

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses the background of the study, statement of the problems, objective of the study, the significance of the study, scope, and limitation of the study. All of these sections will be discussed as follows:

1.1 Background of the Study

Language provides a very important role in human life. Almost all environment of human life is related to language as humans need to interact with each other in their daily life. In interaction, they communicate with each other by using language as a means of communication. According to Hall (1968:158) in Lyons (Lee & Lyons, 1982), language is an institution that uses oral-auditory arbitrary symbols commonly used by humans to communicate and interact with each other. Language becomes a major of human life to express feelings, and through sound and even signals that have patterns such as conversation, speech, discussion, etc.

Human beings need to be able to use language to their need. In this study, the researchers are interested to study spoken language, especially conversation. The conversation is the participation of cooperative activity involving two or more parties, each of which must be given the opportunity in expressing ideas. From the conversation, people can be exchanging spoken words to express their thought and their needs. The most conversation according to Schegloff (2000) in (Wardhaugh, 2006) when a person gets a turn to speak, he or she may use employing gestures and posture that inhibit others from speaking and so on; avoiding the kinds of closeness partner that require others to talk; stringing speech

together in a seamless way; avoiding eye contact with listeners; then reluctant to give up the turn and may employ any one or more of various devices to defend it. It means that styles in speaking, act as a substantial component of how people can interact with others.

Language variation is a group of objects of sociolinguistic study. This is in Hudson's opinion in (Wardhaugh, 2006) language theorists such as Chomsky reveal that 'linguistic items,' entities such as sounds, words, grammatical structures, and so on. It is these things, their status, and their arrangements that are of concern. As well social theorists, especially sociolinguists, use concepts such as 'identity,' 'power,' 'class,' 'status,' 'solidarity,' 'accommodation,' 'face,' 'gender,' 'politeness,' etc. Which is used to understand how society is organized and how people manage to live together.

In addition, figurative language refers to conveying the same information but using different expressions. Every human being uses different language styles in different situations. Language communications have language styles and in this case, are influenced by different human interactions. As stated by Joss (1961) in (Wardhaugh, 2006) style may adopt different speaking styles and are further complicated by facts. Whichever your choice is governed by circumstances, you can speak very formally or very informally. Whereas conversations between close friends about matters of less importance may be very informal and casual, so ceremonial occasions are almost always less formal public speeches and fairly informal casual conversations.

In sociolinguistics, the term style is subject an interesting topic to discuss because describes why people speak differently to convey the messages. In this study, the focus is on language style to order to know the variations of human language in oral communication. According to (Holmes, 2013) argues that in sociolinguistics identifies the social functions of language and how it conveys social meaning and explains why differently in different social contexts. Therefore, language is interesting to be selected as the research because when people do conversation with others they might change the style and adapt appropriate style with the situation.

One of its uses on language found in the conversation conducted by staff of the public service of Ngawi Government Tourism Office. According to Nugraha (Nugraha, Purwalukita, 2018) says that Government Tourism Office is located at Yos Sudarso Street No. 36 Ngawi sub-district, Ngawi Regency, East Java. The communication between the staff of that public service of the Government Tourism Office does not rule out the possibility of finding conversations related to these services. With variations in character, the use of language especially the staff of the public service Ngawi Government Tourism Office tries understanding the others. The use of terms in conversation might not be assumed as universal, and only memberships can know the code or password deferred to by the related staff. In this study, there are two language use that occurs in an individual speaker is called bilingualism.

The author is interested in analyzing the language style in this study, because sometimes people can accidentally find their language style when talking

which each other, especially in movies. As well as in daily activities, such as communication, conversation, work, study, music, novels, and films. Thus the author wants to analyze the style of language used in conversations at the government tourism office.

There are several words in the citation above which are the language style in the dialog of the government tourism office. Examples of sociolinguistic analysis studies are language style the conversation for the word “yes, please”. Yes, please is a particular position or point in space... It is one of the linguistic styles in the dialogue of the government tourism office. As of the description above, the writer determines that the style used in the quote above is in the usage of words and phrases. So viewing the previous word it belongs to the language style type is formal style. After considering the reason above, it is very interested in the researcher to conduct this study which focuses on the classes of linguistic style, besides the implied meaning of utterances expressed in conversations of Ngawi Government tourism office.

1.2 Statement of the Problems

Based on the research background and the research focus above, the writer will frame in two statements:

1. How are the categories of language styles expressed in the conversation of the Ngawi Government Tourism Office?
2. What is the implied meaning of style utterances expressed in the conversation of Ngawi Government Tourism Office?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Regarding to the formulation of the problem above, the research objectives in this study are:

1. To find out categories of language styles expressed in the conversation of Ngawi Government Tourism Office.
2. To interpret the implied meaning of style utterances expressed in Ngawi Government Tourism Office conversation.

1.4 Significance of the Study

Based on the research objectives above, it is believed that the research results contribute both theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this study is expected to be useful for the field of sociolinguistics especially about language style and implied meaning of language style expressed in Ngawi Government Tourism office conversation. Practically, it can be useful for the readers especially the student of the English Study Program to obtain some information about language style. Besides that, this can be used as a reference for future authors who want to analyze matters related to this research.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study

The focus of this study is on identifying language style especially in the conversation of the Ngawi government tourism office. The scope of the study is the area of linguistics especially in sociolinguistics and pragmatics, while the limitation in the study is language style especially in oratorical style, formal style,

consultative style, casual style, intimate style, and also Implicature. The author selects several conversations based on utterances in the documentation of recording. The data in this study analyzed utterances by utterances but the writer does not include utterances that do not represent any kind of language style

