ENGLISH LANGUAGE STYLES
USED BY THE MEMBERS OF PONDOK PESANTREN
DARUL ABIDIN PARE KEDIRI

THESIS

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FACULTY OF HUMANITIES AND CULTURE
THE STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF MALANG
2007

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THESIS
**Presented to the State Islamic University of Malang
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement
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**Advisor
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2007

CERTIFICATE OF THESIS AUTHORSHIP

I Hereby,

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certify that the thesis I wrote to fulfill the requirement for *sarjana* entitled

"**English Language Styles Used by the Members of Darul Abidin Cottage**

Pare Kediri" is truly my original work. It does not incorporate any materials

previously written or published by another person, except those indicated in

quotation and bibliography. Do this fact, I am the person only responsible for the

thesis if any objection or claim from others.

Malang**,** March 20, 2007

Agus Khosyiul Umam

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This is to certify that *Sarjana* thesis of Agus Khosyiul Umam entitled **"English Language Styles Used by the Members of Darul Abidin Cottage Pare Kediri"** has been approved by the advisor for further approval by the board of examiners**.**

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DEDICATION

My thesis is proudly dedicated to my dearest parents: Muslih, S.Ag and Zulaikha for their endless love, sacrifices, prayers, supports and advises.

My beloved sisters Adibatul Izza, Izzatun Nisa' and all my families

MOTTO

Don't think the best but do the best

"If we can do the best, why we don't"

ABSTRACT

Agus Khosyiul Umam. 2007. *English Language Styles Used by the Members of Darul Abidin Cottage* Tulungrejo Pare Kediri The Advisor: Drs. Langgeng Budianto, M.Pd., English Letters and Language Department. Faculty of Humanities and Culture. The State Islamic University of Malang.

Key words: *Language styles*, *Members*, and *Darul Abidin Cottage Pare Kediri*

Language is actually the realization of what is thought or oral thoughts, 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 Chaika states that different situations called 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 Darul Abidin Cottage Pare Kediri in everyday communication.

In conducting this study, the researcher used qualitative methods. The data are taken from the words and the utterances of their everyday communication from January 20, 2007 to February 2, 2007. To get the valid data, the researcher used some instruments, those are: (1) observation, it is used to know the real situation, (2) record, because the data are in the form of spoken language, so it is used to get the accurate data (3) field notes, it is used to note everything happened during the members are delivering the language styles, and (4) interview is also used to know the ways they used their communication according to the result of the observation and field notes. Then, the data are analyzed by identifying, categorizing, discussing, comparing, and drawing conclusion.

The findings of this study show that there are three types of language styles used by the members of Darul Abidin Cottage Pare Kediri. (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) Colloquial style is less serious than informal style to make good relationship between the members. The ways the members used the language styles are (a) Formal style has relatively short sentence, structure sentence rule, and strong voice, (b) Informal style has unclear sentence and the diction are quite different from the colloquial styles, (c) Colloquial style has the familiar words and influences the background of personal culture. The most dominant of language style used by the members of Darul Abidin Cottage Pare Kediri is formal language style.

Finally, after finishing this study, the researcher hopes that this study can give contribution to the researcher himself, and to the reader or to the further

researchers who conduct the same study. Hopefully further researchers who conduct a similar study could complete this research not only in the kinds of language styles used but also in their physiological and speech act.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is the system; it means that language is built by several components that have permanent constructions and meaning (Chaer, Agustina; 1995). Language is actually the realization of what is thought or oral thoughts. We cannot think without the language, since we actually use language in our mind when we are thinking about something, with language people can develop their knowledge and know about something that they have not known.

Society can be reflected in the language. As Trudgill states (1994: 27) that language is a social phenomenon. There are three factors reflected in language. Those three factors are physical environment, social environment and social values. 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. This phenomenon happens because their environment is reflected in their language. Social environment can be reflected in a language especially in the field of vocabulary and pronunciation. The last is social values, a set of norms and tradition owned by a society. The norms and tradition can be reflected in language because society's norms and tradition are different from others societies.

Because of the three factors mentioned above, every group of people or society speaks a language differently from the others; they have certain features

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that are not owned by others. They even create their own patterns and vocabulary; they use it to meet their own needs.

Chaika states (1982: 2) that every social institution is maintained by language. Law, religion, government, education, the family, all are carried on with the language. Individually, we use language to "carry on" love and to "carry out" hate. We use language to reveal or conceal our personal identity, our character, and our background, often wholly unconscious that we are doing so. Almost all of our contact with family and friends, and much of our contact with strangers, involves speaking. And, much of that speaking is strongly governed by rules, rules that dictate not only what we should say, but also how we say it.

However, Wardhaugh (1986: 233) states that if we want to achieve a comprehensive understanding of how that language is related to the society that uses it, we must try to understand how different groups of people use their language. People who live longer in a new society naturally learn the language used in that area by interacting with people in the community and by the time they learn and understand them. It can be said that the more they practice the language, the more fluent they speak and understand what the people said.

Furthermore, Chaika (1982: 29), states that speech, like a dressed, varies with the situation, different situations 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 usually conveyed in words and done of voice, whether formally or informally. Style may also tell the listeners on how to take what is being said:

seriously, ironically, humorously, dubiously, or in some other ways. In the other term, language style is how the way people use the language in communication; it can be written or spoken language.

Language style uses all the resources of language: tone of voice, different way of pronouncing sounds, even choice of the words and grammar. Tone of voice can be felt when the speaker says something in certain situation or condition. Whether, the speaker gives question or just statement, of course it can be felt from the tone of voice, the different ways of pronunciation sounds, the choice of the words and grammar that each of them chooses the word and grammar differently.

In communication, people can not avoid the style because it is so integral part of society; As Chaika states that style is a part of social function. Interaction can not go a head if someone does not speak with the right style. Whether the style is appropriate or not depends partially on the social identified of the speaker. The language style that occurs in communication has the implication to the listener and speaker known what the speaker means from the tone of voice, different ways of pronunciation sounds, even choice of the words and grammar.

In this case, the language styles are the selection of linguistic forms of one person or group of people made within the option presented by the convention of language to convey social or artistic effect. The language styles are also used in Darul Abidin Cottage Pare Kediri in everyday communication among the members of the cottage. Researcher tries to relate the level of formality, informality, and colloquial.

One of the ways to know what are the language styles used by the members of Darul Abidin Cottage Pare Kediri in their communication perhaps as the characteristics to show levels of formality, informality and colloquially. It is impossible to show the level that all languages control native speakers a range of stylistic kinds.

It is interesting to be discussed, because there is a specific language used by the members of that cottage, especially when they are speaking to the other members, because the language styles used by the members of Darul Abidin Cottage Pare Kediri are different from the English language styles commonly used by the people. The language styles used in Darul Abidin Cottage Pare Kediri are straightforward; their speaking is suitable to the students when they study English language for the first time.

Here, the researcher chooses Darul Abidin Cottage Pare Kediri as the object of the study because Darul Abidin Cottage is one of the Cottages in East Java which is located in Pare. This village is familiar with English village because there are many courses and many students who learn English language in this village. In everyday communication, all the members of this cottage always use English language as their daily communication, even though they stay at that cottage for the first time. They have their own form of communication to the members of that cottage because people who stay in this cottage do not have long time perhaps a year and they have been able to speak English well.

Based on the preliminary observation, the members of the cottage are divided into three categories. The first is the family of the cottage owner, the second is the teacher and functionaries cottage and the third is the student of the cottage. The members of this cottage always keep their speech using their own rules to the other members of the cottage everyday but not for the owner of the cottage because the owner (kyai) just gives religious lessons and uses Javanese language to his students.

This thesis discussed the language styles used by members of Darul Abidin Cottage Pare Kediri which is focused on the kinds of language styles and also how the language styles used by the members of Darul Abidin Cottage Pare Kediri. This topic is interesting to be investigated because nobody has studied it before. The same study about language style had been conducted by Nurul Ilmiatus Sholikha' thesis under the title "The Language Styles Used by Military Members of Kompi Panser 31 Sidoarjo" which describes on 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, the researcher also found Saidi's thesis under the title "A Study on Madurese Language Styles Used in Engagement by Kraton people in Sumenep, which focuses on the kinds of language styles and also the contexts of language styles used in engagement by kraton people of Sumenep Madura.

1.2 Problems of the Study

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

1. What are the language styles used by the members of Darul Abidin Cottage Pare Kediri?
2. How are the language styles used by the members of Darul Abidin Cottage Pare Kediri?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Related to the problems of the study above, the objectives of the study are to describe the language styles used by the members of Darul Abidin Cottage Pare Kediri based on the level of formality, informality and colloquial; and also how are the language styles used by the members of Darul Abidin Cottage Pare Kediri.

1.4 Significance of the Study

There are many findings of the study that can be found from this research practically or theoretically. Practically, this study is conducted to give benefit, and expected to help the students who want to find information about the language styles used by the members of Darul Abidin Cottage Pare Kediri. Theoretically, this study is expected to give contribution and consideration of sociolinguistics study especially on language styles.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study

To avoid the broadening discussion and to make the study more systematic, this study is focused on the language styles used by the members of Darul Abidin cottage Pare Kediri based on the Gorys Keraf (2002: 117) theory. The researcher limits this study only on what are the language style used and how are the language style used by the members of Darul Abidin cottage Pare Kediri in everyday communication from January 20, 2007 to February 2, 2007.

1.6 Definition of the Key Terms

The study is about "English Language Styles Used by the Members of Pondok Pesantren Darul Abidin Pare Kediri". In order to avoid miss understanding or miss interpretation, the researcher would like to give a certain definition of the title are provided as follows:

Language is tool of communication or interaction tool which only owned by human being (Chaer, Agustina 1995: 14)

Styles is the way for lying mind through the typical language which showing the personality of writer or speaker (Gorys Keraf, 2004: 113)

Language styles are a form of communication system. In its own right, one that determine how a social interaction will proceed to take how the speaker being said to the listener (Chaika, 1982: 29)

Darul Abidin Cottage is the Islamic cottage that used the English language in daily communication which is located in Pare Kediri East Java.

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, Darul Abidin cottage, 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, 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 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 of their regions, professions, hobbies, etc., use the same language form, and also use the same norm of language, its may be 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, they can say as speech community (Chaer, 1995: 46)

Gumperz (1971:101) proceeds to define the term of linguistics community (rather than to use the term of speech community) as a social group which may be either monolingual or multilingual together by frequency of social interaction patterns and set off from the surrounding areas by weakness in the lines of communications. Linguistics communities may cover large regions; depend on the level of abstractions we wish to achieve.

He also offers another definition of the speech community (in Wardhaugh 1986: 113) as any human aggregate characterized by regular and frequent interaction by means of a shared body of a verbal signs and set off from similar aggregates by significant differences in language usage. Most groups of people can be a small bends bounded by face-to-face contact, modern national divisible into smaller sub regions, or even occupational associations or neighborhood gangs, may be treated as speech communities, provided by showing linguistic peculiarities that warrant special study.

Then, Hockett (in Hudson, 1980) gives more complex definition to speech community. He states that each language defines a speech community as the whole set of people who communicate each other, either directly or indirectly via the common language.

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). In this study, the general term of social stratification is also used.

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, teacher communication with their student in the class etc., a new communication can be called as a speech event if it ups 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 italicized as bellow: Hymes' SPEAKING model:

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 audience, 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.

We know what 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 communications which happen in school canteen is different with the communication in the academic class room. Based on these statements, we can see 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

know 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, etc., of participants.

End refers to the purpose of the speech event. An event goal in community is hopped in 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 be meant in speech event. For example the teacher and the student in the classroom when they had a lesson, the teacher wants to teach their students to be fond of their lesson and supports their students to study hard, unfortunately, the students do not interested in the lesson and they have to listen to their teacher until finish.

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,* that 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 we can do or not. We can look 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).

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 to 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. So, styles form mini communication system that works a long with language itself.

From the statement above, we understand 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 closed friends.

Moreover, Giles and Powesland, (1975); Giles and Sinclair, (1979) in Thomas and Wareing (1999: 146) states 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 was used in order to make listener understands and allows what is meant by the speakers, because the different style also has the 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. So, using style was hoped without disturbing others, either partially or personally.

However, Thomas and Wareing (1999: 146) stated that there are some ways on how people use language styles in communication. People possess themselves in relation to other 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, 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) said that speakers give a great deal of information about themselves just by the words, grammar and pronunciation they choose both unconsciously and consciously.

So, 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's (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) stated that when languages are in contact, borrowing in linguistic elements often takes place. Controversies have arisen and carry on about whether and to what extent phonemes, morphemes or grammatical rules can be borrowed or diffused from one language to another.

Boas observed that when we can identify borrowed elements we learn something about cultural history; indeed, the history of language reflects the history of culture. But we do not always have the good records of language contact.

However, Trudgil (1974: 17) said that nothing in principle to do with differences between formal, informal and colloquial or with concepts such as "bad

language". The colloquial is as well as formal variants and speakers as much as others.

From the statement above, it is worth to point this out, because many people appear to believe that if someone uses slang expressions or informal turns of phrase. It is also the variety that is normally spoken by educated people and other similar situations.

Moreover, Victoria (1983: 263) stated that nearly every body has at least an informal and formal style. In an informal style the rules of contradiction are used more often, the syntactic rules of negation and agreement may be altered. And many words are used that do not occur in the formal style. From that statement, many speakers have the ability to use a number of different styles, ranging between the two extremes of formal and informal style.

Gleason (1961: 451) stated that language could be classified only on the foundation of direct and uncontrolled comparisons of vocabulary often poorly recorded. This means that our present ideas of language classification must be considered as nothing more than tentative and relationships are concerned. Because the relationship can be remote, the most powerful applied to be related at a certain level.

Another opinion from Gleason (1961: 454) said 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 Gorys Keraaf (2002: 117) classified style into three general types, namely: formal style, informal style and colloquial style.

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.

Besides, Chaer (1993: 88-89) explains the characteristics of the formal style are:

a. Using the right form of grammatical.

b. Using the article, preposition, and time which is related to the word before

c. Using more pronoun " I ".

d. Using certain adjective and adverbs.

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.

d. Distance: Moderate.

Besides, Chaer (1993: 88) explain the characteristics of the informal style are:

a. The sentences are short, modestly form of grammatical.

b. Using modestly conjunction (so, then, because, etc.) and always repeated.

c. Using limited adjective and adverb word.

d. Using more questions.

e. Using more statement or phrase which shows the statement before, for examples; *wouldn't it, you see?, you know?* Etc.

2.4.3 Colloquial Style

Colloquial style is the language style used the popular words and using 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.

Furthermore, in any language, different styles of expression are appropriate in different situations. We can go from the formal style to the informal style, the written to the spoken, from technical language (or jargon) to slang. So, there are no "rules" as such; nevertheless, there are plenty of features which distinguish formal styles from informal styles. (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Literature).

Here are some examples; in each case, the same idea is expressed using three different levels of formality: look at the different changes that occur, as we move from a formal style to an informal one.

a. Please await instructions before dispatching items. (formal style)

b. Please wait for instructions before sending items off. (informal style)

c. Don't send anything off until you're told to do so. (less informal style)

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 use language style to get the message, because in a society, there are so many persons who have different kinds of characteristics.

So, using style was hoped without distributing others either partially or personally. Another opinion, Ramos (in Fishman, 1970: 108) stated that language operation on the basis of more precise information as to the age, number, location, and interactions of the speakers of various local languages.

From the statement above, the education and environment is very important to the people, because their languages are used toward and selectively different in the same social networks or communities on two different occasions.

Trudgill (1974: 14) stated 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) stated 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) stated that the language function is units' 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 kind 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. So, 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.

2.6. Darul Abidin Cottage

Darul Abidin Cottage was build by K.H. Ridwan in Pare district in 1943. At the time, Indonesia was still colonized by Japan. By strongly strength of Islamic spirit, he built this cottage to develop Islamic religion. This cottage is located in quite strategic place with the society who had big concern on education. For the first time this cottage was especially for studying Islamic religion however after K.H. Ridwan was passed away this cottage was led by his son (H. Ahmad Fauzan), he develops this cottage by giving an Islamic science and other sciences that are good for society and country in the future.

The Programs Offered.

The first time, the members of this cottage only studies about Islamic religion and the members of this cottage were the people who lived near with this cottage, after Mr. Kalend as the director of BEC (Basic English Course) built the course near with this cottage, there are many people from the other city come to that course and there are so many people stayed to this cottage because they want to get an Islamic religion and English language. After that, this cottage becomes a camp for students of Basic English Course and become English area which every student have to speak English language in daily communication to the other members. The programs offered from this cottage are:

a. Study religion, everyday except on Friday after praying Asyar and Maghrib.

b. Memorizing Vocabulary, everyday at eight pass thirty pm except on Monday, and Thursday night.

c. Meeting Program (Speech), every Monday night after Isya' prayer.

d. Everyday morning conversation, after Subuh prayer except on Friday.

e. English program which discusses about English grammar.

2.7. Previous Studies

The same study about language style had been conducted by Nurul Ilmiatus Sholikha 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 between commandant and the military members in daily communication.

Besides, the researcher also found Saidis' thesis under the title "A Study on Madurese Language Styles Used in Engagement by Kraton people in Sumenep, which focuses on the kinds of language styles and also the contexts of language styles used in engagement by kraton people of Sumenep Madura.

In this study, the researcher discusses the language styles used by the members of Darul Abidin cottage Pare Kediri which only focuses on the kinds of language styles and also the way they use language style between the members of Darul Abidin cottage Pare Kediri.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In order to get the expected information, the researcher uses research methodology as follows:

3.1 Research Design

Basically there are two kinds of research method those are qualitative research and quantitative research, Wirsma (2002: 31) states that quantitative research relies heavily on the statistical analysis, while qualitative research depends very much on the narrative description. There are five characteristics of qualitative research. First, qualitative research has natural setting as the direct of the data sources and the researcher is the key instrument. Second, the data rely heavily on words and picture rather than numbers. Third, it is more concerned with the process than the outcomes of products. Fourth, inductively data analysis in which the researcher does not search out the data or evidence to prove or disprove the hypothesis, and the last, participant perspective, in which meaning is essential concern to the qualitative approach (Bogdan and Bikken, 1992: 27-29).

Besides, Moleong (2000: 4) states that there are two characteristics of descriptive qualitative research. Firstly, the study is called descriptive because it describes the data descriptively. Secondly, the study is called qualitative because it has natural setting, human as an instrument, and the research data is analyzed inductively and more focused on the process than the result.

3.2 Data Sources

The data of this research are the words and the utterances of the communication between the members of Darul Abidin Cottage Pare Kediri from January 20, 2007 to February 2, 2007. The needed data are gathered from the words and the utterances of their communication, which merely consisted of what is the language styles used, and how the language styles used.

3.3 Research Instrument

As previously noted, this research is qualitative, so in conducting this research, the researcher is the main instrument to investigate, to collect and to analyze the data. Besides, Mudjia Rahardjo (2002: 56) states that basically, there are three steps in qualitative research; those are observation, interview and documentation process which include recording and field notes. Therefore, to get the accurate data the researcher used some instruments in this research. These instruments include;

1. Observation

Observation is used to get the accurate data about the situation and the process of using language styles in everyday communication. It means that the researcher has to involve the research object directly while watching the situation when the conversations happened.

The main purpose of using the observation in this research is to see closely and directly about the language styles used by the members of Darul Abidin cottage Pare Kediri when they deliver their communication in formal situation or informal situation.

2. Recording

Because the data are in the form of oral spoken language, so the main purpose of using recording is to get the real and original data directly from the members of Darul Abidin cottage Pare Kediri. Then, the recorded data are transcribed into written form to make it easier to analyze.

3. Field Note

Ary Donald (2002: 431) states that field notes present the data that will be analyzed later to provide an understanding of the research setting and the behavior of people within the setting. However, the main purpose of using the field notes in this research is to note all the communication events related to the language styles.

4. Interview

In addition to recording and field notes, unstructured interview is also developed together comments as well as suggestions from the informants. The aim of interviewing to the informants is to obtain the information and opinion about the ways the members of Darul Abidin cottage Pare Kediri used the language style

3.4 Data Collection

To gather the original data, the researcher used the following steps. The researcher observes the situation and the condition during the members delivered their communication in every program when they use the language style. The researcher, then, records the communications delivered by the members of Darul

Abidin Cottage Pare Kediri in some language programs. While doing observation and recording the researcher makes field notes to note some language styles found during the observation. Based on the result of the observation and field notes, the researcher interviewed the members and the teacher who knows more to the members' communication. The recorded data then transcribed into written form to make it easier to analyze.

3.5 Data Analysis

After obtaining the data from the subject the researcher then analyzes the data as follows:

1. Identifying the language styles used by the members of Darul Abidin cottage Pare Kediri.

2. Categorizing the data in accordance with the classification of language style.

3. Discussing and interpreting the data from each category based on formal style, informal style and colloquial style.

4. Discussing the whole data sources by comparing the result of observation, field notes, recording and interview to validate the data gathered then continuing it by making conclusion.

3.6 Triangulation

Triangulation is used in different ways, but essentially it refers to collecting and comparing the different perspective on a situation. Hammersley and

Atkenson (in Stainback, 1988:76) state that triangulation is not combination of different kinds of data, but rather an attempt to relate different shorts of data. So, the purpose of triangulation does not determine the truth on some social phenomena or data sources, but the purpose of it is to increase the understanding of whatever is being investigated.

Furthermore, Denzim in Stainback (1998:71) has classified several types of triangulation. They are triangulation of data source, which involves the convergence of multiple data source, methodological triangulation, which includes the convergence of data from multiple data collection procedures, investigator triangulation, which involves multiple researches investigation

In this study, the researcher used both data source triangulation and methodological triangulation. Related to the data source triangulation, the researcher interviewed the members of Darul Abidin Cottage. After doing observation and making some notes about language style, the researcher interviewed them about the findings to know the way the members used language style.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher presents the finding and discussion that is divided into two sections, the first is data presentation and analysis, and the second is discussion.

4.1 Data Presentations and Analysis

After gathering data from the communication of the members of Darul Abidin cottage from January 20, 2007 to February 2, 2007, the researcher classified language styles based on formal, informal and colloquial styles and also the way the members used the language style in everyday communication. Those are as follows:

4.1.1 Formal Style

The data presentations in A to D are taken by the researcher on Saturday, January 20, 2007 when the members of Darul Abidin Cottage Pare Kediri had a morning conversation program. This program is usually done by the members of Darul Abidin Cottage in every morning except on Friday and Sunday. Usually, the program is started by one of the functionaries of this cottage to discuss about the title given, and then he gave a little explanation to the members about the title. Furthermore, the members are asked to make a couple to discuss about the title given. At the end of the discussion, the leader asks two or three persons to retell and to conclude their discussion in front of the other members. Based on the results of the data analysis, the writer can arrange the communicative events as follows:

A. ***Good morning*** *every body!*

From the statement above, the researcher found the utterance; *good morning*, the data above had been taken by the researcher from the functionaries' speech when he wants to say greeting to the members of the cottage 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 spelling of the speaker had stressed the word that makes the listeners sure and enthusiastic with the message.

B. ***This morning****, we will discuss about television. What are the positive effects of the television and the bed effects of the television?*

From the statement above, the researcher found the utterance; *this morning,* the data above had been taken by the researcher from the functionaries' speech when he wants to shows the title what will be discussed this morning. The data above shows formal style, because it happened in the formal situation at the formal morning conversation and the spelling stressed by the speaker to convince the members what will be discussed this time.

C. ***Hadi****,* ***Ready to come forward****!! Retell your discussion in front of your friend!*

From the statement above, the researcher found the utterance; *Ready to come forward!,* The data above had taken by the researcher from one of the functionaries speaking at the end of morning conversation program, he wants to ask one 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 spelling from the speaker showed the

stressed to the person who had been called by the speaker in order to come forward, and also the diction of this sentence is abstract sentence which is categorized into order sentence.

D. **That's all our discussion this morning**. *For tomorrow, we will discus about technology hand phone.*

From the statement above, the researcher found the utterance; that's *all our discussion this morning*, the data above had been taken by the researcher from the functionaries speaking to the members of the cottage when he wants to close the discussion this 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 word *that's all* with expression of quiet face in which the speaker wants to finish the program this time and also the speaker gave the special time (*this morning*) to make special time the discussion happened.

E. *Hi, get up, get up; don't be late again to the mosque. We have program this morning.* **Hurry up, get up***!!*

From the statement above, the researcher found the utterance; *Hurry up, get up!!* The data above had been taken by the researcher in the early morning on Monday, January 22, 2007 when the functionaries of this cottage getting up the members from the sleep, it was done by the functionaries from one room to other rooms. Even though the data above happened in informal situation, it categorized by the researcher into formal style, because it shows the formal style. The spelling has stressed by the speaker and showed the command of the members to carry out the message. The speaker also repeated the words

get up into twice, and gives the prohibition sentence in this data; it means that the speaker is very enthusiastic to raise the members to hurry getting up from sleeping.

> F. ***Attention***, *to the members of Darul Abidin, after isya' prayer we have a program in the mosque.* ***Do not go anywhere****!*

From the statement above, the researcher found the utterance; *attention,* the data above had been taken by the researcher from the functionaries speaking in the mosque on Thursday, January 25, 2007 when he want to give announcement to all the members of Darul Abidin Cottage. Even though it happened in informal situation nevertheless this shows formal style, and it is categorized by the researcher into formal style because the spelling is stressed by the speaker in the word *attention* that makes the listener enthusiastic with the message and obeys it. It is also showed by the speaker in the words *do not go anywhere* that the speaker wants to convince the listener to obey the program, it means that the program is very important to the members, because the members sometimes do not obey and join in the religion program.

> G. *To all of the members of Darul Abidin. Let's us gather to the mosque to do the program,* ***the program will be started****.*

From the statement above, the researcher found the utterance; *the program will be started,* the data above had been taken by the researcher from the functionaries speaking on Thursday, January 25, 2007 when they gathered in the mosque and the program would be started, unfortunately the members of Darul Abidin Cottage have not gathered yet in the mosque. Even though it happened in informal situation, the data above shows the formal situation and

categorized by the researcher into formal style, because the spelling has stressed by the speaker and showed the readiness to the listener to gather in the mosque and starting the program now. The word began from the data above also indicate that the speaker show the politeness in communication to appreciate the members gather in the mosque and started the program.

> H. ***Good night everybody.*** *Ok, well everybody,* ***thank you so much for your coming****, and I do hope you are joining our meeting now. Ok, well, before our program; let's open our program by reciting bismillah together.*

From the statement above, the researcher found the utterance; *good night everybody and thank you so much for your coming;* the data above had been taken by the researcher from the leader of discussion that just for student of TC (training class) on Friday January 26, 2007 when the leader of discussion wanted to say greeting to the members of discussion and appreciated the members for coming to the discussion and joining the meeting. The data above shows the formal style because it happened in the formal situation at the dialogue program especially for student of training class (TC) program in Basic English Course. The spelling was stressed by the speaker that made the listener was sure and enthusiastic to the message. Besides, the speaker also gave more appreciation to the members who come to this program, it means that the members still care with the program even though it just for the student of training class (TC).

Based on all of the formal data above, the members of Darul Abidin cottage Pare Kediri always used the formal style in special occasion when they made conversation to the other members, the language used were clear and

were not courteousness sentences, such in every program they wanted to make a good conditions and situations by using good and clear language style, in order to avoid misunderstanding and misinterpretation in giving the message for the members.

4.1.2 Informal Style

The researcher also found formal styles used by the members of Darul Abidin cottage Pare Kediri those are:

a. ***Hi, get up, get up****; don't be late again to the mosque. We have program this morning. Hurry up, get up!!*

From the statement above, the researcher found the utterance; *hi, get up, get up*, the data above had been taken by the researcher from the functionaries of the cottage on Monday, January 22, 2007 in early morning when the functionaries of this cottage wants to order the members for getting up from sleeping, it was done by the functionaries from one room to other rooms. It shows an informal style because it happened in the informal situation when the functionaries walked and came to the member's room one by one. The spelling of the speaker had stressed to the word *get up* in order to raise the members and the speaker repeated the word *get up* in to twice which shows the speaker did not sure to the members.

b. *Hadi   : Ron, where do you go?*
Roni   : ma' dama
*Hadi   : **Wait, Please buy me some cigarettes**.*

From the statement above, the researcher found the utterance; *wait, please buy me some cigarettes,* the data above had been taken by the researcher on Tuesday, January 23, 2007 when Hadi was on the street and

wanted to go to the Ma'dama café, at the time Roni had just finished taking a bath in the morning and they meet in the street then they made communication, it shows an informal style, because it happened in an informal situation. The spelling is high down intonation that showed the speaker expect to the listener for compromise the message than the listener sure to execute the message.

> c. To all of the members of Darul Abidin. **Let's us gather to the mosque to do the program, the program will be started.**

From the statement above, the researcher found the utterance; *let's us gather to the mosque*, the data above had been taken by the researcher from the functionaries speaking on Thursday, January 25, 2007 when he want to give information to all the members in order to gather in the mosque, it shows an informal style, because it happened in informal situation and the speaker had stressed the word *us* and made repetition to the subject pronoun in the word *let's (let us)* to make sure and wants to suggest the listener gather in the mosque.

The data *d* and *f* bellow are taken by the researcher when the members especially for student of Basic English Course whom stayed in this cottage make discussion on Friday, February 26, 2007 after memorizing vocabulary program. This discussion was just for student of TC (training program) because they have to be master in speaking and this cottage gives special time for the members to discuss everything in order to develop the skill of the members especially to the student of training class (TC) in Basic English Course (BEC).

> d. *Good night everybody.* ***Ok, well everybody****, thank you so much for your coming, and I do hope you are joining our meeting now.* **Ok, well***, before our program; let's open our program by reciting bismillah together.*

From the statement above, the researcher found the utterance; *ok, well everybody,* and also *ok, well,* the data above had been taken by the researcher from the leader of discussion especially for student of training class (TC) on Friday, January 26, 2007 which shows an informal style. Actually the speaker had made serious situation in these case because the speaker opened the program with slow tone of voice and quite face. Because the speaker said many repetitions greeting words which talked to the listener that made the listeners feel less serious to the message brought. So, it is categorized by the researcher into informal style, even though it happened in the formal situation.

> e. *Ok, for firstly thank you very much for your coming and for your time, and I do hope you are in join our meeting now eh…… I will give you title, our title is existence of English actually, what is English? Somebody says, or the wishes man says, or the wishes man said I mean….! English is the second language and there are many functions of English for example, if you want to a,..a,..who is that continue our study, so we are to have a good ability about English well, and also,* ***English is important for looking for job, may be like that. So,*** *now i will give you time and I will ask you one by one to discuss about English, what is English? Ok, the first time and the first person is Mr. Was.. Wachid, I mind, what is English Mr. Wachid?*

From the statement above, the researcher found the utterance; *may be like that and so.* The data above had been taken by the researcher from the explanation of the leader of discussion when the student of Basic English Course (BEC) whom stayed in this cottage make a discussion especially for training class (TC) student. Even though it is happened in the formal situation

it categorized by the researcher into informal style, because the speaker is not sure with the sentence that has been just talked which shows that the speaker is not really sure with the message brought and also the speaker submits the message by smiling face that made the listeners feel less serious to listen to the message. Besides, the speaker also uses the conjunction *so* to make sure the listener with the statement before. So, it is categorized by the researcher as informal style.

c. **So, everything is ok**, *everything is useful for you may be about English.*

From the statement above, the researcher found the utterance; so, *everything is ok;* the data above had been taken by the researcher from the leader of discussion's answer in the student of Basic English Course (BEC) discussion program. It shows an informal style because the speaker shows less formal situation with the high down intonation that made the listener more relaxed to the message. Basically, the speaker wants to make the audience feel relaxed because of the discussion is so harm, the researcher also use the words *everything is ok,* its means that he makes all the activities are easy to do in this world and does not have the responsible of the activities happened.

Based on all the informal data above, the members of this cottage also used the informal style in every situation when they made communication each others. The language styles used were sometimes far from the message brought and the dictions are range to the colloquial style.

4.1.3 Colloquial Style

The researcher also found of colloquial styles used by the members of Darul Abidin cottage Pare Kediri those are:

a. Huda   : ***Ndrong, program, program.***
   Nawawi : *No, I don't have, I have at nine o'clock*

From the statement above, the researcher found the utterance; *Ndrong, program, program.* The data above had been taken by the researcher on Wednesday, January 24, 2007 when the two members of this cottage made conversation in front of this cottage, at the time Nawawi wanted to go to his course in MAHESA course and Nawawi passed in front of huda then they made conversation. The data above are categorized by the researcher into colloquial styles because it happened in informal style and the data show more familiar words. Actually, the researcher did not know before about what did they talk about, but from the Nawawi's answer the researcher knows that Huda wants to invite Nawawi to go to MAHESA course together. It also shows that the data are colloquial styles from the word *Ndrong.* Basically, Huda wants to call Nawawi's name but usually all the members call him with gondrong because he has long hair like a girl. So, to make a good relationship between the members he calls him with gondrong which shows closer relationship by familiar word and more informal word which is usually used by the members of this cottage.

The data *b* to *f* bellow are taken by the researcher when the members especially for student of Basic English Course whom stayed in this cottage made discussion on Friday, February 26, 2007 after memorizing vocabulary program. This discussion was just for student of training program (TC) because they have to be master in the speaking and this cottage gives special time for the member to discuss everything in order to develop the skill of the members especially student of TC.

> b. *Ok, for firstly thank you very much for your coming and for your time, and I do hope you are in join our meeting now eh…… I will give you title, our title is existence of English actually, what is English?* **Somebody says, or the wishes man says, or the wishes man said I mean….!** *English is the second language and there are many functions of English for example, if you want to a,..a,..who is that continue our study, so we are to have a good ability about English well, and also, English is important for look for job, may be like that. So, now I will give you time and I will ask you one by one to discuss about English, what is English? Ok, the first time and the first person is Mr. Was.. Wachid, I mind, what is English Mr. Wachid?*

From the statement above, the researcher found the utterance; *somebody says, or the wishes man says, or the wishes man said I mean…!* The data above had been taken by the researcher from the explanation of the leader of discussion when the student of Basic English Course whom stayed in this cottage make a discussion special for TC (*training class*) student. It is categorized by the researcher into colloquial style because the speaker is not sure with their speaking and the tone of spelling is humorous and long intonation with the smiling face. It is may be the speaker forgot the grammatical correct or the speaker habits in everyday communication.

*d. Ok, Thank you Mr. Wachid. So, do you agree about English....? Existence of English in our country **may be**.*

From the statement above, the researcher found the utterance; *Existence of English in our country **may be**.* The data above had been taken by the researcher from the leader of the discussion's answer when the student of Basic English Course whom stayed in this cottage make a discussion special for TC (*training class*) student. It is used by the speaker to make a life the discussion. It is categorized by the researcher into colloquial style because the speaker's tone of voice is indicated very less formal situation which is shows the Indonesian background of language. Basically it used by the speaker to make the discussion a life and the members of discussion do not shy to give the opinion back.

*e. Ok, that's right, ok Mr. Ahmad. English usually, English. There are many someone said **English is very important for,.. for you, ya**? For looking job and continue in our study, for example, if we want to continue in our study, we ... are to a.. Have, I mind a good certificate, and also like that may be.*

From the statement above, the researcher found the utterance; *English is very important,... for you, ya?;* the data above had been taken by the researcher from the leader of discussion to give little explanation related to the statement before in order to make relation with the statement before. Even though it happened in formal situation it is categorized by the researcher into colloquial style because the speaker shows the message with the familiar words "*for you ya*" that indicate the speaker is not sure and indicate the less formal situation. Besides, the speaker also used the word "*ya*" which shows the Indonesian word of conversation.

*f. Ok, oh… like that.? Ok, thank you very much for your time, well, and also the second agenda is conclusion and this discussion is very important for us. **Ya, actually like that.***

From the statement above, the researcher found the utterance; *ya, actually like that;* the data above had been taken by the researcher from the leader of discussion to give a conclusion to the discussion. Even though it happened in formal situation it is categorized by the researcher into colloquial style because the speaker shows very less formal style and there is no seriousness from the speaker to conclude the discussion that basically in the end of the program the speaker has to bring the message in the quiet face and the quiet situation in order to make the listener sure with the message brought. Besides, the speaker also used an Indonesian word and style. It shows that very less formal style and situation which is the speaker combines the Indonesian culture to his conversation, its may because of his background language in everyday communication.

From the colloquial data above, there are some characteristics of colloquial styles used by the members of Darul Abidin Cottage Pare Kediri. Colloquial styles are less serious than informal style. The words and the spellings to convey the message are familiar words and also do not have any serious words and sometime it is combined with Indonesian.

4.2 Discussions

After presenting and analyzing the utterances of the communication used by the members of Darul Abidin Cottage from January 20, 2007 to February 2, 2007 the researcher find out many language styles used by the researcher that can be categorized as formal styles, informal styles, and colloquial style and the way they used it. Those are as follows:

4.2.1 Language Styles Used by the Members of Darul Abidin Cottage

The language styles used by the members of Darul Abidin Cottage Pare Kediri from January 20, 2007 to February 2, 2007 are categorized as follows:

a. Formal Style

Based on all of the formal data above, the members of Darul Abidin cottage Pare Kediri always used the formal style in special occasion when they made conversation to the other members, the language used were clear and were not courteousness sentences, such in every program they wanted to make a good conditions and situations by using good and clear language style, in order to avoid misunderstanding and misinterpretation in giving the message for the members.

Some characteristics of formal styles used by the members of Darul Abidin cottage Pare Kediri is a representative and forcing the members, it is used by the members for serious and important thing to other members, it has relatively short message and strong voice. For example in the utterances: *Hi, get up, get up; don't be late again to the mosque. We have program this morning.* ***Hurry up, get up****!!*

From the utterances above the functionaries of the cottage wants to show the message that he wants all the members of this cottage hurry to rise from the sleep and does not expect that the members are late in the program. And also in the utterances *Attention, to the members of Darul Abidin,, after isya' prayer we have a program in the mosque. Do not go anywhere!* Based on the utterances above, the speaker forces the members to give more attention to the message brought, because the speaker wants all the members join the program.

Besides, the characteristics of language styles used by the members of Darul Abidin cottage Pare Kediri is also giving appreciation to the listener for example in the utterances: *Good night everybody. Ok, well everybody, **thank you so much for your coming**, and I do hope you are joining our meeting now. Ok, well, before our program; let's open our program by reciting bismillah together.*

b. Informal Style

Based on all the informal data above, the members of this cottage also used informal style in every situation when they made communication, the language style used were sometimes far from the message given and the diction are range to the colloquial style.

There are some characteristics of informal style used by the members of Darul Abidin Cottage Pare Kediri in informal style are less serious than formal style and the speaker always repeat the word that does not necessary to repeat and also unclear message brought. For example in the utterances *To all*

*of the members of Darul Abidin. **Let's us gather to the mosque** to do the*

*program, the program will began. And Good night everybody. **Ok, well***

***everybody**, thank you so much for your coming, and I do hope you are joining*

*our meeting now. **Ok, well**, before our program; let's open our program by*

reciting bismillah together.

From the data above, the speaker repeats the subject pronoun (*we*) and

the agreement word (*ok, well*) which shows informal situation and unclear

message brought.

c. Colloquial Style

Based on all the colloquial data above, there are some characteristics of

colloquial styles used by the members of Darul Abidin Cottage Pare Kediri.

Colloquial styles are less serious than informal style. The word and the

spelling to convey the message are familiar words and also do not have any

serious words and sometime combine with their personal background of

culture. For the example in the utterances:

> *Ok, that's right, ok Mr. Ahmad. English usually, English. There are
> many someone said **English is very important for,.. for you, ya**? For
> looking job and continue in our study, for example, if we want to
> continue in our study, we … are to a.. Have, I mind a good certificate,
> and also like that may be. And also in Ok, oh… like that.? Ok, thank
> you very much for your time, well, and also the second agenda is
> conclusion and this discussion is very important for us. **Ya, actually
> like that.***

The utterances above shows that there is no seriousness from the

speaker and also the speaker shows the Indonesian culture which is combined

in his communication.

4.2.2 The Ways the Language Styles Used by the Members of Darul Abidin Cottage Pare Kediri

The ways the members of Darul Abidin cottage Pare Kediri used the language styles in their everyday communication are as follows:

a. Formal Style

In the formal style, the members used formal style in special occasion. It is used to show the seriousness. The ways they used the formal style is clear and is not courteousness sentence in order to avoid misunderstanding and misinterpretation to the message given. The formal style used by the members of Darul Abidin cottage Pare Kediri is a representative and forcing the members, it has relatively short message, complex in structure and has a strong voice.

b. 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 made communication each others in order to make relax or feel fresh the situation. The ways they used an informal style are sometimes far from the message given which is made confused the members. The dictions are range to the colloquial style.

c. Colloquial Style

In the colloquial style, the members used the colloquial style to shows unserious situation and less serious than formal style, in order to make a good relationship between the members of the cottage. The way the members used the colloquial style is by using familiar words and has not any serious words. Sometimes, the speaker combines the words or the tone of voice with their personal background of the culture.

4.3. Implication of the Data Findings

In order to avoid misunderstanding and misinterpretation in giving the message, the members of Darul Abidin cottage Pare Kediri use the formal style with clear and were not courteous sentences. It is used by the members in every serious occasion and important thing

CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the researcher would like to conclude this study based on the problems of the study that have been presented in chapter four.

5.1 Conclusions

Based on the data presented and analyzed at the previous chapter, it can be concluded that the language styles can be found on the communication of the members of Darul Abidin cottage Pare Kediri are: formal style, informal style and colloquial style. The most dominant of language style used by the members of Darul Abidin Cottage Pare Kediri is the formal style. The ways the members used the language styles are: The first is formal style; it is used by the members of Darul Abidin cottage Pare Kediri in special occasion to show the seriousness. It has relatively short sentence, structure sentence rule, and strong voice. The second is informal style it is less serious than formal style. It is used by the members of Darul Abidin cottage Pare Kediri in every situation which is less serious than formal style. It has the dictions range to the colloquial style. The third is colloquial style. It is used by the members of Darul Abidin cottage Pare Kediri to show unserious situation and less formal than informal style. It has a simple sentence and sometimes influences the background of personal culture. It refers to more relaxing conversation then formal styles or informal styles.

5.2 Suggestions

The result of this research does not cover all about the language styles. However, this is still far from the complete, but by this research, at least we know the language styles used by the members of Darul Abidin cottage Pare Kediri

By discussing and analyzing the language styles used by the members of Darul Abidin cottage Pare Kediri, we can improve our skill in speaking or written English language, especially in locating the words in the right place as in formal or informal situation and colloquial. From this research, the researcher hopes this research could give contribution to the researcher himself especially and to the reader or to the further researchers who conduct the same research. Hopefully for the next researchers who conduct the same research could complete this research not only in the kinds of language styles used and on how they use the language styles but also in their physiological and speech act.

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