

**LANGUAGE STYLE IN EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW OF JESSIE J AND
SARAH SECHAN ON NET TV**

THESIS

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UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGRI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG

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**LANGUAGE STYLE IN EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW OF JESSIE J AND
SARAH SECHAN ON NET TV**

THESIS

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In partial fulfillment of the requirement

For the degree of Sarjana Sastra (SS)

By:

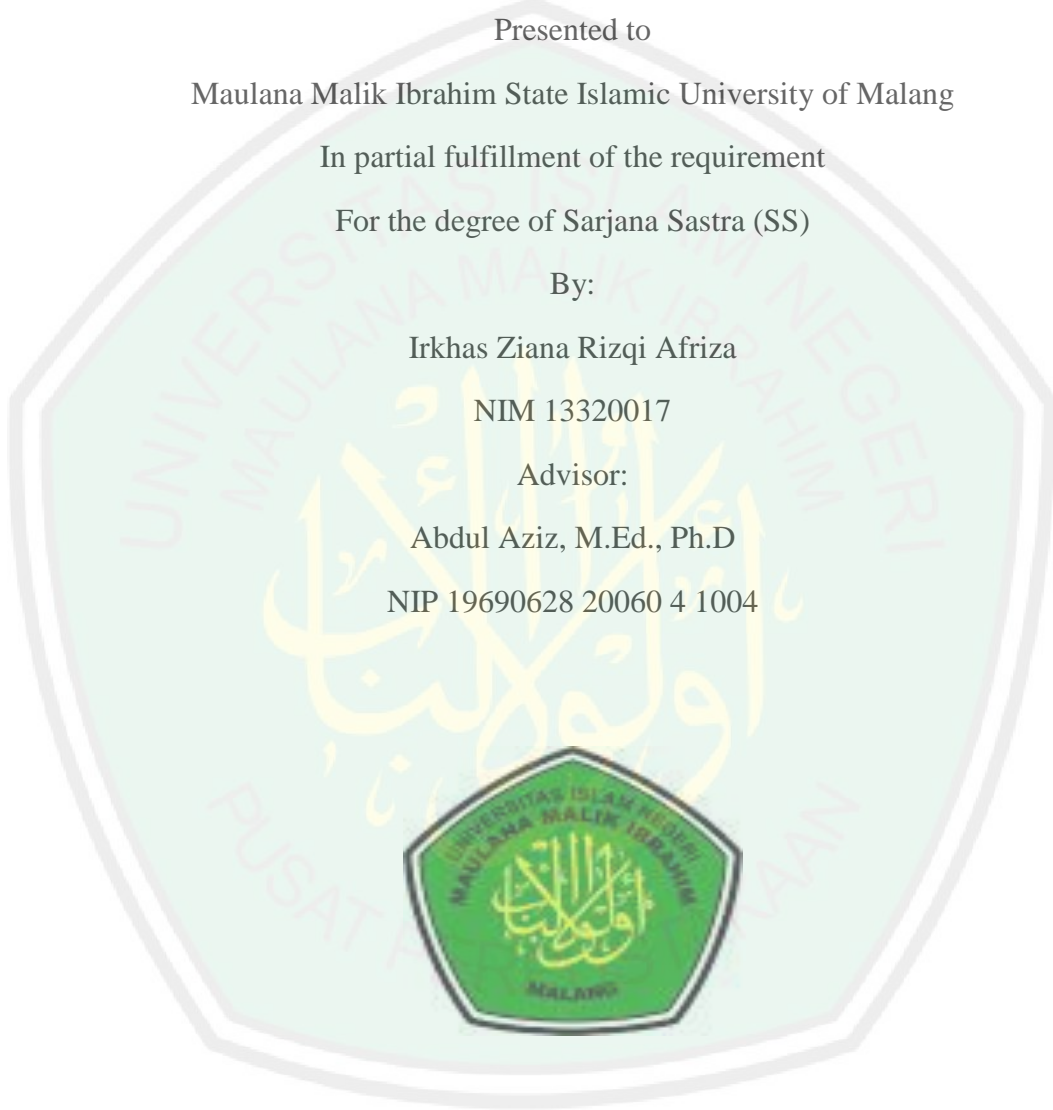
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Malang, November 24, 2017



The writer,

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APPROVAL SHEET

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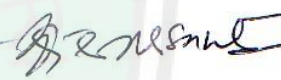

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MOTTO

“Success needs a process”

“Courage takes distance higher than Intelligent”



DEDICATION

This thesis especially dedication to:

My beloved father and mother, Muh Nizar Hasyim and Siti Nurana who always give me their irreplaceable endless love and pray.

The greatest inspiration in my way of life

I always hope that I can make you happy in this world and hereafter.

My brother, Muhammad FirmaAfriza, a million thanks to you for always love me and supporting me.

My best friends of life, Ahmad Faruq Zamzamy, thank you so much for everything.

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Bismillahirrohmanirrohim

All praises and thanks to Allah the one and the only lord in the univers. His uncountable graces, faith, and helps always stand behind me, show me the right way, and carry me out the to the final step of my thesis writing. A million of thanks for you, my Lord.

God's mercies and blessing may always be poured upon our beloved prophet, Muhammad SAW, the greatest figure in the world, who shares inspiration, spirit and power to be good man here and here after.

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Finally, it is my maximum effort of conducting this study and I know it is imperfect. Any constructive critics and advice are gratefully welcome. I really wish that this thesis can be useful for anyone. Amin.

Malang. December 04, 2017

Irkhas Ziana Rizqi Afriza

ABSTRACT

Afriza, Irkhas Ziana Rizqi. 2017. Language Style in Exclusive Interview of Jessie J and Sarah Sechan on NET TV. Thesis, English Language and Letters Department. Humanities Faculty. Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang. Advisor: Abdul Aziz, M.Ed., Ph. D

Key Words: Sociolinguistics, Language Style, Exclusive Interview Program.

Language is media for communication. It is used to convey wishes and commands, to tell truths and lies, to influence our hearer, to vent our emotion, and to formulate ideas which could probably never arise if we have no language. People use language to communicate with other persons. To communicate means to transfer idea from one person to the others

In accordance to those reasons, this research is aimed to find what aimed to find what types of language style that used in Exclusive Interview of Jessie J and Sarah Sechan on NET TV and also to interpret how the language style used in that exclusive interview. The researcher uses Chaika (1982:31) and Keraaf (2002:17) to identify and investigate about the types of language style in that Exclusive Interview.

The researcher uses a descriptive qualitative research because the researcher effort to analyze and discuss the sentence or dialogue which perform the language style based on those videos. The researches use her as to key instrument to collect and to analyze the data that taken in youtube. The findings reveal that there are four types of language style; informalstyle, casual style, consultative style, colloquial style. The types of language style that mostly appear in Exclusive Interview of Jessie J and Sarah Sechan is informal style.

ABSTRAK

Afriza, Irkhas Ziana Rizqi. 2017. *Gaya Bahasa pada exclusive interview dari Jessie J dan Sarah Sechan di NET TV*. Thesis, Kebahasaan, Jurusan Bahasa Dan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing: Abdul Aziz, M.Ed., Ph. D

Kata kunci: Sociolinguistik, Gaya Bahasa, Exclusive Interview.

Bahasa adalah media untuk komunikasi. Bahasa digunakan untuk menyampaikan keinginan dan perintah, untuk memberitahu kebohongan dan kebenaran, untuk mempengaruhi pendengar kita, menyelidiki kembali emosi kita, dan merumuskan gagasan yang mungkin tidak pernah muncul jika kita tidak memiliki bahasa. Orang menggunakan bahasa untuk berkomunikasi dengan orang lain, untuk berkomunikasi berarti mentransfer ide dari satu orang ke orang lain.

Sesuai dengan alasan tersebut, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui apa tujuannya dan untuk menemukan tipe dari gaya bahasa yang ada di dalam exclusive interview dari Jessie J dan Sarah sechan di NET TV dan juga untuk menginterpretasikan bagaimana gaya bahasa terjadi di exclusive interview tersebut. Peneliti memakai teori dari Chaika (1982:31) dan Keraaf (2002:17) untuk mengidentifikasi dan meneliti tipe dari gaya bahasa di exclusive interview.

Peneliti menggunakan deskriptif kualitatif karena peneliti berusaha menganalisa dan membahas kalimat atau dialog yang menampilkan gaya bahasa berdasarkan video tersebut. Peneliti menggunakan dirinya sebagai instrumen kunci untuk mengumpulkan dan menganalisa data yang di ambil dari youtube.

ملخص البحث

أفريزا، إرخاص زيانا رزقي. ٢٠١٧. نمط اللغة في مقابلة حصرية بين Sarah و Jessie J Sechan في NET TV. بحث جامعي. قسم اللغة الانجليزية والخطابات, كلية العلوم الإنسانية, جامعة الإسلامية الحكومية مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالنج. المشرف: دكتور عبد العزيز الماجستير

الكلمات الرئيسية: اللغويات الاجتماعية, نمط اللغة, برنامج مقابلة حصرية.

اللغة هي وسائل الإعلام للتواصل. يتم استخدامها لنقل الرغبات والأوامر ، لإخبار الحقائق والأكاذيب ، للتأثير على مستمعنا ، للتعبير عن مشاعرنا ، ولصياغة الأفكار التي قد لا تنشأ أبداً إذا لم تكن لدينا لغة. يستخدم الناس اللغة للتواصل مع أشخاص آخرين. للتواصل وسيلة لنقل الفكرة من شخص إلى الآخر.

وفقا لتلك الأسباب، يهدف هذا البحث إلى إيجاد أنواع أنماط اللغة المستخدمة في مقابلة حصرية بين Sarah Sechan و Jessie J في NET TV وأيضا لتفسير كيفية استخدام أسلوب اللغة في تلك المقابلة الحصرية. يستخدم الباحث Chaika (١٩٨٢:٣١) و Keraaf (٢٠٠٢:١٧) لتحديد أنواع نمط اللغة في تلك المقابلة الحصرية والتحقيق فيها.

استخدمت الباحثة أساليب وصفية نوعية لأن الباحث يحاول تحليل ومناقشة الجملة أو الحوار الذي يعرض أسلوب اللغة بناءً على ذلك الفيديو. استخدمت الباحثة نفسها كأداة رئيسية لجمع وتحليل البيانات التي التقطت في YouTube.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains about some important points some related to the area of the research, namely the reason of choosing the topic in the background of the study which consist of previous study, problem of the study which are investigated, purpose of research are in the objectives of the study, significance of the study and also scope and limitation .

1.1 Background of the Study

In our daily conversation people never speak in the same way because they have their own way to speak. It means that their way to speak is their style to convey their message to others. Styles in speaking play large part on how people can communicate with others.

Language is an important part in human life. Language is one of the vital factors that differentiate human from another creatures. As human being, we need language to express our emotions, ideas, feelings, and thoughts to people by using sounds, gestures and signals that have pattern. The use of language one to maintain relationship with other people in an interaction. So, language is a communication device using sounds, signs, and symbols which have meaning. In communication, people use language in a practical way. We use it virtually in everything we do. Language is so automatic and natural that people pay less attention to it, but sometimes emphasized by the fact that they do not speak quite

good as other do. Many people need to have professional to learn about language, although to simply being able to use it.

Sapir (1965:78) states that “Language is purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions, and desires by means of a system of voluntarily produced symbols”. From the quotation above, it is known that language plays a crucial role and a vital role in human life and also has many advantages of many various aspects of human life. By language, people are able to interact and communicate one another for whatever they do. Moreover, Lado (1957:18) says that language is the system of speech sound by which human beings, communicate with one another. The study of language that is related to society is called Sociolinguistics. This consist of two words Socio means social or related to society linguistics means the science of language.

Fishman in Chaer (1995:4) states that sociolinguistics is the study of characteristics of language varieties, the characteristics of their function, and the characteristics of their speakers as these three constantly interact, change and change one another within a speech community.

However, language is a complex. In other words, it is not enough just to know the meaning of the sentence uttered, such as it is public or privat, formal or informal, who is being addressed, and who might be hear the sentence.

There are two kinds of language, spoken language and written language. Spoken language is an utterance which is formed from sound, such as conversation, speech, storytelling, discussion, radio, television broadcast, and etc.

While, written language is an utterance which is formed in the written form, such as novels, comics, newspaper, magazines, letters, books, journals, articles, and etc.

In expresing or delivering ideas in both forms, spoken and written language, people have and use their own style because it is related to the social aspect. Chaika(1982:112) states that style refers to selection of the linguistics forms to convey social or artisticks effects. Style also act as a set of instructions. Other opinion comes from Keraf (1984:112). He states that style is the ability and the competence to make a sentence in a good way.

In this case, islam has thought and clearly described in Qur'an (Al-Hujurat:13) how to avoid us from the problem of making relationship with other people. The researcher has described how God created human in different nations and tribes. For example, in Java there are East Java and Central Java. Most of them use Javanese language but both of them have different style althought their language are almost the same.

Considering the problem above, the researcher enthusiastically focuses her study on the language style because from communication in the right way and determines how a social interaction will processed (Chaika, 1982:20). In this case, style determines how a speaker speak and how the listener takes the meaning of the communication in the right way; whether it is serious, humorous, dubious, or any other possible sense.

Chaika (1982) describes characteristics of style, those are: (1) Style forms a communication system in its own right, (2) Style tells how to intepret a messege,

(3) Style form a mini communication system that works along with the language itself, (4) Style control the interaction, (5) Style is so integral with social function that interaction cannot run well if one does not speak with the right style.

The language style of spoken and written language can be analyzed from different poin of view: words, grammer, and pronunciation (Chaika: 1982). Furthermore, Keraf (1984) states that language style can be analyzed based on the linguistics context which are divided into word choice, tone, sentence structure, as well as direct and direct meaning. Nowadays, we can get information in the form of visual or audio data easily. Complete information in the form of audio and visual can we find on television footage. In television footage, we often find some public figures or some host who use language style when they speak in television shows. On of television show which the host and the guest use language style is “Exclusive Interview Jessie J and Sarah Sechan on NET TV channel. Therefore, the researcher aims to highlight the phenomenon of language style in the utterence of Jessie J and Sarah Sechan.

The researcher select Exclusive interview of Jessie j and Sarah Sechan on NET TV as a data source is it is printed media that can be long life and person can see anytime they want, that easy for them to know the style of language used. this study has same relation to the previous researcher on the same field. Zahra (2006) on her thesis under the title “The Language Style Used By Bloggers In The Blogosphere”. She used language style theory to investigate how the language style were used by the bloggers in blogosphere. Besides that, the researcher found

Umami (2008) on her thesis under the title “Language Style Used In Beauty And The Beast Fairytale”. She used language style theory to investigate the kinds and how the language style used in the Beauty And The Beast Fairytale especially in term of sentence structure. The researcher also found Uman(2007) on his thesis under the title “English Language Style Used By The Mamber Of Pondok Pesantren Darul Abidin Pare Kediri”. He used language style theory to investigate the kinds and how the language style used in the communication by the mamber of Pondok Pesantren Darul Abidin Pare Kediri.

1.2 Statement of Problem

Based on the description on the background of the study above, this study conducted to find out the answer of some problem in relation with the discussion above, as follow:

1. What types of language style are used in the Exclusive interview of Jessie j and Sarah Sechan on NET TV?
2. How are the language style used in the Exclusive interview of Jessie j and Sarah Sechan on NET TV?

1.3 Objective of the study

Related to the previous study above, the objectives of the study are:

1. To get descriptive knowledge about the types of language style use in the Exclusive interview of Jessie j and Sarah Sechan on NET TV.
2. To get descriptive knowledge the ways of language style used in the Exclusive interview of Jessie j and Sarah Sechan on NET TV.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The principal purpose of this study is to contribute a richer and more systematic conceptual understanding of rethorical structure. Furthermore, this study provide for linguistics students to develop their knowledge in lnguage style. And the last, the study of language style in television is expected to give very significant contribution for many people to enrich their style in communication that they can use a language style. Hopefully this study expected to help other people to more know and understanding about languag style.

1.5 The Scope and Limitation

This study is focus to analyze the language style toward conversations that uttered by Jessie j and Sarah Sechan on NET TV. This research studies and focusses about interview of Jessie j and Sarah Sechan. This researcher uses Chaika's Theory(1982) because she explaines the kinds of language style very clearly.

The limitation of this study is the researcher only examines the human linguistics behaviour by the utterance without considering other influence which are produce by the host and guest of Exclusive Interview by Jessie j and Sarah Sechan on NET TV.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

To avoid misunderstanding in interpreting the term used in this study, the definitions are given as follow:

1. Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and of how language functions in communication.

2. Language style

Language style are the way expressing feeling or delivering the message in certain circumstances, with manner of variation in language use, either orally or written form.

3. Exclusive Interview Program is it present on Net TV that uses English as the medium language in the program. It explore about the daily life some singer from UK. That deliver by Jessie J as guest and Sarah Sechan as host.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and of how language function in communication; the equivalent goal in the sociology of language is trying to discover how social structure can be better understood through the study of language (Hudson, 1996, p. 4). This is a broad area of investigation that developed through the interaction of Linguistics with a number of other academic disciplines. It has strong connections with anthropology through the study of language and culture, and with sociology through the investigation of the role language plays in the organization of social groups and institution. It is also tied to social psychology, particularly with regard to how attitudes and perception are expressed and how in-group and out-group behaviors are identified. We use all these connection when we try to analyze language from a social perspective.

Sociolinguistics may be usefully defined as the study of variation in language, or more precisely of variation within speech communities, since the purely geographical aspects of variation had been studied for generations by the students

dialect geography, the study of regional dialects. In a speech community of any size, there is considerable variation among individuals: stockbrokers do not speak like plumbers, women do not speak like man, and young people do not speak like old people, and so on. Moreover, even a single individual is not confined to a single variety of the language: you do not use the language in the same way when you are chatting to friends in a bar, when you are being interviewed for a job, when you are writing an essay, and when you are being introduced to the Dean.

The branch of sociolinguistics focusses on language as a social phenomenon. If we take a closer look at the use of a language within society, we find that, characteristically, speakers can be distinguished from each other and distinguish themselves from other speakers by their different use of language. Thus, while two speakers may use the same language they usually do not show the linguistic behavior. Instead, linguistic variation-stylistic, regionally, and socially is a typical feature of language use in society. That is, based on individual communicative competence, speakers can vary their language systematically (1) with respect to the communicative demands of the speech situation, (2) depending on where they come from regionally, and (3) based on their social background which is determined by socioeconomic status, age or ethnicity.

From the above definition, it can be concluded by sociolinguistics is the sub discipline of linguistics which study the use of language of society. It concerns with the phenomenon of language use in all kinds of social interaction, why people use language differently in different social contexts and how they can establish and maintain social relationships by language they choose.

2.2 The Language Style

Chaika (1982:29) states that language style is the way people use the language in communication, it can be written or oral language. Language style actually refers to the selection of linguistics from to convey social or artistics effects. Style also acts as a set of instruction. We manipulate other with style; even We manipulade ourselves whether consciously or unconsciously. In doing communication people usually use formal or informal style which depend on the situation they are communicating with others. Style also tells the listener to take what is being said; seriously, ironically, humorously, in some others ways.

From the statement above, we understand that style is the way how people convey ideas or messages. It is easier to receive ideas or message if we have known the condition and style used by the speaker or author. Its mean that how the way of speaker or author delivers his or her ideas or messages in formal or informal occasion; seriously, ironically, humorously style. Romane (1994:74) argues that styles not only do some of the same linguistic features in pattern of both regional and social dialect differentiation but they also display correlations with other social factors. From Romane statement above, it is clear that style displays the correlation between social factors and the language that is used by society. It means that the society can predict what the style that they will use in their communication according to the running situation.

In addition, Giles and Powesland (1975), Giles and Sinclair (1979) in Thomas and Wareing (1999:146), state that people may use different style in the way they talk depends on the situation and context they are talking in. This theory is based on the premisses that people are mainly seeking to show solidarity and approval there, dealing with others. According to statement above, the use of language style occurs during conversation where it depends on situation and context they talk about.

It is used in order to make the listener and reader understand. The style of language in a communication mainly focuses on an intended social message rather than gets the message of communication. Chaika (1982:31) state that communication occurs transformations message from the speaker to the listener, so they are conveyed by intonation or inflections that are given by style. Actual words are used only on the rare occasions that the offending party is too abuse to get "the message". It must be emphasized that the social message conveyed style is not coded directly into actual words that mean what intended social message is.

By the statement above, in using language style, one must determine the purpose of communication. One of them is abusing to get the message, because in a society, there are many people who have different characters. So, using the language style in society's communication will help us in communication with other people without disturbing others either partially or personally.

There are some ways of using language style in communication. People possess themselves in relation to others with the way they talk in different kinds of

interaction. People do not always talk exactly in the same way all the time: they do not always use the same grammatical forms (Thomas and Wareing, 1999: 146).

Therefor, Chaika (1982:31) argues that speakers give a great deal of information about themselves just by the word, grammer, and pronunciation they choose both unconsciously and consciously. Thus, the listeners have the same interpretation as speaker's style. But the information reveals to the hearer such as the speaker's social grate, educational background, or regional affiliation. The style markers of a particular social group or region may be deriberately used for other purposes; it will make the listeners have some meaning of word such as emotional definition that can be attached from the style of speaker.

In conclusion, language style is the way people manipulate others and control their interaction in bringing messages or ideas conveyed in word and tone of voice.

The characteristics of language style are: selecting and choosing the linguistic forms appeared from a person of group of people.

2.3 The Classification of Language Style

Schneider and Wellek, Rene, and Austin (1956:179) states that variaton of style depends on the environment at which the message is presented. The language style used in upper class environment is different to the style used in the

lower class environment. The environment also refers to the other stratification, such as age, gender, and other social status.

The same opinion is delivered by Romaine (1994:75). She states that style can change from formal to informal depending on social context, relationship of the participants, social class, sex age, physical environment, and topic. Although each class has a different average scores in each style, all groups style shift in the same direction in their more formal speech style, that is, in the direction of the standard language.

Yule (1986:190) argues that in taking communication, people should be care with the social background of the speakers according to class, education, occupation, age, sex, and a number of the social patterns. From those statements above, it is clear that language style is inseparable with the social background of the speaker's class, education, occupation, age, sex, and number of the social patterns that will influence the language style used by the speaker.

Furthermore, the use of language style depends on context of the civilization as stated by Wormuth (1981:10) that the style refers to the way in which language is used in a given context, by the given context, by the given person for a given purpose and so on. Boas in Landar (1966:135) states that language are in contact, borrowing of linguistics element often takes place. Controversies have arisen and persisted about whether and to what extent phonemes, morphemes, or grammatical rules can be borrowed or diffused from one language to other language.

The first style according to Keraaf (2002:17) is about general types of language style here, those are:

2.3.1 Formal Style

Formal style is the language style used in the formal opportunity and use in the perfect form

The characteristics of formal style are;

- a. Sentence: Relative long, complex in structure, extensive use in parallel and periodic structure
- b. Diction: More conservative, extensive vocabulary, learned words, often abstract, avoidance of construction.
- c. Tone: Personal, identified, few reference to the readers.
- d. Distance: Considerable

The example of formal style is: This morning, we will discuss about television. What are the positive effect of the television and the bad effect of the television.

2.3.2 Informal Style

Informal style is the language style used the standard language, especially used in the informal opportunity and the form is not conservative, shortly, informal style is the general language.

The characteristics of the informal style are:

- a. Sentence: Medium length (twenty to thirty words), chiefly standard sentence, frequent parallel, and some periodic sentences, fragment rare but occasional.
- b. Diction: Range from the colloquial, but mostly popular from abstract to concrete, occasional contractions and some slang's.
- c. Tone: Range from personal to the interpersonal, usually addressed to the readers as "you" with low intonation.
- d. Distance: Moderate.

The examples of informal style is: you know, would not you see?

2.3.3 Colloquial Style

Colloquial style is a language style using the popular words, morphologies, and syntactics together with the form of the colloquial style. The sentences are more relaxed than formal style. It is construction and shortened forms of words. The sentences are suitable for informal or familiar conversation. For example, Ok, Thank you Mr. Wachid. So, do you agree about cigarette? Existence of cigarette in our country **may be**.

Meanwhile Language style, according to Joos (in Alwasilah, 1993:45), is classified into five types based on degree of formality, that is frozen, formal, consultative, casual, and intimate style.

2.3.4 Frozen Style

Frozen or oratorical style is the most formal style. It is usually used in situation that is very formal and has symbolic value, such as in formal ceremonies and court, constitutions, and state documents. The characteristics of frozen style are the use of maintained and unchanged sentence structures, the use of long and careful sentence constructions, the use of exaggerated intonation, and also almost no responses between the speakers and hearer. For examples, "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...."

2.3.5 Consultative Style

Consultative Style is a style that shows our norm for coming, Joos (in Chaer and Agustina, 1995:92). It is the usual style ` speech in small groups, chance acquaintances, and strangers. Usually it is used by the speakers who does not plan his utterance before speaking. Therefore, probably any mistakes and repetition of words can happen. This style is usually signed by some words, such as; That is right, Oh! I see, Yeach, Yes, I know or well.

2.3.6 Casual Style

Casual style is defined as a style used in an informal and a relaxed situation. Casual is used, for example, between friends or between family members. Meanwhile, Joos (in Chair and Agustina, 1995:92) states that Casual style is the style used to integrate an audience into social group. This style is usually not in good grammatical sentence. Such as there is no subject and no auxiliary verb. Moreover, this style also does not use article before the sentence.

For example; I believe that I can find one (consultative grammar) believe I can find one (casual grammar).

2.3.7 Intimate Style

Intimate style is the most casual style, and it is usually used between family members, couples or lovers, and intimate friends. The characteristics of this style are the use of private codes, the use of words signaling intimate relation, the use of rapid and slurred pronunciation, the use of non-verbal communication, and the use of non standard forms, for instance; Mbul, kemana aja kamu? 'Mbul, where have you been? 'The speaker addressed the hearer by using the word "Mbul", which shows intimate relationship between the participants

2.4 The Function of Language Style

Chaika (1982:31) states the speaker gives a great deal of information about themselves just by the word, grammar, and pronunciation they choose both unconsciously and consciously. This information reveals to the hearer such things as the speaker's social background such as educational background and regional affiliation. The style markers of a particular social group or region may be deliberately used for other purposes. It means that using the language style must determine the purpose of communication. One of them is used to get the message, because in a society, there are so many people who have different characteristics. So, the use of style is expected without distributing others either partially or personally.

Other opinions come from Ramos in Fishman (1970:108) states that language operation on the basis of more precise information as to the age, number, location, and interaction of the speakers of various local languages.

From the statement above, the education and environment are very important for people. Their language is used toward and selectively different in the same social networks or communities on two different occasions. Trudgill (1974:14) states that the two aspects of language behaviors are very important from a social point of view: first, the function of the language is establishing social relationship; and second, the role played by language in conveying information about the speaker. From the statement above, it describes clearly that both those aspects of

linguistics behaviors are the reflection of the fact that there is a close inter relationship between language and society.

Hymes in Wardhaugh (1986:117) states that the way in which people view the language they speak also important, that is, how they evaluate accents; how they establish the fact that they speak one language rather than another; and how they maintain language boundaries. Moreover, rules for using a language may be just a important feeling about the language itself.

Mathioth and Gavin in Wardhaugh (1986:31) state that the language's function is unit's individuals and groups within a larger communities. Therefore, it can be employed to reflect and symbolize some kind of identity: religion, social, ethnic, or religious.

However, Trudgill (1974:24) states that speakers are aware of the social significance of pronunciation and their attitudes towards it are favorable because of their social attitudes. In the same case, Chaika (1982:29) states the function of language style is to convey social or artistic effect.

It means that the language style can be very important factor in group identification, group solidarity and the signaling of differences, and when a group is under attack from outside, signals of difference may become more important are exaggerated.

Furthemore, Chaika(1982:36) states that using style carried along with greeting and conversation message is more effcient than having to encode that

information at the outside or continually during conversation. Badiah(1994) defines the functions of language style as;

1. To increase the reader's taste

Language style increases what the readers willing to follow and what is being said by the writer. It will raise the reader's opinion about what the writer's messages that the expressed on his or her text and also what purposes going to be communicated by the writer. For examples in poem, how the writer is used the suitable words to mix a romantic combination of poem that pictured about love. Thus, the listener or reader will taste the language that is used by the writer touches their sense.

2. To persuade the reader

Language style makes the reader feel sure and trustful toward what is being said by the writer. The writer or speaker asks the reader or listener attractively by using rhetoric language. For example, the politicians who attract many masses use the language that makes them sure and trustful.

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

Here, one of function of language style contributes to the artistic effect. It will make the reader or listener enjoys and attracts, for example: the language in literary works, such as poem, drama, novel etc. Here, the writer uses certain style to express ideas or messages. The writer can use romantic or heroic style in novel, drama, or poem to support the writer's ideas or message. Thus, it is purposed to make the reader or listener enjoy and interested in delivering the ideas or messages either from the written or oral text.

4. To make the writer's idea clearer

Every writer wants the reader to understand and catch the messages and ideas that are carried by the text. Thus, the writer should use the correct and certain word and language style to make his or her messages and ideas clearly transferred to the reader. For example: the role of government for civilization uses common or usual language style in order to be understood easily by the civilization, so they will not wrong in interpreting the role.

5. To creat certain mood

The language style that is used by the writer influences that reader in the case of creating the mood. It can also influence about the listener or reader's feeling or thought. So, how the speaker or writer uses the language style in their communication, it consequently will creat certain mood. Example: Joker uses the humor or joke style in their presence. Furthemore, it will bring the listener's mood into happy mood.

So, the function of language style referring to the statement above are to tell the hearer or reader how they act to the messages given by the speakers or author seriously, humorously, happy or sadly, or in some others way. The other function is to control for one style that must be choosen, in oder to control the speakers or author in delivering the messages. Thus, the reader or hearer should understand the messages.

2.5. Exclusive Interview Program on Net TV

Exclusive Interview provide conversation between the host and the guest with some topic which considered to be interesting. Exclusive interview is a television show in which noted people such as authorities in a particular field, participate in discussion are interviewed and often answer question from viewer or listeners. (Farlex:2005). It is mean that exclusive interview by the host and the guest who expert in some field relating to the topic that they want to talk about.

Exclusive interview is included in factual program, which is mean it present nonfiction program. Exclusive interview present the discussion between the host and the guest about certain topic. Usually the topic is related to the her daily life.

Recently many television broadcaster has made various talk show program which is more interesting to the audience. Moreover the aim of talk show is to give information and entertain.

Exclusive interview is on of Net TV's program which is broadcoasted at May 31st 2016. It program broadcast when there is some singer, actor and actress from other country come to Indonesian. This program presenting Sarah Sechan as the host and Jessie J as the guest. This program present some topic about daily life of Jessie J. Exclusive interview is program which is use English as the medium language on the program. The speaker here must use English during their conversation, the host must use English in every situation in conversation.

2.7. Previous Study

The same research about language style had been conducted by Zahra (2006) on her thesis under the title “The Language Style Used By Bloggers In The Blogosphere”. She used language style theory to investigate how the language style were used by the bloggers in blogosphere. And the data are classified based on their language style.

Umami (2008) on her thesis under the title “Language Style Used In Beauty And The Beast Fairytale”. She used language style theory to investigate the kinds and how the language style used in the Beauty And The Beast Fairytale especially in term of sentence structure.

Umam (2007) on his thesis under the title “English Language Style Used By The Member Of Pondok Pesantren Darul Abidin Pare Kediri”. He used language style theory to investigate the kinds and how the language style used in the communication by the member of Pondok Pesantren Darul Abidin Pare Kediri.

In this research, the researcher discussed of language style used in Exclusive Interview of Jessie J and Sarah Sechan on NET TV.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Method

This chapter discussed the method used in the research. It relates to the research design, data sources, research instrument, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1.1 Research Design

In conducting this research, this study uses descriptive qualitative. Descriptive is used because the researcher collected the data from the transcript of conversation between the host and guest of Exclusive interview on NET TV.

Then qualitative method was used because this study is aimed to portray and understand the language style made by Jessie j and Sarah Sechan on NET TV.

3.1.2 Data sources

The data in this study were taken from the transcripts of conversation between the host and the guest in the exclusive interview on NET TV. I choose the host and guest of exclusive interview on NET TV because I found that many language style by themselves. Therefore, I decided the transcript of conversation between Jessie j and Sarah Sechan on NET TV.

The data source of this study was the transcripts of conversation between Jessie j and Sarah Sechan on NET TV.

3.1.3 Research Insrtument

The researcher will become the main instrument in accomplishing the study since the researcher is the analyzer the equalizer of the study. By watching the videos of Exclusive interview Jessie j and Sarah Sechan on NET TV that the researcher downloaded from <https://youtu.be/8abwn9veis0>, and watching the video of Exclusive interview Jessie j and Sarah Sechan on NET TV, the researcher will comprehed and present the main problems issues being discussed.

3.1.4 Data Collection

The data of the research gathered from the transcript of conversation between Jessie j and Sarah Sechan in exclusive interview on NET TV. In collecting the data the researcher applied the systematic ways as follow: First, the researcher downloaded the videos of Exclusive interview on NET TV in the site <https://youtu.be/8abwn9veis0>. Then, the researcher went to official website of NET TV (<http://www.nettv.com>).

Second, the researcher took the transcripts of Exclusive interview Jessie j and Sarah Sechan, which broadcoasted at May 31st 2016. Third, the researcher watched and listened the video and read carefully the transcripts of Exclusive interview that the language style are repaired by the host and guest. The last step, the researcher identified the data contains of language style in the transcript of Exclusive interview Jessie j and Sarah Sechan on NET TV.

3.1.5 Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the researcher clasified the data which belong to the types of language style, such as interrupting the utterance, editing terms, and correction and its relation to the original utterance by Chaika's theory (1982) and found the language style used in Exclusive interview by the host and guest. It is used to give evidence to the application of Chaika's theory in the conversation of host and guest Exclusive interview on NET TV. After that the researcher discussed the finding to draw the conclusion after getting the result of the analysis.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSIONS

In this chapter the researcher presents two sections, namely findings and discussion that can be obtained from the result of analysis.

4.1 Findings

There are two sets of data presented in this section. They are the types of language style used in Exclusive Interview of Jessie J and Sarah Sechan on NET TV, and the way they used it.

4.1.1 Language Style of the Host and the Guest

This part is explained about the language style which are used by the host and the guest in Exclusive Interview on NET TV.

Datum 1

Host: any particular food s do you looking to try? You know, The last you here you have to taste any food?(1.1)

Guest: I was always ask any people to recommendetion , what you like to eat.

Analysis

The sentence above consist of one style based on sentence structure is informal style. Informal style is the language style used the standard language, especially used in the informal opportunity and the form is not conservative, shortly, informal style is the general language. In this sentence include informal style because that sentence chiefly standard sentence, frequent parallel, and some periodic sentences, fragment rare but occasional. And about the tone is range from personal to the interpersonal, addressed to the readers as “you” with low intonation.

Datum 2

Host: you okey.(2.1)

Guest: yeah, I'am good.

Host: Jet Lag?

Guest : always

Host: hungry?

Guest: a little bit.

Analysis

The sentences above consist of one language style is consultative style. Consultative style is that shows our norm for coming. It is usual style speak in small groups, chance acquaintances and strength. “you okey”, “yeah, I'm good”,

“Jet Lag”, “always”, “hungry?”, “a little bit”. All of the conversation before include consultative style because the speakers who does not plan his utterance before speaking. Therefore, any mistakes and repetition of words.

Datum 3

Host: do you like a spicy food?(3.2)

Guest: yes, really I like

Host: okey, you can try oncom , you can try nasi padang its very spicy, they have kari, and lot of chilli, it is very nice. You get somebody of NET TV to buy a nasi padang for you.(3.1)

Guest: yes, okey.

Analysis

The conversation above consists of two styles. The first language is informal style. Informal style is the language style used in the standart language, especially used in the informal opportunity and the forms is not conservative, shortly. In the sentence *“do you like spicy food?”*, *“okey, you can try oncom, you can try nasi padang its very spicy, they have kari, and lot of chilli. You get somebody of Net TV to buy a nasi padang for you”*. It called formal style because tones are range from personal to the interpersonal. And the diction that sentence arerange go the colloquial, but mostly populer from abstract to concrete, occasional constructions and some slang’s.

The second style is consultative style. Consultative style is a style that shows our norms for coming. It is usually used by the speaker who does not plan his utterances before speaking. “Yes, really I like”, “oh oke.”. The sentence before include consultative style because they has a characteristics such as the repetition of words, any mistakes of words. Besides, the speaker explain if she really like this and clarify it. So, if we are as a listener we knows if she really like it.

Datum 4

Host: We was read some article about your sister is more have ability in academic side, and you are in creative side. Writing song since eleven ages, yes, you are right having more creative side. (4.1)

Analysis

This datum is classified as informal style based on sentence structure. Informal style is the language style used the standard language especially used in the informal opportunity and the form is not conservative, shortly, informal style is the general language. In sentence “*We was read some article about your sister is more have ability in academic side, and you are in creative side. Writing song since eleven ages, yes, you are right having more creative side. Any advice that you remember from your parents?*” it include informal style because the sentence are chiefly standard sentence, frequent parallel, and some periodic sentences,

fragment rare but occasional. The speaker speak with correct sentence and there is no mistake.

Datum 5

Any advice from your parents that you remember may be, and until now still have very careful in your head? (5.1)

Analysis

The sentence above consist of one style only is colloquial style. Colloquial style is a language style using the populer words, morphologies, and syntatics together with the form of the colloquial style. In sentence “any advice from your parents that you remember maybe, and until now still have very careful in your head?” are include colloquial style because the sentence are suitable for informal and familiar conversation. The sentences are more relax more than formal style. It is construction and shortened forms of words. The speaker speak with familiar vocabulary and make the listener easy to understand.

Datum 6

First job ever? (6.1)

Analysis

The data include casual style. Casual style is defined as a style used in an informal and a relaxed situation. “*First job ever*” include casual style because the

question is not in good grammatical sentence and no subject and auxiliary verb, it must to “*what you are the first job?*”.

Datum 7

Was probably I worked to the store in the market, selling a sweets and nut (7.1). I am afraid because I have to account the money by myself, and I not bring calculator because it don't. I often wrong to account the profit side. Then, I was worked to store in London, I did nails art so I can do nail arts my nails.(7.2)

Analysis

The data is classified into two styles. The first style is casual style. Casual style is defined as a style used in an informal and a relaxed situation. Casual is used, for example, between friends or between family members. Meanwhile, Joos (in Chair and Agustina, 1995:92) states that Casual style is the style used to integrate an audience into social group. This style is usually not in good grammatical sentence. Such as there is no subject and no auxiliary verb. Moreover, this style also does not use article before the sentence. Was probably I worked to the store in the market, selling a sweet and nuts, the sentence before called casual style because in a not good grammatical, no subject and no auxiliary.

The second style is informal style. Informal style is the language style used the standard language, especially used in the informal opportunity and the form is not conservative, shortly, informal style is the general language. I am afraid

because I have to account the money by myself, and I not bring calculator, because it don't. I often wrong to account the profit side. Then, I was worked to store in London, I did nails art so I can do nail arts my nails. The sentence consists of informal style because they are having many characteristics such as, the sentence are chiefly standard sentence, frequent parallel, and some periodic sentences, fragment rare but occasional, and the diction is range go the colloquial, but mostly populer from abstract to concrete and occasional constrauctions and some slang's, then about the tone is range from personal to the interpersonal.

Datum 8

Now I am I am I am lucky can be singing every day. (8.1)

Analysis

The data include consultative style. Consultative style is a style that a shows our norms for coming. . Usually it is used by the speakers who does not plan his utterance before speaking. Therefore, probably any mistakes and repetition of words can happen like now I am I am I am lucky can be singing every day, there is any repetition in word I am until three time because they does not plan his utterance before speaking.

Datum 9

Host: But any particular skill that you have not?(9.2)

Guest: I want can make a bread, I want learn another language, I want can massage well, I want can sew my clothes. (9.1)

Host: First time ever, trying some things else?

Analysis

This datum consists of two styles. The first style is casual style. Casual style is defined as a style used in an informal and a relaxed situation. In the sentence “I want make a bread, I want learn about another language, I want can massage well, I want can sew my clothes, it called informal because the language looks relaxed. The second sentence is “First time ever, trying some things else?” it also include casual style because the sentence not good grammatical, and no subject and no auxiliary verb.

The second style is informal. Informal style is the language style used the standard language, especially used in the informal opportunity and the form is not conservative, shortly, informal style is the general language. “But any particular skill that you have not” in sentence before is informal style because chiefly standard sentence, frequent parallel, and some periodic sentences, fragment rare but occasional. Then, about the tone is range from personal to the interpersonal.

Datum 10

We are going to play game right now, and we want you answer some questions from the fans. We have three hundred questions you must to answer. Are you ready for three hundred questions? You get time? (10.1)

Analysis

The data include colloquial style. Colloquial style is a language style using the populer words, morphologies, and syntatics together with the form of the colloquial style. We are going to play game right now, and we want you answer some questions from the fans. We have three hundred questions you must to answer. Are you ready for three hundred questions? You get time? The sentences are more relax than formal style. It is construction and shortened forms of words. The sentences are suitable for informal or familiar conversation.

Datum 11

Host: He is a percussionist, he is a good percussionist

Guest: what what what kind of percussion do you can? (11.1)

Analysis

In this datum, the researcher finds one style is consultative style. Consultative style is a style that shows our norm for coming, Joos (in Chaer and Agustina, 1995:92). It is the usual style ` speech in small groups, chance acquaintances, and strangers. “what what what kind of percussion do you can”, in datum (11.1) finds consultative style because the guest have repetitions on her spoken, and the speakers does not have plan utterance before speaking.

Datum 12

Do you ever forget the lyrics? So, what happen? So, what do you do?(12.1)

Analysis

In the datum above consist of one style only is colloquial style. Colloquial style is Colloquial style is a language style using the populer words, morphologies, and syntatics together with the form of the colloquial style. In the datum (12.1) include colloquial style because it sentence has relax situation, the host speaks to Jessie J as a guest feel so enjoyed, she looks have conversation with her close friends actually. The sentence actually construction and shortened forms of words.

Datum 13

What hidden talent do you have?(13.1)

Hidden talent? Yeah, hidden talent?(13.2)

Analysis

In the datum above consist of two styles. The first style in (13.1) is informal style, informal style is the language style used the standard language, especially used in informal opportunity and the form is not conservative, shortly, informal style is general language. In the datum the researcher finds some characteristics informal on that sentence is about tone, range from personal to the interpersonal, addressed to the listener as “you” with low intonation.

The second style in (13.2) is consultative style. Consultative style is a style that shows our norm for coming, Joos (in Chaer and Agustina, 1995:92). It is the usual style ` speech in small groups, chance acquaintances, and strangers. In that sentence is consultative style because the speakers do not have utterance before speaking, and the speakers speech has any repetition and any mistakes in grammatical correct.

Datum 14

I don't know well, may be. (14.1)

Analysis

The datum classified as colloquial style. Colloquial style is a language style using the popular words, morphologies, and syntatics together with the form of the colloquial style. The sentence are more relax than formal style. It is construction and shortened forms of words. The sentences are suitable for informal or familiar conversation. Informal style happens when she says he world “may be” because it words refers to relax situation.

Datum 15

Okey, right any hidden tallent?

Hmmmm,,,,, I can have some voice in the box. Some voice out of my mouth when my mouth form circle.(15.1)

Analysis

The researcher only found one style is casual style. Casual style is defined as a style used an informal and relaxed situation, for example, between firends or between family members. Meanwhile, Joos (in Chair and Agustina, 1995:92) states that Casual style is the style used to integrate an audience into social group. Casual style happen in the datum (15.1) “Okey, right any hidden tallent?Hmmmm,,,,, I can have some voice in the box. Some voice out of my mouth when my mouth form circle”, because in those sentence have not good grammatical sentence, no subject and no auxiliry.

4.2 The ways of Language Style Used in Exclusive Interview Jessie J and Sarah Sechan on NET TV

Based on the last problem, the researcher will explore the result of finding above based on the second problems. The ways of Language Style used in Exclusive Interview of Jessie J and Sarah Sechan on NET TV in the sentence and dialogues.

a. Informal style

In the informal style, the sentence or dialogue used this style in the beginning, middle and final. It used in order to give the listener the information about life of jessie J as the guest on that program. It usually many show in the beginning of the conversetion. This style is begun with the low intonation. In addition, this style used in order to mention that this conversation have standard language and general language.

b. Colloquial style

In the colloquial style, the sentences or dialogue of this conversation used this style to create relax situation. This style starts with pupolar words. It used in order to avoid awkwardness between the guest and the host.

c. Casual style

In the casual style, the sentence or dialogue of this conversation used this style to have casual grammar, both of them (the guest and the host) want to have conversation look like friends and family member.

d. Consultative style

In consultative style, the sentence or dialogue of this conversation used this style to chance acquaintances and strangers. and this style used to emphasize something important of the sentence. This style happens in the beginning of the sentences. It is used by the speaker who does not plan his utterance before speaking, but this style create to make the listener can more relax to enjoy those video. The consultative occurred in the same words, phrases, or clauses.

4.3 Discussion

This part discussed about the result of data analysis of language style used by Chaika theory (1982:29). According to Keraaf (2002:17) and Joos (in Alwasilah, 1993:45) there are seven types of language style which are commonly occurred in human speaking, they are formal, informal, colloquial, frozen, consultative, casual, intimate styles.

However, based on the findings and analysis data above, the researcher meanly found four types of language style., they are informal style, colloquial

style, consultative style, and casual style. In this part, after finding and analysis the data are represented, a discussion of the finding is important to answer the two research problems, they are types of language style and how language style used in that video.

4.3.1 Language Style used in Exclusive Interview of Jessie J and Sarah Sechan on NET TV

Language style is the way people use the language in communication, it can be written or oral language. Language style actually refers to the selection of linguistics from to convey social or artistic effects. Style also acts as a set of instruction. We manipulate other with style; even we are manipulated ourselves whether consciously or unconsciously. In doing communication people usually use formal or informal language which depend on the situation they are communicating with others. Style also tells the listener to take what is being said; seriously, ironically, humorously, in some other ways (Chaika, 1982).

After representing and analyzing 16 data from Exclusive interview of Jessie J and Sarah Sechan on NET TV, this study found four types of language style:

a. Informal style

Informal style is the language style used the standard language, especially used in the informal opportunity and the form is not conservative, shortly, informal style is the general language.

The characteristics of the informal style are about sentence side are medium length (twenty to thirty words), chiefly standard sentence, frequent parallel, and some periodic sentences, fragment rare but occasional. And diction one are range go the colloquial, but mostly populer from abstract to concrete, occasional contractions and some slang's.

And the tone are range from personal to the interpersonal, usuaally addressed to the readers as "you" with low intonation. Distance is moderate. The examples of informal style is: you know, would not you see?. The researcher found informal style occurred 6 times, it showed in the datum. (1.1), (3.1), (4.1), (7.2), (9.2), (13.1).

The example of informal style in the analysis above as stated in the datum (3.1), "Host: do you like a spicy food? Guest: yes, really I like Host: okey, you can try oncom , you can try nasi padang its very spicy, they have kari, and lot of chilli, it is very nice. You get somebody of NET TV to buy a nasi padang for you. Guest: yes, okey. I did it". They uses this style because they have conversation with standard language and general language.

b. Colloquial style

Colloquial style is a language style using the popular words, morphologies and syntatics together with the form of the colloquial style. The sentence are more relax than formal style. It is construction and shortened forms of words. The sentences are suitable for informal or familiar conversation. For example, Ok, Thank you Mr. Wachid. So, do you agree about cigarette? Existence of cigarette

in our country **may be**. The researcher found colloquial 4 times, it showed in the datum (5.1), (10.1), (12.1), (14.1).

The example of colloquial style in the analysis above as stated in the datum (10.1), “We are going to play game right now, and we want you answer some questions from the fans. We have three hundred questions you must to answer. Are you ready for three hundred questions? You get time?”. The sentence before called as colloquial style because those sentences have relax conversation, and using popular words for example “must to answer”.

c. Casual style

Casual style is defined as a style used in an informal and a relaxed situation. Casual is used, for example, between friends or between family members. Meanwhile, Joos (in Chair and Agustina, 1995:92) states that Casual style is the style used to integrate an audience into social group. This style is usually not in good grammatical sentence. Such as there is no subject and no auxiliary verb. Moreover, this style also does not use article before the sentence.

For example; I believe that I can find one (consultative grammar) believe I can find one (casual grammar). That is occurs in the datum (6.1), (7.1), (9.1) and (15.1). The example of casual style is in the datum 15, “Okey, right any hidden talent? Hmmm,,,,, I can have some voice in the box. Some voice out of my mouth when my mouth form circle. This style happens when she told more relax

situation than before, why this style occurs in thus datum, because they have conversation look like as friends.

d. Consultative style

Consultative style is a style that shows our norm for coming, Joos (in Chaer and Agustina, 1995:92). It is the usual style ` speech in small groups, chance acquaintances, and strangers. Usually it is used by the speakers who does not plan his utterance before speaking. Therefore, probably any mistakes and repetition of words can happen. This style is usually signed by some words. The researcher found consultative style occurred 5 times. It showed in the datum (2.1), (3.2), (8.2), (11.1) and (13.1).

The example of consultative in the analysis above as stated in the datum 8. “Now I am I am I am lucky can be singing every day”. Consultative style occurs in the beginning of utterance. It happens because she has repetition in word “I am” and the speakers does not plan the utterance before speak.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion and suggestion dealing with the findings of the analysis. It presents the summary of the findings which is discussed in the previous chapter and the suggestions for the reader. Conclusion is the statement based on the result of this study, while suggestion is a recommendation for the next researcher, English Department students, and public speakers. All of these sections discussed as follow:

5.1 Conclusion

This study is conducted to find the language style used in Exclusive Interview of Jessie J and Sarah Sechan on NET TV. The conclusion of this study can be formulated based on the research questions. The researcher uses Chaika's theory in analyzing the data. The researcher finds fifty data which are appropriated with the kind and characteristics of language style. They can be divided into four types of language style based on the analyzing, namely: informal style, colloquial style, casual style, consultative style.

The first is informal, it usually present in the beginning of event. The sentences or the dialogue begin with standard language and general language. The second is colloquial style, it is used to mention that sentences are construction and

shortened forms of words, colloquial also using the populer words, morphologies, and syntatics based on grammatical structure. The third is casual, it is present with more relax situation, the guest and the host make casual style because for listener and reader to more understand. As the characteristics of this style, in those video have conversetion that lool like family mamber and bestfriends. So, it is very more relax then others style. The fourth is consultative style; it is used to emphasize something important of the sentences. It usually happens in the beginning of the sentences, and usually has repetition in their sentences.

5.2 Suggestion

After doing the research, the researcher provides some suggestions for following researcher, readers, English department students and lectures, fresh graduate, and public speaker.

This study analyzes about language style in “Exclusive Interview of Jessie J and Sarah Sechan on NET TV”.

For the readers, hopefully they should be aware about language style, and they can improve their competence of reading text and applying the theory in order to make the clrar understanding of the messages or ideas of those video uploaded.

For the students, to understand the type of language style, especially in language style based on Chaika’s theory. Thus, they may have a good

comprehension on the written text by reading the whole texts. It will be able to help them to avoid having wrong interpretation. Furthermore, it can be improving the skill in English language, especially in writing and speaking skill.

For the teachers, in order that their students can easily comprehend the language style theory. It is also suggested that they should take examples of language style from other researcher.

Therefore, for the next researcher who concerned on this topic, they can conduct the research about language style in sociolinguistics approach in different areas such as sentences structure, context of the sentences and the function of language style. Furthermore, the next researchers are suggested to use different data sources and the other theory of language style.

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ATTACHMENT

Informal Style : (IS)

Colloquial Style : (CLS)

Casual Style : (CSS)

Consultative Style : (CNS)

NO	Data	Types of Language Style			
		IS CNS	CLS	CSS	
1.	any particular food s do you looking to try? You know, The last you here you have to taste any food?	√			
2.	Host: you okey. Guest: yeah, I'am good. Host: Jet Lag? Guest : always Host: hungry? Guest: a little bit.				√
3.	do you like a spicy food?	√			
4.	okey, you can try oncom , you can try nasi padang its very spicy, they have kari, and lot of chilli, it is very nice. You get somebody of NET TV to buy a nasi padang for you				√

5.	We were read some article about your sister is more have ability in academic side, and you are in creative side. Writing song since eleven ages, yes, you are right having more creative side.	√			
6.	Any advice from your parents that you remember may be, and until now still have very careful in your head		√		

7.	First job ever?			√	
8.	Was probably I worked to the store in the market, selling a sweets and			√	
9.	I am afraid because I have to account the money by myself, and I not bring calculator because it don't. I often wrong to account the profit side. Then, I was worked to store in London, I did nails art so I can do nail arts my nails	√			
10.	Now I am I am I am lucky can be singing every day.				√
11.	But any particular skill that you have not?	√			
12.	I want can make a bread, I want learn another language, I want can massage well, I want can sew my clothes.			√	
13.	We are going to play game right now, and we want you answer some questions from the fans. We have three hundred questions you must to answer. Are you ready for three hundred questions? You get time?		√		

14.	Host: He is a percussionist, he is a good percussionist Guest: what what what kind of percussion do you can?				√
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15.	Do you ever forget the lyrics? So, what happen? So, what do you do?		√		
16.	What hidden talent do you have?	√			
17.	Hidden talent? Yeah, hidden talent?				√
18.	I don't know well, may be		√		
19.	Okey, right any hidden tallent? Hmmm,,,, I can have some voice in the box. Some voice out of my mouth when my mouth form circle.			√	

EXCLUSIVE INTERVIEW OF JESSIE J AND SARAH SECHAN ON NET TV

Sarah S (Host) : Welcome back to Jakarta....

Jessie J (Guest): I am happy so bad

Sarah S: Are you okay?

Jessie J: Yeah, I am good.

Sarah S: Jet Lag?

Jessie J: Always

Sarah S: Hungry?

Jessie J: a little bit

Sarah Sechan: Tired?

Jessie J: I do not know

Sarah S: Any particular foods do you looking to try? You know, The last you here you have to taste any food?

Jessie J: I was always try ask any people to recommendetion , what I like to eat.

Sarah s: Do you like spicy food?

Jessie J: Yes, I like

Sarah S: Okey, you can try oncom

Jessie J: oh oncom, okey

Sarah S: You can try nasi padang, very spicy

Jessie J: Yeah, is that kari?

Sarah S: they have kari, they have lot of chilli, it is very nice. You get somebody of NET TV to buy a nasi padang for you.

Jessie J: yes, okey.

Sarah S: We was read some article about you sisters is more have ability in academic side, and you are in creative side. Writting song since eleven ages?

Jessie J: yes, it is first time but probably in 17-18 my songs can recording.

Sarah S: And you having more creative side, any advice from your parents that you remember may be, and until now still have very careful in your head?

Jessie J: never compare intellegent soeone from final examination,

Sarah S: Thats good

Jessie J: They always more know me than me, and always be strong, my mama told be must always be strong, and know the solution to solve the problem.

Sarah S: They say that one people if have creative side usually they separated. Sre you separated from others people? Doing something alone?

Jessie J: yes, actually I crowded, I do not play but I make some lyric about war and etc.

Sarah S: First job ever?

Jessie J: Was probably I worked to the store in the market, selling a sweets and nut. I am afraid because I have to account the money by myself, and I not bring calculator because I am don't. I often wrong to account the profit side. Then, I was worked to store in London, I did nails art so I can do nail arts my nails.

Sarah S: do you basically can do anythings?

Jessie J: Yeah I can nails arts, I can do anything but now I am Iam Iam lucky to be singer. I can singing every day.

Sarah S: But any particular skill that you have not?

Jessie J: I want can make a bread, I want learn another language, I want can massage well, I want can sew my clothes.

Sarah S: First time ever, trying some things else?

Jessie J: I don not know, I can answer to well.

Sarah S: have you ecer try to sky diving?

Jessie J: no I scare.

Sarah S: Bungie Jumping, it is not also. We will teach you another language, indonesia language.

Jessie J; Okeyy please.

Sarah S: We are going to play game right now, and we want you answer some questions from the fans. We have three hundred questions you must to answer. Are you ready for three hundred questions? You get time?

Jessie J: okey I am ready.

Sarah S: Jessie beside me he is good pecussionis in indonesia., but he did not sing.

Jessie J: what what what kind of percussion do you can?

Ditto: Bongo, Conga, Latin Percussion also.

Jessie J: When I was little, I save my money to buy bongo.

Ditto: If you need percussion in your band, you can call me okey.

Jessie J: oh okey

Sarah S: ohh okey next tome she comes here, find Ditto percussion.

Ditto: what memorable moment that you in your life as a singer?

Jessie J: one of one always in memories is probably when I performance in olimpiade with queen. It is never forget.

Sarah S: Do you get nerveous? Ow do you do handle your nerveous

Jessie J: I always get nerveous, if I not nerveous I have some problem.

Sarah S: What hidden tallent do you have?

Jessie J: Hidden talent? Yeah, hidden talent?

Sarah S: Okey, right any hidden tallent?

Jessie J : Hmmm,,,,, I can have some voice in the box. Some voice out of my mouth when my mouth form circle.

Sarah S: Okey,, can you please try.

Sarah S:I have something to you to bring go back

Jessie J: oh thank you it is amazing

Sarah S: See you for the next performance on NET TV annyversarry. Are you excited?

Jessie J: I am very happy and thank you so much

