CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS

In this chapter, the writer explains and analyzes the data. The researcher shows the data which support the research. This chapter discusses about finding of language style that used in LINE chat based application. The researcher use theory from Martin Joos to analyze the data from 24 contacts (12 males and 12 females for balance comparison) which has been chosen by the researcher based on the criteria (LINE users 18 years old until 23 years old) since July 20th until August 10th. It used Indonesian and Javanese language because all of respondents are from Indonesia especially from East Java to provide the natural evidences of language style. The researcher has classified and categorized respondents according to the language style that has been used by using the table below.

4.1 Kinds of Language Style

As explained in chapter two, the researcher answers the problem formulation in this research using the theory of Martin Joos (1962:153-155) about five kinds of style of language that is frozen, formal, casual, consultative, and intimate. In this section, the writer discusses one by one based on the data found.

Table 4.1 Data Finding Kinds of Language style

	Initial Name	Age	Sex		Kinds Of Language Style					Total
No			M	F	Frozen (Froz)	Formal (For)	Consultative (Con)	Casual (Cas)	Intimate (In)	Total Language by Person
1	AL	22	*					5		5
2	AG	22	*					9		9
3	AH	22	*					10		10
4	DF	19	*				2			4
5	AN	22		*				25	10	35
6	PTR	22		*				10	7	17
7	AJG	22		*				16		16
8	FAU	22	*					14		14
9	APR	22	*			1		11		12
10	AR	22	*			2				2
11	AV	22		*			2	5	1	8
12	FRZ	22	*					4		4
13	ADL	18	*				6			6
14	NDY	22		*				3	1	4
15	NL	22	1	*				4		4
16	MUT	23		*				6		6
17	VV	22		*				5	1	5
18	NV	22		*				4		4
19	CHF	22	*					4		4
20	FZN	22	*			2		3		3
21	ADT	20	*				6	2		2
22	LS	22		*				10	5	20
23	DN	22		*				9		9
24	UKH	22		*				10	1	11
Total Overall			12	12		5	14	169	26	215

Based on table above, the researcher only finds 4 type of language style used is formal, casual, intimate, and consultative. To avoid excessive discussion of the data, the researcher selected some data which can represents all data to explain as samples data from each type of language style. For more detail, they are explained below:

4.1.1 Frozen Style

From the analysis that has done by the researcher, there is no LINE users that used frozen style for their conversation. It can be concluded that the frozen type language style is not used when chatting in LINE.

4.1.2 Formal Style

Based on data collected and analyzed, researchers found three LINE users who used a formal type of language in a chat on LINE. Total data found in this type is 5 data. This form use formal labels such as: yes sir, I'm not ready ..., just a view minutes sir, all right sir, and many others. The researcher will display some examples bellow:

Datum 1.

Situation: The respondent wants to come to the researcher house. Unfortunately, the respondent's smartphone battery is low so the respondent would not come earlier

Researcher: "Dimana, Katanya mau ke rumah?"

"Where are you? Will you to come my home?"

Male user: "Sejaman lagi ya pak, aku masih nge-charge"

"One hour later sir, I'm still charging my phone."

From the conversation above, the sentence "Satu jam lagi ya pak" is categorized as formal style. it means that the respondent asked to the researcher to wait him because the respondent's smartphone is still charge. The use of words "ya pak" is used in formal style to call someone older and to give a respect.

Datum 2.

Situation: The researcher wants to know about the condition of the researcher's friend because the researcher did not see the researcher's friend in long time.

Researcher: "Piye rek kabare?"

"how are you guys?"

Male user: "Alhamdulillah baik pak, Kabar sampean sendiri gimana?"

"Alhamdulillah, I'm okay sir how about you?"

According to the dioalogue above, the sentence "Alhamdulillah baik pak" shows that the respondent condition and it also included the formal style in word "baik pak". The second sentence "Kabar sampean sendiri gimana?" it means "to talk back about the researcher life and condition. The word "Sampean" is means "You" but it has a higher level of politeness in Javanese language and that is include in formal style.

Datum 3.

Situation: when the respondent text the message to the researcher about visiting the respondent house.

Male user : "Gak mrene ta pak? Iki onok bang Azhar nang omah"

"will you come here sir? Mr. Azhar in here now.

Researcher : "Gak pak aku onok urusan"

"No sir, I've another business"

Researcher: "tapi aku pingin dulin lho sakjane."

"actually, I want to visit to your house"

Male user: "Yo mreneo pak"

"please, come here, sir."

From the conversation above, the sentence "Gak mrene ta pak? Iki onok bang Azhar nang omah" shows that the respondent want to invite the researcher to join with him and mr.Azhar (the researcher's friend) in his house. The word "Pak" is reflected of polite expression which consist of

formal style. Those utterance above is one way communication with a little feedback

4.1.3 Consultative Style

From the analysis obtained by the researcher, there are four users that used consultative style when they chat in LINE. Total data of all users is 14 data. Some data in random explained bellow as a sample of data representation. Consultative style labels deal with: yes, no, uhhuu, huh.., that's right, I think so and many others. Here is some examples:

Datum 4.

Situation: The researcher ask to the respondent about the course schedule of the respondent.

The researcher is the respondent's tutor course.

Researcher: "Apakah Cuma kamu yang les hari selasa?"

"is it only you who takes the course on Tuesday?"

Male user: "Nggak, adikku juga"

"No, my brother too"

Researcher: "kamu pulang telat kan?"

"you will come late to home, wont you?"

Male user: "Ya, mungkin mas"

"Yes, may be mr.

From the conversation above, the first sentence "Nggak, adikku juga" consist of consultative style element "Nggak" which has negative meaning. It was Indonesian language that used when the researcher asked to the respondent.

The second sentence "Ya, mungkin mas." which consist of consultative style element "Ya..." and has positive meaning. The respondent used this sentence because the respondent sure that the respondent will come late because another activity in the respondent's school. This sentence used the respondent to show the politeness to the researcher, because this respondent is the researcher's student in English course. From this case, it can prove that this conversation consist of consultative style.

Datum 5.

Situation: The researcher ask to the respondent about how to play game DOTA because the researcher cannot open that game. The researcher want to consult about that problem to the respondent.

Researcher: "Steam ku kok ndak bias dibuka? Apa ada trobel?"

"I cannot open My STEAM(PC Game Platform) account, is there any problem?"

Male user: "Ya mas, memang ada trobel"

"Yes mr. I'm sure that there is a problem"

Researcher: "Apa ada Pengaruhnya saat aku main DOTA?"

"is there any influence when I play DOTA(PC Game)?"

User 5: "Iya mas"

"Yes mr."

Based on the conversation above, The sentence "Ya mas, memang ada trobel" It consist of consultative style which represented by word "Ya". It used to show the positive expression with someone older like teacher and student and fortunately the respondent is the researcher student. The second

sentence "Iya mas", has element of consultative style . the sentence "Ya mas" has meaning that the thing are positively happen.

Datum 6.

Situation: The research ask about the respondent condition during the respondent duty from campus in Magetan. The researcher ask about the problem that the respondent got while doing the respondent duty in Magetan. The respondent tried to consult with the researcher about the problem and how to solve that problem.

Researcher: "Nang ndi KKN mu? Magetan ta?"

"Where will you do your KKN Program? In Magetan

Male user: "Iyo mas, aku nang magetan"

"Yes brother, I'm in Magetan"

Researcher: "dadi piye, program mu nang kono opo bos? Tak sarano gawe
program seng onok hubungane karo agama islam soale awkmu
teko UINSA"

"So, what is your program dude? I suggest you to make a program that related with islam, because you're from UINSA"

Male user: "Iyo mas, iki rencana gae program seng berhubungan karo islam"

"Yes brother, we have a plan to make a program that related with islam"

From the conversation above, the first sentence "Iyo mas, aku nang magetan" has positive meaning with marked by word "Iyo mas" and it is also consist about consultative style. The second sentence is "Iyo mas, iki rencana"

gae program seng berhubungan karo islam" has the same positive meaning with the first sentence. The second sentence shows that the respondent agreed about the researcher suggestion to him. Consultative style is occurred when the respondent gives a respond by using "Yes' as the positive and "no" as the negative respond

4.1.4 Casual Style

Based on data analyzed by the researcher, there are 21 users used casual style when they chat in LINE. Total data found are 169 conversations at all users. Some data in random explained bellow as a sample of data representation. Casual style usually occurred in normal situation that is appropriate conversation with our friends or family.

Datum 7.

Situation: The researcher asks to the respondent about the thesis. The researcher want to know about the respondent progress of doing his thesis.

Researcher: "whaha, piye tugas akhirmu?"

"whahaha, How about your final assignment?"

Male user: "Drung bro, iki jek masa masa buntu. Hahahaaa."

"Not yet bro, this is my stuck time. Hahaha"

Researcher: "ahh mosok? Ojok merendah.."

"ahh, really?, don't be modest.."

Male user: "Lho, dikandani kok.."

"I told you the truth,."

According to the dialogue above, the first sentence "Drung bro, iki jek masa masa buntu. Hahahaaa." is occur in normal situation when the position of the researcher and the respondent are college student in the last semester.

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The second sentence "Lho, dikandani kok.." is kind of casual style. the

respondent used that sentence to tell the researcher the truth of the respondent

position of life.

Datum 8.

Situation: the researcher does not know the location of cafe that will be visited by the

researcher for date and the researcher told to the respondent about this problem.

Researcher:

"Halo bro?"

"Hello bro?"

Male user:

"Onok po bro?"

"What's going on bro?"

Researcher:

"aku gak ngerti panggon kafe iku bro."

"I didn't know the café location bro"

Male use:

"Moso<mark>k gak ngerti bro</mark>?"

"Really, you don't know where is it bro?"

Based on the conversation above, the first sentence "Onok po

bro?" when the researcher asked to the respondent the words "onok opo?" is

the casual style that used by the respondent to respond the researcher why the

researcher contacts him. The second sentence "Mosok gak ngerti bro?" used

by the respondent to the researcher to emphasize and make sure that the

researcher did not know about something.

Datum 9.

Situation: The respondent asked to the researcher when the researcher come to campus and

meet the thesis advisor.

Female user: "Cup.. engkok ngampus ta?"

"Cup.. will you go to campus now?"

Researcher: "Minggu ngarep aku ngampus"

"I'll be on campus in next week"

Researcher: "tolong hubungono Pak Endratno."

"Please contact Mr.Endratno."

Female user: "Sekk"

"Wait a second"

From the conversation above, the first sentence "Cup.. engkok ngampus ta?" when the respondent need to know the information and curious about the researcher's development of doing a final project. The respondent used "Will you...." to know what is the next activity of the researcher and it is casual style to ask some next activity in the next time. The second sentence "Sekk" used by the respondent to order the researcher to wait for a view second. The word "Sekk "is the indicators of minimal responds and consist of casual style.

Datum 10.

Situation: The researcher wants to know about the condition of the respondent by greeting and the respondent asked to the researcher about the object of the respondent thesis.

Researcher: "Heee.."

"Haii"

Female user: "Opo?"

"What's up?"

Female user: "suf, gak duwe refrensi novel ta? Iki novelku abot banget.."

"suf, do you have any references of novel? My novel is very

difficult to analyze".

Researcher: "Wah gak onok mbak"

"Oh, I don't have it sister."

According to the conversation above, the first word "Opo?" appear when the researcher give a trigger to the respondent to respond the conversation by wrote "Heee..". the respondent use phrase "Opo?" to get a relax respond from the researcher why the researcher text the respondent. In casual style use this type in chat is prohibited. The second sentences "suf, gak duwe refrensi novel ta? Iki novelku abot banget..". the respondent use sentence "Do you have..." to ask the researcher for something. The respondent use that sentence to get an attention in normal and casual moment by used casual style.

Datum 11.

Situation: The researcher want to know about the progress of the respondent thesis.

Researcher: "yok.opo skripsimu?, wes mari Gurung?"

"how about your thesis? Have you done?"

Female user: "Mari lah, garek sidang tgl 4."

"I've done. the exam will be in 4th

Researcher: Lho wes mari? Suangar..haha. nelat aku, rodok males nggarap,

wkwkwk"

You've done? Awesome, haha. I'm late because I'm a bit lazy.

wkwkwkw

Female user: "lapo males? Butuh penyemangat a?"

"why you lazy? Need some encouragement?"

According to the conversation above, the sentence "Mari lah, garek sidang tgl 4" that delivered by the respondent to answer the question from the

researcher "Mari lah" is the casual style to deliver the respondent feeling of accomplished the assignment.

Datum 12.

Situation: the respondent want to get the latest information from campus about thesis axamination so the respondent asked to the researcher to let him know when the researcher go to campus.

Male user: "awk.mu gak tau ngampus seh."

"You never seen in campus."

Researcher: "aku nang kampus dino senin"

"I'll be in campus on Monday"

Male user: "Yowes, kabari yo."

"Okey, please give me the latest information"

Based on the conversation above, the first sentence "awk.mu gak tau ngampus seh." show his expression when the researcher never come to campus with the researcher. This conversation is not triggered by something and becomes naturally. The sentence "awk.mu gak tau ngampus seh." is included in casual style with minimal response from the researcher and in the normal situation. The second sentence "Yowes, kabari yo." means the respondent want the researcher give the information about the final project while the researcher in campus. The used of sentence "kabari yo." is kind of casual style that occur in normal situation. From the following evidence, it can proves that the conversation above is consist of casual style.

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Datum 13

Situation: the researcher asked to the respondent when the respondent come to the

researcher's house because the researcher need the respondent to fix the researcher's WA

account that has an error.

Researcher:

"Jampiro mrene?"

"what time you will come here?"

Male user:

"Sek, aku tak adus"

"Wait a minute, I have to take a bath first"

Researcher:

"WA.ku kenek gangguan iki"

"My WA account is error"

Male user:

"Lho kok isok?"

"How is that possible?"

Researcher:

"Embo<mark>h,</mark> an<mark>ehh ko</mark>k"

"I don't know, it's confusing"

According to the conversation above, the first sentence "Sek, aku tak

adus" means that the respondent wants the researcher wait because the

respondent wants to come to the researcher house, but it takes more seconds.

So, the respondent said "Wait a second...." it is consist of casual style element

with variative language and diction. Used when in normal and relaxed

condition. The second sentence "Lho kok isok?" from the respondent to know

what is something that exactly occur in WA account of the researcher. It also

included in casual language style.

Datum 14.

Situation: the researcher tried to make a joke and get the same respond from the respondent.

Researcher:

"Ping!!"

"Ping"

Female user: "Pung, hahaha"

"Pung, hahaa"

Researcher "Kok tambah gak jelas, wkwkw"

"we are chatting around the bush, wkwkw"

Female user: "Bilang aja kangen ama gua.haha"

"Just said you miss me. Hahaa"

Researcher: "Ngerti ae awk.mu"

Female user: "Aku bisa membaca pikiranmu"

The conversation above is categorized as casual style. It can be seen when the respondent stated "Bilang aja kangen ama gua.haha" because the respondent wants to attend the respondent's jokes in a normal situation. "bilang aja..." is included in element of casual style. The respondent try to get more involved while the respondent doing chat with the researcher in a relaxed time and good situation.

Datum 15.

Situation: the researcher want to know about the respondent condition during his KKN and asked about the progress of doing the respondent duty.

Researcher: "Halo bos"

"Hello boss"

Male user: "Lapo om?"

"what's going on uncle?"

Researcher: "piye program KKN.mu? onok masalah?"

"How about your Community Service program? Any trouble?"

Male user: "Alhamdulillah.. sek lancar kok"

"Alhamdulillah, it is fine"

Based on the conversation above, the sentence "Alhamdulillah.. sek lancar kok" shows expression that wrote by the respondent reflected calmenes and relaxed moment in the normal situation. The second sentence "Lapo om?" stated by the respondent used the expression because the respondent need more casual attention from the researcher with calmness in normal situation. From this evidence can proves that the conversation is consist of casual style.

Datum 16

Situation: the researcher asked the condition of the respondent because the researcher never meet the respondent for long time and fortunately the respondent is the researcher's niece.

Researcher: "Assalamualaikum, piye kabarmu dek?"

"Asslamualaiku, how are you sister?"

Female user: "Waalaikum salam, aku iki loro wes 4 hari mas"

"Waalaiku salam, I got an ill in 4 days brother"

Researcher: "Lho loro opo kowe dek?"

"what's wrong with you?"

Female user: "Aku kekeselen mas"

"I'm too tired brother"

The conversation above is categorized as casual style. It is seen the sentence "Waalaikum salam, aku iki loro wes 4 hari mas" that the respondent want casual respond from the researcher by stated "I got an ill in 4 days brother". The respondent tried to told the researcher what was the respondent got in 4 days. It is

The second sentence that stated by the respondent "Aku kekesalan mas" (Aku kecapek.an mas) it is used to get more attention. The respondent

want the researcher to make an attention about the respondent condition, but it is still in casual frame. Those sentence is include in casual style.

Datum 17.

Situation: the researcher tried to make a joke by pretend to miss the respondent.

Reseracher: "Halo"

"hello"

Female: "Lapo suf?"

"What's up, suf?".

Researcher: "Aku kangen. Haha @"

"I miis you. Haha @"

Female user: "Haha, Kampret"

"Haha, Fucking shit".

The conversation above is categorized as casual style. It is indicated by the sentence "Lapo suf?". "Suf" is the researcher's real name but the respondent only called in the end of the researcher's real name. the respondent only want a casual style of attention from the researcher so the respondent used a simple expression.

The second sentence "Haha, Kampret" is consist of casual style. The respondent give that statement not because she is angry but, because she respond the researcher's joke. The researcher stated the joke "I mits you. Haha ②" ("Aku kangen. Haha ②"). The respondent tried to respond casually and calmly by stated that expression. This case proves that the conversation above is included in casual style.

Datum 18.

Situation: the researcher tried to make a joke by pretend to miss the respondent.

Researcher: "Halo mbak bro"

"Hello sister"

Female user: "Opo?"

"What's up?"

Researcher: "kangen.. hihihi"

"Miss you. Hihihi"

Female user: "Lelah ta pean @?"

"Are you tired?"

According to the conversation above it can categorized in casual style. The first evidences is the respondent used the sentence "Lelah ta pean?" (Anda Lelah?) to make a casual question for the researcher. "Pean" means "you" is the Javanese language. The expression is include in casual style because it is need a minimum respond and simple statement in normal situation. Second, the respondent used word "Opo?" reflected a minimal respond from the respondent casually. Calmness and relaxed respond is occurred in the respondent expression. Casual style in normal situation is include.

Datum 19.

Situation: the respondent asked to the researcher how create watermark in foxit reader but the researcher cannot solve the respondent problem.

Female user: "heee, foxit reader.ku kok gak isok gae watermark"

"Hey, the watermark in my foxit reader is not working"

Researcher: "Lho aku gak ngerti, lali aku. hehe"

"I don't know, I forgot it. Hehe"

Female user: "Ealah, lalian"

"you're a dumb boy"

Based on the conversation above, the sentence "heee, foxit reader.ku kok gak isok gae watermark" is the evidence that the sentence consist of casual style. The respondent suddenly asked to the researcher that the program cannot use to watermark the document due the respondent made a thesis. Minimum and clear statement have shown from the respondent to the researcher with a casual style. Therefore, it also includes in casual style

The second sentence "Ealah, lalian" stated by the respondent to told the researcher how forgetful the researcher is. The respondent want the researcher to help and solve the respondent's problem but, the researcher cannot do it. It is also include in casual style.

Datum 20.

Situation: the researcher wants to come to the respondent house but the researcher does not know the location. So the respondent tried to solve the problem.

Researcher:

element.

"Halo bro"

"Hello brother"

Male user:

"Opo?"

"What's up?"

Researcher:

"Aku pingin dolen tapi lali dalan omahmu, hehe"

"I want to visit your house but I forgot the way"

Female user:

"Yo melbuo gerbang engkok ben tak arahno."

"Just enter the gate, then I will give you a guidance."

According to the conversation above, the word "Opo?" that stated by the respondent is the evidence of casual style. the respondent used minimal respond to avoid long conversation with the researcher. Casual respond which appear in the statement is reflected to friendship between the respondent and the researcher in a normal situation.

The second sentence "Yo melbuo gerbang engkok ben tak arahno." stated by the respondent because he want the researcher come to the respondent's house but the researcher is forget the location. By using casual style that appear in that statement "engkok ben tak arahno...," the respondent want to help the researcher to find the location. In that case the respondent did not want to order the researcher but only give a solution. This evidence proves that the conversation above is consist of language style.

Datum 21.

Situation: the researcher want to know about the respondent condition during his KKN and asked about the progress of doing the respondent duty. The respondent also tell about complaints while doing KKN.

Researcher: "Kangen dek.. wkwkw"

"miss you brother, wkwkwk"

Male user: "Nggenah mas"

"Seriously brother"

Male user: "aku lagi Bingung iki mas goro2 KKN"

"I got confused with my Community Program"

Researcher: "santee, jek suwi waktu.mu"

"just relax, you have much time"

The conversation above is categorized as casual style. the respondent statement "Nggenah mas(Serius mas)" shows that sentence is not consist of the respondent is really serious. It used to give a simple expression without get long conversation. It is also include in casual style with the simple expression in normal situation.

The second sentence stated by the respondent, "aku lagi Bingung iki mas goro2 KKN" shows that the respondent has get a problem and him confused with somthing. The respondent' statement "aku lagi Bingung ..." which has a meaning do something but in progress in normal situation. This case proves that the conversation above is include in casual style.

Datum 22.

Situation: the respondent asked to the researcher about the problem that occurred in the respondent's movie player. The respondent also asked about how to solve the problem.

Female user: "GOM player.ku kenek opo iki ? ukurane dadi cilik pas gae
nyetel film"

"What happen to my GOM Player? The size is tiny when used to play movie."

Researcher: "coba cek.en pengaturan frame.e"

"You may check the freame setting"

Female user: "Nah iku. Awk.mu kok pinter"

"You're so smart".

The respondent statement "Nah iku. Awk.mu kok pinter" is to praised the researcher with a little joke. The sentence "Awk.mu kok pinter.." is kind of casual style without any variative expression. it reflected to the feeling of the respondent to the researcher because the researcher solved the respondent's

problem. From this case above it can be concluded that the conversation above is consist of casual style.

Datum 23.

Situation: the researcher want the respondent to contact the researcher by using LINE because usually the respondent contact to the researcher through WhatsApp(WA) but the researcher's WA account is out of service.

Researcher: "halo"

"Hello"

User "Lapo?"

"What's up?"

Researcher: "nek perlu opo2 karo aku, chat nang LINE wae"

"If you need anything from me, just text me"

User: "Lagian aku nge.chat awk.mu yo lapo. Wkwkwkw."

"I don't have any business with you to chat. Wkwkwk".

According to the conversation above, the statement "Lapo?" that stated by the respondent. From that statement, the respondent not adding any expression to provide the text and just focus on the point. It also used normal and relaxed situation. The following statement "Lagian aku nge.chat awk.mu yo lapo. Wkwkwkw." Stated by the respondent because the respondent want to make a joke with the researcher by using casual style. It is also include in casual style.

Datum 24.

Situation: The researcher wants to know everyone who comes to the respondent's examination.

Researcher: "wingi sopo ae seng teko nang sidang.mu?"

"how many people who comes to your thesis exam?"

Female user: "Mek Uin karo risky tok. Arek arek liyone sibuk"

"Only Uin and Risky that come, and the others is busy"

Reseracher: "mbak seng uelek iku nangndi?, wkwkw"

"Where is the ugly faced woman?, wkwkw"

Female user: "Lambe.mu"

"your fucking mouth"

Female user: "ndang marino skripsimu woyyy"

"Just finish your thesis,".

Researcher: "haha siapp bos, mari ngene lak mari...wkwkwkw"

"Haha alright boss, it will be done after this...wkwkwk"

Based on the following conversatiom, The respondent stated sentence "Lambe.mu" has a negative meanging. The respondent used that expression not because she is angry but because to warn the researcher not to say like that. The sentence "Lambe.mu" is also kind of swearword. The following sentence "ndang marino skripsimu woyyy" from the respondent shows she want to remind the researcher about finish the final project. Using casual style, that expression have no more figurative language something that has an addition in the statement and also focus on the topic. The sentence "ndang marino skripsimu" is to order someone to do something. From those evidence it can proves that the conversation consist of language style.

4.1.5 Intimate Style

Based on conversation data that have been analyzed by the researcher, there are 8 users used casual style when they chat in LINE. Total data found are 26 conversations at all users. Some data in random explained bellow as a sample of data representation. The intimate

labels (nicknames and intimate expressions like: motivating, express the feeling, etc.) statement might be used in this conversation.

Datum 25.

Situation: the respondent asked the location of the researcher at that time.

Female user: "ping.."

"Ping"

Researcher: "apa?"

"What's up?"

Female user: Kamu ndek mana cup?"

"Where are you cup?"

Researcher: "Aku di kampus ini."

"I'm in campus now"

According to the conversation above, the respondent wrote the sentence "Kamu ndek mana cup?" is the sentence that has intimate structure. The word "cup" is that used by the respondent to called the researcher is refer to the researcher's nickname. The respondent asked the location about the researcher personally or intimately by mention the researcher nickname to allow a long conversation. This case proves that this conversation consist of intimate style.

Datum 26.

Situation: the researcher tried to encourage the respondent about doing the respondent's thesis

Researcher: "Ayo ndang dikebut skripsi.ne ndang siding bareng aku.."

"come on let's finish your thesis so then we can take the thesis

exam together"

Female user: "Yo pasti cup, kita kan sahabat"

"Yes absolutely cup, we are best friend."

Based on the conversation above, the respondent stated the sentence "Yo cup, kita kan sahabat" means that "Yes cup, we are best friend." It similar with another respondent above. This respondent not only mention "Cup" as known as the researcher nickname, but also state "kita kan sahabat" means the researcher and the respondent are very close. The statement from this conversation is included in intimate style.

Datum 27.

Situation: the researcher asked the respondent when the respondent take the thesis examination.

Researcher: "Ujian kapan?"

"when you get the examination?"

Female user: "aku melu bulan oktober mene"

"I will take the exam in October"

Researcher: "Lho podo lak.an kita. Haha"

"same with me, hahaa"

Female user: "Kita kan sehati kan?, haha"

"We are have a same heart, aren't we? Haha".

This conversation is categorized as intimate style. The respondent did not mention the researcher's nickname but, the respondent state "Kita kan sehati kan?, haha". This sentence reflected to the friendship of the respondent and the researcher are very close. I can conclude that the statement consist part of intimate style.

Datum 28.

Situation: the researcher is never meet the respondent after graduation, so the researcher is pretend to miss her.

Researcher: "aku kangen.. wkwkwkw"

"I miss you, wkwkwk"

Female user: "Aish aku kate ngomong kangen yoan cup tapi aku tau kamu sudah gak free, eaaakk"

"I want to say I miss you too but I know that you are not free anymore".

According to the conversation above, the respondent stated "Aish aku kate ngomong kangen yoan cup tapi aku tau kamu sudah gak free, eaaakk". This sentence is not only mentioned the researcher nickname "Cup" but also give the intimate statement "Aish aku kate ngomong kangen yoan cup..". So, it can proves that the conversation above consist of intimate style.

Datum29.

Situation: the researcher tried to encourage the respondent about doing the respondent's thesis

Researcher: "Ayo semangat nggarap skripsi"

"Keep motivated to finish the thesis"

Female user: "Oweh disemangatin si embul ganteng"

"I've been encouraged by this handsome boy".

Based on the conversation above, The respondent state this statement "Oweh disemangatin si embul ganteng" to respond the researcher because the

researcher give a spirit to the respondent to finish the final project. The statement "....Si embul ganteng..." is kind of intimate structure. It means that is the special expression mentioned to the researcher and to keep the conversation not to the end. This case can proves that the conversation above used intimate style.

Datum.30

Situation: The researcher and the respondent talking about their future after graduation.

Researcher: "nek wes lulus seneng.e mek isok foto tok, maringunu kudu

ngadepi

urip sebenere"

"When you've been graduated, the greatest thing is only took a picture with friends, after that you will see the real life."

Female user: "Ucup jahat, mene lek wes lulus nang ndi awk.mu?"

"Ucup, you're wicked". After you have graduated, where will

you

go?"

Researcher: "Insyaallah tahun ngarep lanjut kuliah maneh aku."

"I will take post graduate program in the next year, insyaallah"

Female user: "Aminn,...Sukses cup"

"Amiin, Hope you get a success cup"

This conversation is categorized as intimate style. The respondent stated this sentence" *Ucup jahat* "consist of intimate style. This statement has stated by the respondent to express the respondent emotion feeling about the

researcher statement. The statement also mentioned the nickname of the researcher "Ucup" to get closer with the researcher. The next sentence "Aminn,...Sukses cup" is used to motivate the researcher in the next. The sentence "Sukses cup" indicates that the respondent is very care about the researcher future. The respondent was not forgot to mention the researcher nickname "Cup". Therefore, this case proves that this conversation above is used intimate style.

4.2 Type of Language Style Mostly Used by Female and Male

According to the data from conversation script in LINE chat found, the researcher state that the dominant type of language is Casual Style. From the table above, the Casual Style has 169 data found. The Casual Style is mostly appear in chatroom conversation in LINE. So, the researcher begins to answer the following problem of study. What type of language style which mostly used by female and male in conversation?

From the researcher analysis about finding this research question. The researcher made the table that consist of user list, user sex, and their language style. Using the theory from Martin Joos, the researcher has categorized all language in the conversation script into the table. After categorized all of the data to the table of measurement, the researcher calculates how much data is included in the language style category. 5 data using formal style, 14 using consultative style, 169 data using casual style, and 26 data using intimate (personal) style.

To find the result of the research problem, the researcher calculates the data that mostly common appears in the chatroom conversation LINE. There is Casual Style(169 data) and Intimate Style(26 data) which took only the female users who used those style. There are

12 female users who use casual style in the chat on LINE, and only 7 female users who use intimate (personal style) in the chat at LINE.

Then, it can be concluded that casual style is the style of language that is often used by female users in a chat on LINE. Intimate style is a style of language that can only be used with people who have a special relationship with their interlocutors. This style of language uses for the conversation in our relaxed or normal situation that is appropriate to the conversations with our friends or sometimes members of a family, such as outside the classroom, when the student have a chat.

4.3 Discussion

The result of the data that has been analyzed shows the type of five language style such as: casual, formal, intimate, and consultative are found in this study. The object of this study is LINE personal chatroom that consist of 12 males and 12 females who are the users of this chat application. . in the sample data that is considered as sample of language style can be seen in the finding data. In the finding data has shown all of types of language style are found, the type of language style.

Based on the analysis in the fourth chapter, the researcher has begun to explain the result of finding for research question number one. The researcher found 215 data that related with four kinds of language style which consist of 169 data as casual style, 26 data as intimate style, 14 data as consultative style, and 5 data as formal style. After answering the first research question, the researcher has answered the second research question. According to the finding result in the first research question, the researcher found one of four language style which most frequently used by female and male users. Casual style is the one of language style which often used by female and male users while they make conversation in LINE. Casual style has simple structure and allowed people to used this language style with

their friends. Fortunately, all of respondents in this research are the researcher's friends. So, casual style is the language style that used properly in normal situation.

Based on the theory from Martin Joos, Language style is divided into five types, the first type is frozen style which the characteristics of the sentence are very formal situation such as in palaces church of state ceremony. The sentence are complicatedly related this style requires high skill and almost exclusively by specialist, professional orators and lawyer. The second language style is formal style which used in a formal situation where there is the least amount or shared background knowledge and where communication. One-way communication with little or no feedback from audience. The third, formal style which the characteristic of the sentence are relative long and slang. The fourth is casual style, which characteristic is conversation in our relaxed or normal situation that is appropriate to the conversations with our friends or sometimes members of a family, such as outside the classroom, when the student have a chat. The intimate labels (nicknames and intimate like: motivating, express the feeling, etc.) statement might be used in this conversation.