were more appropriate if they are called making reports rather than conducting research. Data or information collected:

**Table 1. Data Card**

No	Extrinsic Element	Novel Quotes	Analysis
1.	Comparative Style		
2.	Linkage Style		

### 3.4. Technique of Data Collection

Sugiyono (2010: 398) said that, Data collection in this study requires library techniques, reading techniques and note-taking techniques, as well as concluding techniques. Literary engineering was a literature study that is related to theoretical studies and other references as well as many related to language style and moral

values in the situation under study. The reading technique was a data collection technique that was carried out by working continuously through reading literary texts back and forth from beginning to end (Sangidu, 2004:19). Note-taking technique was a technique of collecting data that records on data cards followed by using certain writing tools (Sudaryanto, 2015: 205-206).

The data was treated in this study about the Analysis of Comparative Language Style and Linking Language Style The Cars 1 Film Script. So the data collection method was carried out using the library method, reading, and taking notes.

### **3.5. Technique of Data Analysis**

This data analysis was aim to reveal the organization and ordering of data in categories and units of description, so that the subject matter in question can be found and in the end a conclusion can be drawn equipped with supporting data.

Then the data analysis carried out in this study is through the Analysis of Comparative Language Style And Linking Language Style The Cars 1 Film Movie. This analysis was carried out by following the steps in accordance with the building elements.

The steps are used to process or analyze language style and moral values, namely:

1. Read the entire contents of the Film Script
2. Determine the problem items that would be discussed later such as: (How is Style

Comparative language used in The Cars 1 Film Script ? How is the Linkage style used in The Cars 1 Film Movie ?

3. Analyze one by one the problems that have been determined according to the sequence.
4. Summarize the results of the analysis that has been prepared carefully, completely, systematically and neatly.

### **3.6 Triangulated of Data**

Triangulation was a technique for checking the validity of data that utilizes something else besides the data for checking purposes or as a comparison with the data, Moleong (2006; 195) distinguishes four types of triangulation as inspection techniques, namely source triangulation, method triangulation, investigator triangulation, theory triangulation.