

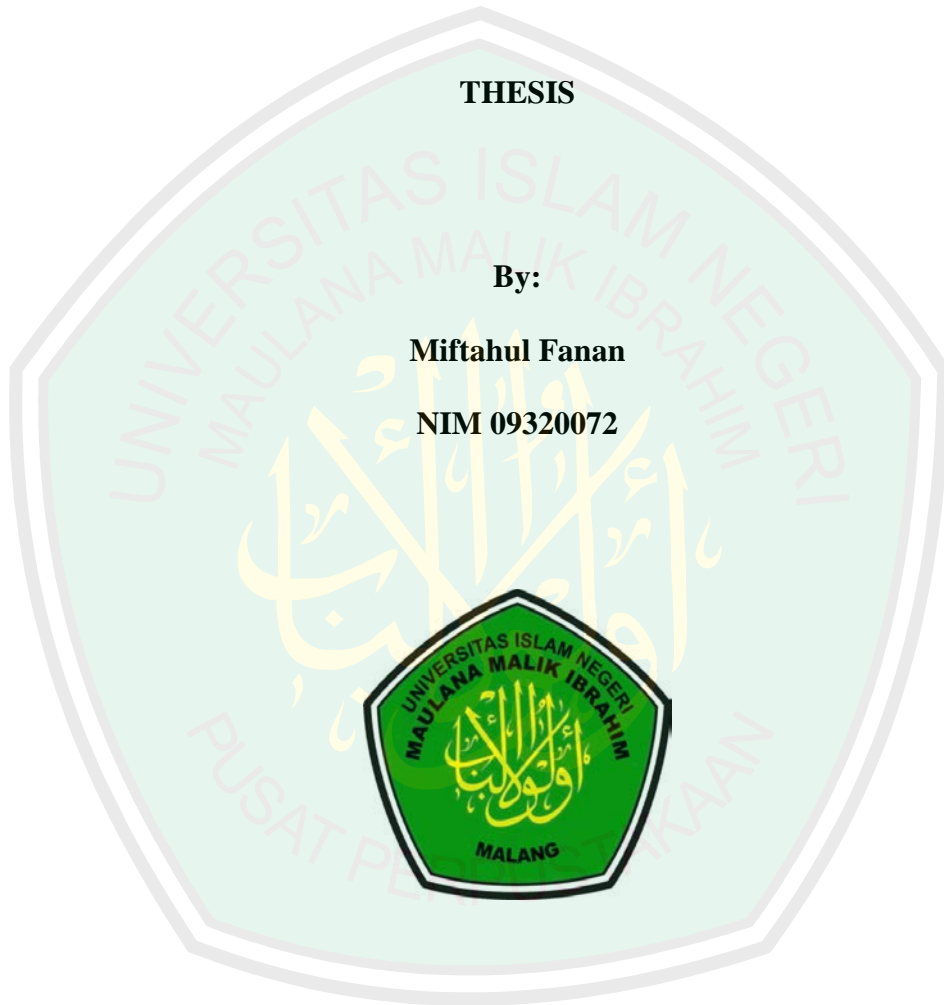
**ENGLISH LANGUAGE STYLES USED BY THE MEMBERS OF ABU  
HURAIRAH DORMITORY SUNAN DRAJAT ISLAMIC BOARDING  
SCHOOL PACIRAN, LAMONGAN**

**THESIS**

**By:**

**Miftahul Fanan**

**NIM 09320072**



**ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LETTERS DEPARTMENT  
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES  
MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM STATE ISLAMIC  
UNIVERSITY OF MALANG  
2015**

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE STYLES USED BY THE MEMBERS OF ABU  
HURAIRAH DORMITORY SUNAN DRAJAT ISLAMIC BOARDING  
SCHOOL PACIRAN, LAMONGAN**

**THESIS**

Presented to

Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang  
in partial fulfillment of the requirement for Degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S)

By:

Miftahul Fanan

NIM 09320072

Advisor:

Rina Sari, M.Pd

NIP 19750610 2006042 002



**ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LETTERS DEPARTMENT  
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES  
MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF  
MALANG  
2015**

## STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY

I declare that the thesis I wrote to fulfill the requirement for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra (S.S)* entitled “*English Language Styles Used by the Members of Abu Huroiroh Dormitory Sunan Drajat Islamic Boarding School Paciran, Lamongan*” is truly my original work. The content of this thesis does not incorporate any materials previously written or published by another person except those indicated in quotations and bibliography. Due to this fact, I am the only person who is responsible for the thesis if there is any objection or claim from others.

Malang, November 26, 2015

Miftahul Fanan

## APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that the thesis of Miftahul Fanan entitled “*English Language Styles Used by the Members of Abu Huroiroh Dormitory Sunan Drajat Islamic Boarding School Paciran Lamongan*” has been approved by the advisor for further approval by the board of examiners as one of the requirements for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S) in English Language and Letters Department.

Malang, November 26, 2015

Approved by  
The Advisor,

Acknowledged by  
The Head of English Language and  
Letters Department,

Rina Sari, M.Pd  
NIP 19750610 200604 2 002

Dr. Syamsuddin, M. Hum  
NIP 19691122 200609 001

Acknowledged by the Dean of  
the Faculty of Humanities,

Dr. Hj. Isti’adah, M.A  
NIP 196703131992032002

## LEGITIMATION SHEET

This is to certify that Miftahul Fanan's thesis entitled "English Language Styles Used by The Members of Abu Hurairah Dormitory Sunan Drajat Islamic Boarding School Paciran, Lamongan" has been approved by the Board of Examiners as one of the requirements for the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S) in Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang.

Malang, November 26 2015

The Board of Examiners

Signatures

Drs. H. Djoko Susanto, M.Ed, Ph.D (Chair)  
NIP196705292000031001

\_\_\_\_\_

Dr. Hj. Syafiyah, MA (Main Examiner)  
NIP196609101991032002

\_\_\_\_\_

Rina Sari, M.Pd (Advisor)  
NIP197506102006042002

\_\_\_\_\_

Approved by  
the Dean of the Faculty of Humanities,

Dr. Hj. Istiadah, MA  
NIP 19670313 1992032 002

## MOTTO

وَلَقَدْ يَسَّرْنَا الْقُرْآنَ لِلذِّكْرِ فَهَلْ مِنْ مُدَكِّرٍ

And indeed, we have made the Qur'an easy to understand and remember, than is there any that will remember?

(Al-Qomar 54:32)

## **DEDICATION**

Dedicated to: My beloved parents, Bapak Shohib and Ibu Endang Suprihatin.

My beloved sisters, Dik Iin, Dik Puput, and Dik Ilda



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The researcher proudly expresses his gratitude only to Allah SWT who has given the mercy and the blessing so that the researcher is completely able to finish this thesis. *Shalawat* and *salam* are expected to be exerted to the lovely Prophet Muhammad saw who has brought Islam as the *rahmatan lil al-amin*.

By the grace of God, finally the researcher is able to finish the thesis entitled English Language Styles Used by the Members of Abu Huroiroh Dormitory Sunan Drajat Islamic Boarding School Paciran, Lamongan as the requirement for the degree of Sarjana Sastra in English Language and Letters Department, Faculty of Humanities, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang.

The researcher would like to give his great thanks to the parents, Bapak Shohib and Ibu Endang who have supported and motivated him to finish writing this thesis with all their suggestion and prayer. The gratitude also goes to my advisor, Rina Sari, M.Pd and the Board of Examiners H. Djoko Susanto, M.Ed. Ph.D and Dr. Hj. Syafiyah, MA who have guided and helped the researcher to accomplish this thesis with all of their constructive comment and critics to make this thesis more perfect and valuable. Next, the researcher thanks to his younger sisters, Dik Iin, Dik Puput, Dik Ilda for their support. Finally, the last gratitude also goes to her beloved fiancé, Tira Purwitasari S.Psi, thanks for love, prayers, help me to editing my thesis and his unflagging encouragement.



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

STATEMENT OF THE AUTHENTICITY .....	i
APPROVAL SHEET .....	ii
THESIS LEGITIMATION SHEET.....	iii
MOTTO .....	iv
DEDICATION.....	v
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS .....	vi
TABLE OF CONTENTS .....	vii
ABSTRACT.....	ix

### CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study .....	1
1.2 Research Problems.....	5
1.3 Objectives of Study.....	5
1.4 Significances of the Study.....	5
1.5 Scope and Limitation .....	6
1.6 Definition of the Key Terms .....	6
1.7 Research Methodology .....	7
1.7.1 Research Design.....	7
1.7.2 Data Sources .....	8
1.7.3 Research Instrument.....	8
1.7.4 Data Collection .....	9
1.7.5 Data Analysis .....	9

### CHAPTER II: REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Speech Community .....	11
2.2 Speech Event.....	12
2.3 Language Style.....	15
2.4 The Classification of Language Style .....	18
2.4.1 Formal Style.....	19

2.4.2 Informal Style .....	20
2.4.3 Colloquial Style .....	20
2.4.4 Frozen Style .....	21
2.4.5 Formal Style .....	21
2.4.6 Consultative Style .....	22
2.4.7 Casual Style .....	22
2.4.8 Intimate Style .....	22
2.5 The Function of Language Style .....	23
2.6 The Sunan Drajat Islamic Boarding School.....	25
2.6.1 The Merging Foundation between worldly and <i>Ukhrawi</i> (The hereafter) in Sunan Drajat Islamic Boarding School of Paciran, Lamongan .....	25
2.6.2 The System of Education and Teaching of Sunan Drajat Islamic Boarding School.....	27
2.7 Abu Huroiroh Dormitory .....	29
2.8 Programs of Offered .....	30
2.9 Previous Study .....	31
 <b>CHAPTER III: FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION</b>	
3.1 Research Findings .....	33
3.1.1 Formal Style .....	33
3.1.2 Informal Style .....	39
3.1.3 Intimate Style .....	43
3.1.4 Consultative Style .....	48
3.2 Discussion .....	49
 <b>CHAPTER IV: CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION</b>	
4.1 Conclusion .....	52
4.2 Suggestion.....	53
 <b>BIBLIOGRAPHY .....</b>	<b>54</b>

## ABSTRACT

**Fanan, Miftahul. 2014.** *English Language Styles Used by The Members of Abu Huroiroh Dormitory Sunan Drajat Islamic Boarding School Paciran, Lamongan.* Thesis. English Language and Letters Department. Faculty of Humanities. Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang. Advisor: Rina Sari, M.Pd.

**Key words:** Language styles, Formal Style, Informal Style, Consultative style and Intimate Style.

---

Nobody speaks in the same way. It means that people have their own styles in order to convey their message to others. Concerning on this part, it can be concluded that they use speech styles in their daily conversation. Language is actually the realization of what is words that delivered and spoken. It means that language is built by several components that have permanent constructions and meaning. There are three factors reflected in language. Those three factors are physical environment, social environment and social values. The physical environment is a circumstance or a place in which groups live; people who live in a small village or small groups have some differences in speaking from one that lives in a town and small groups, and then different situations have different styles, it means that people do not speak in exactly the same way in every situation. Due to the statement above, this study is conducted to investigate the types of the language styles and ways of the Language styles used by the members of Abu Huroiroh Dormitory Sunan Drajat Islamic Boarding School Paciran, Lamongan in every Speaking Program.

In conducting this research, the researcher used qualitative methods. The data are taken from the words and the sentences of their Speaking Programs from November 15, 2013 to November 30, 2013. To get the valid data, the researcher observed the situation and condition during the members of Abu Huroiroh Dormitory delivered their speaking in daily activities and Speaking Programs.

Then, the data were analyzed by identifying, categorizing, discussing, comparing, and drawing conclusion then select it into two styles of language styles according Martin Joos' theory and two styles according Goris Keraf's theory. After that the data analyzed by classifying them into four styles of language styles, explaining them according the characteristic of each style, and describing how it is used.

The findings of this research show that there are four types of language styles used by the members of Abu Huroiroh Dormitory; (1) Formal style is used in serious sentence and certain occasion; (2) Informal style is less serious than formal style to make relaxed situation and condition; (3) Intimate style is less serious than informal style to make good relationship between the members and enjoying English conversation between them; and (4) Consultative Style is used by the speaker who does not plan his sentences before speaking so that probably any mistakes and repetition of words can happen.

The ways the members used the language styles are: (1) Formal style has relatively short sentence, structure sentence rule, and strong voice; (2) Informal style has unclear sentence and the dictions are quite different from the other style; (3) Intimate style is usually used between family members, couples or lovers, and intimate friends; and (4) Consultative styles is the style that is usually used by the speaker who does not have plan about what he wants to talk about. This style also shows the norm for coming, it is signed by some words such as *well*, *all right*, *right*, *emmmm*, and *maybe*, *maybe*. The most dominant of language styles used by the members of Abu Huroiroh Dormitory are Formal Language Style and Intimate Language Style.



## **CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION**

This chapter explains about background of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study, significances of the study, scope and limitation, definition of the key terms, and research design.

### **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. Chaika (1982: 29) states that style refers to the selection of the linguistic forms to convey social or artistic effects.

Language is a system of meaning that is built by several components that have permanent constructions and meaning (Chaer, 1995). It is actually the realization of what is thought or oral thoughts. by language, people can develop their knowledge and know about something that they have not known.

There are three factors reflected in language (Trudgill, 1994: 27). Those are physical environment, social environment and social values. Physical environment is a circumstance or a place in which groups live like in small village or groups. Meanwhile, social environment can be reflected in a language, especially in the field of vocabulary and pronunciation. The last factor is social values; it is about norms and traditions owned by society. Because of the three factors above, every group of people speaks language differently from others. They use different language style as tone of voices, sound of pronunciation and

when they speak. Furthermore, Chaika (1982: 29) states that speech, like a dress, varies with the situation and different situations or they are called different styles. It means that people do not speak in exactly the same way in every situation. Language style is the way people manipulate others and control people in making interactions, bring the message that is usually conveyed in words and done of voice, whether formally or informally.

Meanwhile, language style, according to Joos (in Chaer & Agustina, 1995: 92), is classified into five types based on the degree of formality. Those are frozen, formal, consultative, casual, and intimate styles. Furthermore, based on the choice of words, Keraaf (2002: 117) classifies style into three general types, namely: formal style, informal style and colloquial style.

In this case, the language styles are the selection of linguistic forms of one person or group of people. The use of language styles can also be observed in the members of Abu Huroiroh Dormitory in Sunan Drajat Islamic Boarding School which is located in Paciran, Lamongan in daily activities with the other members in it. Here, the researcher chooses Abu Huroiroh Dormitory as the object of the study because this dormitory is famous as English dormitory. There are many courses and students who learn English in this dormitory. In everyday communication, all members of this dormitory always use English as their daily communication even though they stay at that dormitory for the first time.

Based on the preliminary observation, the members of the dormitory are divided into two categories. The first category is the functionaries and the second category is the students of the dormitory. The members of this dormitory always

keep their speech using their own rules to the other members of the dormitory every day but not for the owner of the dormitory because the owner (Abah Yai) just gives religious lessons and uses Javanese to his students.

This topic is interesting to be discussed because there is a specific language used by the member of this dormitory, especially when they are speaking to the other members. English is used by members of Abu Huroiroh dormitory in Sunan Drajat Islamic Boarding School Paciran, Lamongan are straightforward and fluently. Besides, their speaking is clear and suitable to the new students when they study English for the first time, for example when they present about their daily activities every day.

The researcher decides to focus the analysis based on the kinds of language styles used by the members of Abu Huroiroh Dormitory proposed by Joos (1993: 45) and Keraaf (2002: 117) and the functions of language suggested by Chaika (1982). By using their theories, the researcher can analyze and identify all language styles in this research. In my opinion the two theories that researchers use both explains and outlines of language styles and complementary opinion each theory, such as Keraaf's theory that explain the language styles consists of three language styles those are formal, informal and colloquial style that is mentioned also by Joos's theory has similarities and characteristics of each language styles. While according to Joos in theory mentioned there are five language styles that the Keraaf's theory.

The related studies about language style had been conducted by Sholikha (2002) which describes the classifications of the language styles used in Panser 31

Sidoarjo in carrying their speech between commandant and the military members in daily communication. Besides, Yogatama (2006) studies about the language styles of the Indonesian film *Gie*, which was directed by Riri Riza. He analyzed the influences of domain and social background in determining the variety of language styles. The finding is that there are four types of language style (formal, consultative, casual, and intimate styles), six language functions (directive, expressive, informative, imaginative, phatic, and poetic functions), and four domains (family, friendship, education, and employment domains).

Those two previous studies are different from this present research in terms of the scope and object of the research. In this research, the researcher focuses on types of language styles and also how the language styles used by the members of Abu Huroiroh Dormitory Sunan Drajat Islamic Boarding School in Paciran Lamongan. Some facts about language styles based on the subjects, subjects are a staple of conversation in an essay can also affect the language style of an essay of for example people who make a conversation, Based on the place, this style is used in certain situations such as formal events, and then based on Audience, as is the case with the subject, then the audience or speaker also affects the type of style that used an author, then there is a common style used by society in General, there is a polite style suitable for the conditions and there is an intimate style that lends itself to people who are familiar, and the last Based on the purpose, this style is used to convey a message with a ferment of emotive shedding of the speaker, there is a style of sarcastic, diplomatic style and there is a style of humor.



## **1.2 Problems of the Study**

Based on the background of the study above, this research is conducted to answer the following problems:

1. What are the types of language styles used by the members of Abu Huroiroh Dormitory in Sunan Drajat Islamic Boarding School Paciran, Lamongan?
2. How are the language styles used by the members of Abu Huroiroh Dormitory in Sunan Drajat Islamic Boarding School Paciran, Lamongan?

## **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

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

1. To find out the types of language styles used by the members of Abu Huroiroh Dormitory in Sunan Drajat Islamic Boarding School Paciran, Lamongan.
2. To describe how the language styles are used by the members of Abu Huroiroh Dormitory in Sunan Drajat Islamic Boarding School Paciran Lamongan.

## **1.4 Significances of the Study**

This research has theoretical and practical contributions. Theoretically, this research is expected to provide implication and widen the theoretical perspective by enriching the understanding of Sociolinguistic study and on the style of language.

Practically, this research will provide empirical data about style of language to the members of Abu Huroiroh Dormitory in Sunan Drajat Islamic Boarding School Paciran, Lamongan and English Department students as the future researchers. To the members of the Abu Huroiroh Dormitory, it is expected that this research can give information and knowledge about the language style used by them. Meanwhile, to the future researchers, it is also expected that this research can be a good reference for those who want to have the same research.

### **1.5 Scope and Limitation**

To make this research a more systematic study, this research focuses on the types of language style used by the members of Abu Huroiroh Dormitory in Sunan Drajat Islamic Boarding School Paciran, Lamongan. This research is limited on what style of language used and how the styles of language are used by members of Abu Huroiroh Dormitory in Sunan Drajat Islamic Boarding School Paciran, Lamongan in English Speaking Programs. The researcher did not analyze all of the members of Abu Huroiroh Dormitory sentences because the sentences were classified based on the classification of language style, which are proposed by Joos (1995) and Gorys Keraaf (2002). The researcher chooses those two theories because there are correlations and similarities between Keraf and Joos' theories. Therefore, the theories can complete each other between Keraaf's theory and Joos' theory

### **1.6 Definition of the Key Terms**

In order to avoid misunderstanding about the topic, the researcher gives the definition of the key terms as follows:

1. Language styles are form of communication system. In its own right, one that determines how a social interaction will proceed to take how the speaker speaks to the listener.
2. Formal Style is the language style used in the formal opportunity and used in the perfect form.
3. Informal Style is the language style which uses the standard language, it is especially used in the informal opportunity and the form is not conservative. Shortly, informal style is the general language.
4. Intimate style is the most casual style, and it is usually used between family members, couples or lovers, and intimate friends.
5. Consultative style is a style that shows our norm for coming and does not plan before speech.

## **1.7 Research Method**

This part presents and discusses the research design, data source, research instrument, data collection and data analysis.

### **1.7.1 Research Design**

This research uses descriptive qualitative research design. It is descriptive qualitative research because it obtains two characteristics of descriptive qualitative research. Firstly, this reserch is called descriptive because it describes the language styles used in English conversations between the members of Abu Huroiroh Dormitory in Sunan Drajat Islamic Boarding School in Paciran,

Lamongan descriptively. Secondly, it is called qualitative because it has natural setting, human as an instrument, and the research data are analyzed inductively and more focused on the process than the result. The data were taken from English conversation between the members of Abu Huroiroh Dormitory in Speaking Program in the early morning every Tuesday and Friday started from 16 to 30 November 2013.

### **1.7.2 Data Source**

The data source of this research was taken from Speaking Program conversation done by the members of Abu Huroiroh Dormitory inside and outside classes in Sunan Drajat Islamic Boarding School Paciran, Lamongan. The conversations are between the member and the member, the functionaries and the members or with the same functionaries in doing their programs that is in Speaking Programs. The data are in the form of words, phrases, and sentences containing language styles.

### **1.7.3 Research Instrument**

This research is qualitative research, so in doing this research, the researcher is the main instrument who investigates, gathers and analyzes the data. The researcher did the research, started from November 16, 2013 to November 30, 2013 and it also needed other instruments, such as mobile phone, camera and field notes. Mobile phone was used to record their presentation in Speaking Programs and to take a picture of them when they presented the topics. While, the

field note in this research was used to note all of the language styles in the Speaking Programs.

### **1.7.3 Data Collection**

To collect the data, the researcher did the following steps. First, the researcher observed the situation and condition during the members of Abu Huroiroh Dormitory delivered their speaking in daily activities and Speaking Programs. Then the researcher recorded and took pictures when they were speaking in the program. While doing observation and recording, the researcher made field notes to note some language styles found during the observation then made a transcription from the recording.

Based on the result of the observation, field notes, and the transcript, the researcher identified language styles used by the members of Abu Huroiroh Dormitory based on the theory of Joos (1995) and Keraf (2002). The researcher chooses those two theories because there are correlations and similarities between Keraf and Joos' theories. Therefore, the theories can complete each other between Keraaf's theory and Joos' theory.

### **1.7.4 Data Analysis**

After obtaining the data above, then the researcher analyzed the data as follows: first, the researcher classified the language styles used by the member of Abu Huroiroh Dormitory in Sunan Drajat Islamic Boarding School in Paciran Lamongan, based on the theory of Joos (in Alwasilah, 1993:45) and Gorys Keraaf (2002). Second, he analyzed and interpreted the data by explaining the context

and the use of language styles from each category based on formal style, informal style, consultative style and intimate style. Third, the researcher discussed the data by comparing the results from observation, record and field note to validate the data that were collected and then went on to make a conclusion.



## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

This chapter discusses about the theories that support this research.

Those are speech community, speech event, language style, the classification of language style, the function of language style, Abu Huroiroh Dormitory, Sunan Drajat Islamic Boarding School, Paciran Lamongan and previous studies.

#### **2.1 Speech Community**

Speech community is a special distinct group that develops a dialect, a variety of languages that diverges from the natural language in vocabulary, pronunciation, and grammar. Chaer and Agustine (1995: 47) state that one thing that has been noted to be a speech community is a sense of community that they feel by using the same language.

Fishman as asserted by Chaer and Agustine (1976: 28) states that speech community is a group of people (community) in which its members at least know one variety of language and the appropriate norms of the use. Based on this definition of term of speech community, a group of people, because his or her regions, professions, hobbies, et cetera, uses the same language form, and also uses the same norm of language, it gets a form of speech community. This statement is supported by an opinion that a group of people or a community has the same verbal repertoire and the same in estimation use, he or she can say as speech community (Chaer, 1995: 46).

In a community, it is possible for someone to use more than one language to communicate or interact with others. One society may be using certain language and the others use different language in their interaction. A language variety can be large or small. For example, a village can be called as a speech community because the people of this village have a certain language or a dialect that is different from other languages.

In society, the differences in language are indicating to the social class. Every social class has certain characteristic feature. It should be known that speaking of social classes; people have been using the terms, structure, level, hierarchy and ranks. Sociolinguistics uses more general term of social stratifications (Havighurst and Neugarten, 1962: 11).

## **2.2 Speech Event**

Speech event is happening of interaction linguistics in one event or more that contain of two people (speaker and listener) in one event point at the certain time, place, and condition. For example, a teacher communicates with their student in the class etc., a new communication can be called as a speech event if it is up to standard above or as stated by Dell Hymes in Renkema (1993: 44) that there are eight components in speech event, which are grouped by using the word SPEAKING as an acronym. These components are written as below:

S (Setting) : time, place, and other physical condition

(Scene) : the physical counterpart to setting

P (Participants): the speaker or sender, the addressor, the hearer, receiver, or audiences and the addressee



E (Ends) : the purpose – outcomes and purpose – goals

A (Act Sequences): the form and the content of the message

K (Keys): the tone of the conversation

I (Instrumentalities): the channels; written, telegraph, etc., and norm of speech;  
dialect, standard language, etc.

N (Norms): the norm of interaction, e.g. interruption and norm of interpretation.

G (Genres): fairy tale, advertisement, etc.

These components mean one by one from this explanation, *Setting* and *Scene* is respective element which refers to the time and place of speech event. Generally, this factor refers to the physical conditions in which speech takes place. Whereas, scene is a relation of physical counterpart to setting or the abstract psychological setting. It also means cultural definition of the occasion. Within a particular setting, participants can change scene, such as formal to informal, from serious to joyful, and freely (Wardhaugh, 1986: 239). For example, the communication which happens in school canteen is different from the communication in the academic classroom. Based on these statements, it can be seen clearly that setting is different from scene that the first communication indicates physical condition another one indicates psychological condition and cultural definition of speech.

Speech doer or *Participants* refers to two persons who are involved in speech event. They can be a speaker or a sender as the first speaker and also hearer, receiver or audience as the second speaker or speech partner. In certain time and situation, there will be two or more persons in speech event and we

known as third person or speaker. There are two dimensions in relation to Components of speech, solidarity and power, solidarity is concerned to the speaker and speech partner relationship, while power is related to age, degree, social status, et cetera of participants.

*End* refers to the purpose of the speech event. An event goal in community deals with accordance with the community themselves. Speech may have intention to convey information or opinion, to persuade and to give other purposes. Besides, Sukur (1995: 124) states that end refers to the result of the speech event. The result is the outcomes of the speech event; those are the result as the purpose of the speech event and the result which is not meant in speech event. For example, the teacher and the student in the classroom when they have a lesson, the teacher wants to teach their students and support their students to study hard, unfortunately, the students are not interested in the lesson and they have to listen to their teacher until finished.

*Act Sequence* is one of speech components which will always change in the message content in speech event. It means that the speech content replacements cause the code change.

*Key* refers to the tone, manner, or spirit in which a particular message is conveyed. It can be speech change that invites toward relax, serious, tense, harsh, etc. Key is also categorized into verbal and nonverbal. Verbal refers to relax, serious, tense, harsh, pompous, and so on. Nonverbal is paralinguistic form including body language, gesture, and phonemics.

*Instrumentalities* refer to the choice of channel and form of speech.

Channel here can be oral, written or telegraphic, and to the actual forms of speech employed, such as the language, dialect, code, or register that is chosen.

There are two kinds of *Norms*, norms of interaction and interpretation norm. Interaction norm refers to something people can do or not. It can be looked at Javanese speaker as the example. When two people communicate each other and then come the third person who wants to speak with one of them, he or she may not cut off this conversation; however, he or she brings something important, because it breaks the etiquette in Javanese speech community. Interpretation norm refers to the way speech partner interprets their speech. Interpretation norm has closed relation to the faithful system and custom of speech community.

*Genre* refers to language categorization use. It means that different speech event will influence the code use. Conversation, telling story, speech and other speech event are example of this genre (Rahardi, 2001: 31-35).

The relation between speech event and this research is that language styles studied in this research are influenced by social event. The data in this research are included in speech event when the members of Abu Huroiroh Dormitory practice their speaking.

### **2.3 Language Style**

Chaika (1982: 29) states that style refers to the selection of the linguistics forms to convey social or artistic effects. Style also acts as a set of instructions. We manipulate others with style, and usually, unconsciously, we are manipulated

ourselves. Moreover, styles tell how, whether formally or informally. Styles may also tell listeners how to take what is being said: seriously, ironically, humorously or in some other ways. Often when the style of an utterance contradicts the meaning of the word and grammar, the style is believed. Style also tells us how to interpret messages. Therefore, styles form mini communication system that works a long with language itself.

From the statement above, it can be understood that styles are the way how the people convey the messages because we know that someone says something, it means informal or formal. The style tells us about the speaker's means, such as serious, humorous, and ironic or in some other ways. Sometimes with smile and sometimes laugh loudly, it means that he wants to convey the message humorously and indicates informality and it happens among close friends.

Moreover, 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 depending on the situation and context they are talking in. This account is based on the premises that people are mainly seeking to show solidarity and approval in there, dealings with others. By this statement, "language style occurs during conversation where it depends on situation and context they talk about". It is used in order to make listener understands and allows what is meant by the speakers because different style also has different meaning.

The style of language in a communication mainly focuses on intended social message rather than only gets the message of communication. Chaika

(1982: 31) states that the communication occurs the messages, so they are conveyed by intonation or inflection and 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 by the style is not coded directly into actual words.

It means that using language style must determine the purpose of communication. One of them is abusing to get the message because in a society, there are so many persons who have different kind of characteristics. Therefore, using style hoped without disturbing others, either partially or personally.

However, Thomas and Wareing (1999: 146) state that there are some ways on how people use language styles in communication. People possess themselves in relation to others with the way that they talk in different kinds of instruction. People do not always talk in exactly the same way all the time: they do not always use the same grammatical forms. It means that language style that people use in communication can be controlled during conversations through tone of voice, choosing words and grammar in different situations.

Therefore, Chaika (1982: 31) states that speakers give a great deal of information about themselves just by the words, grammar and pronunciation they choose both unconsciously and consciously. Therefore, the listeners have the same interpretation with the speaker’s style, but the information reveals the hearer, such as the speaker’s social or educational background and regional affiliation. The style markers of a particular social group or region may be deliberately used for other purposes; it will make the listeners have some

meanings of word, such as emotional definitions that can be attached from style of the speaker.

In conclusion, language styles as the way people manipulate to others and control people in interacting to others bring the messages that are conveyed in words and tone of voice. The characteristics of language style are: selection or choices of linguistic forms appear from a person or group of people.

#### **2.4. The Classification of Language Style**

Schneide (in Wellek and Austin, 1956: 179) said that practically, classifications can be applied to all linguistic utterances, but obviously most of the evidence is drawn from works of literature and directed to an analysis of literary style. From that statement, classifications can be applied among of words, to the total system of the language into spoken and written; and the relation of the words to the author into objective and subjective.

Furthermore, Boas (in Landar, 1966: 135) states that when languages are in contact, borrowing in linguistic elements often takes place. Controversies have arisen and carried on about whether and to what extent phonemes, morphemes or grammatical rules can be borrowed or diffused from one language to another.

Another opinion is from Gleason (1961: 454), he states that for every language and major dialect, there would be needed at least the following: a summary of the phonology and morphology; a vocabulary of thousand words; a small body of recorded texts together with a translation into some better-known language; a statement of where and by whom the language is spoken.

Furthermore, based on the choice of words, Keraaf (2002: 117) classifies style into three general types, namely: formal style, informal style and colloquial style. Meanwhile, Language style, according to Joos (in Chaer & Agustina, 1995: 92), is classified into five types based on the degree of formality, those are; frozen, formal, consultative, casual, and intimate styles.

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

#### **2.4.1 Formal Style**

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

The characteristics of the formal style are:

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

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

### 2.4.2 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, fragments rare but occasional.
- b. Diction: Range to the colloquial, but mostly popular from abstract to concrete, occasional constructions and some slang's
- c. Tone: Ranges from personal to the interpersonal, usually addressed to the readers as "you" with low intonation.
- d. Distance: Moderate.

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

### 2.4.3 Colloquial Style

Colloquial style is the language style using the popular words, morphologies and syntactic together with the form of the colloquial style. 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. 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 the degree of formality, that is, frozen, formal, consultative, casual, and intimate styles.

#### **2.4.4 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 speaker and hearer. For example, *“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...”*

(The U.S. Code published by the Law Revision Counsel of the U.S. House of Representatives, 2004: 1).

#### **2.4.5 Formal Style**

Formal or deliberative style is defined as the type of language style that is used in situations in which the speakers are very careful about pronunciation, choice of words, and sentence structure. It is usually used in important or serious situations, such as in scholar and technical reports, classrooms, formal speeches, and sermons. For example, *“This morning, we will discuss about falling in love”*.

#### 2.4.6 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 speaker 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.*

#### 2.4.7 Casual Style

Casual style is defined as a style used in an informal and a relaxed situation. Casual style is used, for example, between friends or between family members. Meanwhile, Joos (in Chaer and Agustine, 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 xample; *I believe that I can find one* (consultative grammar) *believe I can find one* (casual grammar).

#### 2.4.8 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 addresses the hearer by using the word “Mbul”, which shows intimate relationship between the participants.

## **2.5. The Function of Language Style**

Chaika (1982: 31) said that speaker gives a great deal of information about themselves just by the words, grammar, and pronunciation they choose both unconsciously and consciously. This information reveals to the hearer such things as the speakers social 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 language style must determine the purpose of communication. One of them is the use language style to get the message because in a society, there are so many persons who have different kinds of characteristics. Therefore, using style is hoped without distributing others either partially or personally.

Trudgill (1974: 14) states that two aspects of language behaviors are very important from a social point of view: first, the function of language in establishing social relationships; and second, the role-played by language to convey information from the speaker’s mean. From that statement, it is clear that both of those aspects of linguistic behavior are the reflections of the fact that there is a close inter-relationship between language and society.

Hymes (in Wardhaugh, 1986: 117) state that the way in which people view the language they speak is also important, those are: how they evaluate

accents; how they establish the fact that they speak one language rather than another language, and how they maintain language boundaries.

Matiot and Garvin (1975) in Wardhaugh (1986: 31) state that the language function is unit individuals and groups within a larger community while at the same time separating the community that results from other communities. Therefore, it can be employed to reflect and symbolize some kinds of identity: regional, social, ethnic, or religious.

However, Trudgill (1974: 24) said that the speakers are aware of the social significance of pronunciation and their attitudes towards it are favorable because of their social attitudes. It means that the language styles can be a 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 and are exaggerated.

Furthermore, Chaika (1982: 36-37) said that using style carried a long with a greeting and conversational message is more efficient than having encode during conversation. Therefore, the function of language style is often used to tell hearer on how to take the message given by the speaker, such as: seriously, humorously, etc. formal, informal or colloquial and others.

The researcher chooses language style because it is interesting to investigate how people use language style in daily conversation especially in speaking program. They always use it but they did not know what exactly meaning behind the language style. Thus, the researcher uses language style as a

topic to investigate all of the members of Abu Huroiroh Dormitory. They are very smart and fluently in speaking English, whereas the members are still in junior high school.

## **2.6. Sunan Drajat Islamic Boarding School**

This part is about Sunan Drajat Islamic Boarding School profiles Paciran Lamongan.

### **2.6.1 The Boarding School of Sunan Drajat Boarding School Foundation of Lamongan Merger Between Worldly and Ukhawi**

About XV and XVI century, in the Drajat Village Subdistrict Paciran of Lamongan, there was a person called Sunan Drajat or Raden Qosim Syarifuddin, the son of Sunan Ampel lived there. He established a boarding Dalem Duwur as a center of missionary activity.

As a mayor of the famous Islamic propagator, he concerned about the needy. He concerned on the social welfare before the first attempt to provide an understanding of the teachings of Islam. In recognition of his success in spread Islam and effort to tackle poverty by creating a prosperous life for its citizens, Sunan Sunan Drajat earned Sunan Mayang Madu of Raden Fatah Sultan of Demak I in 1442 Saka or 1520.

For those who ever pilgrimage to the tomb of Wali Allah, the tomb can be reached from Surabaya and Tuban through Dandeles (Anyer-Panarukan), but when passing Lamongan, it can be reached 30 minutes by private vehicle,

absolutely, by seeing Sunan Drajat teachings regarding poverty alleviation enshrined in the tomb of Sunan Drajat complex.

A complete philosophical meaning to the seven sap ladder as follows: (1) Memangun resep teyasing sasomo (We always make others happy), (2) Ironing Suko kudu eling lan Waspodo (In a jovial mood we should be aware and alert), (3) Laksitaning subroto tan nyipto marang Pringgo bayaning lampah (On the way to achieve a goal - noble ideals we do not concern with all forms of obstacles), (4) Meper Hardaning Pancadriya (We should always suppress the surge of desire), (5) Heneng - Silence - Henung (in the silent condition we will get in a state of stillness and quiet that we will achieve the lofty ideals), (6) Mulyo Guno panca waktu (an emotional and a physical happiness can only be achieved by praying five times), (7) Menehono teken marang wong wuto kang, manganese Menehono wong kang luwe marang, marang Busono Menehono wudo wong kang, Menehono ngiyup marang wongkang kodanan (Give the science in order to make people be smart, please, make poor people's lives in safe, Teach morality in people who have no shame, and give people protection suffer).

After the death of Sunan Drajat, his struggle continued passed on by his descendants. However, by the time, the prestige boarding Sunan Drajat faded and finally disappeared into the past.

Abah Kyai Abdul Ghafur was born in Lamongan Paciran Banjarnayar sixty years ago, on 12 February 1949. After studying about religion (years 1965-1975) at several boarding schools, ranging from boarding school Kramat,

Sidogiri, nest, Lirboyo, Tretek and also Raudlatul Quran, with his indomitable spirit aspires to continue the struggle in Banjaranyar Sunan Drajat.

Through art approach, he invited the people would re-enforce Islamic law, especially on the youth approach. At that time, he founded the football club, music group, as well as Martial Arts College named GASPI (Gabungan Silat Pemuda Islam).

After giving lecututer about martial arts, he always slipped lectures and briefings about the teachings of Islam. When the training and instruction were completed, GASPI members were invited to take sand from the sea, for the purpose of construction of a boarding school Sunan Drajat. Because at that time the struggle of Abdul Ghafur has reached the age of ten years, and during that time also, he did not have a place of one's own teaching, where residents were still riding.

After a few years, eventually a struggle of K.H Abdul Ghafur got the rewards. Now, Sunan Drajat's boarding is inhabited by more than 6000 male and female students from various regions of Indonesia and has a variety of facilities.

## **2.6.2 The System of Education and Teaching of Sunan Drajat Islamic**

### **Boarding School**

As the name implies, the Islamic boarding school that has this magnificent mosque was entangled with the past history of the development of Islam. The main area is around Gresik and Lamongan. The boarding school has historical ties, psychological and philosophical very closely with Kanjeng Sunan Drajat. The teaching is not so far from what is used by the Walisongo.

Along with the times, the Islamic boarding school are constantly changes and sees the development of an increasingly pluralistic society, education system and teaching patterns applied by Sunan Drajat boarding schools in particular, experienced a shift in the pattern and method dynamically. In the first path, about 1977, the education system and teaching pattern in the book Sunan Drajat Islamic boarding school very thick, characterized by two kinds of methods of salaf boarding; bandongan and sorogan.

However, on subsequent developments, Sunan Drajat Islamic boarding school deem it necessary, even had to make themselves better and change the education system and teaching pattern, in response to various rate changes due to the changing times. With the basic principle of maintaining the old traditions as well as still relevant and take on new and better tradition, Pesantren Sunan Drajat reorienting (reviewing their horizons in order to determine the attitude) to include additional general curriculum and formal education systems.

With these principles, Sunan Drajat Islamic boarding school tries to combine the needs and interests of the world hereafter by keeping the traditions of the Salaf, bandongan, sorogan, as well as efforts to develop Madrasah Diniyah, Mu'allimin Mu'allimat, Musyawwirin also especially for senior students). In the land of more than 14 ha, now the Islamic boarding school stands majestically. Various levels of formal education established, ranging from kindergarten, elementary school, junior high school, with a variety of majors and vocational high school. The Islamic boarding school deeply rooted of cultural wisdom provides insights, skills and mastery of technology to the students.



The Islamic boarding school of Sunan Drajat teaches a fanatical NU, and makes the existing curriculum in formal education to be unique, for example the holiday on Friday, and the obligation NU memorizes rituals, such as tahlil. The boarding schools require memorization tahlil for junior high school students as a requirement to follow the semester, whereas many students who are not registered as students of Sunan Drajat's Islamic boarding school (people around who just follow the formal activities only).

## **2.7. Abu Huroiroh Dormitory**

Abu Hurairah dormitory is a dormitory standing on a basic wish from Kiyai Abdul Ghofur. This dormitory is previously named Alexander Camp. By that name the students who stay in the dormitory not only can broadcast Islam in Indonesia only, but also broadcast Islam beyond the sea. According to kyai that he ordered Islamic boarding school committee to create English dormitory. At the time the first leader of Abu Huroiroh Dormitory is Mr. Syamsul Arifin. This dormitory stands under LPBA (Lembaga Pengembangan Bahasa Asing). Then the committee from this institute selected the candidates of the members of English dormitory and created a curriculum and teaching method of this dormitory. Around 50 people had been selected and entered the dormitory that did not have a name before.

Alexander Camp was the name given by some important persons from LPBA. The name is from the name of a foreigner, with the intention that students of this dormitory can be able to understand about English such as teaching and the pronunciation as well as the foreigners. Prospective boarder started to occupy and

take advantage of what is in the dormitory on 7 December 2005. On the same day they all also will fully assist and promise that will help Abah Kyai's hopes (K.H. Abdul Ghofur).

After a long discussion and thought by the founder and person who played an important role, the name of Alexander Camp changed to be Abu Huroiroh. The name was directly given by Abah Kyai (K.H. Abdul Ghofur). The name comes from the character of Islam, he is the person most widely narrated Hadith. The purpose of the dormitory is as Abu Hurairah's purpose that is to form good and important changes. It can uphold the religion according to Ahlul Sunnah Wal Jama'ah.

The dormitory is growing with the evolving the number of the English program activities that previously only one class into three classes. The activities in the dormitory Abu Hurairah consist of Three times in a day, after prayer Shubuh at 5 a.m (Repetition Vocabularies in the afternoon activity), at 5 p.m (Giving Vocabularies), and at 9 p.m (Grammar and Speaking).

## **2.8 Programs Offered**

In the past, the members of Abu Hurairah dormitory just studied Islamic religion and after this dormitory was renovated in the seventh of December, this dormitory makes English programs. There are some students who are interested in learning English and only ten children at the time until boarding time is getting attention from teachers and caretakers of this boarding school until they amounted to three hundred people.

The courses offered from this dormitory are:

1. Studying Islamic religion every day except Tuesday night and morning, and Friday night and morning.
2. Meeting program, here the class is divided into three classes. The first class is for fresh members and the second class and third class are for old members who learn about Grammar and Speaking programs at the same time every Friday and Tuesday in Grammar program. Then Speaking program is every Sunday and Wednesday and every Saturday is Speech examination program.
3. After praying Shubuh there are morning conversation agenda to practice their skills, namely English Speaking program every Tuesday morning and Friday morning which discuss about everything in English.

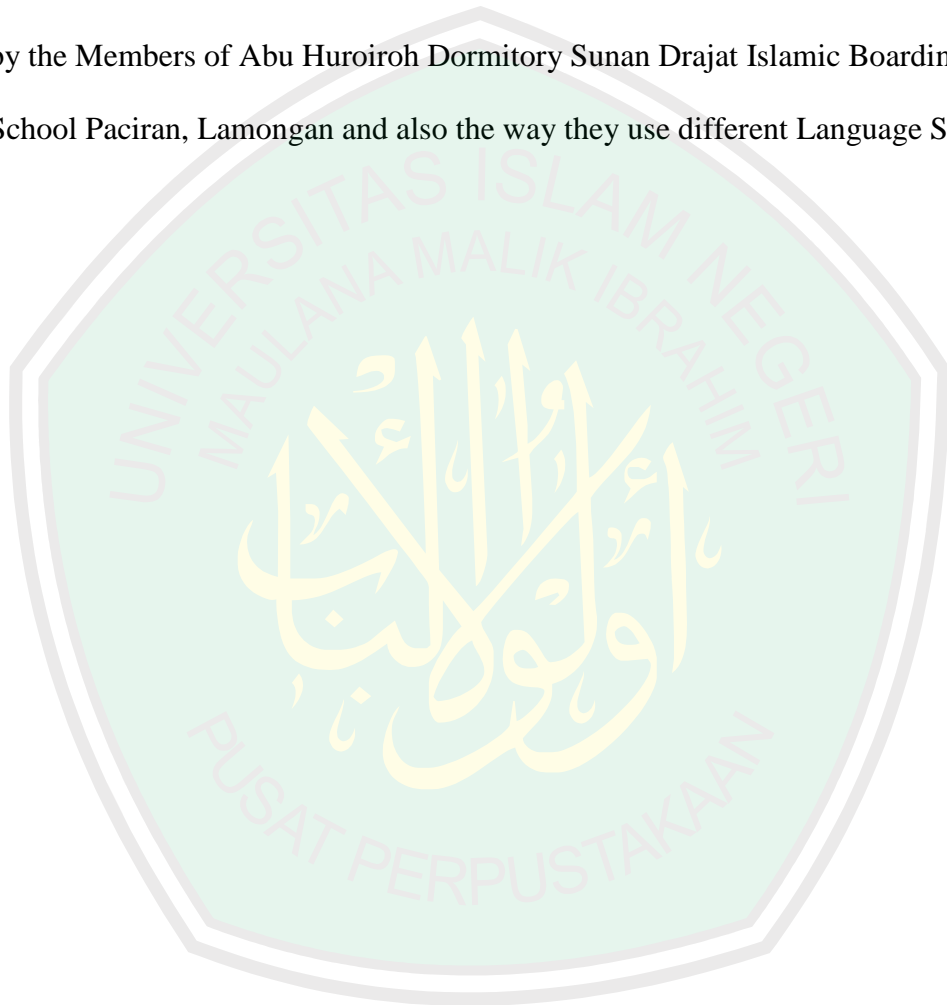
## 2.9 Previous Studies

The same research about language style had been conducted by Sholikha (2002) under the title “The Language Styles Used by Military Members of Kompi Panser 31 Sidoarjo” which describes the function of the language styles used in Panser 31 Sidoarjo. In carrying, their speech levels between commandant and the military members in daily communication.

Besides, Yogatama (2006) studied about Language Style in Riri Riza’s Movie *Gie*. Yogatama (2006) carried out his research on the language styles of the Indonesian film *Gie*, which was directed by Riri Riza. He analyzed the influences of domain and social background in determining the variety of language styles. The finding is that there are four types of language style used in the film (formal,

consultative, casual, and intimate styles), six language functions (directive, expressive, informative, imaginative, phatic, and poetic functions), and four domains (family, friendship, education, and employment domains).

In this research, the researcher discusses the English language styles used by the Members of Abu Huroiroh Dormitory Sunan Drajat Islamic Boarding School Paciran, Lamongan and also the way they use different Language Styles.



## **CHAPTER III**

### **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS**

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

#### **3.1 Findings**

There are two sets of data presented in this section. They are the types of language styles used by the members of Abu Huroiroh dormitory, and the way they used it. The data were taken from the communication of the members of Abu Huroiroh Dormitory from November 16, 2013 to November 30, 2013. From the findings, it is found there are four types of language styles. The first style is formal style, the second style is informal style, the third style is consultative style and the fourth style is intimate style.

##### **3.1.1 Formal Style**

Formal style is the language style used in the formal situation and used in the perfect form. The data presentations in datum 1 to datum 8 were taken by the researcher on Tuesday morning at 05.00-06.00 a.m, November 19, 2013 when the members of Abu Huroiroh Dormitory had a morning conversation program. This program is usually done by the members of Abu Huroiroh every Tuesday and Friday morning. Usually, the program is started by one of the functionaries of this dormitory to discuss about the title given, and then he gives a little explanation to the members about the title. Furthermore, the members are asked to find his couple to discuss about the title given. At the end of the discussion, the leader

asks one or two persons to retell and to conclude their discussion in front of the other members and the title is about a cigarette. Based on the results of the data analysis, the researcher can arrange the events programs as follows:

Datum 1

**Kang Amir: “Everybody, please raising your hand up and touch your couple shoulder.”**

The statement above was taken by the researcher from the leader of this dormitory, namely Kang Amir when he wanted to make the members of Abu Huroiroh found their couple to discuss about the topic that would be given in the formal morning conversation. The data above shows the formal style because it happened in the formal situation at the formal morning conversation, and the intonation of the speaker stressed the words “*everybody, please raising*” that made the listeners sure and enthusiastic with the message.

Datum 2

**Kang Amir: “Pay attention to me please, OK in the conversation you may use intimate styles, for example you call your friend by their Julukan (Nick Name)”**

The statement above was also taken from Kang Amir’s speech when he wanted to give instruction to all of the members of Abu Huroiroh Dormitory about the concept of the topic that morning. The statement above shows formal style because it happened in the formal situation at the formal morning and the word *attention* makes the listener enthusiastic with the message and obeys the conversation and the intonation was stressed by the speaker to show the members what would be done in the conversation at that time.

## Datum 3

**Kang Amir:** “**I want to choose one of you to guide our activity this morning** and then choose one of you to guide our activity this morning and then choose one of you to present it.”

The statement above was also taken from Kang Amir when he wanted one of the members of Abu Huroiroh dormitory to come forward in the conversation program in the yard of junior high school in Sunan Drajat Islamic boarding school Paciran Lamongan. It shows the use of formal style because it happened in the formal situation at the formal morning conversation, and the tone from the speaker showed the stressed to the person who had been called by the speaker in order to come forward.

## Datum 4

**Ilham:** I am standing here I want to talk about cigarette and he is my friend his name is prophet, do you know about cigarette?

**Zakaria:** I know about cigarette, because there are many people consume it.

There are two sentences and two members of this conversation who talk about the topic and these sentences happened in formal situation to show the audiences what the topic was about. These data are classified by the researcher into formal style because this conversation and the tone stressed by the speaker to convince the members what would be discussed at that time and it can be called with the intimate style.

## Datum 5

**Ilham:** “**I think enough** for me, is there any question?”

From the statement above, the researcher found the sentence: *I think enough*, the statement above was taken by the researcher from Ilham who was

speaking to the members of the Abu Huroiroh dormitory when he wanted to close the discussion at that time. It shows the formal style because it happened in formal situation at the formal morning conversation, the spelling from the speaker had stressed the phrase *I think enough* with expression of quiet face in which the speaker wanted to finish the program at that time and also the speaker gave the special occasion (by the question) to make special time to one of the members to ask the topic about.

Datum 6

**Syahrul:** “No one couple coming here? Ok I will choose directly, **to Mr. Farid and his couple time is yours.**”

From the statement above, the researcher found the phrases *to Mr. Farid and his couple time is yours* the data above was taken by the researcher from one of the guides of the conversation, his name is Syahrul. He spoke at the next presentation of the conversation program he wanted to ask one couple of the members to come forward for retelling the discussion. It shows the formal style, because it happened in the formal situation at the formal morning conversation, and the tone from the speaker showed the stressed to the person who had been called by the speaker in order to come forward, it categorized into order sentence by ordered Mr. Farid and his couple to stand and presented about their opinions.

Datum 7

**Syahrul:** “**Last time Mr. Amir said that our agenda today is discussing about cigarette.**”

The statement above was taken by the researcher from the guide's speech, namely Syahrul, when he wanted to show the topic that would be



discussed that morning. The data above shows formal style because it happened in the formal situation at the formal morning conversation and the speaker was to give the explanation to the members what would be discussed at that time.

#### Datum 8

Bakrun: **"We are standing here we would like to introduce ourselves.** What is your name?"

Yaqin: "My name is M. Nurul Yaqin."

Bakrun: **"I have known."**

This style of this sentence is formal style because it happened in formal situation when they would introduce themselves in front of the audiences before they spoke about the topic. Bakrun used formal style which made the listener and audiences felt easy in listening and could enjoy the conversation with Bakrun's statement when he answered Yaqin's question "*I have known* with the funny expression like in the video recording then it made all of the audiences laugh with Bakrun is sentence that little bit funny.

The data presentations in datum 9 to datum 11 were taken by the researcher on Tuesday Morning at November 26, 2013 when the members of Abu Huroiroh Dormitory had a morning conversation program

#### Datum 9

Syafiq: **"This Morning, we will discuss about one fallin in love, two telling your home town and three telling your hobby."**

The statement above was also taken by the researcher from the functionaries, namely Syafiq. He gave some announcements to all of the audiences in the morning when he wanted to show the topic. There were three

topics that would be discussed in the morning and one of the couple of the members of Abu Huroiroh dormitory could choose one of the topics in the next presentation. The datum shows formal style because it happened in the formal situation at the formal morning conversation and the intonation is stressed by the speaker to convince the members what will be discussed at that time.

Datum 10

**Kang Amir:** "So, in the conclusion of my speech if you are still school (graduated in..) maybe you may study first and when you are Wisuda (had graduated) you my look for your love again."

The statement above was told by Mr. Amir at the end of the programs in which he gave his opinion about the topic and it was expressed in the formal situation at the end of the program. Therefore, the researcher categorizes it into formal style because the speaker presented it with the expression of quiet face or slow in which the speaker wanted to finish the program at that time and also the speaker gave suggestion to the audiences.

Datum 11

**Khoiri:** "How to be a good English teacher? The first you must become a teacher, exactly."

The data above was taken by the researcher from November 29, 2013 at 5 up to 6 o'clock a.m. The statement above is categorized into formal style because Khoiri presented his opinion about the topic, with serious face and made the audiences listen to him about his opinion.

Based on all of the formal data above, the ways the language styles used by the members of Abu Huroiroh Dormitory in Sunan Drajat Islamic Boarding

School, Paciran Lamongan are that they always use the formal style in special occasion when they made conversation to the other members, the language used were clear and not courteousness sentences, such in every program they wanted to make a good condition and situation by using good and clear language style. It is in order to avoid misunderstanding and misinterpretation in giving the message for the members.

Some characteristics of formal styles used by the members of Abu Huroiroh Dormitory are a representative and forcing the members. They were used by the members for serious and important things to other members it has relatively short message and strong voice. For example, in the sentence *“everybody pleases rising your hand up and touch your couple shoulder”*. The utterance above is from the functionaries of the dormitory that wanted to show the message that he wants to all the members of this dormitory to find their couple in this program.

### **3.1.2 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 data presentations in datum 12 to datum 14 were taken by the researcher on Tuesday morning, at 5 up to 6 o'clock a.m. November 19, 2013 in the morning conversation program.

Datum 12

**Syahrul:** "OK, today we will hold an agenda this morning, in this beautiful morning and beautiful place by reciting Al-Fatihah together."

The data above was taken by the researcher from the functionary's speech or Syahrul's speech in the discussion, shows an informal style. Actually, the speaker had made serious situation because the speaker opened the program with slow tone of voice and calm face. Therefore, it is categorized by the researcher into informal style even though it happened in the formal situation.

Datum 13

**Bakrun:** "And disadvantage is Mendem (drunk) ngeflay. Ngeflay, in the butterfly like a butterfly."

The statement above is categorized as informal style even though it happened in the formal situation when Bakrun spoke in front of the audience because the speaker explained his opinion with slow tone and with laugh, calm face and hard laugh. It made the audiences feel unserious to Bakrun's message and all of the audiences laughed with Bakrun's opinion.

Datum 14

**Bakrun:** "OK, Just That I talk about in this morning, from us the last I say."

The statement is also categorized as informal style because when the speaker wanted to close his conversation he used the sentence "OK," and with slow tone and expression until the audiences kept silent a moment to listen what Bakrun said at that time.

Next, the data presentations from datum 15 to datum 17 were taken by the researcher on Tuesday morning at 5 up to 6. o'clock a.m. November 26, 2013

Datum 15

**Reza:** “I think all of you ever fall in in love **really or not?** “

The data above was also taken by the researcher from the explanation of Reza and it is categorized as informal style because, when Reza presented about his opinion he said *really or not* by using limited adjective and adverb word and his expression was relaxed and a little laugh. Reza tried to ask the audiences with his question and made sure that the audience ever felt it. Therefore this is categorized in informal style even though it happened in the formal situation.

Datum 16

**Ridlwan:** “How many times you are fall in in love in Mts?”

This statement was taken from Ridlwan’s statement when he asked Reza in question section and it is categorized as informal style because it happened in informal situation or in question and answer and the situation was more relaxed and there were joke, slow tone and expression.

Datum 17

**Kang Amir:** Before I presenting to you I do hope you more closely than before, because you cannot hear my voice.

The statement above is categorized by the researcher into informal style even though it happened in formal situation. This statement was Mr. Amir’s statement who wanted all of the members to be closer to him to hear that opinion or suggestion in the end of programs with the slow tone when he presented his opinion or suggestion.

Next, the data presentations from datum 19 to datum 21 were taken by the researcher on Tuesday morning at 5 up to 6 o'clock a.m. November 29, 2013.

Datum 18

**Luqman:** "After doing activity, please give refreshing do not only one focus but give games OK understand."

The statement is categorized into informal style because the speaker was not sure with the sentence that had been just talked which shows that the speaker was not really sure with the message brought. The speaker delivered the message by smiling face that made the listeners feel less serious to listen to the message. Therefore, it is categorized by the researcher as informal style.

Datum 19

**Luqman:** "OK enough because I think Mr. Amir choose another student, ok thank you very much."

The statement above is also categorized into informal style because when Luqman wanted to finish his conversation he used slow tone expression and short sentence and the speaker showed less formal situation with the high down intonation that made the listener more relaxed to the message.

Datum 20

**Khoiri:** "If there is not a student you are not a teacher."

The statement above is categorized into informal style because the speaker was not sure with his reason then it made the audiences laugh over load although it happened in formal situation. Therefore, it is categorized by the researcher as informal style.

In an informal style, the members used an informal style in every situation which is less serious than the formal style when they communicated each other in order to make relaxed or feel fresh the situation. The ways they used an informal style are sometimes far from the message given which confused the members. There are some characteristics of informal style used by the members of Abu Huroiroh Dormitory in informal style which are less serious than formal style and the speaker always repeated the word that was not necessary to repeat and also unclear message brought. For example, in the sentence “*and disadvantages is Mendem(Drunk) ngeflay, ngeflay, in the butterfly like a butterfly* (Datum 13).

### 3.1.3 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

The data presentations in datum 21 to datum 26 were taken by the researcher on Tuesday morning, at 5 up to 6 o'clock a.m. November 19, 2013 in the morning conversation program.

Datum 21

**Kang Amir:** “I am going to call Mr. Luqman Pitik (Chicken) Give applause to him.”

The data above is categorized as Intimate Styles because it happened in formal situation and the data show more familiar words. Basically, Mr. Amir

wanted to call Mr. Luqman but usually all the members call him with “Pitik” because his English is very clear and straightforward. Therefore, to make a good relationship between the members he calls him with Pitik which shows close relationship. He used familiar word and more informal word which is usually used by the members of this dormitory.

Datum 22

**Luqman:** “What is your name?”

**Syahrul:** “My name is syahrul, do you know?”

**Luqman:** “**Yes I know because there is my friend call you Gembel.**”

The sentence: **Yes I know because there is my friend call you Gembel** is categorized into Intimate Styles because it happened in formal situation and the data show more familiar words. Syahrul usually is called by the members of Abu Huroiroh Dormitory with “Gembel” because he has a simple performance but his English is very good and clear and he is also brave. It can make a relation between them more closely by calling Syahrul “Gembel” and it is easy to call and funny.

Datum 23

**Ilham:** “I am standing here. I want to talk about cigarette and he is my friend his name is **prophet**. Do you know about cigarette?”

The sentence above is categorized into Intimate Styles because it happened in formal situation and it shows more unfamiliar words. “Prophet” is the name of Zakaria, he is called “Prophet” because he was cut all of his hair and looked like egg head, and he is very calm. Therefore, it is why Ilham is called “Prophet” by the members of Abu Huroiroh dormitory.



Datum 24

**Bakrun:** "If we **cangkruk (hang out)** in the night, in the corner of village, you cannot sleep because the cigarette will accompany you."

The sentence "**if we cangkruk (hang out)**" is categorized into intimate style because the words "hang out" are changed by Bakrun with "cangkruk" or unfamiliar word and it can make the audience laugh and make a relationship between them.

Datum 25

**Bakrun:** "And disadvantages is **Mendem (Drunk) ngeflay, ngeflay, in the butterfly like a butterfly.**"

The word "Drunk" above is changed by "Mendem" in Javanese and Bakrun made similarity the word "ngeflay" like butterfly, so it can be categorized into intimate style because drunk in Javanese is changed by ngeflay or it has similar meaning with "flying" and relax when the people were drunk.

Datum 26

**Farid:** "I would like to conversation with my friend. I am Indonesian people **and this is Mu'alimin people**"

The statement "**this is Mu'alimin people,**" refers to Khomsin who is Farid's friend. He is called by Farid with Mu'alimin people because he is graduated from MTS Mu'alimin Mu'alimat so Farid calls him like that to make a good relationship between them. Therefore, it is categorized into intimate style.

Datum 27

**Khoiri:** “If there is class you will teach in there, where is if there is no class? Huhhh.... In my heart! **Amaaaazzziing.... Amazziiiiing**, in Wisnu’s heart.”

The statement above was in Khoiri’s conversation. He used intimate style because there is the word “amazing” which is spoken like “amaaaazzziing” (long syllable on sand). He said the word “amazing” longer and gave pressure on the syllable “sand.” The probable reason why Khoiri used this style was because he just wanted to increase the hearer’s taste. It also attracted funny stimuli that could make audiences laugh over load.

The data presentations in datum 28 to datum 30 were taken by the researcher on Tuesday morning, at 5 up to 6 o’clock a.m. on November 29, 2013.

Datum 28

**Syafiq:** “There is my friend when he shoots to someone **bu’**... I don’t care **bu’**..”

The word *but... I don’t care but* in the statement above is changed by “bu’,” to make a relationship with the listener and he made the word “but” directly and spontaneously. The probable reason why Syafiq used this style is because he felt nervous and he spoke fast.

Datum 29

**Syafiq:** “And in the fifth class in elementary school I wish to **continuezzzz** my heart.”

In this conversation Syafiq used intimate style because there is the word “**continuezzzz**,” which means “continue” but he made the word “continue” longer. The probable reason why Syafiq used this style is because he just wanted to increase the hearer’s taste and felt true about his pronunciation.

Datum 30

**Syafiq:** “Next will be continued by **Mr. Babi (Ilham).**”

The statement above is categorized into intimate style since Ilham is called by “Mr. Babi”. Because Ilham is very fat, big and so funny, so all of the members of Abu Huroiroh Dormitory call him “Mr. Babi” to make a good relation with him in this dormitory.

Datum 31 were taken by the researcher on Tuesday Morning, at 5 up to 6 o'clock a.m, on November 29, 2013 in the morning conversation program inside the dormitory.

Datum 31

**Luqman :** Woy Djoko do you know about naughty student?  
Ok **Mr. pig** said Naughty student.

The statement above was produced by Mr. Luqman who wanted to call Mr. Ilham but because all off the members call him “Mr. Babi,” so he call him like that. This is categorized into intimate style.

Intimate style is the style used within family and very close friend. The speaker here can make this style to add artistic effect of his idea. On the other hand, it can also persuade the listener. The speakers here sometimes also make some words which do not have dictionary meaning, but they are very useful to make the speaker's idea clearer and sometimes to make a good relation between the members of Abu Huroiroh Dormitory in this dormitory. For example, “*Kang Amir: I am going to call Mr. Luqman Pitik (Chicken) give applause to him, and then “there is class you will teach in there, whre is if there is no class? Huhhh.... In my heart.! Amaaaazzziiing.... Amaziiiiiiing, in wisnu's heart”.*

### 3.1.4 Consultative Style

Consultative style is a style that shows our norm for coming. It is the usual style speech in small groups, chance acquaintances, and strangers. It usually is used by the speaker who does not plan his utterance before speaking.

Datum 32

**Bakrun:** "I know cigarette is there are many in the market or another place like in agent or **emmmmm.....kantin.**"

The statement above was taken from the research on Tuesday morning at 5 up to 6 o'clock a.m on November 19, 2013. It is categorized as consultative style because when Bakrun explained about his topic he said "emmmmm....." there is not planning before saying it.

Datum 33

**Syafiq:** "I will tell you when I fall in love, when I still in elementary school **Eeee..... Maybe .... Maybe ....** In the third class."

The statement above was taken by the researcher on Tuesday, on November 26, 2013 and it is categorized into consultative styles because when Syafiq said "Eeee..... Maybe.. Maybe....." and he repeated it until twice, he did not have a planning and still memorized his memory in the past.

The ways they used a consultative style usually when one of the members of Abu Huroiroh dormitory did not have a plan about what they want to talk about and it can make probable mistake or some repetitions. For example, *I will tell you when I fall in love, when I still in elementary school "Eeee..... Maybe .... Maybe.....in the third class"*.

### 3.2 Discussion

This section discusses the finding of the study. The researcher finds out that there are some styles of English language styles used by the members of Abu Huroiroh dormitory in speaking programs.

According to Joos' theory, there are five styles of language styles, but in this research, the researcher only analyzed two types of English language styles which are used by the members of Abu Huroiroh dormitory Sunan Drajat Islamic boarding school Paciran, Lamongan, they are consultative style and intimate style. There are two findings in consultative style and it can be shown in the sentence "*Bakrun: I know cigarette is there are many in the market or another place like in agent or emmmm... kantin* (datum 32). In this sentence Bakrun explains about his topic, he said "emmm...." because there is not planning before saying it. This is a consultative style. According to Joos's theory (1993), consultative style is usually used by the speaker who has not planned about what he wants to talk about. This style is also to show our norm for coming which is signed by some words, such as *emmm...., mybe,,, eeeee,,, oh yes, etc.*

In intimate style, there are thirty one English language styles found. It can be shown in the sentence "*Mr.Amir: I am going to call Mr. Luqman Pitik (Chicken)*" ( datum 21). In this sentence Mr. Amir wanted to call Mr. Luqman but usually all the mambers call him "Pitik" because his English is very clear and straightforward. This is an intimate style which is to make a good relationship. On the other hand, it can also to persuade the listener. For example, "*He is my friend,*

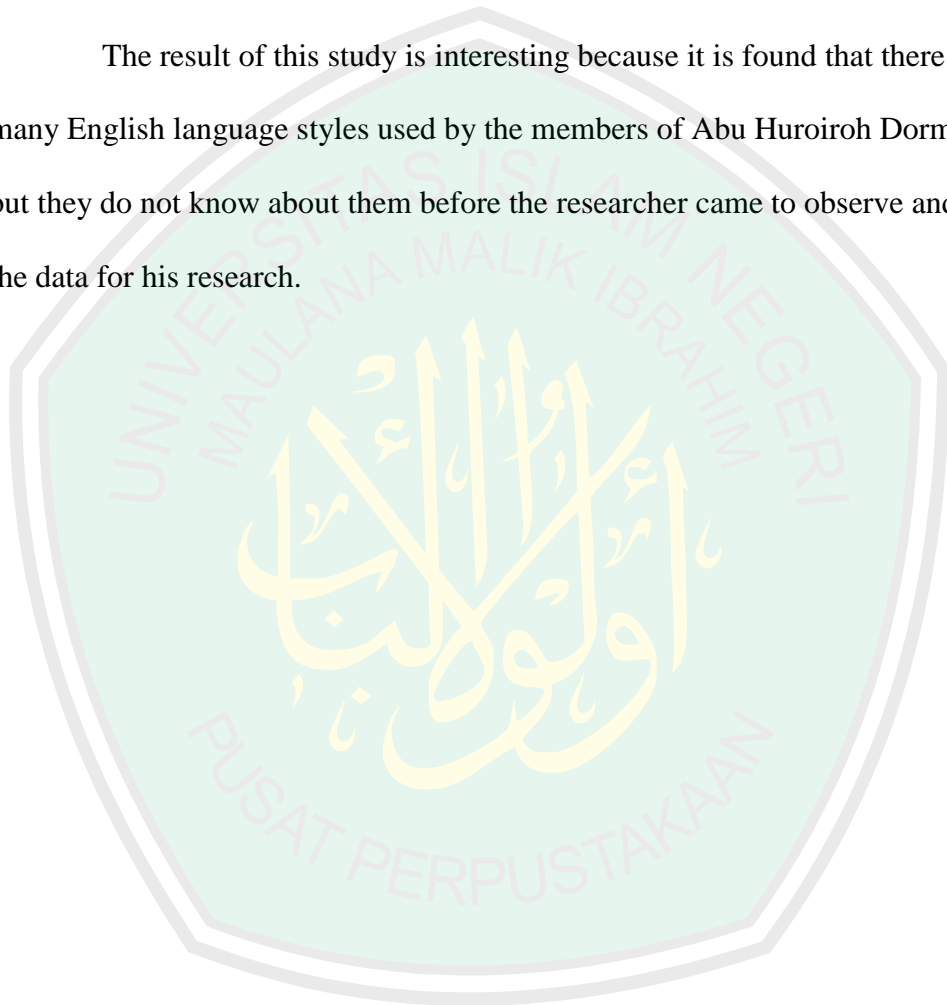
*his name is prophet, Mr. Pig, do you know about how to be a good English teacher?"*

The English language style in this research is the style which is not found by the previous researcher in the same area of language style used by the members the members of Abu Huroiroh dormitory Sunan Drajat Islamic boarding school Paciran, Lamongan. Meanwhile, according to Keraaf's theory (2002), there are three styles of language styles, but in Speaking Programs of Abu Huroiroh dormitory Sunan Drajat Islamic boarding school Paciran, Lamongan the researcher only analyzed two types of English language styles which are used by the members of Abu Huroiroh dormitory Sunan Drajat Islamic boarding school Paciran, Lamongan. They are formal style and informal style. There are eleven findings in formal style. One of them can be shown in the sentence, "*Kang Amir: everybody, please rising your hand up and touch your cople shoulder*" ( datum 1). In this sentence Kang Amir wanted to make the members of Abu Huroiroh dormitory find their couple to discuss about the topic and it happened in formal situation at the formal morning conversation. Formal style is used in formal situation in the beginning of the conversation in the Speaking Program or at the end of programs and for serious and important things. It has relative short message and strong voice.

Next, in informal style, there are nine English language styles, one of the nine English language styles can be shown in the sentence "*OK, today we will hold an agenda this morning*" ( datum 12). The speaker made serious situation by opening the program with slow tone of voice and calm face. Therefore, it is

categorized as informal style even though it happened in the formal situation. An informal style is sometimes far from the message given and confuses the members and it is less serious than the formal style when they communicate each other in order to make relaxed situation.

The result of this study is interesting because it is found that there are many English language styles used by the members of Abu Huroiroh Dormitory but they do not know about them before the researcher came to observe and took the data for his research.



## **CHAPTER IV**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

This chapter presents conclusion and suggestion dealing with the findings of the analysis. It presents the conclusion the findings which are discussed in the previous chapter and the suggestions for the readers.

#### **4.1 Conclusion**

Based on the data presented and analyzed at the previous chapter, it can be concluded that the language styles can be found on the conversation of the members of Abu Huroiroh Dormitory Sunan Drajat Islamic boarding school Paciran Lamongan. Those are formal style, informal style, consultative style and intimate style. Then the most dominant of English language styles used by the members of Abu Huroiroh Dormitory Sunan Drajat Islamic Boarding School Paciran Lamongan are formal style and intimate style. The first language style is Formal Style, it is used by the members of Abu Huroiroh Dormitory in the opening of their conversations to show the seriousness. It has relatively short sentence, structure sentence rule, and strong voice. The second language style is Informal Style. It is less serious than formal style. It is used by the members of Abu Huroiroh Dormitory Sunan Drajat Islamic Boarding School Paciran Lamongan in every situation and daily conversations which is less serious than formal style. The third language style is Intimate Style. It is used within families, members and very close friends. The last language style is Consultative Style. It is used by the speaker who does not have plan about what he wants to talk about.



#### 4.2 Suggestion

Based on the limitation of the researcher in doing this research, this research can be continued by further researcher by using different approach and focus of the study. The result of this research does not cover all about the language styles. However, this is still far from the completeness, but by this research, at least people know the language styles used by the members of Abu Huroiroh Dormitory Sunan Drajat Islamic Boarding School, Paciran Lamongan. Next, it is suggested to the next researchers, they can also use different approach to get deep result of the research about language styles.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Alwasilah, Chaedar A. 1993. *Pengantar Sosiologi Bahasa*. Bandung: Angkasa Bandung.
- Chaer, Abdul and Leonie Agustina. 1995. *Sosiolinguistik Suatu Pengantar*. Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta.
- Chaika, Elaine. 1982. *Language the Social Mirror*. London: Newbury House Publisher Application.
- Fishman, Joshua A. 1970. *Sociolinguistics A Brief Introduction*. Roully Massachusetts: New Burry House Publishers Inc.
- <http://mudjiarahardjo.com/materi-kuliah/369-the-organization-of-qualitative-research-proposal.html>
- <http://mudjiarahardjo.com/materi-kuliah.html>
- Ilimatus, Sholikhha Nurul, 2002. *The Language Styles Used by the Members of Panser Kompi 1 Sidoarjo*. Unpublished Thesis. Malang: the State Islamic University.
- Joos, Martin. 1976. *The Five Clocks*. New York: Harcourt Brace and World Inc.
- Keraf, Gorys. 2002. *Diksi dan Gaya Bahasa*. Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
- Lestari, Tri. 2010 *Language Style Used by the Student of Tourism School at Merdeka University of Malang* Unpublished Thesis. Malang: State Islamic University of Malang.
- Rahardjo, Mudjia. 2002. *Pengantar Penelitian Bahasa*. Malang: Cendekia Pramulya.
- Yogatama. 2006. *Language Style in Riri Riza's Movie 'Gie'*. Unpublished Thesis. Semarang: Diponegoro University.
- Wardhough, Ronald. 1986. *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*. New York: Basil Black Well.
- [www.Google/Notes on the Sociolinguistics of style/htm](http://www.Google/Notes on the Sociolinguistics of style/htm).

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE STYLES USED BY THE MEMBERS OF ABU  
HURAIRAH DORMITORY SUNAN DRAJAT ISLAMIC BOARDING  
SCHOOL PACIRAN, LAMONGAN**

**THESIS**

**By:**

**Miftahul Fanan**

**NIM 09320072**



**ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LETTERS DEPARTMENT  
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES  
MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM STATE ISLAMIC  
UNIVERSITY OF MALANG  
2015**

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE STYLES USED BY THE MEMBERS OF ABU  
HURAIRAH DORMITORY SUNAN DRAJAT ISLAMIC BOARDING  
SCHOOL PACIRAN, LAMONGAN**

**THESIS**

Presented to

Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang  
in partial fulfillment of the requirement for Degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S)

By:

Miftahul Fanan

NIM 09320072

Advisor:

Rina Sari, M.Pd

NIP 19750610 2006042 002



**ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LETTERS DEPARTMENT  
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES  
MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF  
MALANG  
2015**

## Appendix 1

### **The conversation between the members of Abu Huroiroh Dormitory on 16<sup>th</sup> to 30<sup>th</sup> of November 2013**

Kang Amir: Everybody please rising up your hand up and touch your couple shoulder.

Pay attention to me please, ok in the conversation you may use intimate styles, for example you call your friend by their Julukan (nick name).

I want to choose one of you to guide our activity in this morning and then choose one of you to guide our activity in this morning and then choose one of you to present it.

I am going to call Mr. Luqman Pitik (Chicken) give applause to him.

Luqman: what is your name?

Syahrul: My name is syahrul, do you know?

Luqman: yes I know because there is my friend call you Gembel.

Syahrul: Ok, today we will hold an agenda in this morning, in this beautiful morning and beautiful place by reciting Al-Fatihah together.

Syahrul: Last time Mr. Amir was said that our agenda today is discussing about Cigarette.

Syahrul: No one couple coming here? Ok, I will choose directly, to Mr. Farid and his couple time is yours.

Ilham: I am standing here I want to talk about cigarette and he is my friend his name is prophet, do you know about cigarette?

Zakaria: I know about cigarette, because there are many people consume it.

Ilham: I think enough for me, is there any question?

Bakrun: we are standing here we would like to introduce our selves. What is your name?

Yaqin: my name is M. Nurul Yaqin.

Bakrun: I have known.

Bakrun: I know cigarette is there are many in the market or another place likes in agen or emmmmmm.....kantin.

Bakrun: if we cangkruk (hang out) in the night, in the corner of village you cannot sleep because the cigarette will accompany you.

Bakrun: and disadvantages is Mendem(Drunk) ngeflay, ngeflay, in the butterfly like a butterfly.

Bakrun: Ok. Just That I talk about in this morning, from us the last I say....

Farid: I would like to conversation with my friend, I am Indonesian people and this is mu'alimin people.

Syafiq: This Morning, we will discuss about one falling in love, two telling your home town and three telling your hobby.

Reza: I think all of you ever fall in in love really or not?

Ridlwan: How many times you are fallin in love in Mts.

Syafiq: I will tell you when I fall in love, when I still in elementary school Eeee..... Maybe .... Maybe.... in the third class.

There is my friend when he shoot to my someone bu'... I don't care bu'.....

And in the fifth class in elementary school I wish to continuezzzz my heart.

Next, will be continued by Mr. Babi.

Kang Amir: Before me presenting to you I do hope you more closely than before, because you cannot hear my voice.

So, in the conclusion of my speech if you are still school (graduated in..) mybe you may study first and when you are Wisuda (had graduated) you my look for your love again.

Luqman: after doing activity pleases give refreshing don not only one focus but give games Ok Understand

Woy Djoko do you know about naughty student?

Ok Mr. pig said Naughty student.

Ok enough because I think Mr. Amir choose another students ok, thank you very much.

Khoiri: how to be a good English teacher, the first you must become a teacher, exactly.

If there is class you will teach in there, whre is if there is no class? Huhhh.... In my heart! Amaaaazzziing.... Amazziiiiing, in wisnu's heart.

## Appendix 2

### The types of English Language Styles Used by the Members of Abu Huroiroh Dormitory

No.	Expression	Style			
		Formal	Informal	Intimate	Consultative
1	Kang Amir: Everybody please rising up your hand up and touch your couple shoulder.	✓			
2	Kang Amir: Pay attention to me please,	✓			
3	Kang Amir: I want to choose one of you to guide our activity in this morning	✓			
4	Ilham: I am standing here I want to talk about cigarette and he is my friend his name is prophet, do you know about cigarette?	✓			
5	Ilham: I think enough for me, is there any question?	✓			
6	Syahrul: to Mr. Farid and his couple time is yours	✓			
7	Syahrul: Last time Mr. Amir was said that our agenda today is discussing about Cigarette.	✓			
8	Bakrun: we are standing here we would like to introduce our selves	✓			
9	Syafiq: This Morning, we will discuss about one falling in love, two telling your home town and three telling your hobby	✓			
10	Kang Amir: So, in the conclusion of my speech if you are still school (graduated in..) mybe you may study first and when	✓			

	you are Wisuda (had graduated) you my look for your love again.				
11	Khoiri: How to be a good English teacher, the first you must become a teacher, exactly	✓			
12	Syahrul: Ok, today we will hold an agenda in this morning		✓		
13	Bakrun: and disadvantages is Mendem(Drunk) ngeflay, ngeflay, in the butterfly like a butterfly		✓		
14	Bakrun: Ok. Just That I talk about in this morning		✓		
15	Reza: really or not?		✓		
16	Ridlwan: How many times you are fallin in love in Mts?		✓		
17	Kang Amir: Before me presenting to you I do hope you more closely than before, because you cannot hear my voice		✓		
18	Luqman: after doing activity please give refreshing don not only one focus but give games Ok Understand		✓		
19	Luqman: Ok enough because I think Mr. Amir choose another students ok, thank you very much		✓		
20	Khoiri: If there is not student you are not teacher		✓		
21	Kang Amir: I am going to call Mr. Luqman Pitik (Chicken)			✓	
22	Luqman: yes I know because there is my friend call you Gembel.			✓	
23	Ilham: I am standing here I want to talk			✓	



	about cigarette and he is my friend his name is prophet				
24	Bakrun: if we cangkruk (hang out) in the night			✓	
25	Bakrun: and disadvantages is Mendem (Drunk) ngeflay, ngeflay			✓	
26	Farid: I am Indonesian people and this is mu'alimin people.			✓	
27	Khoiri: In my heart! <b>Amaaaazzziing.... Amazziiiiing</b> , in Wisnu's heart			✓	
28	Syafiq: "There is my friend when he shoots to someone <b>bu'</b> ... I don't care <b>bu'</b> "			✓	
29	Syafiq: "And in the fifth class in elementary school I wish to <b>continueezzzz</b> my heart."			✓	
30	Syafiq: "Next will be continued by <b>Mr. Babi (Ilham)</b> "			✓	
31	Luqman : Woy Djoko do you know about naughty student? Ok <b>Mr. pig</b> said Naughty student.			✓	
32	Bakrun: "I know cigarette is there are many in the market or another place like in agent or <b>emmmmmm.....kantin.</b> "				✓
33	<b>Syafiq:</b> "I will tell you when I fall in love, when I still in elementary school <b>Eeee..... Maybe .... Maybe ....</b> "				✓

## Appendix 3

### Data 3

#### Pictures Documentation



**The Leader of Sunan Drajat Islamic Boarding School Paciran, Lamongan**



**Abu Huroiroh Dormitory**



**Sunan Drajat Islamic Boarding School Paciran Lamongan**





**Celebration Party and English competition in Abu Huroiroh Dormitory**





**English Morning Conversations The Members of Abu Huroiroh Dormitory**