CHAPTER 4

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter presents findings and discussion. This chapter provides a more detailed reflection on the findings as certain in findings. It displays all results of data analysis. The research questions meet the answers here.

4.1 Findings

The writer presents the findings of this research in this part. It is found 20 (twenty) data in Anton Chekov's *The Cherry Orchard* containing five ranks of Joos's theory. They are frozen style, formal style, consultative style, casual style and intimate style. Classifying the data based on the theory of speech style by Martin Joos, while the social factor based on the Dell Hymes.

4.1.1 Speech Styles

4.1.1.1 Frozen style

According to Joss (1976:154), frozen style is a style which is intended to be remembered and used in very formal setting such as palace and church ritual. Since frozen style uses in very formal setting such as palace and ritual, the setting of this drama is not suitable.

4.1.1.2 Formal Style

Formal style is used in formal situation where the communication is one way communication means there is no interruption. The example is

the graduation of ceremony (Joos, 1976:155). Since, that situation uses good grammatical sentences to inform something important, the writer did not find kind of this style in this drama. The usage of formal style needs some preparations for the speaker. The preparation means the ability create good sentences. in Anton Chekov's *The Cherry Orchard* are formal style and frozen style.

4.1.1.3 Consultative Style

Joos (1976:155) said that this style is used in semi-formal situation. The situation is in two-ways participation that it must be a pair conversation. In this drama is found nine data which include consultative style.

Data 1

Ra: How does it go again? ... Yellow in the corner pocket! Dupe in the side pocket!

Gh: Bank shot to the corner! Once upon a time, Sis, you and I slept in this very room, and here I am now 51 years old, strange though it may seem.

(Ashot, 2000:11)

The utterances above tell that Ranevskaya complains her new side pocket that she has taken in other side. Consultative style from those is proved from "how does it" utterance. It is an integrative form that is used in consultative situation as usually. It is used by Ra as a speaker who asks the hearer. Since, the situation asks and answers in a pair, it is called consultative situation.

Ra: I can't still, I just can't, I' m in such a state ... (leaps to her feet and walks about, highly agitated). This happiness will be the death of me ... go ahead, laugh at me. I'm a fool ...my precious, darling bookcase ... (She kisses the antique bookcase). My precious darling desk...

Gh: Nanny dead while you were gone, by the way. (Ashot, 2000: 13)

The data above shows that consultative style can be seen from "can't" and "go ahead" words. Those utterances explain that Ra uses "can't" word twice, it means really cannot do some instructions. Then, she uses "go ahead" word in order to ask her partner to do what she said. It represents they try and come up with a better plan to solve the problem. When the consultative situation is used semi-formal.

Data 3

Ra: I don't understand you, Yermolai Alekseyech.

Lo: You will be charging the vacationers no less than 25 rubles per annum per unit of land, and if you lose no time making the announcement, I'll stake anything you want on it, by autumn there won't be a single patch of land left free, they'll snap it right up. In a word, I congratulation. You are saved. It's a marvelous location, the river is deep. Of course, there'd be some cleaning up to do, some clearing ... for example, let's see, you might tear down all the old structures, and this house here, which is so rundown now, and you'd chop down the old cherry orchard ... (Ashot, 2000: 14)

The main character uses "I don't understand you" in the utterances above. That utterance is consultative style. It explains that Ra do not understand the information which delivers the Lo is a hearer. Lopakhin tells Ranyevskaya that despite his father and grandfather being serfs on the

estate. Ra's utterance explains that she needs statement clear of her partner, and it answers so clear.

Data 4

Ra: Cop it down? My dear man, forgive me, you understand absolutely nothing. If there is anything at all interesting about our entire province, anything in the least way remarkable, it would have to be this cherry orchard of ours.

Lo: the only remarkable thing about the orchard is that it's very big. The cherries only com every other year, and even that has nowhere to go. Nobody buys it.

(Ashot. 2000: 14)

The dialogue above is consultative style from the question mark (?) and a conditional sentence "if". The question mark that is used by Ra means a question belongs to the hearer. Consultative situation marks question and answers condition from the participants. A conditional sentence marks that is used by Ra means the speaker has assumption in this consulting.

Data 5

Ra: (Gazing out the window at the orchard.) Oh, my childhood, my purity! This was the nursery I slept in, these were the windows through which I gazed out at the orchard, each morning happiness woke with me, and the orchard was exactly the same back then, nothing has changed. (Laughs with joy.) It' all white, all of it! Oh, my orchard! after the dark, stormy autumn, and the cold winter, there you are again, young, new, full of happiness, the heavenly angels have not forsaken you ... Oh, if this heavy stone that weighs upon it could be lifted from my heart and shoulders, if only I could forget my past!

Gh: Yes, and the orchard will be sold settle the debts, strange though it may seem ...

(Ashot, 2000: 18)

Consultative style in this data can be seen from a conditional word "if". It explains that she has an assumption where something which she thinks it will be happened and be better. While her partner respond normally using "yes" means agreed whatever the statement, and so clear with "the orchard will be sold settle the debts" utterance. Addition, consultative style is used semi-formal situation.

Data 6

Ra: (weeping softly.) my little boy perished ... he drowned ... what for? What for, my friend? (Even quieter.) Anya's sleep, and I'm talking loudly ... making noise ... well, then, Petya, how are you? What happened to your former good looks? Why have you aged so dreadfully?

Tr: A peasant woman actually called me that on the rain: the mangy gentleman.

Ra: You were just a boy back then, just a young lad, a charming you university student, and now your thick head of hair has thinned out, you're wearing eyeglasses. Are you still a student, then? Is that imposible? (She walks towards the door).

Tr: I' m destined to be a student forever, it must be. (Ashot, 2000: 19)

That conversation tells that consultative style is showed from five interrogatives form that used by Ra. It is called consultative, because consulting is proved question and answer. There are some questions give to the hearer such "how are you?, What happened to your former good looks?, Why have you aged so dreadfully?. Are you still a student, then?, Is that imposible?".

Data 7

Ra: I don't have any money, old boy.

Sp: I'll pay it back, dear girl ... it's a trivial sum, really ...

(Ashot, 2000: 20)

The initial of consultative style from the data above is "don't have" word. It explains that Ra do not have something that someone needed. "I'll pay" is also described consultative situation. It explains that Sp is a partner that make sure to Ra that he will do what Ra want actually.

Data 8

Ra: oh, all right, Lenoid'll give it to you ... give him the money, Lenoid.

Gh: If you think I'm giving him any money, don't you hold your breath.

(Ashot, 2000: 20)

The data above, Ra uses "oh, will give" and "give" words in order shows consultative style in this situation. Ra use "oh" belongs to understandable and agreeing with the partner's opinion. Then, "will give" words explains the initial the consulting in this situation. While, "give" word describes the suggestion which is chosen and should to do. The conversation tells that they are the business minded.

Data 9

Ra: what's to be done? Give him the money... he needs it ... he'll pay it back.

Gh: I see my sister hasn't lost mind her habit of throwing money around, yet. If you don't mind, step back, my good man. You reek of chiken.

(Ashot, 2000: 20)

The utterance stated above is consultative style. It is showed from some initials are "what", "a question mark (?)", "give", and "he'll" words. First, "what is added a question mark (?)" explains that Ra's question refers Gh as a hearer. Usually, consultative situation is described

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questions and answers in order to get some information or get suggestion during consulting. Then, "give" explains the Ra suggest the partner should do that. While, "he'll" has related the previous initial. It means Ra give a certain statement if her suggestion will do by the partner. Ghayev wishes they could get an inheritance or marry Anya off to a rich man.

4.1.1.4 Casual Style

The background of this style is just making the listener understand what they are talking about. It takes such information for granted and almost alludes to its, but without it the conversation lapses into silence and kidding (Joos, 1976:156). The writer has found five data from Anton Chekov's *The Cherry Orchard* in act one.

Data 1

Ra: She's completely exhausted.

Sp: The road, of course, must be have been long.

(Ashot, 2000:12)

Ra: (Laughing.) you're still the same, Varya ... (Draws her close her close and kisses her.) I'll just finish my coffee, and we'll all go. (Fierce places a cushion or pillow under her feet.) Thank you, my good mas. I have a coffee habit. I drink it day and night. Thank you, my venerable friend. (she kisses Fierce.)

Va : I'll go see if they've brought all the things ... (She leaves)

(Ashot. 2000: 12)

Dunyasha flirts with Yasha, who picks her up, causing her to drop a saucer. That conversation describes casual style that is used by Ra. Casual style can be seen "we'll all go" utterance. The dialogue happens in casual situation, used among friends and close relationship. So, "we" word that is used by Ra described it.

Ra: is it really me sitting here? (She laughs.) I want to jump up and down, wave my arms up and down. (She covers her face with her hands.) What if I'm dreaming! God only knows, I love the motherland, I love her tenderly, I couldn't even look out the widow of the train, I was so hard. (trough tears.) However I must drink my coffee. Thank you, fierce, thank you, my venerable friend. I am so happy that you are still alive.

Fl: day before yesterday.

Gh: he's hard of hearing.

(Ashot, 2000:12)

Casual style that is used by Ra above proves "However I must drink my coffee" utterance. It tells the situation is informal and just making the listener understands what they are talking about. Ranevskaya seems to be just ignoring the problem and still ordering the most expensive things. She has also returned with her manservant Yasha.

Data 3

Ra: well, then, Varya, I'll be very happy for you. He's a good man. Sp: A good man, indeed, and that's the truth ... a most worthy man ... and my Dashenka ... says the same thing, she says ... that ... she says different things. (He drift off, snoozes, snores, but instantly wakes up.) But still ... most esteemed lady, lend me 240 rubles, please ... as a loan ... the interest on my mortgage is due tomorrow.

(Ashot, 2000: 17)

The conversation between Ra and Sp above called casual style, because of "*He's a good man*" utterance. Casual style is used by close relation participants and chat something informal. Varya says that it would be good if they could get Anya married off to someone wealthy, pay off Rayevskaya's debts, then she would be able to travel. In this time they are

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think another plan of the debt. She thinks they will find another solution to

help her.

Data 4

Ra: I actually as a matter of fact have nothing, no money, at all.

Sp: you'll find them. (He laugh) I never lose hope. It's this: just when I think, that's it, it's all over I'm doomed, I'm done for, suddenly, what do you know – the railroad comes through my land and ... the government pays me for the right. And then, you know, something else might come along, if not today, then tomorrow ... maybe me Dashenka will win two hundred thousand rubles in the

lottery ... she bought a ticket.

(Ashot, 2000: 17)

That conversation between Ranevskaya and Pishchik is casual

style, because they chat informal discussion. Then the distinction which is

make the utterance difference from "I actually as a matter" utterance. She

explains herself as a matter. When Lopakhin has gone, Pishchik tries to

ask Ranyevskaya for a loan of 200 rubles to pay off the interest on his

mortgage. Varya tells him they have no money. Ranyevskaya is forced to

agree.

Data 5

Ra: Look, there's our sainted mother walking through the orchard

... in a white dress!

Gh: where?

Va: Lord help you, Mummy dear.

(Ashot. 2000: 18)

The casual style is proved from "there's our sainted mother

walking through the orchard" utterance. It tells that suddenly,

Ranyevskaya sees the ghost of her mother among the trees. It makes her

such a strange and fears itself. People do not believe her at all. It explains that the participants are chat informal and among someone close.

4.1.1.5 Intimate Style

Intimate style is completely private language used within family and very close friends (Joos, 1976: 157). Normally, the intimate style is used in pair. Of course, it is not public assumption, means that intimate has private vocabularies with the addressee. The writer has found four intimate style that used by the main character.

Data 1

Ra : (Overjoy<mark>ed,</mark> throu<mark>gh</mark> te<mark>ars</mark>). T<mark>he</mark> Nursery!

Va: It's so cold. My hands are numb (Addressing Lyubov Andreyevna). Your rooms, the white one and the violet one stayed exactly as they were, Mummy dear.

(Ashot, 2000: 7)

The other actors in a live performance are very attuned to Ranevskaya's speech. So, this condition is called intimate style, because it is used by people who have really close relationship. Then, the distinction that is showed by Ranevskaya from "the nursery" word express overjoy and through tears. Intimate style is always use some words or initials that the speaker and the hearer know what the real meaning of it is. The nursery means a place that has many sweet memorizes for Ranevskaya when she has grew up in the past, all of the hearers know it well. Of course, it is not public assumption, means that intimate has private vocabularies with the addressee.

Ra: The Nursery, my darling, such a wonderful room ... I slept here when I was just a baby ... (she weeps). And now I'm being a baby again ... (she kisses her brother, Varya, and then her brother again). See, Varya's just the same as always, she looks like a nun ... and recognized Dunyasha straightaway...(She kisses Dunyasha.)

Gh: The train was two hours late. How do you like that? Doesn't that just say it all!

(Ashot, 2000: 7)

Intimate style in this data can be find from "my darling" and "I slept here when I was just a baby ... (she weeps). And now I'm being a baby again ... (she kisses her brother, Varya, and then her brother again)" utterance. Those utterances mean that Ranevskaya acts such really close relationship. She tells her experiences and fell at all to the hearer. It happens because of the social factor. Ranevskaya tells what she experienced with the nursery in the past. Gaev reminds Ranyevskaya of when they used to sleep in the room when it was the nursery. The setting is take place in the nursery. It makes the situation is informal. Ranevskaya tells a place that she has when she was a child. It shares for someone who is really close her, he is her brother and of course they know what her meaning is. She says that something not serious in this condition. The distinction style that can be seen from she is always use "my darling" to show that it is her characterize which is make the style different.

Data 3

Ra: My adorable angel. (kisses her hands). Are you glad to be home? I can't get over it.

Va: Good-bye, Uncle. (Ashot, 2000: 12)

Data four describes this conversation is in intimate. They have really close relationship. Varya tells Anya that the servants have been offering passers-by a place to sleep, and charging them for the privilege. When she found out this was going on she decided she had to stop them. Anya is falling asleep. Varya takes her up to bed. Trofimov has been just outside watching Anya. As a mother, she is always ask her daughter's conditionThen, Rannevskaya uses "My adorable angel" it seems her characterize.

Data 4

Ra: Grisha ... my baby ... my little boy ... Grisha ... my son ... Va: What's so to be done, Mummy - dear. God's will. (Ashot, 2000:19)

As a mother calls her son with "my son" describes intimate situation. While, "my little boy" explains that she is always has a trick to show her character. She is laughing a laud calls Grisha her son who has died. Since she knows this situation Varya is sad and just pray for her mother.

4.1.2 Social Factors

4.1.2.1 Frozen Situation

The characteristics of frozen style cannot be found in this drama such as the participants are not professional orator, lawyer and preachers. The purpose of the drama is not related with religion or issue of the law. The act sequence of drama is not followed the law. The key of the dialogue is not a meeting in a medium or large groups meant not strain

situation. The instruments are not a document scripts. The norm is not indicated long speech text. Then genre of the Anton Chekov's *The Cherry Orchard* is not serious situation which means really formal.

4.1.1.2 Formal Situation

The characteristics of formal style cannot found here, because the happening is not in the office, class, or meeting room. The participants are not the members of courts, labor relationship, or academy relationship. The purposes of the main character's speech are not related to the problem of company or knowledge theories. The act sequence of this drama is not followed any procedures, because it occurs between strangers. The intonation is not strained. The norm of the interaction is not use topic. This genre is not serious problem. So, there are two styles which never used by the main character in Anton Chekov's *The Cherry Orchard* are formal style and frozen style.

4.1.2.3 Consultative Situation

Data 1

Ra: How does it go again? ... Yellow in the corner pocket! Dupe in the side pocket!

The social factors that influence the main character use it, because the setting aspect in this situation is in Ra's living room. The place is used to discuss about sold of the orchard. The participants are Ra is a questioner and Gh as a responder. They discuss such in a pair. The purpose is Ra hopes someone know that she is angry and there is something that she

dislikes. The act sequence of this data, Ra asks Gh the condition of the corner pocket side. Gh answers the real of it, but she is still angry. It is because she wants someone know what she feels. The key is indicated the tone is angry, because there are three exclamation marks in those utterances. The instrument is orally and using emotion in the exclamation mark. The norm shows that a woman tends to angry of a bad situation. It means that Ra has lost of a thing that she loved. The genre of this data is consultative.

Data 2

Ra : I can't still, I just can't, I' m in such a state ... (leaps to her feet and walks about, highly agitated). This happiness will be the death of me ... go ahead, laugh at me. I'm a fool ...my precious, darling bookcase ... (She kisses the antique bookcase). My precious darling desk...

The setting, participants, and the end are same with the previous data. The act sequence, first she conveys what she felt. She uses some words weakness. Then, Gh who was a partner suggests normally and calmly. Here, the key is a fright of the main character. Then, the instrument is orally and it uses weak words. The norm which appears about woman tends to pessimist with something that she never tried before. It explains that Ra cannot lose the thing. The genre is consultative.

Ra: I don't understand you, Yermolai Alekseyech.

The setting that influenced Ra to use this style is taken place in a room which is used to discuss about sell of the orchard, Ra's living room. The participants are Ra is a speaker who asks and Lo is a hearer who responds. The purpose of this data explains that Ra needs statement that delivered from her cleary. The act sequence happened firstly, Ra asks her misunderstand about Lo's statement, then Lo explains it clearly. Lo tries to give a clear statement that Ra needed. The key shows the tone is hopeful. While, the instrument is orally and it is uses a good grammatical. The norm is delivered that a woman that is disliked the any complication thing. The genre is consultative.

Data 4

Ra: Cop it down? My dear man, forgive me, you understand absolutely nothing. If there is anything at all interesting about our entire province, anything in the least way remarkable, it would have to be this cherry orchard of ours.

The social factor influences Ra uses this style describes the setting. It is taken place in a usual place which used to discuss in Ra's home, family gathering room, it can be called living room. The participants are Ra is a speaker who has an assumption to shares with Lo was a hearer. The end of Ra's speech explains that she wants her assumption to be real. The chronological of this data, first Ra said that she has an assumption of her cherry orchard will not be sold out, but Lo explains and says that nobody buys it. The key indicates that the tone is hopeful. The instrument is orally.

The norm is delivered that woman will not agree, if something she loved will be sold. It represents her feeling that she cannot leave the thing that she loved. The genre is consultative.

Data 5

Ra: (Gazing out the window at the orchard.) Oh, my childhood, my purity! This was the nursery I slept in, these were the windows through which I gazed out at the orchard, each morning happiness woke with me, and the orchard was exactly the same back then, nothing has changed. (Laughs with joy.) It' all white, all of it! Oh, my orchard! after the dark, stormy autumn, and the cold winter, there you are again, young, new, full of happiness, the heavenly angels have not forsaken you ... Oh, if this heavy stone that weighs upon it could be lifted from my heart and shoulders, if only I could forget my past!

The setting is taken place in a discussion room of Ra's house. The participants are implicated *Ra* is a speaker and *Gh* is s hearer. The purpose is Ra want to the partner know what she fell how beautiful the orchard is and how she cannot leave it. The chronologically, first Ra said how she really love the orchard and cannot leave it from her life. Then the hearer respond so clear with "will" word. The key is indicted the tone is so sad. The instruments are orally and too long statement. The norm is described that woman tend to be sad when something that she love will be sold and leave from her life. The genre is consultative.

Data 6

Ra: (weeping softly.) my little boy perished ... he drowned ... what for? What for, my friend? (Even quieter.) Anya's sleep, and I'm talking loudly ... making noise ... well, then, Petya, how are you? What happened to your former good looks? Why have you aged so dreadfully?

Tr: A peasant woman actually called me that on the rain: the mangy gentleman.

Ra: You were just a boy back then, just a young lad, a charming you university student, and now your thick head of hair has thinned out, you're wearing eyeglasses. Are you still a student, then? Is that imposible? (She walks towards the door).

Tr: I'm destined to be a student forever, it must be. (Ashot, 2000: 19)

The social factor which is influence Ra use this style happens in Ra's discussing room. The participants are Ra is a speaker and Tr is a hearer. The purpose of that utterance is Ra shows her characterize to Tr. The chronological order is Ra said the hearer what she fell through mocking Tr. Then, the hearer responds calmly. The intonation is annoyed. The instrument is orally. The norm is described woman tend to be someone who has a big curious when she does not have get the information yet. The genre is consultative.

Data 7

Ra: I don't have any money, old boy.

The data 7, 8, and 9 which are stated on page twenty almost have same the social factors which influence Ra use this style. The setting happens in three data mentioned that are in a discussing room, was in Ra's living room. The participants in the data 7 were Ra is a speaker and Sp is a hearer. They are conversing such in a pair. The purpose is Ra want convey that she does not have same thing that the participant needed. The chronological act are first Ra said that she does not have something that the participant needed, but Sp urges her to give what he need. The key is indicated the tone is hopeful. The instrument occurred orally. The norm is

described that woman cannot give a help for some one directly. The genre is consultative.

Data 8

Ra: oh, all right, Lenoid'll give it to you ... give him the money, Lenoid.

The conversation tells that they are the business minded. The participants are Ra is a speaker and Gh is a hearer. The end of that utterance is Ra agreeing the previous participant's urge. The act sequence happens Ra agree that the previous participant's need, Gh suggest that if Ra agree that urge, she must be calm. The key is indicated the tone is conviction. The instrument is orally. The norm explains certain thing that must be has. The genre is consultative.

Data 9

Ra: what's to be done? Give him the money... he needs it ... he'll pay it back.

The social factor which is influence Ra use this style, since the setting happens in Ra's discussing room. The participants are Ra as a speaker and Gh as a hearer. The act sequence when Ra suggest Gh give what someone needed, and she is really believe what someone said. Then, the partner gives suggestion for Ra. The key is indicated the tone is about worried. The instrument is orally. The norm can be seen that woman is influenced easily. The genre is consultative.

4.1.2.4 Casual Situation

Data 1

Ra: She's completely exhausted.

Ra: (Laughing.) you're still the same, Varya ... (Draws her close her close and kisses her.) I'll just finish my coffee, and we'll all go. (Fierce places a cushion or pillow under her feet.) Thank you, my good mas. I have a coffee habit. I drink it day and night. Thank you, my venerable friend. (she kisses Fierce.)

The social factor influenced Ra was the setting taken place in the living room which used gathering of a family as usually. The participants are Ra as a speaker and Tr as a hearer. The end is Ra say thank for Tr. The chronological order is Ra tells her habits to the participant. Then, the participant deliver what should to do for get the better. The key is a relax conversation. The instrument is orally. The norm indicates the situation is too back breaking, so the participants are conversing as has a close relation who knew the main of the conversation. The genre is casual.

Data 2

Ra: is it really me sitting here? (She laughs.) I want to jump up and down, wave my arms up and down. (She covers her face with her hands.) What if I'm dreaming! God only knows, I love the motherland, I love her tenderly, I couldn't even look out the widow of the train, I was so hard. (trough tears.) However I must drink my coffee. Thank you, fierce, thank you, my venerable friend. I am so happy that you are still alive.

The social factor influences Ra uses this style because it is taken place in a family gathering room. The participants are Ra as a speaker, Fi as a hearer and Gh as a responder. The end is order the expensive thing that will be used her. The chronological happens when Ranevskaya order

something that should be she has at that time. The key used Ra indicates the utterances which are necessity. The instrument delivers orally. The norm indicates woman is always a bad habit that it necessitates her needs to be real. The genre is casual.

Data 3

Ra: well, then, Varya, I'll be very happy for you. He's a good man.

Varya says that it would be good if they could get Anya married off to someone wealthy, pay off Rayevskaya's debts, then she would be able to travel. In this time they are think another plan of the debt. She thinks they will find another solution to help her. The social factor influences her use this style is the setting in the living room. A place which is used to gather the family of Ranevskaya's. The participants are Ranevskaya is a speaker and Pishchik is a hearer. The Ranevskaya's purpose convey is make the hearer good signal that she is agree her daughter marry someone. The chronological is Ranevskaya tells that she is agree her daughter marry with someone, but he ignores that and ask her a loan. The key can be seen from Ranevskaya's hope in order to her daughter will be going to marry someone. The instrument is orally. The norm indicates women are always wants to make her wishes to be real.

Ra: I actually as a matter of fact have nothing, no money, at all.

She explains herself as a matter. When Lopakhin has gone, Pishchik tries to ask Ranyevskaya for a loan of 200 rubles to pay off the interest on his mortgage. Varya tells him they have no money. Ranyevskaya is forced to agree. Then the setting which is influence Ranevskasya to gather the family and others to chat casual think. The participants are Ranevskaya is a speaker and Pishchik is a hearer. The end of this conversation is she want to make the hearer know that she is a matter of the problem. The chronological is Ranvskaya know that the problem is not clear. She thinks that it is the causes of her. So she argue is she is not has money, the problem will not clear. Pishchik is a hearer gives support to Ranevskaya and tries to find the solution. The key is hopeful of both. The instrument is orally. The genre is casual.

Data 5

Ra: Look, there's our sainted mother walking through the orchard ... in a white dress!

It explains that the participants are chat informal and among someone close. The setting happens in the living room, a place is used family gathering as a usual. The participants are Ranevskaya is a speaker, Ghayev is a responder and Varya is a hearer. They are chatting about the sweet memories of the cherry orchard in the past. The ends is Ranevskaya want someone who close her at that time believe her what she look. The chronological is Ranevskaya tells she looks a ghost to the others, but no

one believes it. The key is Ranevskaya fears itself. The instrument is orally. The norm is woman is always says the true. The genre is casual.

4.1.2.5 Intimate Situation

Data 1

Ra: (Overjoyed, through tears). The Nursery!

The social factor which is influence Ranevskaya use this style is take place in the nursery, a place that she loves. The participants are Ranevskaya is a speaker and Varya is a heaher. The end is Ranevskaya hope the hearer get what she feels. She is really miss that place which is expressed with overjoy. The acts displayed Ranevskaya come in the sweet memorize place, and express her happiness. Then, the hearer attunes the speaker's style such as the hearer feels the same with Ranevskaya. The key can be got from the speaker's sense about the nursery. The instrument is delivered between the speaker and the hearer is orally. The genre in this conversation is intimate.

Data 2

Ra: The Nursery, my darling, such a wonderful room ... I slept here when I was just a baby ... (she weeps). And now I'm being a baby again ... (she kisses her brother, Varya, and then her brother again). See, Varya's just the same as always, she looks like a nun ... and recognized Dunyasha straightaway...(She kisses Dunyasha.)

Ranevskaya tells what she experienced with the nursery in the past. Gaev reminds Ranyevskaya of when they used to sleep in the room when it was the nursery. The setting is take place in the nursery. It makes the situation is informal. Ranevskaya tells a place that she has when she was a child. It shares for someone who is really close her, he is her brother and of course they know what her meaning is. She says that something not serious in this condition. The distinction style that can be seen from she is always use "my darling" to show that it is her characterize which is make the style different. The participants are Ranevskaya is a speaker and Gh is a hearer. They are chatting Ranevskaya's life. The end of this conversation is Ranevskaya want to shares her feeling to her brother the situation in the nursery when she was a child. The chronological is Ranevskaya conveys her experience, then her brother ignores it. The key is chat Ranevskaya's life. The instrument delivers orally. The norm indicated women is too hard leave something she had ever has. The genre is intimate.

Data 3

Ra: My adorable angel. (kisses her hands). Are you glad to be home? I can't get over it.

They chat such as a mother and daughter normally. The participants are Ranevskaya is a speaker and Varya is a daughter. The end of this conversation is Ranevskaya wants to know Varya's heart feeling. The act of this story is Ranevskaya asks Varya what her feeling when they come back to the home, then Varya ignores that and says good bye for her uncle. The key is chat such as a mother to the daughter. The instrument is orally. The norm indicates woman is always wants to her daughter's condition since she is a mother. The genre is intimate.

Ra: Grisha ... my baby ... my little boy ... Grisha ... my son ...

The social factors are happen in the living room which is used family gathering as usual. The participants are Ranevskaya is a speaker and Varya is a hearer. The end of this conversation is Ranevskaya hopes her son who was died appear when she call him. The acts of this conversation are Ranevskaya calls he son who was died laudly. Then Vaya is an adopted daughter who changed Grisha is so sad at that time. She is just pay for her mother because of that situation. The key is the strange of Ranevskaya call a ghost of her son. The instrument is orally. The genre is intimate.

4.2 Discussion

Based on the findings, the styles that used by the main character in Anton Chekov's *The Cherry Orchard* were consultative, casual and intimate. The usage styles were always based on the situation. The situation that influenced the main character used the style could be called social factor. Social factor which were included the usage of the styles such as the setting, the participants, the ends or purposes, the act sequence, the key, the instrument and the genre. Related the result above, people communicate and shares their ideas consider where and what they position are. Many people think that it is true if they believe a statement from Rasulullooh SAW about the people's safety based on the ability keep their words. So, this study tries to makes a real prove that what the main character do is correct. She expresses her feeling considers her

position. It makes the hearer understand her meaning. If every people do the same with the main character in this drama, it is possible this country will be peaceful.

This study is really different from the related studies which are mentioned in the chapter two. The content from their thesis are just analysis the speech style of the data based on the theory that they chosen. While, this study is not analysis the speech style, but also find the social factors of the usage the styles. The speech style in drama is an object that has never used in the previous studies.