

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Language has an important role in human life as it used by human to express and show their feelings, thoughts, and ideas. Human can use language to do their importance in their lives. Many aspects of human life need language, such art, business, technology, education, etc. Language is a system of arbitrary conventionalized vocal, written, or gestural symbols that enable members of a given community to communicate intelligibly with one another. The study of language is conducted within the field of linguistics.

Linguistics is a study about human language, rather than an attempt to learn languages or change how people express themselves through language. It is the scientific study of human language. It consists of phonetics, phonology, syntax, semantics, sociolinguistics, and pragmatics.

Sociolinguistics is the study of the characteristics of language varieties, the characteristics of their functions, the characteristics of their speakers as these three constantly interact, and change one another within a speech community. The part of Sociolinguistics study is language styles. This may include dialects, accents, registers, and styles.

Style is the variation of language in which using different situation or context. The styles of language are used differently depend on the context in terms of subject matter, audiences, the mode of discourse (speaking or writing), and the formality of the occasion.

The writer has chosen song lyrics from Djaga Depari as the subject of this study. The writer is interested in lyric that the song creator expressed through his songs which maybe happened in life that we live in. The songs tell us many knowledge about life, love faithful and hopes. Most of artists or song creators usually provide words or statements to the people. When people interested in their songs, the people sometimes did not realize the different language style in every song lyrics. The writer used language styles study to analyze the lyrics because by language styles study people can more understand about language that used. That is why the writer would like to analyze style of language in the lyrics of the songs.

According to Ruby Payne “there were five styles, such as Frozen style, Formal style, Consultative style, Casual and Intimate style”.

Based on the explanations above the writer will conduct a study titled “An Analysis of Stylistic On Djaga Depari Songs Lyrics: a Sociolinguistics Study”

1.1 Problem of the study

Based on the background of this study, there is a question that need to be answered and question are the problem that need a solution, there are:

1. What are the language styles used in “Djaga Depari’s songs lyrics”?
2. What it the most dominant type of “Djaga Depari’s songs lyrics”?

1.2 Objective of the study

Problem usually has a purpose. In relation to the problem, the objective of this study are:

1. To find out what language styles are used in the “Djaga Depari’s songs lyrics”.
2. To find out which language styles dominantly in the “Djaga Depari’s songs lyrics”.

1.4 Scope of the study

It is important to limit the study that has been chosen and it is also important to avoid over complicating the study. This would help the writer to get the best result of it. The writer focuses on language style according to Ruby K Payne’s i.e that there are the five language styles, they are: frozen style, formal style, consultative style, casual style, and intimate style.

In this study the writer limits the song that is found in Djaga Depari’s song lyrics. The writer limits the song as much as ten songs, they are:

Mari Kena, Purpur Sange, Mbaba Kampil, Rumba Karo, Taneh Karo Simalem, Mejuah-juah, Sue Sue, Rudang Mayang, Mbuah Ko Page, and Andiko Alena

1.5 Significances of the study

Significance is important thing because this study will be nothing without it. In this study the writer also expects to achieve some significances that could be useful for the readers:

a. Theoretically :

- This analysis can be advantageous in Linguistics.
- Can be advantageous in culture perpetuation in Batak Culture especially in Batak Karo.

b. Practically:

- The writer become more understand about the five language styles in Djaga Depari song lyrics.
- This analysis can be advantageous to the readers, especially to the students of English Department who are interested in Sociolinguistics and its aspect.
- This analysis can be part of reference in Library

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Language

In the daily life, language has a big role. Every human being, society, or nation in this world has their own language. In the other words, people say that no human being and no society live without language. People need language to communicate with the others in daily life and the language itself is a medium for people to make a communication. Not only communicate to each other, but also, people are able to share or exchange the knowledge, beliefs, opinion, wishes, threats, command, thanks, promises, declaration, feelings, etc by using language.

Most of all non-human species can exchange information, but none of them are known to have a system of communication with a complexity that in any way is comparable to language. Primarily, they communicate with a complexity that in any way is comparable to language. Primarily, they communicate with non-linguistic means resembling human's smiling, laughing, yelling, clenching of fists, and raising of eyebrows. Chimpanzees, gorillas, and orang utan can exchange different kinds of information by emitting different kinds of shrieks, composing their faces in numerous ways, and moving their hands or arms in different gestures, but they do not have a word and sentences.

Practically, language can be divided into three forms. First, spoken language, a language that is expressed directly by speakers to listeners. For

example, when a teacher gives a task to her student in a class. Second, written language, a language which uses writing as a medium of expressing desire from a writer to a reader. For example: a writer writes a poem about something and hopely the readers can understand what the message of this poem. Third, gesture or silent language, a language that uses body movement or things such as hands, eyes, etc. for example, people raise their eyebrows to express surprise or disapproval, people laugh to express amusement, happiness, or disrespect, people can smile to express amusement, pleasure, approval, or bitter feelings. All those things, are called as a language.

There are some definitions of language taken from some expert. Mullany (2010:114) stated that language is the material to be observed that gives insight into how language works, and almost our only access to the linguistic workings of the mind is through that same medium.

Atkinson (2002:12) stated in the book *Context and Language Learning* says contended that learning is a part of everyday life and argued that language is intertwined with and inseparable from experiences, cultural knowledge, emotion, and self-identity. Learning a language is the process of appropriating the cultural resources or voice of local communities in broad social contexts. It impossible for language learners to be quarantined from the “real world” and considered as a set of asocial, amoral skills to be mastered; they are always shaped, produced, and consumed in relation to broader social and cultural condition.

Hodges (2005:306) stated that language is for the purpose of communication, through everyday usage language is subject to the effect of diachronic change, and it is also experiencing constant change through everyday usage on its surface.

Another important dimension of language has very different purposes in using language for all the time. In general, the function of language is to communicate. It is used and needed by human beings. People use language in order to communicate on with another to express their personal reaction to the situation, to stimulate a response in someone else, and as means of conveying something that the user of language wants to convey.

Language has a potential for making communication successful and establishing social togetherness if language used well. On the other hand, it will be a problem for communication and interaction if it is used unwell.

In accordance with the explanation above, it can be concluded that language is a tool communication, there are so many languages in human lives. Language is the way to deliver human desire. Anytime and anywhere people need a language and that is why language become important in human lives.

2.2 Linguistics

Linguistics is part of language and has an important relation. Linguistics is a study about language not individual languages. In the study of linguistics is describes and classifies language. Linguistics also is a discipline with established

theories, analytic methods, and real-world applications. The primary object of linguistics study is human language, not language in other extended sense.

There are some definitions of linguistics taken from some expert. John McWhorter (2008:3) stated linguistics is the study of human language, rather than an attempt to learn languages or change how people express themselves through language. It is a science that, in its current form, has existed only for the past 200 years. A great many things about language that seem apparent in fact are quite otherwise upon examination, and this is what makes linguistics a fascinating field.

Simpson (2011:22) stated that “Linguistics is the academic field which connects knowledge about language to decision making in the real world. Generally speaking, the role of applied linguistics is to make insights drawn from areas of language study relevant to such decision-making.

As explanation above that linguistics is the study about many language characteristics. Through of linguistics people able to differentiate language. So, people able to digest what language they heard and they said. Linguistics study is teaching us to be good with language. Because, by language people can values us.

2.3 Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is defined as a study which connects language and society and how language has functions in communication of the society. It also studied about human conduct. Wardhaugh (2006:19) stated that “speech behavior and social behavior are in an important factor in the relationship. “Sociolinguistics can

help us understand why people speak differently on various social contexts, and help uncover the social relationship in a community.

Douglas (1994:5) stated that “Sociolinguistics is the study of the language use. Its special focus is on the relationships between language and society, and its principal concerns address linguistic variation across social groups and across the range of communicative situations in which women and men deploy their verbal repertoires.

Chambers in Wardhaugh (2006:19) stated that “Sociolinguistics is the study of the social uses of language, and the most productive studies in the four decades of psycholinguistic research have emanated from determining the social evaluation of linguistic variation. “It is often shocking to realize how extensively people may judge a background, character, and intentions of a person based simply upon the language, dialect, or in some instances, even the choice of single word of him or her.

Meyerhoff(2006:1) stated that “Sociolinguistics is a very broad field, and it can be used to describe many different ways of studying language. A lot of linguists might describe themselves as sociolinguistics, but the people who call themselves sociolinguistics may use very different methods for collecting and analyzing data.

From all the definitions above, it can be concluded that sociolinguistics is a study about the relationship of language and society. The way of performing communication, using style of language, and different word choice are studied in

sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistic is the study of language used in society, and the way people use it in different social situations. Sociolinguistics also the study about the characteristics of language varieties, the characteristics of their functions, and the characteristics of their speakers.

2.4 Style of Language

Language contains a great deal of society. People in society can be successful in their sociality if they can make a good deal with their speaking to others. But it also can be complicated if they make mistakes in it. So, people have to pay attention to certain aspect of language variation of styles of language to achieve successful and fluent communication. People can make a great achievement with the style of language they use. But they also can make a great achievement with the style of language they use. But they also can make a big mess when they use language at random things. The users of language should know the rules to talk with one another to make a good communication in society to make a good relationship.

Wardhaugh (2006:51) stated that people can speak very formally or informally, our choice being governed by circumstance.

When a person interacts with others, it must occur a communication. Their communication will be influenced by the circumstances or the social context in which they may have different styles of language depending on situation and condition of its social context.

Language style is used in a conversation between people with their colleagues in the office will be different from people and their colleagues in the mall and it will be in different way people talk to a younger siblings at home over the breakfast table to talk to a public a figure people meet at a ceremonial dinner.

It has each way to talk. People will use different variety of languages in different situation and people also consider with whom people talk to. It is impossible for us to talk in the same way in different situation and different person.

Wardhaugh (2006:51) also stated that people may try to relate the level of formality chosen to variety of factors: the kind of occasions; the various social, age, and other differences that exist between the participants; the particular task that is involved, e.g., writing or speaking; the emotional involvement of one or more of the participants; and so on. It could be argued that the level of formality in language variation (style) in communication is also influenced by the level of social diversity, age, and anything else that related to the speakers.

Language style can make people know how to identify a person based on the language they used. People will know a person is a polite or impolite person when they talk to someone who is older or having a higher position than him or her. People also will know the characteristics of a person based on a variety of language someone uses in a situation. Such as like what Wardhaugh (2006:7) discusses about how many different ways people can ask someone to open a window or seek permission to open the window yourself because the room you

are in it too warm. People have to choose one of many variants way to talk with others.

Salzman (1998:167) stated that, “the way individuals speak varies not only according to their regional and social dialect but also according to the context. The distinctive manner in which people express themselves in a particular situation is referred as style”.

In accordance with explanations above, it can be concluded about of language style is the variation of language in which using in different situations or context. The style of language is used differently depending on the context in terms of subject matter, the audiences, the mode of discourse, and the formality of the occasion.

Language style for many reasons. Rubby Payne (1995:13) particularly points out several scales: age (baby talk, teenage slang, for example), breadth (from provincial to standard to genteel), responsibility (bad to good). The scale that he dwells on is style; he identifies five styles, all of which are appropriate (indeed, almost required) in certain situations. In one prominent model, Ruby Payne describes five styles in spoken English:

2.4.1. Frozen Style

Frozen style is defined as the most formal style and elegant variety that reserved for very important or symbolic moments. It is usually used in situations which be celebrated with respect and legitimate or formal ceremonies.

This is where the use of language is fixed and relatively static. In essence it is language that does not require any feedback. Examples are religious ritual, Pledge of Allegiance, wedding vows, national pledge, anthem, school creeds and the Lord's prayer.

For example:

- I offer you all my prayers, works, joys and suffering of this day.
- Yes, your Honor.
- Yes, my Lord.

From 3 examples above, the sentences are showing allegiance and faithfulness. The way to answer also credited. Usually those word used in a kingdom or a pray and etc.

As explanation above that frozen styles is language style that used to important moments and not arbitrary language.

2.4.2. Formal Style

Formal style is used in addressing audiences, usually audiences too large to permit effectively interchange between speakers and hearers, though the forms are normally not as polished as those in an oratorical style such in a typical university classroom lecture is often carried out in a formal style. People can say that formal style is used for important or serious situation.

This style is characterized by long and complex sentences, a scholarly vocabulary and a consistently serious tone. Complete sentences and specific word usage. Formal style often used to show respect used in places such as work, school, public offices, a sermon, a political speech, a letter and also a poetry.

For example:

- Thank you for applying for this position. People will let you know within a week of you have been chosen for an interview.
- Dr. Jackson. I would like to introduce you to Rachel.
- It is a pleasure to meet you.

From examples above, the sentences are using some nice words.

Even in some mad situation, using formal is the best way to used without hurting someone heart.

Accordance with explanation above that formal style is academic language. It is often used to show respect.

2.4.3. Consultative Style

Consultative style is typically a dialogue though formal enough that words are chosen with some care, doctor-patient conversation, and the like are usually consultative in nature. Ty typical occurrence of consultative speech is between two persons. This style is used in conversation – colleagues, peers, etc. It is also describe the language used

between a superior and subordinate. In both cases one person is deemed as more knowledgeable and having greater expertise. Examples include between teacher and student, doctor and patient, lawyer and client, etc.

For example:

- Hello, Mr. Paul. How are you this morning?
- Excuse me Mrs. Anna. As I understand the task, people need to focus on improving our delivery times rather than blaming our suppliers.
- Thanks for following-up on the John account. Great job!

Examples of consultative style are showing or having advisory and invitation. The sentences of consultative style also show happiness.

As explained above, consultative is a standard form of communication. Usually consultative style is used along with hand movements and body language.

2.4.4. Casual Style

Casual style is a casual conversation between friends or colleagues or sometimes members of a family. In this context words need to be guarded and social barriers are moderately low. Casual style is also simply defined as a style that is used for conversation in related or normal situations that are appropriate to the conversation with friends, the background information so freely inserted into casual conversation. Positively casual

style is characterized by use of the first name or even nickname rather than a little name and last name in addressing one another.

Language used in conversation with friends. This style is characterized by idiomatic and often full of slang, used to signal belonging to a given group. Casual style is also simply defined as a style that is used for the conversation in related or normal situation that appropriate to the conversation with friends, the background information so freely inserted into casual conversation.

For example:

- Hey, Joe! What's up man ?
- Oh, Steve. Just a moment. Listen, you know... well.. people got it, right!
- Whoa, way to go! Nice catch!

In those example of casual style are having free characteristic and the sentences sometimes hard to understand.

Casual style is a language style that used with friends, chats, and teammates. It is kind of slang language and very informal language.

2.4.5. Intimate Style

Intimate style is one characterized by complete absence of social inhibitions. Talk with family, beloved ones and very closed friends. Where you tend to reveal your inner self, it is usually in an intimate style.

Intimate style is also a completely private language developed within families, lovers and the closest of friends.

This style is used to describe language used between persons who share a close relationship or bond. This is most common among family members and close friends. It is a “private” language full of codeword only known to the two. For example lovers having special term of endearment, mothers giving pet names to their children based on some character trait and best friends formulating slangs based on some shared past experience.

For example:

- How’s my little snuggy wuggy?
- I’m sick and tired of your crap!
- You’re so good. I’m crazy about you, Honey!

From the examples above, the sentences having secret meaning, the words like a code and sometimes disguised the real meaning of word.

So, the point of intimate style is private language. Nobody knows about language that used except for your special man.

2.5 Djaga Depari

Djaga Sembiring Depari is an Indonesia’s composer from Karo origin. She was born on May 5, 1922 from Ngembar Sembiring Depari family and Siras Br. Karo Sekali. in the village Seberaya, Karolanden (now Karo), North Sumatra). He

never tasted the formal music education, but good at playing the violin and composing as well poems touching and beautiful, and able fired up the Karo people to participate in the struggle for Indonesian independence.

His songs among others are Erkata Bedil, Sora Mido, Piso Surit, I-juma juma I padang sambo, Pio-pio, USDEK (Undang-undang Dasar 1945 - Indonesian Socialism - Guided Democracy - Guided Economy – Personality National), Tanah Simalem Karo, Terang Bulan, Sangar-sangar, Nangkih Deleng Sibayak, Mejuah-juah, and others. An estimated hundreds of other songs ever produced out of his hands.

Djaga Depari always associated with wonderful poems and tells the romantic nature, life society, and romance, but it actually also composing many songs and poems with the theme struggle (patriotism). In fact, it can be said that Djaga Depari is an extension of the heart and tongue of Djamin Ginting as commanders (warlords in the field). Because, his poems could invite the youth to be faithful to fight for the Republic of Indonesia.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Method of Study

Research method is a way how to execute the study. This study was use descriptive quantitative in analyzing the lyrics of Djaga Depari's song.

According to Sugiono (2008), *metode kualitatif adalah pendekatan ilmiah yang memandang suatu realitas itu dapat diklasifikasikan, konkrit, teramati dan terukur, hubungan variabelnya bersifat sebab akibat dimana data penelitiannya berupa angka-angka dan analisisnya menggunakan statistik.* (qualitative methods is a scientific approach that sees a reality that can be classified , concrete , observable and measurable , the relationship is causal variables where data research in the form of figures and analysis using statistical).

Quantitative methods can be defined as an analysis aimed at recognizing and explaining the phenomena being analyzed.

3.2 The Source of Data

The source of data in this study was take from Djaga Depari's songs. The data will be taken from 10 songs lyrics. They are:

Mari Kena, Purpur Sange, Mbaba Kampil, Rumba Karo, Tanah Karo Simalem, Mejuah-juah, Sue Sue, Rudang Mayang, Mbuah Ko Page, and Andiko Alena.

3.3 The Techniques of Collecting The Data

In this study, the writer uses the data from Djaga Depari's songs lyrics. The writer took steps as follows:

- Browsing Djaga Depari's song lyrics from <http://karosiadi.blogspot.co.id>
- Choosing 10 popular lyrics of Djaga Depari.
- Printing the 10 song lyrics.
- Underlining the language styles in Djaga Depari song lyrics.

3.4 The Techniques of Analyzing Data

After collecting the data, the writer analyzed them i.e:

- Classifying the language styles in accordance with five styles Ruby Payne i.e.
- Tabulating the language styles.
- Making percentage of the data.
- Making conclusion.