

Table 4.1 Data Finding Kinds of Language style

No	Initial Name	Age	Sex		Kinds Of Language Style					Total Language by Person
			M	F	Frozen (Froz)	Formal (For)	Consultative (Con)	Casual (Cas)	Intimate (In)	
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		*				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:

“how are you guys?”

Male user: “*Alhamdulillah baik pak, Kabar sampean sendiri gimana?*”

“Alhamdulillah, I’m okay sir how about you?”

According to the dialogue 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.

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 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*

“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 examination 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.

“Ping”

Female user: “*Pung, hahaha*”

“Pung, hahaa”

Researcher *“Kok tambah gak jelas, wkwkw”*

“we are chatting around the bush, wkwwk”

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 calmness 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: *"Walaikum salam, aku iki loro wes 4 hari mas"*

“Walaiku 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 “*Walaikum 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

Researcher: “*Halo mbak bro*”

“Hello sister”

Female user: “*Opo?*”

“What’s up?”

Researcher: “*kangen.. hihihi*”

“Miss you. Hihhihi”

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 element.

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: “*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”

“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...wkwkwwk”*

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

Based on the following conversation, The respondent stated sentence “*Lambe.mu*” has a negative meaning. 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

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?”

“when you get the examination?”

Female user: “*aku melu bulan oktober mene*”
“I will take the exam in October”

“I will take the exam in October”

Researcher: “*Lho podo lak.an kita. Haha*”
“same with me, hahaa”

“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.

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 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

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?

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.