

Language Style Factor of Students Learning in “Sisters Course”

Tiara Widyaishwara¹⁾, Moh Nurman²⁾, Anisul Khotimah³⁾

^{1,2,3}English Education Department, Universitas Islam Lamongan, Indonesia

*) Correspondence: ¹tiarawdya@unisma.ac.id, ²mnurman@unisma.ac.id ³anisulkhotimah04@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This study aims to find out the language style factors used by students to communicate in the "Sisters Course". This research used the descriptive method of quality and theory from Holmes. The result of this study is that researchers found factors that influence language style according to Holmes, namely social factors, age and gender, ethnicity, and social networks. Social factors are very influential in language style because they are the cause of someone talking about a topic with whom and where the conversation takes place. Age and gender are also factors of language style because the difference in mention of sentences spoken by women is more spontaneous than men. The majority of students come from Java so they use Javanese as their daily language. Social networks become a factor in language style because with this factor can occur several conversations in one area. Researchers suggest that students can understand the types of factors that affect language style, especially social factors, while teachers are expected to be able to apply language style factors accordingly in the expected context, especially ethnicity factors because in this study the majority of students came from Javanese Ethnicity.

Keywords: *language style factors; sisters course*

INTRODUCTION

The general understanding of communication is that it involves the speaker and the listener in a social interaction. Language is typically required in communication in order to be understood by the audience and the native speaker. Social communication improves language learning and social development. (Luhmann, 1992). Communication stated by (Sidabutar Riris & Gede, 2018). When a person gets a situation with a social background or differences in expressions used for formal or informal communication, it aims for more relaxed communication. Communication can be influential in everyday life, especially concern in sociolinguistic.

Sociolinguistic is the study and analysis of the relationship between society and people language. How social and language functions affect communities and a person who reflects a social identity. Sociolinguistics is part of sociology and linguistics (Krisdiana, 2019). According to Maraden (2016) Sociolinguistics focuses on factors in language and language in society, including norms, interactions, contexts and the way in which language is used including the varieties of language and language styles used by people in everyday life.

Sociolinguistics is the study of how people interact with one another through language. In addition, sociolinguistics is a field that combines sociology with linguistics. From the aforementioned definitions, it is clear that sociolinguistics is related to the link between language use in society and social function situations of it (Febriani, 2019). According to (Widyaishwara et al., 2022) sociolinguistics consists of two words: sociology and linguistics. Sociology is an object that deals with living beings

and social processes in the social context and linguistics are the knowledge that refers to language in an object. Sociolinguistics has described a language used to describe the social context.

Sociolinguistics stated by (Maharani, 2019) sociolinguistics is study which focuses on language that connect between social and cultural phenomenon in society. It usually explores the field of language, society, and things which are related to social sciences, especially psychology, anthropology, and sociologist. According to (Saraswati, 2017) sociolinguistics tries to figure out how society happens, happens, and happens. Still there, although linguistics is the scientific field of studying language, or the field of science where language is the research object. Generally speaking sociolinguistics is called the field of language science relationship with social use.

Language style is a how to express the idea with special language. Good language must have 4 elements, thus are: honestly, respect, good manners, and the last is interest (Maharani, 2019). According to Khotimah (2019) Language styles can also be described as a way of speaking with kindness of speech built using conscious and intentional choices, systematic patterns and language usage and additional language related to the title, work, status, purpose of the author or the purpose of a speech.

Language style state by (Abidin, 2018) is a type of language used by speakers that are usually measured between legal or illegal scale. The language styles used separately depend on the context in terms of title, our audience, style of speech (speaking or writing), and the formality of event. When someone is a conversation with a friend, they are used a different style than the one used in a job interview. According to Rosyda (2021) everyone has their own language style to express their ideas and they use different language styles to express the full content of their thoughts

The language styles have different variations and aim to make it easier and more understanding in social communication. Language usage in each region has differences according to its context. Each region in Indonesia has its own regional language or mother tongue including Javanese. Javanese people use the Javanese language because they are life in Java and use the language as their first language. Javanese itself consists of three levels, namely *Ngoko*, *Krama*, and *Krama Halus*. The style of language students used in communication uses *Ngoko* language (the language used for communication with peers)

People use language to express their membership of certain groups and to create different aspects of their social status. The factors of language style are: Social status, gender and age, ethnicity and social networks people own become important values of identity in many communities (Holmes, 1994). According to (Susana, 2020) language style is how the author describes the story, what it is, or what a language style is, is how the story's author communicates his thoughts using the same language especially in the description of the story so that it can cause a certain impression.

The language style which needs by students is a language style that appropriate the context of communication. This research discusses the language style factor of student learning in "Sisters Course" along influence the existence of language styles in the use of communication in social contexts. This problem is factors that influenced language style.

The Javanese language is used in the various region including Central Java, East Java, Yogyakarta, and West Java. The widespread use of Javanese eventually gave birth to various types of languages. A variant of the Javanese dialect form, such as the *Yogya Solo* dialect (considered Such as the standard Javanese dialect), Surabaya dialect, Cirebon dialect, and dialect *Banyumas* (Rahayu, 2018).

This study discusses the analysis of language style factors of students who study in the "Sister Course" in social contexts. The problem raised in this study is the factors of language style used in communication. This style of language is often used by students who study on the "Sister Course".

Sisters Course is a course owned by two sisters and located in one of the villages especially in the village of *Blawi Karangbinangun Lamongan*. The course was established in 2017 and developed until 2022 which is owned by two people and is in two places. There are 11 students and 2 teachers who teach on the Sisters Course. In Sisters Course not just learn English courses, but also all students learn all subjects

The purpose of the sister course is as a place to prepare study before studying in school formally for students who are studying at the school level. In this case Sisters, Course is very helpful for the development of learners both in academic and non-academic matters. Activities in this course are not just academically studied, but this course is also very suitable as a place to channel the non-academic establishment that is mastered by students.

This study aims to find out the factors of language style of students learning in “Sisters Course” of communication in social contexts. According to Holmes (1994) there are four factors in this way, those are: Social Status, Gender and Age, Ethnicity, and Social network. The factors of language style are follows:

Social Factor

Social factors have been relevant in accounting for the particular variety used. Social factors include several aspects of participants, settings and social contexts, topics, and functions. The participants: who is speaking and who are they speaking to, the setting or social context of the interaction: where are they speaking, the topic: what is being talked about, the function: why are they speaking (Holmes, 1994). According to Krisdiana (2019) social factor is very important to use in everyday communication. Without this factor a person will misunderstand a sentence or conversation.

Gender and Age

Gender is something that is often talked about by many people because some people say that women will talk more than men. The age of children also affects the style of language, they use formal language only at a certain moment at the time of studying or reading a particular text (Holmes, 1994).

Ethnicity

There are many different groups in a community, and so any individual may share linguistic features with a range of other speakers. There are also linguistic clues to a person’s ethnicity, and closely related to all these are linguistic features which are responsive to social pressure from those we interact with most people and our environment (Holmes, 1994).

Social Network

Social networks are one of the causes of language style because people who have a network outside their environment will have new experiences. They will discover new things they encounter. Social network became a factor of language style because can make some conversation even only one area (Holmes, 1994).

METHODS

This study is classified into a descriptive qualitative. According to Creswell (2018) Qualitative research is an approach for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem. Type of this research is phenomenological method because it’s seen from the

phenomenon, phenomenology is knowledge in a consciousness that a person perceives and is known manifestly through experience (Raco, 2018).

The data source in this study is student’s communication and the data was taken from language style used students communication in Sisters Course. The data analysis techniques are: observing, communicating, recording, transcript, and classifying. There are two of types of this instruments, students is human instrument and mobile phone is non-human instrument. The data analysis techniques from this study are: identifying, classifying and note, interpreting, and drawing the conclusion.

After collecting data, the researcher classifies the data based on Holmes theory of factor influenced language style. The researchers identified all type of the factors, after that the researcher make a note to find out the data easily. The researchers interpreting based on data finding. The last is making conclusion based on the analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The data used in this study are taken from the student’s communication in Sisters Course”. According to Holmes theory, there are four factors of language styles: Social Factor, Gender and Age, Ethnicity, and Social Network. Researcher used this theory to find out what are the factors of language style.

In this part, the researchers analyze the data of Factors that influenced Language Style which used by students in the Sisters Course based on Holmes (1994) theory about Factors that Influenced Language Style those are social factor, gender and age, ethnicity, and social network. The factors influenced language style are follows:

Social Factor

Social factors are particularly relevant in certain variations. Some of the factors used in language style are participants, settings, topics, and functions. Participants include who we are talking to (e.g. wife-husband, boss-worker, and teacher-student) is a very important factor. Setting in a social context (e.g. home, work, school, and course) is generally. The topic discussed (e.g. holiday, fiction, and study this topic is very important in the style of language. Social factors include several aspects of participants, settings and social contexts, topics, and functions. The participants: who is speaking and who are they speaking to, the setting or social context of the interaction: where are they speaking, the topic: what is being talked about, the function: why are they speaking (Holmes, 1994). According to Krisdiana (2019) social factor is very important to use in everyday communication. Without this factor a person will misunderstand a sentence or conversation.

Teacher 2 : *Now please give an example of fiction.*

Student 5 : *Novel, legend, and short story*

The third data was found in conversations that had participants Student 5 and teacher 2. When the teacher ask to Student 5 **"what's the definition of fiction?"** the topic discussed is about fictional stories and wherever we can find fictional texts. Setting this conversation is in a course. The function of this conversation is to know the definition and type of fiction story. When the teacher said **"now please give an example of fiction"** and Student 5 answered **"in a novel, legend, and short story"**, the function of this conversation is to find out examples of fiction text.

Student 1 : *Is there a ceremony?*

Student 2 : *I don't know*

This data was happened of Student 2 and Student 1 conversation. They talk about ceremonies like the example of Student 1 saying **"Is there a ceremony"** and Student 2 answer **"I don't know"**, they are discussing whether there is a ceremony at school? But Student 2 replied that she didn't know. This conversation was happened place in a course. This skill is to answer Student's 1 question and Student 2 has answered that she doesn't know. This function of conversation is ceremony that they're talk about it.

Gender and Age

The terms used are gender and age. Age can affects a person's growth and development, while gender is more dominant in their socio-cultural behavior. Gender is something that is often talked about by many people because some people say that women will talk more than men (Holmes, 1994). Childhood often speaks without knowing the meaning of a word, sentence, or even a type of language style. They speak what they want, but that changes when they grow up, they understand the meaning of language better and understand formal and informal language. However, children who often speak informally of the same age will enjoy communication more, they will speak more freely without any strings attached to the style of language.

Table 1. Data of Student's Gender

Students	Gender	Dialogue
Student 2	Female	Guys, where this picture will be pasted?
Student 1	Male	Pasted in the book
Student 3	Female	I'm still paragraph two
Student 5	Male	I'm in the last paragraph
Student 2	Female	My pencil was blunted, anyone bring a sharpener? I borrow
Student 1	Male	In the pencil case
Student 3	Female	Guys, I forgot to bring a book
Student 1	Male	Do you forget?
Student 2	Female	I can't find it
Student 3	Female	Is there a ceremony in the school?
Student 4	Male	I don't know

This data is found in several dialogues that fall into the category of gender and age factors. Female students will talk more than male students. Female students explore more words, while male students speak quite briefly and clearly. The age of the students in the study was about 9 to 10 years. In speaking, they will speak anything without any rules because they do not yet know the type of language style they are using. They will speak formally as well as informally in certain contexts. They use informal language when talking to their friends, in formal situations students will use formal language when talking to teachers in formal places such as schools or courses. This data is taken from the student's conversation with the student. They use informal language as their daily language.

Ethnicity

There are many different groups in a community, and so any individual may share linguistic features with a range of other speakers. There are also linguistic clues to a person's ethnicity, and closely related to all these are linguistic features which are responsive to social pressure from those we interact with most frequently, our social networks (Holmes, 1994).

The majority of students in this study are Javanese people, so they use Javanese as their daily language. However, students can also use Indonesian language while in particular contexts. But the researcher found data in the bellow:

Student 2 : *I can't find it*

Student 1 : *I've found, Bondowoso is the antagonist's cast*

In this data, the conversation between Student 1 and Student 2 uses the original language, namely Javanese. Since the majority of students are Javanese, they use Javanese as their daily language.

Student 1 : *Is there ceremony?*

Student 2 : *I don't know*

This conversation uses Javanese because students come from Javanese tribes, they use Javanese as their daily language.

Social Network

The term used to describe social networks is divided into two namely: density and confusion. Density refers to the members of the network that are interconnected with each other. Confusion refers to members communicating with each other in only one area. Social networks are one of the causes of language style because people who have a network outside their environment will have new experiences. They will discover new things they encounter (Holmes, 1994).

Student 3 : *It means make diagram first?*

Teacher 1 : *Yes, then analyze the data*

Student 1 : *Is this a rose?*

Student 3 : *No, this is Jasmine*

In this data, it is found in one data but there are several topics. When Student 3 and Teacher 1 talk about diagram and analyze the data, while Student 1 and Student 3 about flower. Social factors can occur when in one conversation discussing several topics that are talking about. In this conversation there are several conversations with different topics, conversations that occur with several topics can occur in one area that causes stylistic factors.

CONCLUSION

Based on Holmes' theory there are four factors are influenced in the style of the language. Factors that influenced of language style in this study was found four in student's communication in Sisters Course, those are social status, this factor very important of language style because without this factor people will misunderstanding. Gender and age, gender is very influential in language style because women talk more than men. Ethnicity was found in all conversations because all students are Javanese people, they used Javanese language as their daily language but some dialogue used formal language when in particular moment. Social network is influential in language style because they can communicate several topics in one area. After research, researcher are expected to students can be able to know the factors that influence the type of language style, especially social factors. Everyone needs a partner to communicate, what are the language style used, and the topic being discussed. Without it, someone will misunderstand

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Alhamdulillah, all praise and thanks to Allah S.W.T for bestowing His grace on researchers, allowing the researcher to complete this article in good health.

REFERENCES

- Abidin, R. R. (2018). *a Study of Language Style Used By Characters in frozen movie* [Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Ampel Surabaya]. <http://digilib.uinsby.ac.id/id/eprint/26256>
- Creswell, W. J., & Creswell, J. D. (2018). Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Methods Approaches. In *Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling* (fifth edit, Vol. 53, Issue 9). SAGE publication.
- Febriani, A. (2019). An analysis of language style in “To all the boys i’ve loved before” movie. *Jom Fkip*, 6, 4–6.
- Holmes, J. (1994). An Introduction To Sociolinguistics. In L. U. geoffrey Leech & Mick Short (Ed.), *Language* (4th ed., Vol. 70, Issue 3). Routledge.
- Khotimah, K. (2019). a Study of Language Styles Used in the Queen Movie. *Jurnal ELink*, 6(2), 206. <https://doi.org/10.30736/el.v6i2.173>
- Krisdiana, ulvi tyas. (2019). *Intimate language style used by the characters of a Star is Born Movie*. UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya.
- Luhmann, N. (1992). What is Communication? *Communication Theory*, 2(3), 251–259.
- Maharani, D. D. (2019). *A Sociolinguistics Analysis of Language Style in “Wild Child” Movie* (Issue April). Universitas Muhammadiyah Mataram.
- Maraden, S. (2016). *Language Style Found in Indonesian Movies*. 3(1), 3–26.
- Raco, J. (2018). *Metode penelitian kualitatif: jenis, karakteristik dan keunggulannya* (1st ed.). PT. GRASINDO.
- Rahayu, I. M. (2018). Variasi dialek bahasa jawa di wilayah kabupaten ngawi: kajian dialektologi. *Skriptorium*, 1(2), 27–34.
- Rosyda, R. W. (2021). *An Analysis of Language Style Used by The Main Character in “Wonder Movie.”* IAIN Ponorogo.
- Saraswati, P. (2017). *Analisis Peristiwa Alih Kode dan Campur Kode dalam album Love Live* (Issue 021). Universitas Darma Persada.
- Sidabutar Riris, & Gede, S. I. (2018). Language Functions and Styles Used by Vendors at Legian Beach. *Humanis*, 22, 156.
- Susana, R. (2020). *Analisis Penggunaan Diksi dan Gaya Bahasa dalam Buku The Miracle of You (Ciptakan Keajaiban Dalam Diri Anda) Karya Sarwandi Eka Sarbini Skripsi* (Vol. 2507, Issue February).
- Widyaiswara, T., Nurman, M., & Khotimah, A. (2022). The Analysis of Language Style Used in “Sisters Course.” *TELL-US Journal*, 8(2), 25–26. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.22202/tus.2022.v8i2.5996>