

LANGUAGE STYLE USED BY ARMY WIVES AT SUPPORT COMPANY OF MECHANIZED INFANTRY 643 IN ANJONGAN DISTRICT PONTIANAK

Language
Style;
Army
Wives

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Abstract - This research explains the language style that is used by army wives at support company of mechanized infantry 643 in Anjongan District Pontianak. The purposes of this research are to identify kinds of language style that is used by army wives at Support Company of mechanized infantry 643. The method of this study is descriptive qualitative research. The participants of this research are 23 army wives at Support Company of mechanized infantry 643 in Anjongan District Pontianak. The data was taken through observing the daily conversation among army wives, reading and selecting the utterances from army wives' group. The researcher found the following results, that there are three kinds of language style that used by army wives at Support Company of mechanized infantry 643 in Anjongan District. They are Formal style, Consultative style and Casual style. In this research, the researcher hopes that the result will be useful for further researchers who are interested to conduct the similar study. It is hoped that this research can give more information and contribution for sociolinguistic field of study especially in the types of language style.

Keywords: Language style, frozen style, formal style, consultative style, casual style, intimate style, Army wives.

I. INTRODUCTION

Language is a fundamental aspect of human life. To communicate and establish relationship with others. People use language as a tool of their communication (Wardhaugh, 1985:29). Language is needed for every human being to communicate to with other people. Language is the basis of all communication. To transfer ideas people use language. Language and human or society is related to each other. As Wardhaugh (1986:1) stated that the definition of language and society is not independent. It is concluded that language and society cannot be separated, because it plays an important role in the process of social interaction.

When people use language in society, there is a term called language variation.

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In speech community, language variation is a language phenomenon. One type of language variation is style. Moore (2004) said that style in speaking involve the way

speakers, as agents in social (and sociolinguistics space), negotiate their positions and goal within a system of distinction and possibilities. In language style, a speaker speaks differently with other people, it depends on the situation and the context when they communicate style that is used by the speaker influenced by some factors such as educational background, social status, age, and sex. Speaker will choose words, grammar and structure of the sentences according to the context and with whom the speaker speaks.

Based on the reality that was found at Support Company of mechanized infantry 643, army wives use different style when they communicate directly or when they communicating in group.

BD : Bu Gendra cetakan kuenya dirumah saya ya (Mrs. Gendra your cake mold's is in my house)

BG : Izin ibu, iya bu nanti saya ambil bu (allow me Ma'am I will take it later)

BD : oh iya terimakasih ya (Thank you)

BG : Izin ibu sama-sama bu (allow me Ma'am. You're welcome)

The conversation above shows that they use different style when communicating to each other. Based on the data above the researcher intends to find out language style that was used by army wives when they communicate.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Languge Style

Chaika (1982:29) stated that language style is the way people use the language in communication, it can be written or oral language. Language style actually how to select linguistics form to communicate. In communicating people usually use formal or informal language which depend on the situation with whom they are talking.

Romaine (1994:74) argued that style not only do some of the same linguistic features in pattern of both regional and social dialect differentiation but also display correlation with other social factors. It means that the society know what the style that they will use to communicate based on the situation in surrounding. As Gile and Powesland (1975); Giles and Sinclair (1979) in Thomas and Wareing (1994) stated

that people may use different style in the way they talk depends on the situation and context they are talking,

Based on the statement above, style used in communication will help the speaker when communicating with other people without describing other partially or personally. So, language style is the way the speaker speak to other people according to the situation and the context when they communicate. The speaker will choose the word, grammar and structure when they communicate according to whom the speaker speak and according the context.

According to Joos in Indra and Hamzah (2018), there are five types of classification of language style. Those types of language style are frozen style, formal style, consultative style, casual style, and intimate style.

1. Frozen Style

Frozen style or oratorical style, is the most formal style. This style usually used in very formal situation. For instance: informal ceremonies, and court, and state documents. As Joos in Elvi (2015) an oratorical style/Frozen style is used in public speaking before a large audience, wording is carefully planned in advance, intonation is somewhat exaggerated and numerous rhetorical devices are appropriate.

2. Formal Style

Richard (1985) states that formal style is the people use the language carefully about pronunciation, choice of words, and sentence structure. The characteristics of formal language are careful and standard speech, low tempo speech, technical vocabulary, complex and divergence grammatical structure, use of full name address, avoidance of main word repetition and using of synonyms. It means that in formal style the speaker must plan and frame whole sentence before they say something to the listener.

3. Consultative Style

Joos states in Lailah (2015) Consultative style is a style which is used in semiformal communication situation. Furthermore Joos (1967) argued that consultative style is used between two persons, while one speaking at intervals the others give short responses, mostly drawn from a small inventory standard signals.

It means that this style mostly used in usual form of speech such as dialogue at school, dialogue with friend, meeting.

4. Casual Style

Joos (1967) stated that the casual style is the type of speak in which we feel relaxed, most spontaneous and most ourselves, for example chat, gossip, opinion, joke telling, recount, and narrative. It means that casual style is used in informal situation and using informal language. In casual style the relationship between speaker and hearer is close such as best friend, parents and children, family member. Casual style usually occurs in casual conversation.

5. Intimate Style

Joos in Alwasilah (1993) stated that Intimate style which is completely private language used by some people who have an intimate relationship and know each other quite well due to having a maximum of shared background information, such as families, close friend, and lovers. Furthermore Selingson (2017) found that Intimate style is not often heard in court proceedings, although the affirmative answer “uh-huh” is sometimes used by witnesses. The word that generally signal intimacy such as, dear, darling, and even honey might be used in this situation. On the other names, nicknames might regularly prove embarrassing to hearer as well as speakers outside of intimate situations. It means that in intimate style the speaker usually use private language because this style use by people who has intimate relationship.

III. METHODS

Research Design

The method of this study used descriptive qualitative research. As Kothari (2004:2) stated qualitative research is especially important in the behavioral science where the aim is to discover the underlying motives of human behavior. The researcher used this method because the aim of this research to describe the data in the form of word or written text of language style from the army wives at community covenant. The data was described descriptively based on the researchproblem, what kind of language style were used.

Technique and Tool of Data Collecting

Technique of Data Collecting

The technique of data collection in this research through the following steps, reading the conversation in a group of army wives at community covenant of mechanized infantry 643, selecting the sentences and utterances in group army wives based on the research problems of the study and observe the daily conversation among army wives. The data from the daily conversation were transcript. Analyzing the utterances in every sentences from conversation in group and from daily conversation.

Tools of Data Collecting

In this study, the researcher collected the data by observing daily conversation among army wives, reading and selecting the utterances from army wives' group. Observing, reading and selecting techniques were used to find out the language style that used by army wives at community covenant.

Technique of Data Analysis

To answer the research problems, the researcher transcribes the daily conversation and reads the conversation in army wives' group at community covenant. After that, the researcher displays the data, sentences and utterances that performs the language style based on Joos's Theory of language style.

IV. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Research Findings

The data of this research was taken form analyzing the conversation of army wives and from the interview of the participant. There are several findings the researcher needs to discuss.

1. Frozen Style

According to Joos in Rahmi (2015) frozen style is used in public speaking before a large audience, wording is carefully planned in advance, intonation is somewhat exaggerated and numerous rhetorical devices are appropriate. It means that in Frozen the speaker use most formal language when

communicating. Selingson (2017) stated Frozen style is a style for print and for declamation. This style is used in a very formal setting such as in church, mosque, ritual, and some other occasions. In this research there is no data belonging of this style, it is because the data of this research from daily conversation among army wives orally or conversation in group.

2. Formal Style

Data 1: the data can be classified into formal style. The data from conversation of member of army wives and the leader of army wives (Ibu Danki) orally.

BG : Izin ibu saya mau ke Pontianak mau check up bu (allow me Mrs. I will check up to Pontianak)

BD : iya silahkan bu..pergi dengan siapa? (Yes please Mrs. Whom will you go with ?)

BG : izin ibu saya pergi dengan suami bu (allow me Mrs. With my husband Mrs)

BD : oh iya silahkan bu (oh ok please)

BG : izin ibu terimakasih bu (allow me Mrs. Thank you Mrs)

From the conversation above it can be categorized into formal style, because one of army wife use word and pronunciation carefully.

Data 2: the data below was taken from conversation in group of army wives and this is classified into formal style.

BT : Assalamualaikum Selamat malam izin ibu, disampaikan, sore ini ada voly bertempat di lapangan pukul 16.00, izin ibu terimakasih.

(Assalamualaikum Good evening allow me Mrs, it was conveyed to all, this afternoon we will be have volleyball in the field of Support Company at 16.00, allow me Mrs. Thankyou.)

BS : Waalaikumsalam izin ibu trimakasih informasinya bu Tri (Walaikumsalam
allow me Mrs, thank you for your information Mrs. Tri)

BJ : Izin ibu trimakasih informasinya bu Tri (allow me Mrs, , thank you for
your information Mrs. Tri)

BA : Izin Ibu trimakasih informasinya bu Tri (allow me Mrs, , thank you for
your information Mrs. Tri)

BF : Selamat siang izin ibu, trimakasih informasinya Bu Tri, maaf saya tidak
bisa mengikuti kegiatan hari ini karena masih ada acara keluarga di
rumah mertua saya, izin ibu trimakasih.

(Good afternoon allow me Mrs, thank you for your information Mrs. Tri,
i'm sorry I can't attend in activity for today because there is event my
mother in law's house, allow me Mrs. Thank you)

BN : Selamat siang izin ibu, maaf saya tidak bisa mengikuti kegiatan hari
ini karena saya sedang bekerja, izin ibu trimakasih.

(Good afternoon allow me Mrs, thank you for your information Mrs. Tri,
i'm sorry i can't attend in activity form today because i'm working, allow
me Mrs, thank you)

Based on the conversation above, the situation is in a formal condition that
one of Army wife (BT) announced the activity in group for all members of the
group. All the members give respon for the announcement. From the
conversation above all the members use sentences grammatically, it means that
this data indicates as formal style.

Data 3:

BT : Assalmualaikum selamat malam izin ibu, untuk ibu-ibu yang maubayar
zakat dan fidyah besok sudah bisa ya bu di mushola, izin ibu trimakasih.

(Assalamualaikum good evening allow me Mrs, for all army wives if you want pay your zakat and fidyah, you can come to prayer room, allow me Mrs. Thank you)

BG : Izin ibu terimakasih infonya Bu Tri (allow me Mrs, thank you for your information Mrs. Tri)

BA : Izin ibu terimakasih Bu Tri atas informasinya (allow me Mrs, thank you for your information Mrs. Tri)

BF : Izin ibu terimakasih Bu Tri informasinya (allow me Mrs, thank you for your information Mrs. Tri)

BA : Izin ibu terimakasih informasinya Bu Tri (allow me Mrs, thank you for your information Mrs. Tri)

BN : Izin ibu terimakasih infonya bu tri (allow me Mrs, thank you for your information Mrs. Tri)

BT : izin ibu Sama-sama ibu –ibu (allow me Mrs. Your wellcome Mrs)

This conversation is indicated formal style because use word carefully.

3. Consultative Style

Data 4: the data was taken from the conversation between BG (Bu Gendra) and BA (Bu Asep) as member of army wife.

BG : Bu Asep ada dirumah kah? (Mrs. Asep are you at home?)

BA : Ada Bu. (yes i am Mrs.)

The conversation above accured between BG (Bu Gendra) and BA (Bu Asep). BA's expression described semi-formal because she geve short response, it is included consultative style.

Data 5 :

BJ : Bu Gen mana si Nabila ? (Where is Nabila Mrs. Gen?)

BG : Bobok (Sleep)

- BJ : Bu Gendra cuti gelombang berapa? (what session your leave?)
- BG : Gelombang dua saya, Bu Juna gelombang berapa? (I have second session, and you Mrs. Juna)
- BJ : Gelombang satu saya, nanti lebaran ke dua harus dah balek kompi. (I have first session, second day of idul fitri i have to come back to company.)
- BG : Jadi kapan lah ke Pontianak lagi Bu Juna ni? (so when will you go to Pontianak?)
- BJ : Siang ne. (this afternoon)

The conversation above, in the first utterance “Bobok” BG gives short response to BJ. In the last BJ utterance “Siang ne” a short response too. So, it is clear this data include into consultative style. As Joos Stated that one of characteristics of consultative style is used in semi-formal situation and listener give a short response.

4. Casual Style

Data 6:

- BD : Jam berapa besok Bu Tri ? (what time for tomorrow Mrs. Tri?)
- BA : Jam 7 sampe jam 8 Bu Dede soalnya om Adi jam 9 ade kegiatan di batalyon (at 7 until 8 Mrs. Dede because at 9 om Adi has activity in Battalion.)
- BD : Pagi ya Bu Adi? (in the morning Mrs. Adi ?)
- BA : Iya Bu Dede besok saya bantu Bu Dede ye tenang jak (yes it is Mrs.Dede, I will help you take it easy)
- BD : Iya Bu Adi makasih ya (yes Mrs. Adi thank you)
- BA : Sama-sama (your welcome)

The utterances here was casual style. BA’s response used colloquial such as “*sampe*” (*sampai*), “*tenang jak*” (*saja*), and teh utterance of BD “*makasih*” (*terimakasih*). the utterances were familiar words in daily conversation. They used non standard Indonesian Grammar in conversation to make the

communication more relax. As Joos stated that one of the characteristic of casual style is usually occurs in relaxed situation.

5. Intimate style

There is no data of this style. It is because the data of this research from conversation of members of army wives in Battalion. Intimate style usually used by some people who have an intimate relationship and know each other quite well such as families, close friend and lovers. Battalion is dormitory for army and family (wife and children) which has rules in doing activity include when speaking with other. That's why the researcher is not find intimate style.

DISCUSSION

After describing the data, the researcher find three kinds of language style that used by army wives in mechanized infantry 643 they are; formal style, consultative style and casual style.

1. Formal style

All of the members of army wives use formal style when they speak each other moreover in group when they give response for the announcement. When they speak they use words, standard language and pronunciation carefully and grammatically. It can be seen in data 1, 2 and 3. In data 1 the conversation using formal language and pronunciation carefully because in dormitory there are rules when communicating among the members of army wives.

2. Consultative Style

Based on the data above, the researcher conclude that the data includes in a consultative style because BA (Bu Asep) gives a short response when making conversation with another army wife. In another data BG (Bu Gendra) gives short response when answering the question from BJ (Bu Juna) when they communicate and the conversation in semiformal situation.

3. Casual Style

The data shows that army wives use casual style while they speak each other. They used nonstandard language, word and structure are not well because they feel close friend and the conversation happens in informal or relax situation.

V. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After analyzing and categorizing the data into kinds of language style, there are three of language style that used by army wives at Support Company of mechanized infantry 643 when they communicate or when they shared and give responses for the announcement. They are formal style, consultative style and casual style. In this research formal style is usually used by army wives at Support Company of mechanized infantry 643. When they communicate and give announcement in group army wives they use standard language and use sentence structure correctly, because in dormitory especially in Battalion there are rules when speaking and doing something. The researcher present that social status influence of using language style at Support Company of mechanized infantry. When wife of Bintara and Tamtama communicate with wife of officer (Perwira) they have to say "izin Ibu" before starting the conversation.

By this research about language style has been finished, the researcher expects that this research useful for the readers and make the readers understand about language style and type of language style. And the researcher would like to give suggestion for the others researchers who interested in conducting relevant research especially for English department students and linguistic students to read this paper as additional information. Furthermore, the next researchers are suggested to use different data sources.

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