



Language Style Used in Novel “Dilan: Dia adalah Dilanku Tahun 1990)

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ABSTRACT

This study deals with the language styles used in “*Dilan: Dia adalah Dilanku Tahun 1990*” novel by Pidi Baiq. The objectives of this study are to find out the types of language styles, the realization of the types, and the reason why the types of language styles used by the main character in the novel. The study was conducted by using by using descriptive qualitative method. The data were taken from Dilan’s utterances, as the main character, in the novel. The

technique of collecting the data was transcribing the data from the novel and then eliminating the data to be analyzed. After analyzing the data, it was found that there were five types of language style used by Dilan with the consultative style for most contributing style (79,4%) of all usage, followed by casual style, formal style, frozen style, and intimate style.

Keywords:

Language Style, Novel, Sociolinguistics

INTRODUCTION

Language is essential to human life because people use language as a tool of their communication to communicate and establish relationship with others (Wardaugh, 1986:29). People have their own manner of expressing and conveying language messages because it is linked to social factors. Language variation is well-known as style. Style refers to the selection of the linguistic form to convey social or artistic effects (Chaika, 1982:29). Language style is a tool that may be used to communicate a message in a variety of languages. The language style of spoken and written language can be analyzed from the different point of view; word, grammar, and pronunciation (Chaika: 1982).

Language Style was chosen as the subject of the study because language style shapes communication and influences how a social interaction would unfold, as well as to gain a better understanding of language style. The researcher chose "*Dilan: Dia adalah Dilanku Tahun 1990*" novel as the object of study because the novel is the language of the author. The author expressed her feeling from the language she wrote in the novel. Concerning the function of language style that is to form communication in the right way, the novel was chosen as the subject of study because the researcher wanted to see if the main character Dilan's language style in this novel matched the real language style based on the theory utilized in this study.

This study used Joos in Brown (2000) and Romaine (1994) theories. Joos in Brown (2000) divided the language style into five categories, namely frozen style, formal style, consultative style, casual style and intimate style. The research questions are: (1) What kinds of language style are used in "*Dilan: Dia adalah Dilanku Tahun 1990*" novel?; (2) How are the types of language style realized in "*Dilan: Dia adalah Dilanku Tahun 1990*" novel?; and (3) Why is the types of language style used in "*Dilan: Dia adalah Dilanku Tahun 1990*" novel?

1. Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is a study of language in correlation to social environments or situations. For deeper understanding about sociolinguistics, some experts have proposed their views about the sociolinguistics itself. Wardaugh and Fuller (2005:1) stated that sociolinguistics is the study of our everyday lives – how language works in our casual conversations and the media we are exposed to, and the presence of societal norms, policies, and laws which address language. While, according to Holmes (2013:1) sociolinguistics is the study about relationship between language and society.

2. Language Styles

Language style is an interaction tool that can be presented in a diversity of language to communicate a message. According to Missikova (2003:16) language style is a way of speech or a kind of utterance which is formed by means of conscious and intentional selection, systematic patterning and implementation of linguistic and extra-linguistic means with respect to the topic, situation, function, author's intention and content of utterance. Language style according to Joos in Brown (2000:60-261) is classified into five types based on the levels of formality, those are; frozen or oratorical style, formal or deliberate style, consultative style, casual style, and intimate style.

a. Frozen Style or Oratorical Style

Joos in Brown (2000:260) stated that an oratorical style is used in public speaking before a large audience; wording is carefully planned in advance, intonation is somewhat exaggerated, and numerous rhetorical devices are appropriate. Frozen style refers to printed language that does not change over time, such as Biblical quotations, which frequently contain archaisms.

The example of frozen or oratorical style:

"Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuhu"

b. Formal Style or Deliberative Style

Joos in Brown (2000:260) stated that a deliberative style is also to address audiences, usually audiences are too large to permit effective interchange between speaker and hearers, although the forms are normally not as polished as those in oratorical style. The example of formal or deliberative style:

A : *"Would you like some tea?"*

B : *"No, thank you"*

(Sapriyani et al: 2013)

c. Consultative Style

Joos in Brown (2000:260) stated that a consultative style is typically a dialogue, though formal enough that words are chosen with some care. An important feature of this style is the participant of the listener who uses frequent interjection such as "yeah", "uh-huh", or "i see" to signal understanding (Daniels 1985:26). The example of consultative style was taken from the Last Tycoon novel dialogue in AnAnalysis of Language Style Found in Last Tycoon Novel (Sapriyani et al: 2013)

A : *"**Yeah?**"*

B : *"You found the name?"*

d. Casual Style

Joos in Brown (2000:260) stated casual conversation are between friends or colleagues, or sometimes members of a family; in this context, words need to be guarded and social barriers are moderately low. The example of casual style:

A : *"Hi, Cooke"*

B : *"You've given her secret life" A*

: "She doesn't have a secret life"

B: *"You've made her melancholic"*

A: *"She is"* (Sapriyani et al: 2013)

e. Intimate Style

Joos in Brown (2000:260) stated intimate style is one characterized by complete absence of social inhibitions talk with family, loved ones, and very close friends, where the inner self is revealed, is an intimate style.

The example of intimate style:
A: "**Darling**, I've come home"
B : "Yes"

(Sapriyani et al: 2013)

METHOD

The descriptive qualitative method was used to conduct this study. Creswell (1994: 145) stated that qualitative research is descriptive in that researcher is interested in process, style, and understanding gained through utterance. The data was described descriptively based on the research problems. The data were taken from Dilan's utterances in *Dilan: Dia adalah Dilanku Tahun 1990* novel. Dilan is one of the main characters of this novel. Pidi Baiq wrote this novel, which was released in 2015 and there are twenty-five chapters in the novel. This study focused on analyzing Dilan's utterances in chapter 2 until chapter 24. The sample of the data was selected based on context of the utterances. Several steps used to analyze the data are as follows: (1) Identifying the language style of Dilan's utterance based on dialogue and monologue; (2) Classifying the types of language style by put them based on each types according to Joos in Brown (2000) theory; (3) Summarizing the utterances in order to describe how the types of language style realized and find out the reason why that type itself used in Dilan's utterances based on Romaine (1994) theory; and (4) Describing the findings and drawing conclusions based on the findings of the investigation.

RESULT

After collecting the data, the Dilan's utterances in *Dilan: Dia adalah Dilanku Tahun 1990* novel were divided into categories depend on the language styles used by Dilan. The researcher used the theory of Joos in Brown (2000) as the main theory to support this research and found that there were five different sorts of language styles used by Dilan in novel *Dilan: Dia adalah Dilanku Tahun 1990*. They were frozen style 5 utterances (1,5%), formal style 8 utterances (2,3%), consultative style 268 utterances (79,4%), casual style 56 utterances (16,5%), and intimate style 3 utterance (0,3%). The total numbers of Dilan's utterances were 370 utterances. Below is the analysis of how language style realized in Dilan's utterances.

a. Frozen Style

The following were the frozen styles detected in Dilan's utterances:

Datum 1:

Milea: "Disini juga banyak"

Dilan: "Subhanallah"

The underlined word above related to frozen style because "subhanallah" was an arabic sentence that all moslem says when they amazed about something. It refers to printed unchanging language.

Datum 2:

Milea: "Assalamualaikum"

Dilan: "Alaikumsalam"

Alaikumsalam refers to printed unchanging language because it was also an arabic sentence that all moslem says to reply someone's "assalamualaikum" when they meet one another. It can be used as an identity of moslem.

b. Formal Style or Deliberative Style

These are the formal style found in Dilan's utterances as follows:

Datum 1:

Dilan: "Guru itu di gugu dan di tiru. Kalau dia mengajariku cara menampar maka aku juga akan menampar"

"Teacher is credible and imitated. If he taught me how to slap, then i will do it".

The sentence above is classified into a formal or deliberative style because Dilan gave a statement in front of people in a serious situation. He also used formal language.

Datum 2:

Dilan: "Selamat pagi"

"Good morning"

The underlined words "*selamat pagi*" above related to a formal or deliberative style because Dilan used this sentence to greet someone whom he never met.

a. Consultative

StyleDatum 1:

Dilan's consultative style can be noticed in his statements: Dilan: "Boleh gak aku ikut pelajaran di kelasmu lagi?"

"May i join your class again?"

This utterance is classified as a consultative style because Dilan as a speaker give an interogative sentence as a background information, so the hearer can understand and respond his utterance.

Datum 2:

Dilan: "Hey, kamu Milea, ya?"

"Hey, you are Milea, right?"

The underlined words is classified as a consultative style because we can find an interjection, "Hey", as a label of consultative style and also from the utterance above the speaker supplies the background information to make both of them can respond each other.

b. Casual Style

These are the casual style found in Dilan's utterances as follows:

Datum 1:

Dilan: "*Gak usah repot-repot. Air zam-zam aja, Bu.*"

"No need to very hectic. I want Zam-zam water, ma'am."

This utterance above belong to casual style because Dilan used some informal words, such as "gak", and "repot-repot".

Datum 2:

Dilan: "*Kamu benar-benar bisu ini mah, bukan pura-pura*"

"You are just truly noiseless, not pretending"

This utterance above also belong to casual style because Dilan used informal word, "mah"

c. Intimate Style

These are the intimate style found in Dilan's utterances as follows:

Dilan: "*Apa masih harus ku bilang, Lia aku mencintaimu, gitu?*"

"Should i say again, i love you Lia, like that?"

The utterance above belong to intimate style because the statement above more likely like Dilan showed his love towards Lia or Milea. And an intimate style usually used when we talk with our beloved one, family, or closest one using private language and it would be embarrassing if we used it with non-group

members.

From the finding above, the objectives of this study were to find out the types of language styles used by Dilan in *Dilan: Dia adalah Dilanku Tahun 1990* Novel, to describe the types of language style realized in this novel, and to mention the reason of language styles itself used in Dilan's utterances. After analyzed the data and answering the research problems, there were some important points to be discussed.

Joos in Brown (2000) stated that there are five types of language styles, and researcher found all of the five types of the language style used and realized by Dilan in this novel. The total numbers of the utterances found in this novel were 340. They were frozen style 5 utterances (1,5%), formal style 8 utterances (2,3%), consultative style 270 utterances (79,4%), casual style 56 utterances (16,5%), and intimate style 1 utterance (0,3%).

The researcher found several reasons why Dilan used those types of language style in his utterances. The speaker's language style was impacted by social circumstances. As a result, depending on their rank, age, social distance, occupation, and other factors, the speakers will express themselves differently. Romaine (1994: 75) stated that style can change from formal to informal depending on social context, relationship of the participants, social class, sex, age, physical environment, and topic. When a person speaks to someone he has known for a long time, he utilizes a different style of language from what it would be with someone he just recently met. The diversity of language is influenced by the social roles of the individuals.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the research problem and the research finding of the data analysis, the conclusions are as follows: This study discussed about the types of language style used by *Dilan in Dilan: Dia adalah Dilanku Tahun 1990* Novel, how those types of language style realized in this novel, and the reason why that types of language style used by Dilan. The data were collected from Dilan's utterances as one of the main character in this novel. And then the researcher classifying the data and put them based on each types. There were five types of language style based on Joos in Brown (2000) theory and the researcher found all of the five types used by Dilan in his utterances. Those were frozen style, formal style, consultative style, casual style, and intimate style. The researcher identified the reason why Dilan used that types of language style in his utterances by using the theory of Romaine (1994). Dilan's language styles were shown to be influenced by a number of social characteristics, including the status, the participants' relationship, age, sex, social distance, social class, occupation, and topic. When a person speaks to someone he has known for a long time, he utilizes a different style of language from what it would be to someone he just recently met. The variety of language employed is also influenced by each participant's social function.

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