

**LANGUAGE STYLE BETWEEN TEENAGER AND ADULT  
IN “STEP BACK” SHORT MOVIE**

**THESIS**

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2022**

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IN “STEP BACK” SHORT MOVIE**

**THESIS**

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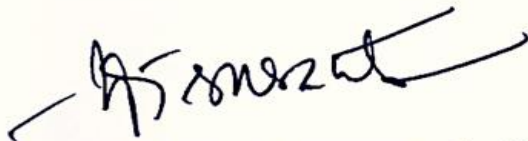
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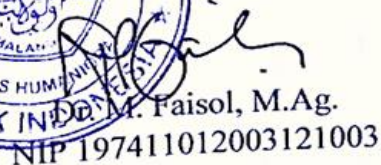
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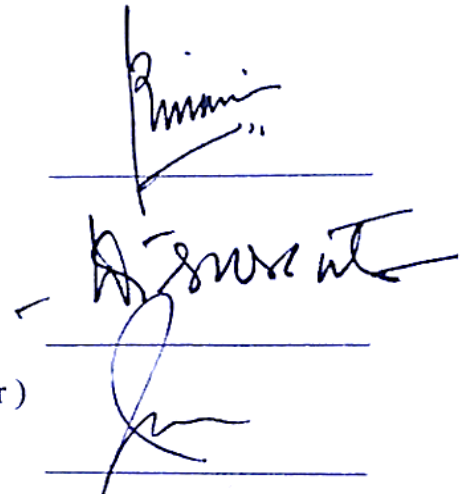
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**MOTTO**

If you are not ashamed, then do what you want.

[HR. Bukhari]

## **DEDICATION**

This thesis is dedicated to:

my beloved and best parents, Bapak Jamaludin and Ibu Rini

my two dear brothers, Ardan Faiz Firmansyah and Dhiyaudin Azamzami Zubaidi.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

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## ABSTRACT

**Afifah, Siti Nur.** (2022). *Language Style between Teenager and Adult in "Step Back" Short Movie*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Drs. Djoko Susanto, M. Ed., Ph.D.

**Keywords:** Language style, Teenager, Adult, Short movie

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Language styles can be found around us every day in various media. One of them is a film in which it presents conversations that show their language style. The object of this research is a short film entitled "Step Back," which was released in 2021. This research aims to determine the types and differences in language styles used by American teenagers and adults in the "Step Back" short movie. It used a descriptive qualitative method to study the factors of age influences toward the language style of teenagers and adults. The research found six consultative styles, twenty six casual styles, and four intimate styles used by teenagers in the "Step Back" short movie. Then it was found that two deliberative style, two consultative styles, two casual styles, and two intimate styles were used by adults in the "Step Back" short movie. There are four factors of age influences toward language styles found: first, teenagers' do not like using deliberative language style, while adults use it; second, the user calls for the interlocutor; third, teenagers use more casual language styles than adults; and the last factor is age influences teenagers talk intimately to friends, relatives, and parents, while adults talk intimately only to their children.

## ABSTRAK

**Afifah, Siti Nur.** (2022). *Gaya Bahasa diantara Remaja dan Dewasa dalam Film Pendek "Step Back"*. Skripsi. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Dosen Pembimbing: Drs. Djoko Susanto, M. Ed., Ph.D.

Kata kunci: Gaya Bahasa, Remaja, Dewasa, Film pendek

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Gaya bahasa dapat ditemukan di sekitar kita setiap hari dalam berbagai media. Salah satunya adalah sebuah film yang menampilkan percakapan yang menunjukkan gaya bahasa mereka. Objek penelitian ini adalah sebuah film pendek berjudul "Step Back" yang dirilis pada tahun 2021. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis dan perbedaan gaya bahasa yang digunakan oleh remaja dan orang dewasa Amerika dalam film pendek "Step Back". Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif untuk meneliti faktor usia yang mempengaruhi gaya bahasa remaja dan dewasa. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan dua gaya konsultatif, dua puluh enam gaya kasual, dan empat gaya bahasa intim yang digunakan remaja dalam film pendek "Step Back". Kemudian ditemukan dua gaya deliberatif, dua gaya konsultatif, dua gaya kasual, dan dua gaya bahasa intim yang digunakan oleh orang dewasa dalam film pendek "Step Back". Ada empat faktor usia mempengaruhi gaya bahasa yang ditemukan: pertama, gaya bahasa deliberatif tidak terlalu suka digunakan oleh remaja sedangkan orang dewasa menggunakan gaya bahasa ini; kedua, penggunaan pemanggilan untuk lawan bicara; ketiga, remaja menggunakan gaya bahasa yang lebih santai daripada orang dewasa; dan faktor terakhir adalah usia mempengaruhi remaja berbicara menggunakan gaya bahasa intim dengan teman, saudara, dan orang tua sedangkan orang dewasa berbicara menggunakan gaya bahasa intim hanya untuk anak-anak mereka.

## مستخلص البحث

عفيفة ، سبتي نور .2022. أسلوب اللغة بين المراهق والبالغ في فيلم قصير " خطوة للخلف ". أطروحة  
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الكلمات المفتاحية: أسلوب اللغة ، مراهق ، بالغ ، فيلم قصير

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يمكن العثور على أنماط اللغة من حولنا كل يوم في وسائل الإعلام المختلفة. واحد منهم هو فيلم يقدمون فيه محادثات تظهر أسلوب لغتهم. الهدف من هذا البحث فيلم قصير بعنوان "خطوة إلى الوراء" صدر عام 2021. تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تحديد الأنواع والاختلافات في الأساليب اللغوية التي يستخدمها المراهقون والبالغون الأمريكيون في الفيلم القصير "خطوة إلى الوراء". أوضحت الدراسات أن عوامل العمر تؤثر على أسلوب اللغة للمراهقين والبالغين باستخدام طريقة وصفية نوعية لجمع البيانات. وجد البحث ستة أساليب استشارية ، وستة وعشرين أسلوبًا غير رسمي ، وأربعة أساليب حميمة يستخدمها المراهقون في الفيلم القصير "خطوة للخلف". ثم تم العثور على أسلوبين تداوليين ، وأسلوبين استشاريين ، وأسلوبين غير رسميين ، وأسلوبين حميمين يستخدمهما الكبار في فيلم "خطوة للخلف" القصير. توجد أربعة عوامل تؤثر على أنماط اللغة في العمر: أولاً ، لا يحب المراهقون استخدام أسلوب اللغة التداولية أثناء استخدامه للبالغين ؛ ثانيًا ، يستدعي المستخدم المحاور ؛ ثالثًا ، يستخدم المراهقون أساليب لغوية غير رسمية أكثر من البالغين ؛ والعامل الأخير هو تأثير العمر على المراهقين الذين يتحدثون عن كتب إلى الأصدقاء والأقارب والآباء بينما يتحدث الكبار بشكل وثيق مع أطفالهم فقط.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP .....	ii
APPROVAL SHEET .....	iii
LEGITIMATION SHEET .....	iv
MOTTO .....	v
DEDICATION .....	vi
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT .....	vii
ABSTRACT.....	viii
ABSTRAK.....	ix
البحث مستخلص .....	x
CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION.....	1
A. Background of the Study .....	1
B. Research Question .....	6
C. Significance of the Study .....	6
D. Scope and Limitation .....	6
E. Definition of Key Terms .....	6
CHAPTER II: REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE .....	8
A. Sociolinguistics .....	8
B. Language Style .....	9
C. Age, Language, and the Difference .....	12
CHAPTER III: RESEARCH METHOD .....	15
A. Research Design .....	15
B. Research Instrument .....	15
C. Data and Data Source .....	16
D. Data Collection.....	16
E. Data Analysis .....	16

CHAPTER IV: FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION .....	18
A. Findings .....	18
B. Discussion .....	40
CHAPTER V: CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION .....	44
A. Conclusion.....	44
B. Suggestion .....	46
REFERENCES .....	<b>Error! Bookmark not defined.</b>
Curriculum Vitae .....	49
APPENDIX.....	50

## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter presents the background of the study, research question, significance of the study, scope and limitation, and definitions of key terms.

#### **A. Background of the Study**

The language style used by every human being is very diverse. The most striking and frequently encountered differences are the language styles of a region, where one region to another has significant differences so that it becomes the uniqueness of the region. The diversity of language styles is a form of uniqueness and inequality between social groups and individuals. The language style used to get the message is by looking at the different characters in each society to determine the purpose of communication (Syafitri, 2019). Language can also change depending on age, gender, social level, or occupation. Language can learn from the formal and informal levels of a language style used by someone. The language style is something unique and exciting to study, seeing the differences in language style owned by each individual. As in the study of the teenager and adult language styles in the case of this study which will be studied more deeply, in which there will be formal and informal language styles owned by adolescents and adults along with more complex explanations.

The language style is a language used by a person or social group in speaking. According to Jago (1999, p. 34), there are five types of language styles of formality levels: frozen, deliberative, consultative, casual, and intimate.

Different language style factors can be seen from age, gender, occupation, or social level. One example is the language style of the age factor examined, the language style possessed by teenagers and adults, which will be different. Slang is one of the variations of language that has recently been widely used in the association of teenagers (Nuraeni & Pahamzah, 2021), slang belongs to the type of casual language style. Adults also have a language style that shows they are not teenagers anymore. Each speaker chooses their vocabulary and uses formal or informal types of language. Different situations require different levels of formality in languages, such as a dress or personal behavior (Jago, 1999, p. 34).

There are many styles of language that a group or individual owns and every country, city, and even region has its style of language. Due to different customs and habits, the language style is different in each region. In contrast, different individual language styles result from each individual's unique nature and behavior. In other words, one another is not the same, so language style also adjusts. The most prominent is the language style used by teenagers and adults and the language styles that exist in teenagers today are very varied.

Language style can be learned from several aspects both in spoken and written forms. Studies of language style have been carried out by Sakti and Weda (2020), Ramdhani, Sari and Shynta (2020), Wibowo (2020), Sya'adah (2021), Rosyda (2021), Thamrin and Rivah (2021), Indra and Hamzah (2018), and Febrianti and Al Auwa (2020). They study the language style in the movie and the language style used by the teenager. The language style in the movie is studied by Sakti and Weda (2020), Ramdhani, Sari and Shynta (2020), Wibowo (2020), Sya'adah

(2021), Rosyda (2021), Thamrin and Rivah (2021). In their research, it can be concluded that each movie has its dominant language style, depending on the character. There are the dominant casual language style, formal language style, or intimate language style. Meanwhile, the language style for teenagers is studied by Indra and Hamzah (2018), and Febrianti and Al Auwa (2020). They concluded that casual causes are the most widely used by teenagers.

Previous research on language style in movies has several conclusions, and some factors influence language style and the use of language styles by characters in movies. The film has two language style factors: social and psychological factors. The social factors consist of participants, setting, and social context of interaction, topics, and functions. The psychological factor is about whether the speaker's personal needs, feelings, closeness to someone, and the desire to show intimacy (Wibowo, 2022). The characters in the film use language styles depending on the situation and with whom we are talking and determine how to use the language style. It can be seen from the research of Sya'adah (2021) that the frozen style's characteristics are symbolic and formal situations, and the characters who use the language are important or respected figures. The hallmark of the formal style is that it is used in formal meetings, and the pronunciation is clear. After that, the characters used in the consultative style are used in conversations with the family. The characteristic used in the casual style is the language style that is often used between friends and uses jokes. Casual style is a language style with characteristics in which the direct speaker uses slang, swears, and its use by close people (Thamrin & Rivah, 2021).



Previous research on language style in adolescents found that casual language style was the most widely used language style by speakers, with around 70% (Febrianti & Al Auwal, 2020). They use a casual language style to follow trends, joke and show closeness between communicators (Indra & Hamzah, 2018). Therefore, it can be said that teenagers cannot also be denied using frozen, deliberative, consultative, and intimate language styles. However, they prefer and like to use a casual language style compared to other language styles.

The previous studies used descriptive qualitative methods and none used quantitative methods to find research data. The findings of the studies also show similarities between the type of language style and the dominant language style carried out by the characters in the film. The difference is the object of the film they choose, the year of research, and the types and dominant styles of the language they find. A gap can be found through the previous studies, namely comparative research on language styles, especially between teenagers and adults, and the factor of age's influence on language style. There is no previous studies focused on adults, especially in movies.

A short movie is one media that easily influences a person's thoughts and behavior because the conversations presented in the film with dialogue written into a film script are read by the actors (Rosyda, 2021). The "Step Back" short movie is about Xavien Russel's life as Marcus, who can travel back in time by accident. In this movie, teenager and adult characters are in America. The teenagers in this film use the same style of language when speaking. Adults also have a different language style when talking to their children or teenagers they know. The exciting thing about

this movie is the conversations of the different characters in different situations and with whom they talk. The research object in a short film entitled "Step Back" is studied because the movie is very closely related to today's daily life, one of which is teenagers' and adults' conversation and language styles. It should be underlined that if the film tells of events or everyday life at this time, it is likely that the actor will also use the current language, which is very different from the royal film. For example, the characters also adopt the language that existed at that time and their language style. Short films also present conversations like films in general; the only difference is that the show time is relatively short. This film talks about life stories, and we can take lessons from the short film "Step back."

The research uses a short movie as the object of research because the movie shows the behavior and language used by teenagers and adults. The film was released in 2021 so that the language style is the same as the present. Every year and every era, the language style that the social community or individual owns will be different following the development of the times. People will use or acquire a new language style in every era. Therefore, this research analyzes how language style influences teenagers and adults based on Jago's theory. The researcher chose Jago's theory because the theory is the developmental theory of Joos and has a more straightforward explanation of language styles.

## **B. Research Question**

From the background of the study that has been described, several problems can be formulated as follows:

1. What types of language styles which are found in the conversations between teenagers and adults in the “Step Back” short movie?
2. How does age influence language style between teenagers and adults in the “Step Back” short movie?

## **C. Significance of the Study**

This research is essential for readers who want to know the language styles used by teenagers and adults because they can get new insights about the types of language styles commonly used by teenagers and adults, as well as age factors that affect language styles by teenagers who mature in daily communication with others.

## **D. Scope and Limitation**

This research focuses on the type of language style between teenagers and adults in a short movie entitled "Step Back." It studies the influence of age on the language style used by teenagers and adults. The limitation of the study is this research does not study gender and social levels in the "Step Back" short movie.

## **E. Definition of Key Terms**

To avoid misunderstanding, some keywords used in this study are defined:

1. Language Style is a way of speaking in a language with its characteristics and uniqueness in a social group or individuals.

2. Teenager and adult language is the language produced by children aged ten to twenty-one years, while adult language is the language produced by people aged after adolescence or older than teenagers.
3. “Step Back” is a short drama movie with a unique and inspirational story with the main character is 16 years old Marcus. This film was released in 2021 by Richard Kattah and told about criminal acts committed by teenagers, but he gets the magic of being able to travel through time so that he can change his choice to become a good teenager.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

This chapter presents a review of related literature consisting of Sociolinguistics, language styles, age, language and the difference.

#### **A. Sociolinguistics**

Sociolinguistics is the interaction between language and society, paying attention to the speech of various languages. The differences in language are closely related to the language used by each social community. This science is beneficial for people's daily lives using verbal language, which is seen as communicating with other people. The basic principle of Sociolinguistics is that language reflects the speaker's identity. The main task of Sociolinguistics is to discover, describe, and interpret the limitations of social motivation in linguistic choices. It shows where and how these barriers relate to grammatical limitations is one approach to explaining language stability and change, a topic that will explore further (Coulmas, 2005).

Sociolinguistics is a linguistic science that seeks to express the values of life expressed in language. It is trapped in purely empirical language studies. Sociolinguistics exists only in the study of language, which describes the linguistic system. It is worth mentioning another Sociolinguistic aspect that has not to study, namely the aspect of language meaning. In regard, epistemology seeks to challenge the existence of sociology in terms of the role and function of sociolinguistics itself.

Sociolinguistics must begin to see language as a form of culture, a social system, and a human development tool (Siregar, 2022).

## **B. Language Style**

Language is not an abstract arrangement of the learned or the makers of dictionaries, but language is something that arises from work, needs, bonds, joys, affections, tastes, and long generations of humankind, and has a broad and low base (Fromkin & Rodman, 1974). Language is closely related to the language used by each social community. Language is also alongside with the daily language style used by individuals. Jago (1999, p. 34) categorizes language styles depending on the level of formality. There are:

### 1. Frozen

Frozen is usually reserved for written language that is highly impersonal and formal. Based on Joos (1967, p. 39) frozen is a language style in which the reader or listener is not allowed to cross-question the writer or speaker. The frozen style develops its function by mutual agreement. Example: "All ticket must be shown" (Jago, 1999).

### 2. Deliberative

Deliberative or formal language style represents the language that has been carefully considered and planned before being used. It often includes words from the reading vocabulary. According to Hudson (1980), formal speaking is not recommended for casual conversation by any sector of the community. For example, most interviews follow the usual pattern of interviews with foreigners and expect to result in a relatively formal speaking style. In the other case, many

utterances produced by children of various ages are formal language styles. Ignorance of such a situation, and the children's attitude towards the interviewer, may explain the differences found. Example: "Customers are requested to have their tickets ready for inspection" (Jago, 1999).

### 3. Consultative

Consultative reflects the type of language generally used with foreigners or people who are little known. It is also a common business language. There are two characteristics of the consultative style. The first characteristic is that the speaker provides background information. They do not assume that they will understand them without the knowledge. The second characteristic is that the Listener participates continuously. Due to these two traits, the consultative style is the norm for making peace with foreigners who speak other languages (Joos, 1967, p. 23). It can be concluded that the person is speaking in an area that is not native, so they are also not a native speaker there. Example: Do you have your ticket, Sir? (Jago, 1999).

### 4. Casual

Casual is a more relaxed style adopted in a friendly environment. A less formal style is when other family members question him or ask him to speak when he laughs aloud. The difference between middle-class speakers is casual and formal style, while working-class speakers prefer formal style and reading style. That raises an interesting problem of interpretation, as it shows that middle-class speakers are sensitive to the different formalities of what might be called unscripted conversation (Hudson, 1980). A conclusion can be concluded that middle-class

speakers use a more formal style and know when and with whom to speak formally or casually. Example: “Got a ticket?” (Jago, 1999).

Casual language style broadly consists of slang when they speak casually. Therefore, slang is part of the casual language style. In this study, slang is present here because many teenagers used slang in a relaxed language style. According to Adams (1961), slang is poetry. It is everyday folk poetry and deserves attention as a language at play at the pinnacle of art. Slang is always with us and reinvented by each new generation. Therefore, the younger generation in his day would use casual language by inserting slang as their everyday language. The casual language style is mainly used by teenagers, with 70% usage (Febrianti & Al Auwal).

Slang is proof that language changes every time, with slang proof that there are humans who make and then use the language. Old slang replaces with new slang by the user. Old slang will look old-fashioned and uncool again in a new era (Adams, 1961). Other people from many circles can accept not all slang. Most people will use slang with people they know very well because, in some cases, not everyone accepts it, and it will be offensive language. According to Adams (1961), slang is when we hear it and know how to use it in our conversations through the social, aesthetic, and linguistic knowledge that guides us. Example: “Don’t you have anything better to do than hang out with your friends?” (Adams, 1961).



## 5. Intimate

In the form of cooperation and vocabulary, intimate is usually only used between people who know each other very well. Joos stated (1967) that intimate style is different from other style systems; for example, no slang or background information. Each item of intimate code called 'slang' is not slang, but this jargon is not temporary (p. 32). Therefore, people who use their intimate language style do not include slang. Not infrequently, the words or sentences they say are usually only their group understands. Thus, intimate code, or jargon, is very limited in using shared vocabulary. Each intimate group has its code. Example: "Ticket, mate" (Jago, 1999).

This language style classification is used in the principal analysis of this research study because it has a correlation and is suitable to find the types that teenagers and adults usually use and to know the factors of age that influence language style in the "Step Back" short movie.

### **C. Age, Language, and the Difference**

A teenager is when someone is between ten and twenty years old, anything can happen, it can be good, it can or not, it can be between the two (Bainbridge, 2009). It can be concluded from Bainbridge's statement that an age exceeding twenty years can be said to be an adult. However, other statements say that teenager's age range is ten to twenty-one years. Teenager is the initial phase from childhood to adulthood mature. Characteristics can know from both physical and psychological changes (Diananda, 2018).

Two points of view in the analysis of the relationship between the ageing process and traditional language use, during a person's lifetime are the changes in language use and language of different groups of individuals living in speech communities. The age rating is a phenomenon in which speakers in a community gradually with age, speaking habits will change and this repeats itself in each generation (Cheshire, 2006). In the course of human life, they have changes in the style of language used. Generation turnover is also a change in language style in each different generation and even develops according to the times. The style of language has a peculiarity which in the next generation may still be preserved in other words, continue to be used or have become obsolete so that it is discarded and not used. The social community also has significant language style differences, for example, the language style of people when making buying and selling transactions in the market, they can be said to be the lower middle class. The language they use is not too formal. In contrast to the officials who use more formal language style in communicating.

There are three different language style in age found in Cheshire's research (2006). First, speakers under the age of thirty often use the casual variant when speaking, especially daily speech conversation. While older speakers with aged fifty years and over shows the usual pattern of stylistic shifts (Cheshire, 2006). A little conclusion that teenagers use casual language style more often than adults. Second, certain age and generational differences in language are very clearly social problems closely related to education. One of the problems resulting from age-grading behaviour can affect children from families who do not want them to

participate in adult conversations. Third, teenagers use a higher proportion of stigmatized variance from speakers of other ages can also involve performance in school. Teachers and parents may react negatively if they perceive excessive use of stigma features and do not realise that this may be a temporary phase. It can also refer to the use of slang used by teenagers, as said by Trudgill (2003). Based on Trudgill (2003, p. 120), slang vocabulary is a very informal style of everyday speaking. Some slang items may be temporary and relate to certain age groups in society. Few slang words and phrases may persist in the language for generations. From the differences in language styles, it can be concluded that teenagers are more often and comfortable using casual language style. In education, using casual language means that teachers and parents will judge and reprimand them.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

In this chapter, the researcher presents all elements related to research methods applied in conducting the research. It includes research design, research instrument, data and data sources, data collection, and data analysis.

#### **A. Research Design**

This research used a descriptive qualitative method to analyse this research. Qualitative descriptive is very helpful for researchers to describe research. This method is very suitable for the research because the data are words, phrases, and sentences. This is based on Rahardjo (2020) who states that qualitative methods rely on data in words, sentences, pictures, and others. The research examines the types of language styles and the age influences language style. The researcher studies the language style of teenagers abroad, which is undoubtedly different from the context of the language style of teenagers in Indonesia.

#### **B. Research Instrument**

The main instrument of qualitative research is the researcher herself, so each researcher can have a design model according to his taste (Rahardjo, 2020). A central point of field research depends on one person's perception of the field situation at a given time. The perception is shaped by the personality and natural interaction with the research, making the researcher become his or her own "research instrument" (Denzin & Lincoln, 1994). Therefore, the researcher became the first instrument in this research.

### **C. Data and Data Source**

The data source of this research is a short movie entitled "Step Back," published at <https://youtu.be/n6a4e34dYM4> the MYM: Million Youth Media YouTube channel. This movie won an award in crime drama short film released in 2021. The researcher chose the movie because the characters consist of teenagers and adults who can focus their research on their language style. This short movie is very suitable for this research because the characters include teenagers and adults. Besides, that teenagers' and adults' language styles were found quite a lot in the short movie. The data were taken from the utterances of the characters in the "Step Back" short movie: Marcus, a teacher, a shoe shop employee, a prison warden, a doctor, a seller, Marcus's mom, Marcus's friends, prison boys, and Morgan that contain language style

### **D. Data Collection**

The data were collected by the the researcher by doing several steps. First, watching the "Step Back" short movie conversation between teenagers and adults. Second, transcribing the conversations carried out by teenagers and adults. Third, checking the data found by re-watching the movie. Fourth, identifying the data using Jago (1999)'s theory about language style.

### **E. Data Analysis**

In analyzing the data for this research, the researcher did several steps. First, classifying the data based on Jago's theory. The data were classified into five types:

frozen, deliberative, consultative, casual, and intimate. Second, analyzing the data using Jago (1999)'s theory. Third, describing the data after analyzing it. Fourth, drawing the conclusion of the findings.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

This chapter presents the findings and discussion. The data are from conversations between teenagers and adults in the "Step Back" short film. The discussion section explains what has been found in the finding section.

#### **A. Findings**

This section presents the answer to the research questions as stated in Chapter I. The researcher found a total of 44 datum; 36 datum on teenagers' language style and 8 on adults' language style. Teenagers used 6 consultative styles, 26 casual styles, and 4 intimate styles. Meanwhile, adults, 2 deliberative style, 2 consultative styles, 2 casual, and 2 intimate style used. The influence of age language style can be identified based on the differences found: adults used deliberative language style, while teenager do not like to used it, the way they call someone, many teenagers use slang or abbreviation, and teenagers speak intimately to their friends, sibling, and parents while adults speak intimately only to their children.

#### **1. Teenager language style**

Teenagers used 36 language styles. There are 6 consultative styles, 26 casual styles, and 4 intimate styles, with casual language style as the dominant data and intimate language style as the lowest data found.

### a. Teenager consultative style

Teenager used 6 consultative language styles.

#### **Datum 1**

The situation shows in the shoe shop while Marcus ask the shoes shop employee the size of the shoes but Marcus theft the shoes.

*Marcus : Yo, **can I get these in size 7 bro?***

*Shoes shop employee: Yeah, sure let me check in the back and see if I have any*

*Shoes shop employee: Here you go bro*

*Marcus : yeah*

#### **Datum 2**

*Shoes shop employee: Yo yo bro. You haven't paid for that you know*

*Marcus : **Bro I came with these creps on. What you chat about?***

This statement perfectly matches the style of language used by Marcus when talking to shoe store employees. "Yo, can I get these in size 7, bro?" and "Bro, I came with these creps on. What do you chat about?" the utterance he said in datum 1 and datum 2 are consultative because the shoe employee was someone he had just met and had no close relationship, besides that this sentence was interrogative. According to Michael Jago (1999), interrogative sentences can also be found in consultative language. Marcus also used a relatively polite and grammatically complete vocabulary even though he calls the store clerk "Bro" because the store employee is still a teenager, so they adjust the name.

#### **Datum 3**

The situation show in the shoe shop while Marcus ask the shoes shop employee the size of the shoes but Marcus theft the shoes.



*Marcus: Yo, can I get these in a size 7 bro?*

*Shoes shop employee: **Yeah, sure let me check in the back and see if I have any***

*Shoes shop employee : Here you go bro*

*Marcus : yeah*

#### **Datum 4**

*Shoes shop employee: Yo yo bro. **You haven't paid for that you know***

*Marcus: Bro I came with these creps on. What you chat about?*

#### **Datum 5**

*Shoes shop employee: Come on man, **we both know you didn't walk in with them trainers. I beg you go to the till and pay for them.***

*Marcus : yeah, cool*

#### **Datum 6**

*Shoes shop employee: Come on man, **I'm just trying to do my job.***

The four data are shoe shop employees' consultative style which should employ polite vocabulary to buyers with complete grammar. We can see from the shoe seller's words, "Yeah, sure let me check in the back and see if I have any", "Here you go, bro", "You haven't paid for it, you know", "we both know you don't walk with them trainers. I beg you go to the till and pay for them", and "I'm just trying to do my job". Shoe sellers spoke all the words in complete sentences.

Teenagers in calling their interlocutors in consultative language style, they use 'bro' while adults use names. They certainly do not know each other because they are customers and waiters. In the conversation, some speech sentences use consultative language style, but because fellow teenagers, even though they are consultative, use 'bro' to call each other in speaking. In these words, we can see that they use polite language but do not leave a bit of a casual impression in calling the

other persons, it is suitable with the consultative theory because in this situation they are customers and shopkeeper.

#### **b. Teenager casual style**

There are 26 data of casual language styles found on the use of teenager language style in the "Step Back" short movie. The casual style is the dominant type of teenager language style.

#### **Datum 7**

The situation show in the grocery shop while Marcus buy some cookies and he close with the seller and often buy in there.

*Marcus: Yeah, I'm good. How are you doing?*

*Seller: Yeah, I'm good man. You still eating those cookies yeah?*

#### **Datum 8**

*Marcus : Yeah man, always*

The casual language style is often used by teenagers when talking to their friends or in an environment that they think is comfortable and friendly. Casual also uses words or sentences that are cooler and more contemporary than other language styles. As Marcus said to the seller in datum 7 and datum 8, he used casual style, "Yeah, I'm good. How are you doing?" Marcus answered, "Yeah" in those utterances, which is not a formal word. In the second utterance, Marcus also said, "Yeah, man, always". He calls the salesman older than him "Man". It belongs to the casual style and does not include the formal style. Marcus will call him "sir" if he uses the formal style. Marcus is in this conversation because their relationship is close. He often goes to the shop, so the seller knows Marcus well.

## **Datum 9**

The situation is in at home and Marcus permitted to his mother for walk with his friends.

*Marcus: **Listen, the mandem are here, so I've gotta go***

*Marcus's Mom: OK, but just be safe out there and make sure you come home for dinner, please!*

*Marcus: I will*

After being given a birthday surprise by his mother and sister, Marcus was allowed to go out with his friends. He says, "Listen, the mandem are here, so I've gotta go." In his speech he used the slang 'Mandem' which means a group or gang of teenage boys. Then he also used the abbreviation 'gotta', while the formal pronunciation is 'I've got to go', that is the reason why this utterance is casual type.

## **Datum 10**

The situation is in front of Marcus's house, they are close friends.

*Marcus's Friend: What are you trying to do later on?*

*Marcus : get some new creps still*

*Marcus's Friend 2: yeah G, your creps are looking tired*

## **Datum 11**

*Marcus: tired like your gal?*

## **Datum 12**

*Marcus's friend: oi, pattern up, man! Shut your mouth. Shall we go get creps now?*

*Marcus: erm, yeah let's go.*

In data 10, 11 and 12, Marcus was approached by his friends, and they conversed using a casual language style. "Yeah, G, your creps are looking tired" said Marcus' second friend. He called his friend 'G' when calling our close friends. Meanwhile, 'creps' is another word for sports shoes or fashionable sports shoes.

'Looking Tired' also describes a figure of speech worn out or ugly. Then Marcus answered his friend by saying, "tired like your gal?", and he also uses the slang 'gal', which means a girl or young woman. In this conversation, they used much slang in speaking. Another of Marcus' friends also spoke, "oi, pattern up, man! Shut your mouth." in a formal style of language, the user cannot address the interlocutor with 'oi'. From the quote from Marcus' friend, it is clear that he uses a casual language style. Then he uses the word 'pattern up, man', which means respect the other. This slang is also used by UK teenagers, especially in London. In addition, he also uses the phrase 'shut your mouth', which is a figure of speech that means, please be quiet. Therefore, it is clear that this other friend of Marcus also uses a casual language style.

### **Datum 13**

The situation show in front of Marcus's house, they are close friends.

*Marcus: Yeah, you know what? I'm just gonna keep it simple.*

### **Datum 14**

*Marcus's friend: Yeah, what are you tryna go for?*

*Marcus: I'm just going for these ones*

### **Datum 15**

*Marcus's friend: You know what it's your birthday, innit.*

In data 13, 14, and 15, Marcus and his friends were in a shoe shop. In the conversation, Marcus said "I'm just gonna keep it simple" to choose shoes. In that sentence he uses the abbreviation word 'gonna', this word is included in the informal category. While 'going to' is the formal word of the word. Marcus' friend replied

"Yeah, what are you tryna go for?" in this sentence he also uses the slang abbreviation 'tryna'. It is said to be informal if you use 'tryna', and formal if you use 'trying to'. Marcus' friends also use abbreviation in the sentence "You know what it's your birthday, innit?" What makes it informal is the word 'innit', while it becomes formal if it is changed to 'isn't it'. From the data found this time, it can be explained that teenagers often use abbreviation in speaking.

### **Datum 16**

The situation show was in shoes shop, Marcus wanted theft shoes and his friend knew about it.

*Marcus's friend: Fam, for birthday boy. Man has to shine and that, you see it.*

*Marcus's friend: **Hey yo let me know when you're ready to cut though.***

### **Datum 17**

*Marcus: **Let's cut***

In data 16 and 17, Marcus' friend said again "Hey yo let me know when you're ready to cut though" and Marcus also replied, "Let's cut". They used the slang 'cut' which has the meaning "here is to go", according to the scene at that time after Marcus said "Let's cut" they immediately left.

### **Datum 18**

The data 18 and 19 were in the kid's jail, they were not close friend because Marcus just went to jail and just knew.

*Prison guy 1: **Alright legz, what you telling me?***

### **Datum 19**

*Marcus: **Just here baking off, you know how it goes bro.***

*Prison guy 1: **I hear you I hear you.***

The conversation shows that Marcus was just arrested for what he did, stealing from a shoe store, "What you telling me?" just like what are you doing? This can be seen in their answer from Marcus. In the datum 19 Marcus said "Just here baking off, you know how it goes bro", he used slang "baking off". Both data are casual style because they use slang in the utterances.

### **Datum 20**

The situation was in the kid's jail, they were close friend because they knew people that they were talking about.

*Prison guy 2: My man over there, G.*

*Prison guy 1: Who, legz?. He's calm man, he's mandem in it. He's good fam. He's my guy init bro?*

*Prison guy 2: Bro, that's my man*

*Prison guy 1: Fam, what you talking about, who's my man?*

*Prison guy 2: **The one who m'd off B's cousin in that shop, G, that's him. that's him G.***

Prison guy 1 and Prison guy were talking about Marcus. They used slang, namely 'G' to refer to or call a close friend. M means made and B is a shortened version of bro, it is too close to calling a close friend the same as 'G'. They were talking about their friend's cousin or the shoe shopkeeper who Marcus had stabbed and then left. The utterance is casual type because it uses slang.

### **Datum 21**

The situation was in front of Marcus's house.

*Marcus's friend 3: Fam it's Kasha's party today*

*Marcus: Who?*

*Marcus's friend: Kasha*

*Marcus: Didn't that happen already?*

*Marcus's friend: No, it's today G. Yo legz, legz*

*Marcus: Sorry bro, I mad confused.*

*Marcus's friend: Confused about what bro? There is dangg.*

*Marcus's friend: Dangg, so you coming or not?*

*Marcus : Yeah, how long we got?*

*Marcus's friend : Look, we got **a bit of time in it**. Heloo*

### **Datum 22**

*Marcus : **Ah yeah yeah what you saying. Tryna gets slapped on FIFA first?***

*Marcus's Friend 2: Me first bro!*

*Marcus's friend : Out the way, man.*

In this conversation, Marcus was invited by his friends to go to a friend's party, but he invited him to play a game first. This invitation can be seen in Marcus' utterance, "Ah, yeah yeah what you saying. Tryna gets slapped on FIFA first?" Here also said 'innit' and 'tryna', its abbreviation. It is casual type because he used abbreviation like in the datum 22 when Marcus used slang in "slapped on" and in datum 21 "a bit of time".

### **Datum 23**

The situation was on apartments stairs, they were talking about Marcus's day in football.

*Marcus's friend: Yo Marcus. What you saying? You good? Where you come from?*

*Marcus : Football bro*

*Marcus's Friend: **What's it saying?***

*Marcus : You know my thing. Scored a couple goals and that.*

Marcus came home from soccer practice and met his friends. His friend asked how the exercise he did by asking, "What's it saying?" This sentence is a casual sentence because he used slang. After asking Marcus, he immediately talked about the soccer practice he did earlier.

## **Datum 24**

The data 24 and 25 were on apartments stairs.

*Marcus's Friend: You put your thing down yeah?*

*Marcus : Nah bro.*

## **Datum 25**

*Marcus's friend 3: Budge up*

In data 24 and 25, Marcus' friend were talking about the knife that Marcus had to carry, he reminded him. However, when he was asked again by his friend to carry it, Marcus answered "nah bro", meaning he did not want to bring it. The word should be 'no' but to be more casual it is replaced by 'nah'. One letter 'o' from the word 'no' is changed to 'ah', so it becomes 'nah'. Then Marcus's third friend answered "budge up" which means move over, he told another friend to give Marcus a sitting room. "Budge up" and "nah bro" are informal phrasal, therefore it can be seen that they use a casual language style.

## **Datum 26**

The situation is on apartments stairs, they are close friend talk about Marcus's football.

*Marcus's Friend: What?*

*Marcus: yeah bro, I can make way more money doing football than being on the roads*

*Marcus's Friend: You know what, I hear you still. Don't worry we got you in it,*

*Marcus: I got you fam*

*Marcus's friend: More money man yeahh*

*Marcus: The salary, you know what I'm saying?*

*Marcus's friend: Don't forget about me.*

*Marcus: Course bro. you're my bro for life bro. you too man. Your hair's looking kinda picky, though.*



They were having a little chat, then Marcus answered a statement from his friend, "Course bro, you're my bro for life bro. You too man. Your hair's looking kinda picky, though". From what Marcus said, it can be seen that this is a casual style of language. The first is 'course bro', this is included in the informal form. He also omitted the 'of' from the phrase he spoke. Furthermore, Marcus also uses the slang abbreviation 'kinda' or kind of. All the slang they used in their conversation indicate casual style.

### **Datum 27**

The situation was in house, his mother tried to wake Marcus.

*Marcus's Mom: Marcus Marcus are you up?*

*Marcus: Yes mom, I'm up I'm up.*

Marcus was talking to his mother, but it turned out that he was using a casual style of language. This can be seen when he was woken up by his mother and he answered "Yes mom, I'm up I'm up". It removes words that go hand in hand with 'up', it can be 'wake up' or 'get up'. This can be used in an environment that is already familiar with the language because if it is used to other people, it is possible that other people will feel irritated or disrespectful. That's means the utterance is casual type.

### **Datum 28**

The situation show in the grocery shop while Marcus buy some cookies and he close with the seller and often buy in there, they talk each other like usual close people.

*Marcus: Boss man*

*Seller: Hey Marcus, long time. How's the football?*

*Marcus : I guess it's good you know yeah*

*Seller: good good good*

*Marcus : how you doing?*

*Seller: not too bad not too bad good. You're still eating those cookies?*

*Marcus : You know me man*

*Seller: Well, if you want to be a successful footballer you can't be eating those cookies*

*Marcus : **Well boss you gotta stop selling them to me in it? haha***

Marcus was talking to the shopkeeper, of course, this shopkeeper is an adult. He reused the abbreviation slang, namely 'gotta' which stands for 'got to' and also 'innit' which stands for 'isn't it?' Abbreviation slang is rediscovered in this conversation between teenagers and adults. This was done by the teenager because he already knew the shopkeeper well, although for some people speaking casually to adults, especially those who were not too close, was not polite.

## **Datum 29**

The situation happened when Marcus went to play football and out from the car.

*Morgan: **Bye, Loser!***

*Marcus : Yeah, whatever*

Morgan is Marcus' brother who is younger than him, but he is also a teenager like Marcus. In this conversation is when Marcus got out of the car to the soccer practice. His brother said a farewell, "bye, loser!" of course the word was very disrespectful because it is included as a swearing word and inappropriate if it is used to other people who are not known. It is called casual language styles. Marcus responded to the word casually because it came from his younger brother. He knew that his brother was just joking, this can be seen from Marcus' answer to his brother, "Yeah, whatever".

### **Datum 30**

The situation was in front of the enter door of football yard. They are not too close but know each other.

*Marcus's Football Friend: **Yo Marcus, you ready for training? Why your face at that bro? Why you looking at me like that? Are you going to leave me hanging as well?***

*Marcus : Sorry bro, yeah I'm ready*

*Marcus's football friend: calm, say nothing let's go bro. bro let's go.*

Marcus' soccer friend is a teenager. Because he is the same age, of course, he used a casual language style like the sentence above. Before calling Marcus' name he said 'yo', it seems that the word is informal. He also uses the word 'bro' when calling Marcus. These two things show that he used a casual style well.

### **Datum 31**

The conversations in data 31 and 32 are between Marcus and his teacher. Marcus is a teenager, and the teacher is an adult. The situation was in the high school while the teacher was teaching.

*Marcus: Miss, the date is wrong!*

*Teacher: **Put your hand down Marcus, if you want discuss this further you could stay behind after school.***

### **Datum 32**

*Marcus : No, no my bad.*

*Teacher : **Okay, okay settle down class this is not playground, this is classroom.***

In data 31 and 32 Marcus told his teacher during class time that the date on that day was wrong. At first, Marcus slept in the class, and then his teacher woke him up. When he saw the date his teacher wrote on the blackboard, he felt the date was wrong. However, the date is not wrong, but Marcus had not realized that he returned to his past life.

The conversations are conversations that occur during learning and teaching. The conversations are between teacher and student, so when Marcus says, "Miss, the date is wrong!" he is using less politeness because suddenly he screamed and did not permit. He again apologized, "No, no, my bad", after his teacher answered the statement that he made. This utterance also less impolite because "my bad" is slang and if using more impolite should the utterance is "my mistake" or "I'm sorry". However, she thought Marcus wanted to ask about the learning material. The two data are casual style because the teenagers use slang, abbreviation, new vocabulary, impolite words like swearing.

### **c. Teenager intimate style**

There are 4 data found in teenager intimate style.

#### **Datum 33**

The conversation was in the grocery shop while Marcus was buying some cookies and he was close to the seller and often bought there.

*Marcus: **Boss man***

*Seller: Yes Marcus. You right yeah?*

*Marcus: Yeah, I'm good. How are you doing?*

*Seller: Yeah, I'm good man. You still eating those cookies yeah?*

*Marcus: yeah man, always*

*Seller: I hope you're staying out of trouble as well*

*Marcus: Come on **boss**, you know me*

Marcus entered the shop and greeted the seller with the "Boss man" greeting. Marcus called him "Boss man" because he was a shop owner, it seemed that the two of them were very close and knew each other. The call is a sign that the language style he used is intimate.

### **Datum 34**

The conversation was in the house while they celebrated Marcus's birthday.

*Marcus's Mom & Morgan: Happy birthday Marcus*

*Marcus: I thought you guys forgot*

*Marcus's Mom: How can I forget your birthday? You're my firstborn, son. Come on.*

*Morgan: Make a wish. What was your wish?*

*Marcus: **For a better sister haha***

On Marcus's birthday, his sister told him to make a wish, and he was curious about what his brother was asking for in prayer. He also asked his sister "Make a wish. What was your wish?" then Marcus answered "for a better sister". Marcus' answer is an intimate language style because he calls his younger sister, of course this is only done by brothers and sisters. In addition, some of the words that were spoken by Marcus were missing, they should have been "I wish for a better sister". In the phrase that Marcus said above he focused on 'a better sister', so he omitted the verb.

### **Datum 35**

The situation was in the kid's jail, they are not close friend because Marcus just went to jail and just go to know.

*Marcus: What you saying, what. I might have to grab that after you still*

*Prison guy 1: **Oh, you're my son, fam.***

In this conversation, Marcus is in prison and is conversing with other prison friends. Then his friend said "oh, you're my son, fam", they are just different in age. Prison man 1 is older than Marcus but he says 'my son' to him. After that, it is continued with the word 'fam', where 'fam' is also used for people, we already know

closely. These two words can be concluded that prison man 1 uses intimate language style to Marcus.

### **Datum 36**

The situation was in front of Marcus's house, they were close friend.

*Marcus's friend: Yo legz*

*Marcus : Yo man, what day is it?*

*Marcus's friend: What wait, it's Wednesday*

*Marcus : No, the date*

*Marcus's friend: 27<sup>th</sup>*

Marcus approached and then was greeted by his friends by calling him "legz". The call is a name for calling Marcus from his friends, this can be seen in data 9 where prison guy 1 also calls him "legz". Calls like this are included in the intimate language style, because they have their own character to calling somebody.

Intimate style can be seen from how the other person call him, the more they are familiar with allowing special calls to the other person. For example, in data 19 it was found that the teenager called the shopkeeper 'boss man', data 20 Marcus said "for a better sister" then in datum 21 it was found that his friend called 'son, fam' and in datum 22 found "legz" the name of Marcus from his friends, which means they are already familiar or trying to be close to the other person.

### **1. Adult language style**

In adults, it was found that there are four data groupings based on types of language styles: 2 deliberative style, 2 consultative styles, 2 casual styles, and 2 intimate styles. The deliberative, consultative, casual, and intimate as balanced datum.

### **a. Adult deliberative style**

In adult deliberative style found 2 datum of deliberative style.

#### **Datum 37**

The situation of data 37 and 38 was in the high school while the teacher were teaching.

*Marcus : Miss, the date is wrong!*

*Teacher: **Put your hand down Marcus, if you want discuss this further you could stay behind after school.***

#### **Datum 38**

*Marcus : No, no my bad.*

*Teacher: **Okay, okay settle down class this is not playground, this is classroom.***

In the data 37 and 38, Marcus' teacher responded, "Put your hand down Marcus, if you want to discuss this further, you could stay behind after school". The teacher's language style is deliberative because she made statements with sentences that are not cut off the word or grammatical in terms of sentences with the correct order and complete or standard, formal language style but not too simple. It is like the next teacher said when he warned his students, "Okay, settle down class, this is not playground, this is classroom". She used the plural in giving statements, and the statement also includes informative text for his students. It can be said that this is also a one-way communication, in which the teacher did not require reciprocal speech from his students. However, she wanted his students to listen carefully to directions and do so.

In the data 37 and 38 it was found that deliberative language style is used during teaching and learning activities. It can be seen that the teacher and Marcus used a deliberative language style. Then adults spoken are more extended, as found

in data 36 and 37 "put your hand down Marcus, if you want to discuss this future, you could stay behind after school" and "Okay, okay, settle down class this is not playground, this is classroom".

Adults used long sentences. The utterances from adults, he was expressing his speech very long. In data 37 and 38, the first utterance of an adult is "put your hand down Marcus, if you want discuss this further you could stay behind after school". It can be explained that in one utterance, there are several sentences, "put your hand down Marcus" is a command sentence, and "if you want discuss this further you could stay behind after school" he adds a suggestion sentence. In the second adult speech, "okay, okay settle down class this is not playground, this is classroom" is a longer sentence than what teenagers say. The utterance also contains the command sentence "settle down class", then it provides an informational sentence "This is not playground, this is classroom". The information sentence was addressed to all students in the class and is a satirical sentence.

#### **b. Adult consultative style**

Two data were found in the adult's consultative language style.

##### **Datum 39**

The situation show she need help for Marcus and call the medics.

*Prison warden: I need back up. Breathe for me Marcus, breathe, that's it. Where's the back up? We need a medic. Marcus, breathe for me. Helps on the way, yeah breathe. Where are the medics? Can we get the here now? Breathe, come on. You've got this. Come on. Hurry up! Where are the medics? Marcus Marcus, breathe for me, look at me.*

In addition to the consultative style found in teenagers, this style is also found in adults in the short film "Step Back". The fifth datum found was the



language style of the prison warden who tried to help Marcus after being stabbed by one of the people in prison. Sentences spoken by correctional officers are also not too formal but still grammatically complete and polite. Just as the prison warden's interrogative sentences used for teenagers, this style is also found in adults in the short film "Step Back". The consultative style has question sentences for individuals who can answer (Jago, 1999). Like the interrogative sentence uttered by the prison warden, "Where's the backup?", "Where are the medics?" and "Can we get here now?" The imperative sentence is "Come on. Hurry up!" and "Marcus Marcus, breathe for me, look at me". The key to interrogative and imperative sentences can be found in the consultative style.

#### **Datum 40**

The situation was she tried to help Marcus in his serious injuries because he was stabbing by a prison guy.

*Doctor: Marcus, Marcus can you hear me? He's unresponsive. Starts compressions. Stand back. Stay with us Marcus, stand back.*

Interrogative and imperative utterances are also found in the words used by the doctor who helped Marcus, namely in the sentence "Marcus Marcus, can you hear me?" for interrogative sentences and "Stand back; and Stay with us Marcus, stand back" for imperative sentences. The style of language used by the doctor is the language that foreigners usually use. This consultative style is also often used in business language. The doctors and patients used consultative language style, which can be said that it is used in the work environment and community service.

Consultative style in adults can be seen in datum 39 and 40. In the data, it found that adults tried to communicate with Marcus (a teenager). However, he was unconscious, so there was no response. The prison warden tries to find help, and the doctor tries to help. They used a consultative language style and called the interlocutor (a teenager) by their name. In adults, it can be seen in data 39 and 40 that they used sentences that are polite and complete but not too standard. In the sentences found in data 39 and 40, they used interrogative sentences.

### c. Adults casual style

The following 2 data of casual language styles are found on the use of adult's language style in the "Step Back" short movie.

#### **Datum 41**

The situation was in the grocery shop while Marcus bought some cookies and he was close with the seller and often bought in there.

*Marcus : Boss man*

*Seller: Yes Marcus. You right yeah?*

*Marcus : Yeah, I'm good. How are You doing?*

*Marcus : Yeah, I'm good. How are You doing?*

*Seller: **Yeah, I'm good man.** You still eating those cookies yeah?*

*Marcus : Yeah man, always*

When talking to a younger teenager with a shopkeeper, he tried to balance the way the teenager he was talking to speaks, then he used casual style. "Yeah" is informal utterance. Besides that, the two of them were also close to each other, it is seen that they asked about the news and the cookies that Marcus usually ate. He also referred to Marcus as 'man'.

## **Datum 42**

The situation was in house, his mother tried to wake Marcus up.

*Marcus's Mom: **Marcus, Marcus are you up?***

*Marcus : Yes mom, I'm up I'm up.*

It was the mother's conversation when she woke her child from sleep. The mother also used a casual language style when she woke her child. As seen from his words, namely "Marcus, Marcus are you up?", it is casual type because she removed a previous word in the form of 'get' or 'awake' and made it informal utterance.

Adults only have 2 casual data, the difference in the data found is very different. Adults use casual style to friends and people who are familiar with them. Adults use casual style when talking to children and teenagers who are familiar with them, but this is very rarely found because only 2 data were found in adults. Adult casual style only eliminating previous words is found in datum 42. Teenagers and adults both wear casual styles, but adults use more politeness and no swearing in their words.

### **d. Adult intimate style**

There are 2 adult intimate style data found.

## **Datum 43**

The situation show in house, the mother try to talk with her daughter intimately.

*Marcus's Mom: Morgan don't forget that we've got food shopping to do later. So, make sure your homework is done before we go.*

*Morgan: Food Shopping! Do I have to go?*

*Marcus's Mom: Yes, you do*

*Morgan: But I did my homework last night. Can I just go to Michelle's house?*

*Morgan: But I did my homework last night. Can I just go to Michelle's house?*

*Marcus's Mom: **Girl. don't get me mad. You're going shopping and that's final.***

*Morgan: why it's always me that has to come shopping? What about Marcus?*

*Marcus's Mom: Stop your noise! Where's Marcus? Marcus!*

Morgan asked his mother if she could go over to a friend's house since she had done her homework last night. But his mother did not allow him and told him to accompany him shopping. In the sentence uttered by Marcus' mother, there is a word that can be seen that she used an intimate language style. The word is 'girl', she called her child by that title, the relationship between mother and child.

#### **Datum 44**

The situation show in the house while they celebrate Marcus's birthday.

Marcus's Mom

& Morgan: Happy birthday Marcus

Marcus : I thought you guys forgot

Marcus's Mom: **How can I forget your birthday. You're my firstborn, son. come on.**

Morgan: Make a wish. What was your wish?

Marcus's Mom: For a better sister haha

Marcus' mother gave him a surprise and wished Marcus a happy birthday. He thought he forgot that today was his birthday, then his mother replied "How can I forget your birthday. You are my eldest son, son. Come on." Marcus' mother used intimate language to her child, she said the word 'my firstborn' which means Marcus was the first child. She also added 'son' to her words, as a mother calling her child. They are very close, because they are mom and child.

Adults used two intimate styles, both were spoken by Marcus' mother. In datum 43, she was talking to Morgan, "Girl, don't get me mad. You're going

shopping and that's final" here, the call 'girl' is a mother's call for her child. Then after the call was spoken, his mother cautioned her not to make angry, then gave a command sentence at the end of the sentence. In the datum 44, Marcus' mother said to Marcus, "How can I forget your birthday. You're my firstborn, son. Come on." In that sentence, the intimate style was assembled in the statement that Marcus was his first child and called him 'son'. Marcus's mother was found talking to her child and in the conversation, she called Marcus 'son' and Morgan with 'girl'.

## **B. Discussion**

Based on the research findings, casual language styles were used by teenagers. The teenagers most frequently used casual style because they were comfortable and preferred to use new words, abbreviations, and slang. Teenagers often use language styles motivated by prestige and avoid old-fashioned sounds (Purba, Sinurat, & Herman, 2020).

Consultative, relaxed, and intimate language styles were used by adults. Adults used deliberative, consultation, casual and intimate because they are wiser in seeing the situations and conditions with whom they are talking, not just using the comfort and style of language they like teenagers. The deliberative language style is formal and not found in teenager language style.

In teenagers and adults, deliberative language style is the minor discovery of language style. In this study, frozen language style is not found in the teenager and adult language style and teenager deliberative style is not found. Teenagers are complex and do not use a deliberative and frozen language style, and adults also use a deliberative language style during formal events. The frozen language style is

not found in this study because, according to Jago (1999), the frozen language style is a one-way communication, very impersonal and formal, so in the "Step back" short movie, there is no very formal conversation, so no answer is needed.

Age influences a person's language style can be known and proven from the types and differences from that finding. Therefore, it can be concluded that age influences the use of language style. If age does not influence, then there is no difference in the use of language style between ages. The data shows that teenagers and adults have differences in language style, even in the same language style. Therefore age influences language style in use.

Jago (1999) states that deliberative is making a statement, prioritizing politeness, more formal but not superficial to ask plural. The text is informative and one-way communication. On this basis, the researcher's findings follow the theory. However, it is inversely proportional to Marcus' theory that deliberative is one-way communication. In datum 37 and datum 38, which are deliberative language styles by adults, it is found that the conversation is reciprocal, not one-way communication.

Jago (1999) believes that the consultative style is when the user meets a person who is not very well known or a stranger, and the sentences used are intact. In other words, grammatically complete. This strengthens the researcher's findings on consultative language style by teenagers and adults, which can be seen in data 1-6, and data 39-40. In these findings, teenagers or adults spoke to strangers, and the grammar is still complete. They were polite enough to follow the consultative style, which also fits Michael Jago (1999)'s theory.

According to Jago (1999), casual style is a style that is more relaxed and used in a friendly environment. In its use, it does not look at sentence structure but intonation. Casual also uses words or sentences that are cooler and more contemporary than other language styles. Following the theory mentioned, the researchers found the same thing in casual language style for teenagers and adults. However, in casual language, adults only use casual words when calling teenagers and remove the previous words. Jago (1999) states that a casual language style lacks apparent politeness. This also follows the data found, especially in the teenage language style.

Jago (1999) states that in intimate, the words used are only used between people who know each other well. This theory follows the existing findings that adults use an intimate language style with the people closest to them, namely their children. However, this is found in teenagers who can talk intimately with friends who are not as close as in data 35. Even teenagers use a casual language style for adults, as found in data 33. Jago's statement in his book is an intimate language style using words that are usually only used for someone very close. Close people such as family, close friends, or loved ones. This intimate language style uses words that others do not use, such as "dude," because the word is only spoken to close friends. If spoken to other people, it will not be polite.

Research on casual language style found that teenagers often use slang and swear. This follows the theory that the Casual style is a language style with characteristics in which the direct speaker uses slang, swears, and is used by close people (Thamrin & Rivah, 2021). However, it is inversely proportional to the

statement above that casual language style is used for close people. In data 18 and 19, it was found that the teenager used slang with other teenagers who were not very close to him. Teenagers found that speakers used casual language style was the most widely used language style, with around 70% (Febrianti & Al Auwal, 2020). The researcher's findings prove the same with the theory that language style is found in teenagers with a very far comparison with the casual style of adults. They use a casual language style, following trends, joking, and showing closeness between communicators (Indra & Hamzah, 2018). According to the research findings, teenagers use a casual language style to follow trends and joke with friends, show closeness between communicators, both teenagers, and adults.



## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion and suggestion based on the result of chapter four. This study's conclusion is the result of the findings and discussion. The suggestion consists of recommendations for the following research on the same topic.

#### **A. Conclusion**

Based on the problems and findings from the study of language style between teenagers and adults in the "Step back" short film, the researcher has several conclusions. The researcher did not find any formal language style with frozen type in teenagers and adults. This research found that the language styles of teenagers are consultative, casual, and intimate. In adult language styles, the types of formality find deliberative, consultative, casual, and intimate. In the formality of a teenager's language style, there are 6 consultative, 26 casual, and 4 intimate. In the formality of the adult language style, there are two deliberative, two consultative, two casuals, and two intimates. It can see that the most common style of language among teenagers is casual language style. Language style in adults have same result in the fourth types of language style there are in deliberative, consultative, casual and intimate.

The research found that teenagers use a casual language style more often than adults. It proves that age significantly affects language style. It turns out that what has been believed by the teenager community to always speak formally to

adults is not always true. They also use a casual or intimate language style with close adults. This study found that, on the other hand, adults can better understand the position in which they are talking and the situation to choose the appropriate language style.

The most noticeable difference between teenagers and adults is the intimate and casual language style. Teenagers in this film often used a casual language style. In addition, in the intimate language style, teenagers also use more data, which are 4 data, compared to adults, who only found 2 data. From the data, it can be concluded that teenagers use more casual language styles because in casual language, there are abbreviations and slang. Abbreviations and also slang are often used because these words are very contemporary. It was found that teenagers more widely used intimate language styles than adults. That is because teenagers used an intimate language style not only to their relatives but also to their close friends.

The age-influenced language style in "Step back" short movie is the deliberative language style. First, teenagers do not like using deliberative while adults used it. Second, the use of calls for the interlocutor. Third, teenagers mostly use a casual style in conversation. Fourth, teenagers speak intimately to their friends, siblings, and parents, but adults find them to be speaking intimately to their children. Age influences the language style of teenagers and adults in the short film "Step Back" in terms of the types and differences found. Age can determine the style of language that will be used. Teenagers prefer informal language, while adults use a balanced language style because no one is more dominant.

## **B. Suggestion**

The limitation of this research is that it analyzes only one and short film, and one determinant age (teenager and adult), so it cannot include other determinants. From the limitations of this study, the researcher suggests further research choose several movies or not just one movie to find data. They can research broader social determinants simultaneously, such as gender, age, and social level. Besides, they can compare movies from various fields to get a more precise comparison of language styles in age, for example, comparing movies from 2000, 1990, 1980, 1970, and another era.

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## **Curriculum Vitae**



Siti Nur Afifah was born in Malang on June 05, 2000. She graduated from SMA An-Nur Bululawang Malang in 2018. She started her higher education in 2018 at the Department of English Literature UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang and finished in 2022. During her study at the university, she joined PMII (Pergerakan Mahasiswa Islam Indonesia), ELSA (English Language Student Association) as the member of Entrepreneurship in 2019 and became the Coordinator organizer in 2020. Then, in 2021 she joined University Student Senate as Secretarial staff.

## APPENDIX

**Table of Classification Data of Language Style  
in the “Step Back” Short Movie**

The Character	Datum	Types of Language Style				
		Frozen	Deliberative	Consultative	Casual	Intimate
<b>Teenagers</b>						
Marcus	1: Can I get these in size 7 bro?			V		
	2: Bro I came with these creps on. What you chat about?			V		
Shoes shop employee	3: Yeah, sure let me check in the back and see if I have any			V		
	4: You haven't paid for that you know			V		
	5: we both know you didn't walk in with them trainers. I beg you go to the till and pay for them.			V		
	6: I'm just trying to do my job.			V		
Marcus	7: Yeah, I'm good. How are you doing?				V	
	8: Yeah man, always				V	
	9: Listen, the mandem are here, so I've gotta go				V	
Marcus's Friend 2	10: yeah G, your creps are looking tired				V	
Marcus	11: Tired like your gal?				V	
Marcus's Friend 1	12: oi, pattern up, man! Shut your mouth. Shall we go get creps?				V	
Marcus	13: I'm just gonna keep it simple				V	
Marcus's Friend 1	14: Yeah, what are you tryna go for?				V	
Marcus	15: You know what it's your birthday, <b>innit?</b>				V	

Marcus's friends 1	16: Hey yo let me know when you're ready to cut though				V	
Marcus	17: Let's cut				V	
Prison guy 1	18: Alright legz, what you telling me?				V	
Marcus	19: Just here baking off, you know how it goes bro				V	
Prison guy 2	20: The one who m'd off B's cousin in that shop, G, that's him. that's him G				V	
Marcus's friend 1	21: Look, we got <b>a bit of time in it</b> . Heloo				V	
Marcus	22: Ah yeah yeah what you saying. Tryna gets slapped on FIFA first?				V	
Marcus's friend 1	23: What's it saying?				V	
Marcus	24: Nah bro.				V	
Marcus's friend 3	25: Budge up				V	
Marcus	26: Course bro. you're my bro for life bro. you too man. Your hair's looking kinda picky, though.				V	
	27: Yes mom, I'm up I'm up.				V	
	28: Well boss you gotta stop selling them to me in it? haha				V	
Morgan	29: Bye, Loser!				V	
Marcus's Football Friend	30: Yo Marcus, you ready for training? Why your face at that bro? Why you looking at me like that? Are you going to leave me hanging as well?				V	
Marcus	31: Miss, the date is wrong!				V	
	32: No, no my bad				V	



	33: Boss man					V
	34: for a better sister haha					V
Prison guy 1	35: Oh, you're my son, fam.					V
Marcus's friend 1	36: Yo legz					V
<b>Adults</b>						
Teacher	37: Put your hand down Marcus, if you want discuss this further you could stay behind after school.		V			
	38: Okay, okay settle down class this is not playground, this is classroom.		V			
Prison warden	39: I need back up. Breathe for me Marcus, breathe, that's it. Where's the back up? We need a medic. Marcus, breathe for me. Helps on the way, yeah breathe. Where are the medics? Can we get the here now? Breathe, come on. You've got this. Come on. Hurry up! Where are the medics? Marcus Marcus, breathe for me, look at me.			V		
Doctor	40: Marcus, Marcus can you hear me? He's unresponsive. Starts compressions. Stand back. Stay with us Marcus, stand back.			V		
Seller	41: Yeah, I'm good man. You still eating those cookies yeah?				V	
Marcus's mom	42: Marcus, Marcus are you up?				V	

	43: Girl. Don't get me mad. You're going shopping and that's final.					V
	44: How can I forget your birthday? You're my firstborn, son. Come on.					V