LANGUAGE STYLE ANALYSIS IN LOVING VINCENT MOVIE

THESIS

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English

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THESIS RATIFICATION

The thesis entitled *"Language Style Analysis in Loving Vincent Movie"* compiled by Nofikasari Gobel with student registration number 1926003, a student of English Education Study Program. Has been examined and defended in the Munaqasyah session held on July 30th of July 2024 and has been declared acceptable as one of the requirement to obtain Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd) degree with several improvement.

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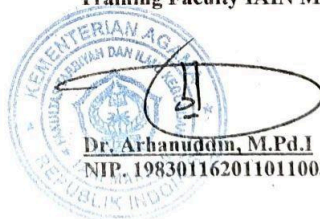
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ABSTRACT

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This research discusses language styles using Martin Joos' theory, aiming to identify various language styles categorized into five types: frozen style, formal style, casual style, consultative style, and intimate style. These language styles can be identified through the topic being discussed, the context of the situation, and with whom the conversation is conducted. Through this theory, language styles reflecting social values such as love, responsibility, and life harmony are also discovered. Additionally, factors influencing language styles are found in the dialogues of the Loving Vincent movie. In analyzing the problem, the author employs a qualitative descriptive method. The author collected 32 data points from the dialogues in Loving Vincent, a movie that tells the story of the famous painter Vincent Van Gogh's death. Based on the data collected, it is concluded that all language styles, including frozen style, formal style, casual style, consultative style, and intimate style, are present in the Loving Vincent movie. All these language styles reflect social values, which include love (affection) with sub-values such as devotion, mutual help, concern, and loyalty. There is also responsibility which has sub-values such as empathy, a sense of belonging, and discipline. The last, there is life harmony, which includes sub-values such as tolerance and justice. It is recommended for future researchers to analyze language styles in other biographical or animated movies to further explore the connection between language, factors influencing the language style, and social values. Teachers may also consider utilizing movie as teaching materials to illustrate how language reflects social values in media.

Keywords : *Language Style, Factors Influencing, Social Value, Loving Vincent Movie*

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The Researcher,

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of The Study

        Language is a crucial tool for communication, serving as a bridge that connects individuals and cultures. It allows people to express thoughts, emotions, and ideas, facilitating understanding and cooperation. The use of language is not merely about conveying information; it also plays a pivotal role in shaping perceptions, building relationships, and fostering social cohesion. In a diverse and interconnected world, the effective use of language becomes even more essential. It helps navigate the complexities of cross-cultural interactions and enhances the ability to convey nuanced meanings. Beyond its role as a means of communication, language also reflects the complexity and diversity of human beings.

        As stated in Qur'an Surah Ar-Rum verse 22:

وَمِنْ اٰيٰتِهٖ خَلْقُ السَّمٰوٰتِ وَالْاَرْضِ وَاخْتِلَافُ اَلْسِنَتِكُمْ وَاَلْوَانِكُمْ ۗ اِنَّ فِيْ ذٰلِكَ لَاٰيٰتٍ لِّلْعٰلِمِيْنَ

Translation: "And among His signs is creation of the heavens and earth, and the diversity of your languages, and your colors. Surely, in that are signs for those of knowledge."

        This verse speaks about the diversity of language and how it is a sign of Allah's power and wisdom. It also implies that people of knowledge can recognize the importance and beauty of this diversity.[1] From the view of researcher, this verse reflects the diversity created by Allah SWT in which it is mentioned about language and ethnicity, both of whic are socially related. This becomes a lesson for humans to always learn, find out to expand treasures, understand the nature of differences, realize their beauty, and respect each other, because of the diversity of languages and people in the world.

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[1]Jalaluddin Al-Mahalli and Jalaluddin As-Suyuthi, *Tafsir Jalalain* (Ummul Qura), p. 555.

In communication, every person has their own style. People adjust their language style based on who they are talking to, in what situation, and what topic is being discussed. Language style encompasses the use of varying expressions to convey the same information. Each individual employs different styles depending on the particular circumstances. As a tool of communication, language style is shaped by the diverse interactions among people. According to Keraf, an individual's language style is intricately tied to their expressions and personal characteristics, imbued with significant artistic value. This implies that language style serves as a means of packaging one's thoughts, resonating with the individual's soul and personality.[2]

Trudgill defines language style as the utilization of diverse linguistic variations to convey identical information in different situations and contexts.[3] Individuals must appropriately employ the suitable style based on the specific circumstances and requirements. Language style serves as an expression of human emotions, encompassing both oral and written forms of communication.

However, language has a massive complexity. In other words, it is not enough just to know the meaning of the sentences uttered, but the context of the situation and the context of the culture must be understood, such as whether it is public or private, formal or informal, who is being addressed, and who might be hearing the sentences.

The study of language variation and its correlation with social factors is a major focus in the field of sociolinguistics. In recent years, interest in stylistic analysis in movies has increased, as movies provide a rich source of linguistic data that can provide an overview of the interactions between

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[2]G Keraf, *Diksi Dan Gaya Bahasa* (Jakarta: Gramedia), p. 23.
[3]Peter Trudgill, *Sociolinguistics: An Introduction to Language and Society*, *Penguin Books*, p. 103.

language and social dynamics in cinematic contexts. This fosters the researcher's interest that the sociolinguistic elements mentioned above can be explored even in different mediums, such as literary works in the form of novels or movies which are closer and more accessible to anyone, including students. In this research, the researcher choose movie as a media to observe the sociolinguistic, especially about language style. Loving Vincent become the choice for the researcher to analyze the sociolinguistics elements.

Loving Vincent is a movie that tells the story of Vincent Van Gogh, a famous painter, and focuses on the events leading up to his death. The movie is the first of its kind as it is completely painted and is a joint venture between Poland and the United Kingdom, supported by the Polish Film Institute and partially funded through Kickstarter. Dorota Kobiela and Hugh Welchman wrote and directed the movie, which received critical acclaim and won the Best Animated Feature Film Award at the 30th European Film Award in Berlin. Additionally, it was nominated for Best Animated Feature at the 90th Academy Awards.[4]

Loving Vincent is chosen as a movie analyzed by the researcher because of the various story and the language that they used is English. The variety of dialogues in various situations in this movie allows researchers to discover data related to language styles, factors influencing language choice, and language styles that reflect social values. In this movie, some language styles are used. Recalling the language style is a study which frequently relates with social context. As we learn the language styles, it is difficult to separate from society.

The language style theory by Martin Joos states that language style is divided into five categories of language styles. They are frozen or oratorical

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[4]'Loving Vincent', *Wikipedia the Free Encyclopedia* <http:/en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Loving_Vincent>.

style, formal or deliberative style, consultative style, casual style, and intimate style. This theory used as the theoretical basis of this research.

B. Research Questions

Based on the background above, the researcher formulates these following research question:

1. What are the language style that reflect the social value in Loving Vincent movie?
2. What factors influence the language style of the character in Loving Vincent movie?

C. Objectives of the Study

Based on the problems mentioned above, the objectives of the study are:

1. To figure out the language style that reflect the social value in the Loving Vincent movie.
2. To figure out the factors influence language style of the characters in Loving Vincent movie.

D. Significance of the Study

This research is expected to give some contributions especially to the English Language Teaching. There are three significant contribution that can be took from this research:

Theoritically, this research can help teachers and students to learn about sociolinguistic, specifically as an introduction to linguistic and social value. This research also can be used as a reference for other researchers.

Practically, teacher can teach about sociolinguistic, the factors that influence language style, and social value. Students can implement the social value and choose the better language style that can be used in their situation.

E. Scope and Limitation of the Problems

The researcher has limited the problem by using sociolinguistic

theory by Martin Joos which this theory discusses about the five language styles, namely: Frozen Style or Oratorical Style, Formal Style or Deliberative Style, Consultative Style, Casual Style, and Intimate Style. The researcher also used the theory from Holmes which is about the four factors which influence an individual's choice of language style namely: setting, participant, topic, and function.

This analysis focused on the five language styles factors that influence the language style and language style that reflect the social values in Loving Vincent movie. The forms of social values are love (affection), responsibility, and life harmony.

F. Definition of Key Terms

1. Language Style

   According to Llamas language style is the dimension of language where individual speakers have a choice.[5] As an addition, Keraf stated that language style is a way to express the idea with special language that shows the writer's soul, spirit and concert (the use of vocabulary).[6] Good language must have 4 elements: honesty, respect, good manners, and the last is interest.

2. Loving Vincent Movie

   Loving Vincent is a biographical drama movie released in tells the story of Vincent Van Gogh the famous painter and focuses on the events surrounding his death. This movie is noteworthy as it is first animated feature movie that has been entirely painted. It was written and directed by Dorota Kobiela and Hugh Welchman and produced in collaboration between Poland and the UK. The production was funded by the Polish Film Institute as well as partially through Kickstarter campaig

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[5]Carmen Llamas, *Sociolinguistics* (London: Routledge, 2007), p. 95.
[6]Keraf, p. 113.

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Concept of Language Style

1. Definition of Language Style

   As has explained before, language style is the dimension of language where individual speakers have a choice. However, in general, language style can refer to the specific choices that speakers make in their language use, such as word choice, syntax, and tone. These choices are often influenced by the speaker's social background, the context of the interaction, and the speaker's goals of the interaction.

2. Kinds and Function of Language style

   People do not always speak consistently the same way. In fact, people shift the way we speak constantly as we move from one situation to another. Style is the linguistic idiosyncrasy of an individual. Style is personal. Simpson stated in language that style is a choice that people every day is shaped and defined by actions and events, thoughts and perceptions, and it is an important function of the system of language that it is able to account for these various goings on in the world.[7]

   Martin Joos stated that language style is classified into five types based on the degree of formality, those are frozen or oratorical style, formal or deliberative style, consultative style, casual style, and intimate style.[8] Here are the language styles and their functions according to Joos' theory in Chaer and Agustina.[9] They are described as follows:

   a. Frozen or Oratorical Style

      The frozen style refers to a manner of dressing that is employed in formal settings such as ceremonies, palaces,

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[7]Paul Simpson, *Stylistics* (London & New York: Cambridge University Press, 2009), p. 22.

[8]Martin Joos, *The Five Clocks* (Harcourt, Brace, & World., 1976), pp. 153–55.

[9]Abdul Chaer and Leonie Agustina, *Sosiolinguistik Perkenalan Awal* (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2004).

churches, and other similar occasions. It is considered the most refined form of attire and is reserved for significant or symbolic events. Holmes states that the frozen style is characterized by the use of fixed and unchanging sentence structures, lengthy and meticulous sentence constructions, exaggerated intonation, and minimal interaction between the speaker and listener.

For instance: "Preamble we the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves, and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America "

This style is highly formal and rigid, often associated with written or ceremoial language. The function of frozen style is to maintain tradition and authority, and to convey important or permanent information.

b. Formal Style or Deliberative Style

Formal style refers to a manner of speaking that is employed in circumstances where speakers are highly attentive to their pronunciation, vocabulary selection, and sentence construction. Richards and colleagues suggest that the formal or deliberative style of language is employed in situations where speakers are particularly cautious about their pronunciation, word selection, and sentence structure. This style is typically reserved for significant or serious events, such as technical reports, scholarly settings, classrooms, formal speeches, and sermons. The formal style exhibits three primary attributes: a focus on a single topic, a sentence structure that is less personal between the speaker and listener, and the use of standard forms.

For instance: "Ladies and gentlemen, due to unexpected accident, we shall apologize for the delay in starting the event. We would like to begin the ceremony in half an hour."

This style is less rigid than frozen style, but still formal in tone and structure. The function of formal style is to convey respect, professionalism, and distance.

c. Consultative Style

The consultative style of communication is utilized in semi-formal contexts and is considered a fundamental aspect of the system as it plays a significant role in speech style. It is a type of language that all speakers are expected to possess. Joos suggests that the consultative style is the standard approach used when interacting with unfamiliar individuals who share the same language but may possess different information. Consultative style is less formal than formal style and used in professional or advisory contexts, such as business meetings, leadership, management, customer service roles, or doctor-patient consultations.

For instance:

"What do you think would be the best approach to solving this problem?"

"Thanks for asking. I've actually been thinking about it as well. I think one possibility would be to focus on improving our communication channels with the client, since that was a pain point in our last project. But i'd love to hear your thoughts as well."

The function of consultative style is to convey expertise and knowledge, to build trust and rapport with others by showing that their opinions and ideas are valued,

while also establishing a professional relationship.

d. Casual Style

Joos asserts that the casual style of communication is employed by friends and colleagues in informal settings, such as during social conversations outside of a classroom environment. This style is characterized by the use of first names or even nicknames instead of formal titles and surnames when addressing one another. Additionally, speech in casual style tends to be rapid and may include slurred pronunciation and the use of slang.

For example: "Hey, what's up? Do you want to grab some lunch later?"

This style is used in informal social contexts and characterized by its relaxed tone and structure. The function of casual style is to establish familiarity and closeness.

e. Intimate Style

Intimate style is a completely private language developed within families, lovers and close friends. The intimate labels are: dear, darling, honey, and other nicknames might use in this situation.

For example: "Darling, if you are bored waiting me to perform it is okay if you don't come next time."

This style is highly informal and often associated with personal or private communication. The function of intimate style is to establish intimacy and emotional connection.

B. Factors Influencing Language Choice

When communicating, characters in a movie have the ability to employ multiple language styles and switch between them. This refers to the influence of individual's choice of language style. According to Holmes, the selection of a language style is influenced by four key factors: setting, participants involved, topic being discussed, and the intended purpose or function.

1. Setting

Dijk stated that the style of language used by people is shaped by their surroundings.[10] In order to effectively communicate with others, individuals need to understand the different social contexts and adjust their speech accordingly, including the appropriate use of pronouns and polite forms of expression. In formal situations, speakers are cautious and deliberate in their word selection, favoring a more formal language style over an informal one. Conversely, in non-formal situations, speakers tend to be less concerned about their choice of words.

2. Participant

A participant refers to an individual or a group of people engaged in a conversation, and they significantly influence the language used. The language variety employed is determined by the social class of the participants. Merrison and Griffths stated participants focus on various characteristics of those involved, including age, gender, profession, social class, level of education, nationality/region, ethnicity, religion, disability, and personality.[11]

3. Topik

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[10]V. Dijk, *Discourse and Context.* (Barcelona, University of Amsterdam) 2005, p.23.
[11]P. Grriffths, G. Merrison, *Introducing Language in Use* (London & New York: Routledge Taylor and Francis Group, 2006), p.287

According to Richards, the impact of the topic on language style is highly significant. It is crucial for individuals to understand how to adapt their language based on both the topic being discussed and the participants involved, regardless of whether the speech is formal or informal.[12] Even if two individuals share similarities in age, social roles, and a strong familiarity, when the conversation revolves around a serious subject or if one of the participants has a specific objective, the language used tends to become more polite and respectful.

4. Function

The concept of function, as described by Holmes, pertains to the reason or intention behind someone's speech or the objective of their interaction. According to her, language serves the purpose of conveying information as well as expressing one's emotions.[13] The function of language determines the intended purpose of a particular sentence or phrase. For instance, the phrase "I am sorry" functions as an apology, while "Good morning!" serves the function of greeting someone.

C. Concept of Movie

1. Definition of Movie

A movie is a form of visual media that is often referred to as a film or motion picture. It is created by projecting a sequence of static images, captured on film, onto a screen in quick succession using light. This creates the illusion of continuous motion due to a visual phenomenon called persistence of vision.[14]

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[12]J. Richards, *Communicative Language Teaching* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 2006), p. 3.

[13]Holmes, IV, p. 9.

[14]'Film', *Encyclopaedia Britannica* <http:/britannica.com/art/motion-picture>.

The art of film is a highly powerful way to communicate drama, particularly in its ability to evoke emotions. It is a complex art form that involves the collaboration of various other art forms as well as numerous technical skills such as sound recording, photography, and optics. This new art form emerged towards the end of the 19th century and went on to become one of the most widely used and influential mediums of the 20th century and beyond.[15]

2. Types of Movie

Types of movie refers to different categories or genres that movies can be classified into based on their distinctive characteristics, narrative, structures, thematic elements, and stylistic approaches. Each type of movie represents a distinct genre that helps viewers identify and understand the general style, tone, and content of a particular film. The classification of movies into types or genres allow audiences, filmmakers, scholars, and critics to analyze, discuss, and appreciate films within specific frameworks and contextual understandings.[16]

Bordwell and Thompson devided the types of movie into four types, they are:

a. Narrative Movie

A narrative movie is a type of film that tells a story through a sequence of events and characters, often following a traditional plot structure of exposition, rising action, climax, falling action, and resolution.

The narrative movie genre encompasses a broad range of sub- genres such as drama, action, thriller, romance, comedy, and more. Narrative movies often feature dialogue,

[15]'Film'.

[16]D. Bordwell and K. Thompson, *Film Art: An Introduction (9th Edition)*, 2008.

characters with individual motivations, and a clear storyline.

    b. Documentary Movie

Documentary movie is a nonfictional motion picture intended to document some aspect of reality, primarily for the purposes of instruction, education, or maintaining a historical record.

Documentary movies can take many forms, such as historical, biographical, observational, or expository, and they may use a range of techniques such as interviews, voiceover narration, archival footage, and reenactments.

    c. Experimental Movie

Experimental movie is a form of cinema which rejects the conventions of narrative and the commercial mainstream in order to explore the expressive potential of the medium.

An experimental movie, also known as avant-garde cinema, is a type of film that deviates from traditional narrative, editing, and visual techniques. Experimental movies often explore unconventional ways of storytelling and may include abstract images, non-linear editing, and non-traditional narrative structures. These films are often considered as art forms and may use various techniques to challenge and subvert the viewer's expectations and perceptions.

3. Intrinsic Elements of Movie

According to Bordwell and Thompson, intrinsic elements of a movie refer to the fundamental components and characteristics that are inherent to the film itself. They are vital in conveying the filmmaker's vision,

storytelling, and emotional impact on the audience.[17] They are described as follow:

a. Plot

        Kennedy and Gioia stated that plot is the sequence of events that make up the storyline of a movie.[18] The plot of a movie is the sequence of events that make up the storyline. It includes the main characters, their goals and conflicts, and the various obstacles they encounter as they attempt to achieve those goals. The plot of a movie typically follows a basic structure that includes an exposition, rising action, climax, falling action, and resolution.

b. Character

        Lajos defines character as the individuals or entities that populate the story, including their traits, actions, and motivations.[19] They are the people, animals, or even inanimate objects that are part of the narrative. Characters are an important aspect of movies, as they drive the story forward and provide a point of identification for the audience. Movies can have a variety of different types of characters, including protagonists (main characters), antagonists (characters who oppose the protagonist), supporting characters (characters who help or hinder the protagonist), and minor characters (characters with small roles).

c. Setting

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[17]D. Broadwell and K. Thompson, *Film Art: An Introduction (10th Edition)* (McGraw- Hill, 2012).

[18]X.J. Kennedy and Dana Gioia, *Literature: An Introduction to Fiction, Poetry, Drama, and Writing* (Pearson, 2016), p. 9.

[19]Lajos Egri, *The Art of Dramatic Writing* (Touchstone, 2004), p. 32.

Strunk and White stated that setting is the time and place in which the story takes place.[20] The setting of a movie is an important aspect of the story, as it can affect the mood, tone, and themes of the narrative. A well-developed setting can create a sense of immersion and transport the audience to a different time and place.

d. Theme

Meyer defines theme as the central idea or message that movie conveys.[21] Themes can be communicated in a variety of ways in movies, such as through dialogue, plot, character development, and visual imagery. Some common themes in movies include love, friendship, betrayal, redemption, justice, and identity, among others.

e. Point of View

Gardner states that point of view is the perspective from which the story is told, which can include first-person, third-person, and omniscient narration.[22] The point of view in a movie can affect the way that the audience interprets and connects with the story, and can also influence the themes and messages of the narrative.

f. Symbolism

Harmon and Holman stated that symbolism is the use of objects, actions, or images to represent abstract, ideas, or concepts.[23] Symbolism can add layers of meaning and depth to a movie, and can help to communicate complex emotions or themes in a more accessible and memorable way. It can

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[20]William Strunk Jr. and E.B. White, *The Elements of Style* (Pearson, 2015), p. 27. [21]Michael Meyer, *The Bedford Introduction to Literature* (St.Martin's: Bedford, 2016). [22]John Gardner, *The Art of Fiction: Notes on Craft for Young Writers* (Vintage, 2010). [23]William Harmon and C.Hugh Holman, *A Handbook to Literature* (Rearson, 2016).

also encourage viewers to engage more deeply with the story and its characters, and to draw their own interpretations and connections.

g. Irony

Mays states that irony is the use of language or events to convey a meaning that is opposite or different from the literal or expected meaning.[24] Irony can add depth and complexity to a movie, and can be used to create humor, satire, or commentary on social or cultural issues. It can also challenge viewers' expectations and assumptions, and encourage them to think more critically about the story and its themes.

4. Extrinsic Elements of Movie

Extrinsic elements of a movie refer to the factors and influences that are external to the movie itself and impact the viewer's perception and interpretation of the movie.[25] Some of the components included in the extrinsic elements of the movie which provide an illustration that the movie has a good building structure include:

a. Background of the Author

Background of the author is the factors from within the author himself that influence or motivate the author in writing a literary work.[26] The author's background concerns regional or ethnic, origin, gender, education, occupation, religion, and author's ideology.

b. Religious Values and Beliefs

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[24]Kelly J.Mays, *The Norton Introduction to Literature* (W.W. Norton & Company, 2016).

[25]D. Broadwell and K. Thompson.

[26]Tresna Dara Laksmi, 'Perbandingan Alur Dan Latar Belakang Pengarang Novel 9 Matahari Karya Adenita Dengan Novel 9 Summers 10 Autumns Karya Iwan Setiawan', 9 (2020), p. 91.

Religious values and beliefs are a content of teaching to get the goodness of the world and hereafter which is applied in everyday life.[27]

c. Social Values

Social value is the value that is owned by the community. Social value as a characteristic of the identity of every society.[28] These values are adhered to, believed to be true, and upheld for their existence.

d. Moral Values

Moral values are values related to good and bad deeds that form the basis of human life and society where the term human refers to humans or other people in actions that have positive or negative values.[29]

e. Author Psychology

Author psychology is one area of artistic psychology that discusses the psychological aspects of the author as a type, as a person.[30] The focus is on the psychological aspects of the author that have relationship with the process of producing literary works.

D. Concept of Social Value

1. Definition of Social Value

According to Dönmez and Cömert, social value plays a significant role in influencing human behavior based on the available choices and how each behavior is evaluated. For

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[27]Iman, *Tarbiyatuna* (Magelang : (Fakultas Agama Islam Universitas Muhammadiyah Magelang), 2009), p. 4.

[28]Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan Republik Indonesia, 'Pengertian Nilai Sosial, Ciri-Ciri, Dan Sumbernya.'

[29]Chaplin, *Pengertian Moral Dalam Kamus Psikologi* (Jakarta, 2006).

[30]Wellek Rene and Austin Warren, *Teori Kesusastraan* (Jakarta: Gramedia).

instance, in a friendship, the expectation of loyalty is considered. Social values serve as essential regulators of human behavior within society, influencing various aspects such as social structures, functions, hierarchy, productive relationships, and even the reproduction processes of the social system. These values, including coordination, forgiveness, and sympathy, act as guides for our behavior in the communities we are part of.[31]

2. Characteristic and Forms of Social Value

Basrowi highlights the characteristic of social value are the communal nature of value creation, the influence of culture on values, the role of learning in acquiring values, their emotional significance, and their impact of individual development within diverse cultural context.[32]

In addition, Zubaedi divides the social value into several sub values,[33] they are:

a. Love (affection) which consists of:

1.) Devotion

Devotion is the act of wholeheartedly commiting oneself to a cause, venture, or undertaking. It entails expressing profound love, care, and support for something, as well as investing substantial time and energy into it.[34]

2.) Mutual Help

Mutual help involves facilitating or enabling

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[31]S.Banks, *Ethics and Values in Social Work Practical Series* (Macmillah International Higher Education).

[32]Basrowi, *Introduction to Sociology* (Bogor: Ghalia Indonesia).

[33]Zubaedi, *Pendidikan Berbasis Masyarakat* (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2012).

[34]AS Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English* (Oxford University Press, 2015), p. 410.

someone to accomplish a task by providing aid or supplying them with necessary resources.[35]

3.) Kinship

Kinship refers to the state of having familial ties or a sense of closeness with someone based on shared ancestry or similar values and beliefs.[36]

4.) Loyalty

Loyalty is the characteristic of displaying unwavering support and a deep-seated desire to remain faithful and devoted to a particular entity or cause.[37]

5.) Concern

Concern plays a vital role in social interactions. It is a term that conveys a positive perspective on a conept that is often associated with negativity, namely guilt. Concern encompasses the notion that an individual genuinely cares, pays attention, and assumes responsibilty. From a developmental perspective, concern can seen the foundation of a family, where both partners engage in intimate and responsible interactions.[38]

b. Responsibility consists of:

1.) A sense of belonging

The innate need for a sense of belonging is a fundametal requirement for humans to establish and

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[35]Hornby, p. 712.
[36]Hornby, p. 835.
[37]Hornby, p. 901.
[38]D.W. Winnicott, *The Development of the Capacity for Concern Bulletin of the Meniger*

Clinic.

sustain a certain level of interpersonal connections.[39] This need is universally present among all individuals in all cultures, although it is expected that the strength and intensity of this need may vary among individuals. Additionally, there may be cultural and individual differences in how people express and fulfill this need for belonging.

2.) Dicipline

Dicipline involves the process of instructing individuals to adhere to rules and directives, with consequences imposed upon non-compliance. It encompasses the regulated behavior and circumstances that arise from this training.[40]

3.) Empathy

Empathy is the capacity to deeply understand and comprehend the emotions and significance behind the experiences of another individual. As per psychological therapy theorists, empathy is a crucial component of interpersonal dynamics. When effectively conveyed, it is establishes the foundation for a supportive relationship between a nurse and patient.[41]

c. Life harmony consists of:

1.) Justice

Justice is the concept that individuals should receive what they merit, and determining what qualifies as deserving is influences by various disciplines, each

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[39]Baumeister and Learly, *The Need to Belong: Desire for Interpersonal Attachments as a Fundamental Human Motivation* (Psychological Bulletin), p. 3.
[40]Hornby, p. 423.
[41]Beatrice J. Kalisch, 'What Is Empathy?', *The American Journal of Nursing*, p. 9.

offering different viewpoints and perspectives. These disciplines include ethnics, rationality, law, and religion, each contributing to the understanding of moral correctness in this context.[42]

2.) Tolerance

Tolerance refers to a set of actions and attitudes that are distinct from mere toleration, which is the legal act of granting individuals relatively understricted permission to practice their own specific religious beliefs.[43]

3.) Cooperation

Cooperation is a collective endeavor involving multiple individuals working together to accomplish a task, following a set of rules, and procedures.[44] Succcessful cooperation relies on the attainment of mutual benefits, as it can only be effectively achieved when all parties involved derive advantages from the collaborative effort.

4.) Democracy

Democracy is a political system where the entire population of a nation has the opportunity to participate in electing their representatives through voting.[45]

F. Loving Vincent Movie

As previously explained, Loving Vincent movie is an experimental adult

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[42]'Justice', *Wikipedia the Free Encyclopedia* <wikipedia://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Justice>.

[43]Hornby, p. 1592.

[44]Amanda C. Lakoy, 'The Effect of Communication, Teamwork, and Creativity on the Employees Performance in Hotel Aryaduta Manado', *Jurnal EMBA 3*, 2015, p. 983.

[45]Hornby, p. 397.

animated biographical drama film about a famous painter, Vincent Van Gogh, especially about the circumstances of his death. The unique thing about this movie is it is the first fully painted animated feature film. This movie was officially released at 2017 in United State, Europe, and United Kingdom, and released at 2018 in Indonesia.

Loving Vincent movie were written and directed by Dorota Kobiela and Hugh Welchman, the polish-UK co-production. This movie started as a brief seven-minute film idea in 2008. It was brought to life by Dorota Kobiela, who is a painter and studied Van Gogh's techniques and life story through his letters. The movie consists of 65.000 frames, each of which is an oil painting on canvas. A team of 125 artist from different parts of the world used the same techniques as Van Gogh to create the film's frames.[46]

H. Previous Study

Related to this research, there are some previous studies which are similar or related to this research. Here the researcher presents five of the studies. Those are presented below:

Table 2.1

No.	Previous Study	Similarity	Differences	Research Originality
1.	*Language Styles in 'Love Rosie' Movie: A Sociolinguistic Analysis.*[47]	The similarity is about the analysis of language style in a movie. The researcher also used qualitative method as a	This research chose Love Rosie movie to analyse sociolinguistic of language style.	This research will analyse about the sociolinguistic especially about the language

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[46]'Loving Vincent'.

[47]Iren Yswara Sipahutar, *'Language Styles in "Love Rosie" Movie: A Sociolinguistic Analysis',* 2018.

				style, factor that influence the language style of the characters, and find the language style that reflect the social value in the Loving Vincent movie.
2.	*Intimate Language Styles Used by the Character of 'A Star is Born' Movie.*[48]	The similarity is about the analysis of language style in a movie. The researcher also used qualitative method as a research design.	The researcher chose A Star is Born movie to alayse language style and this research specifically analysing the intimate language style.	
3.	*An Analysis of Language Style Uttered by the Main Character in 'Teman Tapi Menikah' Movie.*[49]	This research is also about the language style and factor influence the language style analysis in a movie. This research also use qualitative method.	This research specifically analysed about the factor influence of language style uttered by the main character in a movie.	
4.	*A Sociolinguistic Analysis of Language Style in*	This research is also about an analysis of	The researcher chose Wild Child movie to	

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[48]Ulvi Tiyas Krisdiana, *'Intimate Language Style Used by the Characters of "A Star Is Born" Movie'*, 2019.

[49]Arifin Syamaun. Riani Juni Putri, and Dohra Fitrisia, *'An Analysis of Language Styles Uttered by Main Character in "Teman Tapi Menikah" Movie'*, *Research in English and Education*, 2021.

		language style in a movie. This research also used qualitative method.	analyse the language style of the movie.	
5.	*Sociolinguistic Analysis of 'Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Wijck' Movie.*[51]	This research is also about an analysis of sociolinguistic in a movie. This research also used qualitative method.	This research specifically analysed the movie elements that related to sociolinguistic.	
6.	*Social Value in Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone Movie.*[52]	This research analysed the social value in a movie. This research also used qualitative method.	This research is only analysed the social value in a movie.	

The first previous study is a thesis entitled "Language Styles in 'Love Rosie' Movie: A Sociolinguistic Analysis" written by Iren Yswara Sipahuntar. The similarities between this previous study and this research are the analysis about the five language styles based on

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[50]Dinda Dwi Maharani, *'A Sociolinguistic Analysis of Language Style in "Wild Child" Movie'*, 2019.

[51]Rindu L.W. Hutabarat and Dana Indah Saimuary, Imelda Meilani Simbolon, *'Sociolinguistic Analysis of "Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Wijck" Movie'*, 2021.

[52]Etik Fitriani, *Social Values in Harry Potter and The Sorcerer's Stone Movie*, 2021.

Martin Joos' theory, and use qualitative method as the research design. The differences is the previous study use Love Rosie movie to analyze.

The second previous study is a thesis entitled "Intimate Language Style Used by the Character of 'A Star is Born' Movie" written by Ulvi Tiyas Krisdiana. The similarities between this previous study and this research are the analysis of language style in the movie, and also the use of qualitative method as the research design. The differences are the previous study specifically analyzed the intimate style and used A Star is Born movie to analyze.

The third previous study is a journal entitled "An Analysis of Language Style Uttered by the Main Character in 'Teman Tapi Menikah' Movie" written by Arifin Syamaun, Riani Juni Putri, and Dohra Fitrisia. The similarities of the previous study and this research are the analysis of language style based on Martin Joos' theory, factor influence the language style based on Holmes' theory, and also used qualitative method as the research design. The differences are the previous study specifically analyzed the factor influence of language style, and chose Teman Tapi Menikah movie to analyze.

The fourth previous study is a thesis entitled "A Sociolinguistic Analysis of Language Style in 'Wild Child' Movie" written by Dinda Dwi Maharani. The similarity between the previous study and this research are the analysis of language style in a movie and used qualitative method as the research design. The differences is the previous study used Wild Child movie to analyze. The fifth previous study is a journal entitled "Sociolinguistic Analysis of 'Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Wijck' Movie" written by Rindu Hutabarat, Dana Indah Saimuary, and Imelda Meilani Simbolon. The similarity of the previous study and this research are

the analysis of sociolinguistic in a movie and also used qualitative method. The differences are the previous study only analyzed the movie elements that related to sociolinguistic and used Tenggelamnya Kapal Van Der Wijck movie to analyze.

The last previous study is a thesis entitled "Social Value in 'Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone' Movie" written by Etik Fitriani. The similarities of the previous study and this research are the analysis of social value in a movie and used qualitative method. The differences are the previous study specifically analyzed the social value in a movie and used Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone movie to analyze.

The novelty of this research lies in its use of the film 'Loving Vincent' as the research object to analyze language style that reflects social value and factors influencing language style. Additionally, there has been no research discussing the analysis of these points using the film 'Loving Vincent' as the material for analysis.

CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

For the research design, the researcher used qualitative method. A qualitative method is defined as a description of observation which is not expressed in quantitative terms. Nazir stated that descriptive method is a method of research that makes the description of the situation of event or occurrence. Creswell stated that qualitative research is a research approach that focuses on exploring and understanding the complexities, meanings, and nuances of human experiences, behaviors, and phenomena through non-numerical data collection methods such as interviews, observations, and content analysis. It aims to uncover rich, context- specific insights, often using an inductive approach to theory development.[53]

B. Data Source

The researcher used primary and secondary data. For the primary data was collected by watching the movie and and by looking at the movie's dialogue script. For the secondary data the researcher selected books, journals, and the other sources to support the data.

C. Data Collection Techniques

In this research, the research used documentary technique to collect the data. The documentary technique is a method used to gather data, typically from sources such as transcripts, books, newspaper, magazines, scripts, and other similar materials.[54]

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[53]J.W. Cresswell & C.N. Poth, *Qualitative Inquiry and Research Design: Choosing Among Five Approaches,* (London: Sage Publications, 2018). p.1.
[54]Pola Esianita, *An Analysis of Character Educational Values Based on Formulation of Kemendiknas in the Zear 2013 Related to Aquaman Movie* (IAIN Ponorogo, 2020), p. 33.

Further, in this research the document that used are the movie and script of Loving Vincent. The researcher will pay attention to the scene in Loving Vincent movie to find the five language styles based on Joos' theory, the factors influencing language choice based on Holmes' theory, and the language style that reflect the social value based on Zubaedi's theory. In addition, the researcher also will take note from any relevant books to use as references related to the theories, and movie which support the data of this research.

D. Procedure of Data Collection

On the data analysis, the researcher used descriptive method. Descriptive method is a method used to describe and analyze the characteristics of a particular subject or phenomenon. It involves observing and collecting data in order to create a picture or summary of the subject or phenomenon being studied.[55] This method will be used in analyzing the data by giving a description about factors influence of the language style by the characters and the dialogue that reflect the social value. The procedures are conducted as follows:

1. Data Reduction

   a. Watching movie

      The data is collected from the movie by gaining the script of the conversation that occurred in the movie.

   b. Listening / watching carefully

      By watching and listening to the movie carefully, the researcher could gain the dialogue or script that needed to be written.

   c. Repeating for every missing conversation

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[55]Neuman W.L., *Social Research Methods: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches* (Pearson, 2014), p. 38.

Repeating for every missing conversation is needed in order to get deep understanding.

d. Read the whole script of Loving Vincent movie

By reading the entire script in the film, researcher can find the sociolinguistic elements contained in the film's dialogue.

2. Data Display

a. The data are selected and grouped into the five language styles and the factors influencing the language style.

After finding dialogues that contain sociolinguistic elements, the researcher then groups these dialogues into 5 language styles and factors influencing style.

b. Choose which dialogue that reflect the moral value.

The researcher chose the dialogue that reflect the moral value and explain why it related to sociolinguistic.

3. Data verification

a. The data scripts are classified and identified based on their styles

The data obtained from the film script, the researcher classifies and identifies the script based on existing language styles.

b. The data are analyzed

Data obtained from classification and identification were then analyzed.

c. The results of the analysis are concluded

The results of the analysis are then concluded by the researcher.

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