

Karya Ilmiah

**STYLES ENGLISH CONVERSATIONS IN MAGAZINES
AND NEWSPAPERS**

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Study

We know that languages a means of communication is very important in our life. As human being, we need a communication to convey our ideas to other, and the only perfect tool to make this communication is language. Through language we can convey our ideas and share our feelings. How well someone expresses his/her idea depends on how he/she uses the language.

Language used by people to make a communication can be a written form or spoken form. Language in written form, can be found in media such as essays, notices, stickers and the like. This language is called a non-interactive monologue because there is no communication between writer and reader directly. While the spoken language is language conveyed directly by the speakers. It functions largely for the establishment and maintenance and commentaries.

Examining the way people use the language in different social context provides a wealth of information about the way language works, as well as about the social relationship in a community and the way people signal aspects of their social identity through their language. Therefore we can see that there is a relationship between language and society.

The study of the relationship between language and society is called sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics is concerned with the relationship between language and the context in which it is used. Sociolinguistics is a developing subfield of

linguistics, which takes speech variation as its focus, viewing variation or its social. In my study, I examine how human beings use language particularly in spoken communication to convey their mind in different ways of saying the same thing. And why we do not all speak in the same way all of the time.

Sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics, which studies the ways in which language is integrated with human society. Sociolinguistics discusses the relationship between speaker and hearer, language variety, which is used in a certain time, in social interaction (Fishman 1972:2).

Generally, inhabitants who settled an area are divided into a small group. The large number of people are, the wider they are using the area. Because of the heterogeneous people, language varieties appear in a social interaction. The classification of the inhabitant can be either: ethnics, skills and profession, religion and faith, ideology, social economics, and education.

According to Hymes (1972) the speech event must involve eight components, they are: setting, participants, ends, act sequence, key as of their social identity, let us have a look at this example how does Ray address his mother and his teacher.

Ray : Hi mum.

Mum : Hi. You are late.

Ray : Yeah, that bastard Sootbucket kept us in again.

Mum : Nana is here.

Ray : Oh sorry. Where is she?

Ray meets his teacher and he greets him:

Ray : Good morning, sir.

Teacher: What are you doing here at this time?

Ray : Mr. Sutton kept us in again.

The way people talk is influenced by the social context in which they are talking. If Ray meets his friend, he will say “Hi, how are you? or what are you doing here? or he will change his way of addressing if he meets another. Ray’ way of speaking is different. The conversation between Ray to his teacher (principal) and his friend often happens in a community, it is not only in English culture but also in Indonesia culture.

By seeing Ray’s way of interacting differs is a reason why the writer is interested in this study, so he wants to know how the social factors contribute to the appropriate choice in using the language as a means of communication in a society.

1.2 The Problem of the Study

The problem of the study is formulated as the following: **What factors influence the styles in English conversations?**

1.3 The Purpose of the Study

The main purpose of this study is to answer the problems above, that is, what factors influence the styles in English conversations.

1.4 The Scope of the Study

This paper deals with the influence of the style as found in English conversation. The style related to the users of the language, the participants, its use,

the social setting, and the function of the interaction. Not all factors are relevant in any particular context but they can be grouped in ways, which are helpful. The styles to be analyzed are participants: parents-son, between fathers, and between families, old men-young men, between adults, between officers in using vocabulary, pronunciation and grammatical patterns.

1.5 The Method of the Study

A scientific analysis may often be achieved if the present data and theories used are reliable ones. The writer concerns with one of the techniques of descriptive qualitative analysis.

In order to collect the data, the writer used a library research analysis, which has been administered in this study.

1.5.1 The Source of the Data

In this study, the data are taken from books, magazines and newspapers, which contain English conversation.

1.5.2 The Way of Collecting Data

The data of this study are collected from books, magazines and newspapers in English. The writer read all the books, magazines and newspapers several times to find out the use of style which occur from vocabulary, pronunciation and grammatical patterns point of view.

1.5.3 The Number of Data

The numbers of the data are 10 functions of interaction. The data are classified according to their style in using variation.

1.5.4 The Way of Analyzing Data

After the writer collected all the data that has found in books, magazines and newspapers, the writer tried to identify them one by one based on the style used in conversation. In analyzing the data, the writer applied the theory proposed by Holmes. He proposed that one of the styles could influence the appropriate code in an interaction.

1.6 The Organization of the Paper

In writing this paper, the writer organizes this paper into the following chapters. In chapter I, the writer presents the introduction which deals with the background of the study, the problems of the study, the purpose of the study, the scope of the study, the method of the study, and the organization of the paper . In chapter II, the writer presents theoretical background, which deals with saying things in different ways, styles and social factors. In chapter III, the writer presents the analysis of the styles in English conversations. For the last chapter, chapter IV deals with the conclusion of all discussion.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Saying Things in Different Ways

No two speakers of a language speak exactly the same way, nor does any individual speaker speak the same way all the time. Variation is a natural part of human language and it is influenced by such factors as socioeconomic status, region, and ethnicity. Language is so complex consisting of a great number of variations.

For example:

Sam : You seen our 'enry 'ouse yet? It's in 'alton you know.

Jim : I have indeed. I could hardly miss it Sam. Your Henry now owns the
biggest house in Halton.

The examples above discussed a range of social influence on language choice. Vocabulary or word choice is one area of linguistic variation. But linguistic variation occurs at other levels of linguistic analysis too: sound, word structure or morphology, and grammar or syntax as well as vocabulary (Holmes, 2001:4). In those examples, the most obvious linguistic variation involves pronunciation. Sam 'drops his aitches' while Jim does not. Just as vocabulary choice conveys social information, so using different pronunciation convey social information too. Sam's a coal miner and Jim is an old friend of Sam's son, Henry. The difference in Sam's and Jim's [h]-dropping behavior reflects their different educations and occupations. In other words, despite

their common regional origins they have different social background and that is reflected in their speech.

The region and the socio-economics factors are determined by dialect and language style. When two people speak with other there is always more going on than just conveying message. The language used by the participants always influenced by a number of social factors, which define the relationship between the participants. For instance:

“A professor makes a simple request of a student to close a classroom door to shut off the noise from the corridor.” There are number of ways of the request can be made:

- a. Politely in a moderate tone, “Could you please close the door?”
- b. In a confused manner while shaking his/her head “Why aren’t you shutting the door?”
- c. Shouting and pointing “Shut the door”

The most appropriate utterance for the situation would be **a**. The most inappropriate would be **c**. This statement humiliates the students, and provides no effort by the professor to respect his/her. Utterance **b** is awkward because it implies that the teacher automatically assumes that the student should know better than to leave the door open when there is noise in the hallway. The inappropriateness is a social decision tied to the social factors, which shape to the relationship between speaker (the professor) and the listener (the student).

When choosing an appropriate utterance for the situation there are factors that we must consider in order to effectively convey the message to the other participant.

2.1.1 Regional Dialect

Dialect is a language variation in which the use of grammar and vocabulary identifies the regional or social background of the user. For instance: Medan dialect, Jakarta dialect, Aceh dialect. All these dialects must be different. From the vocabulary can also be different. In Medan to say 'tilam' for instance, in Jakarta, they say 'kasur'. In Medan, we can find Toba dialect, Dairi dialect, Karo dialect. Toba dialect and Pakpak dialect have the same similarity. When Tobanese used *anakkon* ('child' in English). The word *anakkon* is commonly used in conversation whereas in Dairi or Pakpak, they used *du'ka*. Between Tobanese and Pakpak the two words can be understood well or the two words still belong to Batak language, it is only different dialect. A regional dialect conveys information about the speaker's geographical origin Raimo (1975:13).

The terms "Dialect and Language" in public are often ambiguous. From a linguistic view, if the speech community is still mutually intelligible, so its communication is two dialects from the same language. However, politically even though the two speech communities can be mutually intelligible as their verbal repertoire has similarity in system and sub systems, both are being concluded as the two different languages. Indonesian and Malaysian for instance, from a linguistic view, both are language but politically they are two different languages (Chaer 1992:98).

2.1.2 Social Dialect

Dialects are simply linguistic variations, which are distinguishable by their vocabulary, grammar, pronunciation; the speech of the people from different social, as well as regional, groups may differ in this way. Just as Received Pronunciation (RP) is a social accent, so Standard English is a social dialect. It is the dialect used by well-educated English speakers throughout the world. It is the variation used for the national news broadcast and in print, and it is the variation generally taught in English-speaking schools. For example:

- a. I've not washed the dishes yet today.
- b. I haven't washed the dishes yet today.

The flat top reflects the broader range of variants (alternative linguistic form), which qualify as part of the standard dialect of English in any country. It is estimated that up to 15 per cent of the British regularly use standard British English. So in Standard English, a limited amount of grammatical variation is acceptable. A speaker of Standard English might produce either of the sentences above.

Social dialect conveys information about the speaker's class, social status, educational background, occupation or other such notions. This social information may influence language used in morphology, syntax and vocabulary. Educational is also shows the variation.

For those who are educated will be different from uneducated people in using language. The way of speaking can be seen in vocabulary, pronunciation, and also morphology and syntax. People often use a language to signal their membership of

particular groups, social status, gender, age and ethnicity. The way people speak characterized by patterned variation. The patterns are fascinating and reflect the social factors, which are significant in society.

2.2 Styles

Stylistics is the study of any situational distinctive use of language, and the choices made by individuals and social groups in their use of language. David Crystal (2001:371).

Hudson (1996:144) said that people spoke differently in interviewing according to what they were talking about, and according to who they were talking to-their speech become less standard when they were talking about situations where they had been in danger of dying than when talking about humdrum routine matters, and it was less standard when talking to other members of their family than when talking to him. Differences of this kind have generally been called *style differences*, and a standard terminology has developed for naming *styles*.

According to Holmes (2001:223), style refers to language variation, which reflects changes in situational factors, such as addressee, setting, task or topic. They are the basic components of why we do not all speak the same way, and why we do not all speak in the same way all of the time.

Language variation according to its uses as well as its users, according to where it is used, and to whom, as well as according who is using it. The addressee

and the context affect our choice of code or variation, whether language, dialect or style. We have a look at the following sentences:

1. From a friend

Where were you last night? I rang to see you wanted to come to the pictures

2. In court from a lawyer

Could you tell the court where you were on the night of Friday the seventeenth of March?

3. From a teacher to his pupils on the day after Halloween

I know some of you went trick-or-treating' last night and so I thought we might talk a bit today about how you got on. Did you go out last night?

The difference between the three utterances in the examples above is stylistic differences. There are a number of dimensions along which exhibit variation in style. These involve vocabulary, pronunciation and grammatical patterns or syntax.

2.2.1 Vocabulary

The term social class is used here as a shorthand term for differences between people, which are associated with, differences in social prestige, wealth and education. Bank managers do not talk like office cleaners; lawyers do not speak in the same way as the burglars they defend. Class divisions are based on such status differences. Status refers to the difference or respect people give someone or do not give them, and status generally derives in Western society from the material resources a person can command, though there is another resource too. Family background may

be a source of status independently of wealth (the youngest child of an earl may be poor but respected!). So class is used here as a convenient label for groups of people who share similarities in economic and social status.

Social dialect research in many countries has revealed a consistent relationship between social class and language patterns. People from different social classes speak differently. The most difference in social dialect is in **vocabulary**. In the 1950s in England many pairs of words were identified which, it was claimed, distinguished the speech of upper-class English people ('U speakers') from the rest ('non-U speakers'). U speaker used *setting room* rather than lounge (non-U), and referred to **lavatory** rather than the (non-U) *toilet*.

2.2.2 Pronunciation

Groups are often distinguished by the frequency with which they use particular features, rather than by their use of completely different forms. The way different pronunciations fall into a pattern reflecting the social class of their speakers was first demonstrated by William Labov in the study of New York City which is now regarded as a classic in sociolinguistics. He interviewed 120 people and examined their pronunciations of a number of different consonants and vowels. He found regular patterns relating the social class of the speakers to the percentage of standard as opposed to vernacular pronunciations they produced. Some of the linguistic features he studied have been found to pattern socially in English-speaking communities all over the world. The pronunciation –ing vs –in, (in) vs (in) at the end

of words like *sleeping* and *swimming*, for instance, distinguishes social groups in every English-speaking community in which it has been investigated.

2.2.3 Grammatical Patterns

The higher social groups use more of the standard grammatical form and fewer instances of the vernacular or non-standard form. Here are some examples of standard and vernacular grammatical forms, which have been identified in several English-speaking communities.

Form	Examples
Past tense verb forms	1. I finished that book yesterday. 2. I finish that book yesterday.
Present tense verb forms	3. Rose walks to school everyday. 4. Rose walk to school everyday.
Negatives forms	5. Nobody wants any chips. 6. Nobody don't want no chips.
Ain't	7. Jim isn't stupid. 8. Jim ain't stupid.

There is a clear pattern to the relationship between the grammatical speech forms and the social groups who use them. With the grammatical pattern illustrated on number (3) the third singular form of the present tense regular verb (e.g. she walks vs. vernacular she walk, there is a sharp distinction between the middle-class groups

and the lower-class groups. People are often aware of social stigma in relation to vernacular forms among middle-class speakers in particular.

2.3 Social Factors

In any situation linguistic choices will generally reflect the influence of one or more of the following components of social factors:

1. The participants: who is speaking and who are they are speaking to?
2. The setting or social context of the interaction: where are they speaking?
3. The topic: what is being talked about?
4. The function: why are they speaking?

These social factors will prove important in describing and analyzing all kinds of interaction. They are basic components in sociolinguistics explanation of why we do not all speak the same way all of the time.

The setting or social context (e.g. home, work, school, etc) is generally a relevant factor too. The aim or purpose of the interaction (informative, social) may be important. Holmes (2001:8). And in some cases the topic has proved an influence on language choice.

2.3.1 The Participants

Holmes (2001:8) classifies the participants into two groups, are who is talking to whom (e.g. wife-husband, customer-shopkeeper, boss-workers, parents-

son, between friends, adults-teenagers, etc) and who are they speaking to. These are complete components of the participants in interaction:

2.3.1.1 Solidarity

The solidarity has proved relevant in accounting for parents of linguistic interaction. How well we know someone is one of the most important factors affecting the way we talk to another. Vernacular languages are often used between people who shared attitudes and values, and who may belong to the same ethnic group. In-group language is the language of solidarity. Vernacular forms within a language also occur more frequently in interactions where people know each other well. Standard forms often express social distance between participants. Certain speech styles are also used most often intimates.

2.3.1.2 Social Distance

Many factors may contribute in determining the degree of social distance or solidarity between people-relative age, gender, social roles, whether people work together, or are part of the same family, and so on. In most culture, positive politeness strategies are appropriate between those who know each other well, for example, or who wish to know each other better.

2.3.1.3 High Status

Holmes (2001:25) says that the status relationship between people may be relevant in selecting appropriate code, as mentioned above. Social role may also be

important and is often a factor contributing to status differences between people. Typical role relationship is teacher-pupil, doctor-patient, soldier-civilian, priest-parishioner, and official-citizen. The first-named role is often the more statusful. The same person may be spoken to in a different code depending on whether they are acting as a teacher, as a father, or as a customer in the market place. If we notice that there is a difference in the way we speak to our friends and the way we speak to our relatives, teacher, or others of professional status. A and B have meeting in a market for example. When a is telling to his friend (B) that A likes B's shirt, A says:

"Hey, cool shirt, I like that". When A is meeting to a President of a company A's parent work for that A likes his shirt, A says:

"You look very nice today. I really like that shirt". This example describes that there is a social status. A is selecting his appropriate variety or code.

The status also accounts for a variety of linguistic differences in the way people speak. We speak in a way, which signals our social status, and construct our social identity in our community. Those at the top in multilingual communities usually have the widest linguistic repertoire, and they certainly speak the official language. In monolingual community, the higher our social group, the more standard forms we are likely to use. The language of the most prestigious group is by definition the standard dialect, Holmes (2001:374).

2.3.1.4 Low Status

The way we talk to others also signals our relationship on this dimension. Where people use non-reciprocal address forms, for instance, the reason is generally

due a status or power difference. If we called someone *sir* and she/he calls our name, *Chris* for example, then he is our superior in some context. The subordinate status of women is often reflected in the on reciprocal use of address forms. The butcher may use *dear* and he is not likely to use *dear* to the men walking on the road outside. Power or status differences also explain the greater use of negative politeness forms by some speakers. We will probably use a less direct forms when asking our boss for a lift, for example than when asking our sister.

Someone's description of his friend would have been expressed differently if he had realized his friend could hear him. The way people talk is influenced by the social context in which they are talking, as well as how we are feeling. The same message may be expressed very differently to different people.

2.3.2 Social Setting

Holmes (2001:26) says that features of setting may also important in selecting and appropriate variety or code. In church, at formal ceremony, the appropriate variety will be different from that used afterwards in the church porch. The variety use for formal radio lecture will differ from that used for the adverts. The setting, where and when the interaction takes place needs to be intentioned.

2.3.2.1 High formality

In monolingual communities, vernacular forms predominate in casual talk, while standard forms are more frequent in situations such as formal interview with the school principal or the bank manager. Formal setting such as low court, the House

of Assembly or Parliament, a graduation ceremony, or a retirement dinner will require appropriate language. Formal style of speech with distinctive pronunciation, syntax and vocabulary are the linguistic equivalent of formal dress on such occasion. Though status and solidarity are usually very important influences on appropriate language choice, the formality of setting or speech event can sometimes override them. In court, even sister will call each other by the formal titles, and at the wedding ceremony the language of the bride and groom is determine by the ritual occasion, not by the closeness of their relationship.

2.3.2.2 Low Formality

Different communities put different degrees of weight on solidarity vs. status, and formality vs. casualness. In a conservative, status-based community, where the differences are emphasized, interactions with acquaintances may be relatively formal. In groups where friendship or how well we know someone tends to override status differences, similarities are stressed, and interactions tends towards the informal in many contexts. Interaction in library, for example, will be different from used in football-court, home, work, and other places.

2.3.3 The Topic

Topic is what is being talked about. The topic also important factor which can influence in using language variety Holmes (2001:27). Let us have a look at the following example.

Bokmal, a standard dialect Norwegian is small capital. Ranamal, local dialect in lower case.

Jan : Hello Peter. How is your wife now?

Peter : Oh she is much better, thank you Jan. She is out of hospital and convalescing well.

Jan : That's good I am pleased to hear it. DO YOU THINK YOU COULD HELP ME WITH THIS PESKY FORM? I AM HAVING A GREAT DEAL OF DIFFICULTY WITH IT.

Peter : OF COURSE. GIVE IT HERE.

This example illustrated that people may switch code within a speech even to discuss a particular topic. Bilinguals often find it easier to discuss particular topics in one code rather than another. Through this example that Bokmal is the more appropriate variety for discussing a business matter.

2.3.4 The Function of the Interaction

Holmes (2001:26) says that the function of the interaction can also be an important influence on its linguistic form. There are two base things in it:

2.3.4.1 Referential

Some interactions, such as news bulletins, sport commentaries and legal documents, are high information content, or referential meaning. Their linguistic features are strongly influenced by the kind of information they need to convey, and the constraints of time and setting they are responding to. In other interactions, such

as friendly gossip, the social or affective message may be the most important reason for interaction. This too affects the form of the language.

The speakers have other varieties, which they use with their friends for social and affective function and to construct their social identities. For example, it is possible to convey warmth and affection in the H variety or using standard dialect forms, but it is more often the case that people use L varieties and vernacular forms for this purpose. Similarly, while referential information can certainly be conveyed in any language or dialect, in practice, the high variety or standard dialect tends to be regarded as the most appropriate way of expressing primarily informative material, particularly for a wide audience, and especially when the information is in written form.

2.3.4.2 Affective Function

Language serves many functions, but in all communities the basic functions of referential and affective (social) meaning have proved useful dimension. Every language provides means of expressing social as well as referential meaning, and the choice between alternative ways of saying the 'same' thing frequently involves a consideration of this dimension. Though referentially equivalent, *Oh its you!* conveys a very different affective message from *How lovely to see you. do come in !* When you open the door to someone. It has been suggested that, at least in casual interaction, some women stress the affective rather than the referential function of talk. If this is so, the possibilities for miscommunication with these who have

different norms are obvious. Similarly, different cultural groups may emphasize affective functions in context where others consider referential information in the primary focus. A short welcoming greeting to parents at school meeting, for instance, may strike some groups as too perfunctory and as indicating that the school does not value their presence. For others, a short greeting may be considered as sensible.

CHAPTER III

STYLE AS FOUND IN ENGLISH CONVERSATIONS

As has been presented in chapter II, there are three kinds of styles in English conversations, they are: (i) vocabulary, (ii) pronunciation, and (iii) grammatical patterns. Besides these styles, there are also four factors, which influence the occurrences of the styles, they are: (i) the participants, (ii) social setting, (iii) the topic, and (iv) the function of the interaction.

Both the styles and social factors that are found in the conversations will be shown below. There are totally ten functions of interaction and each function can be divided into several dialogues. They are (i) opening and closing consist of 3 dialogues, (ii) introducing (addressing) consists of 4 dialogues, introducing (using names) consists of 3 dialogues, (iii) giving compliment consists of 2 dialogues, (iv) giving invitation consists of 2 dialogues, (v) asking permission consists of 3 dialogues, (vi) thanking people consists of 2 dialogues, (vii) apologizing consists of 2 dialogues, (viii) agreeing and disagreeing consist of 1 dialogue, (ix) asking information consists of 2 dialogues, and (x) expression of anger consists of 2 dialogues.

3.1 Opening and Closing

Dialogue 1

Martin : It has a long time for us not to see one each other.

Ralph : Do you really miss me? My friend invites me to go to his village.

Martin : Find a job?

Ralph : we just look around. By the way, where are you going with your bag?

Martin : There. Bye.

Ralph : Okay, bye.

There are four factors in dialogue 1. They are: (1) the participants: Ralph (male) and Martin (male), (2) the social setting is at house yard, (3) the topic is about asking news, and (4) the function is to greet someone. In this dialogue, Martin started his talk by saying *It has a long time for us not to see one each other* and closed by saying *Bye*. Martin uttered those utterances because they are intimate friends.

Dialogue 2

When he met his friend, Ray, and he asked him:

Ray : Where were you so long? You never appear.

Ralph : Have a travel with my friend.

Ray : You look so thin.

Ray : I have many problems.

Ralph : Why don't you share with me? I must be off.

There are four factors in dialogue 2. they are: (1) the participants: Ray (male) and Ralph (male), (2) the social setting is on the roadside, (3) the topic is about asking news or condition, and (4) the function is to greet someone. In this dialogue,

Ray started his talk by saying *Where were you so long. You never appear.* And closed his talk by saying *I must be off.* Ray uttered those utterances because they are still close friend.

Dialogue 3

It is different from when his uncle, Jim, asked him:

Jim : It has been a long time for us not to see one each other. How are you?

Ralph : It is just as usual, uncle.

Jim : Don't you have a job?

Ralph : I have, uncle. I will go on Tuesday again.

Jim : Oh, I see. See you.

There are four factors in dialogue 3. They are: (1) the participants: Jim (male and ralph (male), (2) the social setting is on the roadside, (3) the topic is about asking news or healthy, and (4) the function is to know more one another. In this dialogue, Jim started his talk by saying *It has been a long time for us not to see one each other. How are you?* And closing his talk by saying *See you.* Jim uttered those utterances because they are close family or relatives.

Based on the three dialogues above, there is only one style and four factors that influence the conversations. The style is vocabulary differences and the factors is the participants, the social setting, the topic and the function of interaction. The vocabulary differences are *It has been a long time for us not to see one each other* and *Where were you so long.*

3.2 Introducing

3.2.1 Addressing

Dialogue 1

Tony : Where are you going to?

Richard : To meet my friend there.

There are four factors in dialogue 1. They are: (1) the participants: Tony (male) and Richard (male), (2) the social setting is on the roadside, (3) the topic is about asking someone, and (4) the function is to address someone. In this dialogue, Tony addressed Richard by saying *Where are you going to?* Tony uttered that utterance to Richard because they are close friend.

Dialogue 2

Then Tony met his friend, Tommy, and Tony asked:

Tony : Where are you going to?

Tommy : To Betty's house. I have a little business to be asked.

There are four factors in dialogue 1. They are: (1) the participants: Tony (male) and Tommy (male), (2) the social setting is on the roadside, (3) the topic is about asking someone, and (4) the function is to address someone. In this dialogue, Tony addressed Tommy by saying *Where are you going to?* Tony uttered that utterance to Tommy because they are still intimate friend.

Dialogue 3

And when Tony saw his uncle, Paul, Tony asked:

Tony : Where are you going to, uncle?

Paul : To see Ray's house.

There are four factors in dialogue 3. They are: (1) the participants: Tony (male) and Paul (male), the social setting is on the roadside, (3) the topic is about asking someone, and (4) the function is to address someone. In this dialogue, Tony addressed Paul by saying *Where are you going to, uncle?* Tony uttered the phrase *uncle* to Paul because they are close family or relatives.

Dialogue 4

Before Paul arrived at Ray's house, he and his friend, Bob, met and Bob asked:

Bob : Where are you going to, Paul?

Paul : I want to go to Ray's house. By the way, do you live here?

Bob : No, I don't. I just look around.

Paul : See you.

There are four factors in dialogue 4. They are: (1) the participants: Bob (male) and Paul (male), (2) the social setting is on the roadside, (3) the topic is about asking someone, and (4) the function is to address someone. In this dialogue, Bob addressed Paul by saying *Where are you going?* Bob uttered that utterance to Paul because they are still close friend.

Based on the four dialogues above, there is only one style and four factors that influence the conversations. The style is vocabulary differences, and the factors are the participants, the social setting, the topic and the function of the interaction.

3.2.2 Using Names

Dialogue 1

This conversation is from people who like to call someone's name.

Jimmy : Where have you been, Nick?

Nick : Play with friends.

Bill : Hi, Nick, where you have been?

Nick : Played.

There are four factors in dialogue 1. They are: (1) the participants: Jimmy (male), Nick (male) and Bill (male), (2) the social setting is outside of home, (3) the topic is about asking someone, and (4) the function is to call someone's name. In this dialogue, Jimmy and Bill called Nick by saying *Nick* because they are still close friend.

Dialogue 2

When Nick is in home, his younger brother, George, called him by saying:

George : Where have you been, a loser? Your friend looked for you.

Nick : Who?

There are four factors in dialogue 2. They are: (1) the participants: George (male) and Nick (male), (2) the social setting is outside of home, (3) the topic is about asking someone, (4) the function is to call someone's name. In this dialogue, george called Nick by saying *a loser*. He uttered that utterance because he is older than Nick and also they are siblings.

Dialogue 3

A short while ago, Luke came to Nick's house and said:

Luke : Hi, George, is Carter at home?

George : Take a sleep, I guess.

There are four factors in dialogue 3. They are: (1) the participants: Luke (male) and George (male), (2) the social setting is outside home, (3) the topic is about asking someone, and (4) the function is to look for someone. In this dialogue, Luke called Nick by saying *Carter* because they are still close friend.

Based on the three dialogues above, there are two styles and four factors that influence the conversations. The styles are vocabulary and grammatical differences . the vocabulary differences are *Hi, Nick. Where you have been* and *Hi, George. Is Carter at home.* And the grammatical differences are *Where have you been, Nick* and *Hi, Nick. Where you have been.*

3.3 Giving Compliment

Dialogue 1

Sam : I really love to see you work never feel tire. I'm surprised by shaking my head to see your way of working.

Andy : What is to be done. This is a must so that I can fulfill this life.

Sam : To my surprise.

There are four factors in dialogue 1. They are: (1) the participants: Sam (male) and Andy (male), (2) the social setting is at Andy's office, (3) the topic is about

compliment, and (4) the function is to give compliment. In this dialogue, Sam gave compliment to Andy by saying *I really love to see you work never feel tire. I'm surprised by shaking my head to see your way of working* because they are partner in working.

Dialogue 2

And when Smith saw Andy was working, Smith said:

Smith : I see few of people work hard like you.

Andy : Thanks, it is not so really, Sir.

There are four factors in dialogue 2. They are: (1) the participants: Smith (male) and Andy (male), (2) the social setting is at printed matter shop, (3) the topic is also about compliment, and (4) the function is to give compliment. In this dialogue, Smith gave compliment to Andy by saying *I see few of people work hard like you*. And Andy answered him by saying *Thanks, it is not so really, Sir*. Andy uttered the phare *Sir* because he is younger than Smith and also he is lower status than Smith.

Based on the two dialogues above, there are two styles and four factors that influence the conversations. The styles are vocabulary and grammatical differences. And the factors are the participants, the social setting, the topic, and the function of the interaction. The vocabulary differences are *I really love to see you work never feel tire* and *I see few of people work hard like you*. And the grammatical differences are *I really love to see you work never feel tire* and *I see few of people work hard like you*.

3.4 Giving Invitation

Dialogue 1

Shania : Are you in home, uncle?

Henry : Do come in. Let us talk in living room. What is the crucial thing?

John : Right, uncle. Your eldest grandson will have marriage-bless on October, 10, 2002. It is in hope that we are gather together in the party.

Henry : Thank you if it is so.

John : That is my coming, uncle. Thank you first.

Henry : You're welcome.

There are four factors in dialogue 1. They are: (1) the participants: Shania (female), Henry (male), and John (male), (2) the social setting is at Henry's house, (3) the topic is about invitation, and (4) the function is to invite someone. In this dialogue, John invited Henry by saying *It is in hope that we are gather together in the party*. This is a variety to invite another family.

Dialogue 2

Peter's way to invite his elder brother (same family) is different from John did. Let us have a look at the following conversation:

Peter : Fortunately, we meet here, elder brother.

Albert : What would you like to tell?

Peter : Our daughter will have a marriage-bless on Sunday. So, you and elder sister must come to the party.

Albert : I will tell it to my wife.

There are four factors in dialogue 2. They are: (1) the participants: Peter (male) and Albert (male), (2) the social setting is at Albert's house, (3) the topic is about marriage-bless of Peter's daughter, and (4) the function is to invite someone. In this dialogue, Peter invited Albert by saying *You and elder sister must come to the party*. Peter uttered the phare *must* to Albert because they are brothers in the same family.

Based on the two dialogues above, ther is only one style and four factors that influence the conversations. The style is vocabulary differences and the factors are the partipants, the social setting, the topic, and the function of the interaction. The vocabulary differences are *It is in hope that we are gather together in the party* and *You and elder sister must come to the party*.

3.5 Asking Permission

Dialogue 1

Christine : Excuse me. I take a bunch of your flower, sister.

Dyne : Take your self, please.

There are four factors in dialogue 1. They are: (1) the participants: Christine (female) and Dyne (female), (2) the social setting is in front of Dyne's house, (3) the topic is about flowers, and (4) the function is to ask permission. In this dialogue,

Christine asked permission by saying *Excuse me. I take a bunch of your flower, sister.* She uttered phrase *sister* to Dyne because she is younger than Dyne, and also as sign of intimate term of addressing.

Dialogue 2

Sarah : Would you give me a bunch of your flower to plant, sister?

Dyne : Which one would you like to take?

There are four factors in dialogue 2. They are: (1) the participants: Sarah (female) and Dyne (female), (2) the social setting is in front of Dyne's house, (3) the topic is about flowers, and (4) the function is to ask permission. In this dialogue, Sarah asked permission to Dyne by saying *Would you give me a bunch of your flower to plant, sister.* She also uttered *sister* to Dyne because they are also intimate friend.

Dialogue 3

Michele : Would you allow me taking a bunch of your flower?

Dyne : Just take it.

There are four factors in dialogue 3. They are: (1) the participants: Michele (female) and Dyne (female), (2) the social setting is in front of Dyne's house, (3) the topic is about flowers, (4) the function is also to ask permission. In this dialogue, Michele did not utter the phrase *sister to Dyne.* Eventhough she did not utter that phrase, they are still close friend.

Based on the three dialogues above, there are two styles and four factors that influence the conversations. The styles are vocabulary and grammatical differences, and the factors are the participants, the social setting, the topic, and the function of

the interaction. The vocabulary differences are *Excuse me. I take a bunch of your flower, sister, Would you give me a bunch of your flower to plant, sister, and Would you allow me taking a bunch of your flower.* The grammatical differences are *Excuse me. I take a bunch of your flower, sister, Would you give me a bunch of your flower to plant, sister, and Would you allow me taking a bunch of your flower.*

3.6 Thanking People

Dialogue 1

Thom : Well, thank you for your kindness helping us in this party today. May God bless your kindness. That is all, thank you.

The guests

(Bryan) : (one of them said):

You are welcome for your happiness. That's all, thank you.

There are four factors in dialogue 1. They are: (1) the participants: Thom (male) and Bryan (male), (2) the social setting is at Thom's house, (3) the topic is about thanking, and (4) the function is to thank people. In this dialogue, Thom uttered thanking by saying *Well, thank you for your kindness helping us in this party.*

Dialogue 2

This conversation also shows "thank you":

Jerry : Thank you very much for your coming.

His collegians : (One of them said): Our coming is a must as we are in a society. What is important to us have healthy.

There are four factors in dialogue 2. They are: (1) the participants: Jerry (male) and one of his collegians, (2) the social setting is at Jerry's house, (3) the topic is also about thanking, and (4) the function is to thank people. In this dialogue, Jerry uttered thanking by saying *Thank you very much for your coming*.

Based on the two dialogues above, there are two styles and four factors that influence the conversations. The styles are vocabulary and grammatical differences, and the factors are the participants, the social setting, the topic, and the function of the interaction. The vocabulary differences are *Well, thank you for your kindness helping us in this party* and *Thank you very much for your coming*. The grammatical differences are *Well, thank you for your kindness helping us in this party* and *Thank you very much for your coming*.

3.7 Apologizing

Dialogue 1

Eric : I'm glad that we can meet here, Justine.

Justine : What is that before?

Eric : Well, I did not come to your party yesterday; because I got something urgent have to do. So, I hope you understand about me eventhough I was not in your party.

Justine : Oh, never mind. It has an urgent, my guess.

Eric : That is my aim.

Justine : It is okay.

There are four factors in dialogue 1. They are: (1) the participants: Eric (male) and Justine (male), (2) the social setting is in front of the store, (3) the topic is about unattending, and (4) the function is to apologize someone. In this dialogue, Eric uttered apologizing by saying *I hope you understand about me eventhough I was not in your party.*

Dialogue 2

Rico : Please forgive me. Understanding me completely of my mistakes.

Ricky : Oh, well. Forget it all, please.

There are four factors in dialogue 2. They are: (1) the participants: Rico (male) and Ricky (male), (2) the social setting is in the bar, (3) the topic is about mistakes, and (4) the function is to apologize someone. In this dialogue, Rico uttered apologizing by saying *Please forgive me.*

Based on the two dialogues above, there is only one style and there are four factors that influence the conversations. The style is vocabulary differences, and the factors are the participants, the social setting, the topic, and the function of the interaction. The vocabulary differences are *I hope you understand about me eventhough I was not in your party* and *Please forgive me.*

3.8 Agreeing and Disagreeing

Dialogue 1

James : How do we make our Christmas day again?

Ronald : To my opinion, it is better to celebrate on initial of December.

Simon : How about your opinion, sister! Do you agree?

Lisa : I think I can not joint.

Daisy : I think it is too fast.

Theresa : How about if we do as last year?

Nicole : So, what is the conclusion, leader?

James : Your opinion first. How about if we celebrate on sixteen, agree?

Elizabeth : No, brother.

Betty : I too, say “no”.

James : If it is on thirteen, how?

Shane : OK. That is it.

May : That is okay.

James : So, we think so, we remember it, sister, brother.

There are four factors in dialogue 1. They are: (1) the participants: James (male), Ronald (male), Simon (male), Lisa (female), Daisy (female), Theresa (female), Nicole (male), Elizabeth (female), Betty (female), Shane (male), and May (female), (2) the social setting is in a house, (3) the topic is about Christmas celebration, (4) the topic is to take conclusion. In this dialogue, there are some objections of agreeing and disagreeing. The objections of agreeing are *I think I can not join* , *I think it is too fast*, *No, brother*, and *I too, say “no”*. And the objections of disagreeing are *Ok. That it is* and *That is okay*.

Based on the dialogue above, there is one style and four factors in agreeing. The style is grammatical differences and the factors are the participants, the social setting, the topic, and the function of the interaction. The grammatical differences are *Ok. That it is* and *That is okay*. Whereas there are two styles and four social factors in disagreeing. The styles are vocabulary and grammatical differences. The factors are the participants, the social setting, the topic, and the function of the interaction. The vocabulary differences are *I think I can not join*, and *I think it is too fast*. And the grammatical differences are *I think I can not join*, *No, brother*, and *I too, say "no"*

3.9 Asking Information

Dialogue 1

David : Excuse me, Sir. Could you tell me, where is John's house?

Robin : Oh, that is it. The white house.

David : Thank you, Sir.

There are four factors in dialogue 1. They are: (1) the participants: David (male, a new comer) and Robin (male, a local settler), (2) the social setting is at Robin's house, (3) the topic is about address, and (4) the function is to ask or to get information. David asked Robin by saying *Excuse me, Sir. could you tell me, where is John's house*. He uttered the phrase *Sir* to Robin because he is a new comer in that area and also he did not know Robin well.

Dialogue 2

Corner : Excuse me. Could you tell me where Sam whose wife,
Smith's family is?

Foster : There. That is which faces the white house.

Corner : Oh, I see. Thank you.

There are four factors in dialogue 2. They are: (1) the participants: Corner (male) and Foster (male), (2) the social setting is at Foster's house, (3) the topic is about address, and (4) the function is to ask someone information. In this conversation, Corner asked Foster by saying *Excuse me. Could you tell me where Sam whose wife, Smith's family is.* He also uttered the phrase *excuse me* because he did not know Foster well.

Dialogue 3

Oliver : How can I get To Andy's house?

Daniel : You can go by passing plaza building.

There are four factors in dialogue 3. They are: (1) the participants: Oliver (male) and Daniel (male), (2) the social setting is at Daniel's house, (3) the topic is also about address, and (4) the function is to get information. In this dialogue, Oliver asked Daniel by saying *How can I get to Andy's house.* He uttered this utterance because he knew Daniel well.

Based on the three dialogues above, there are styles and four factors that influence the conversations. The styles are vocabulary and grammatical differences. The factors are the participants, the social setting, the topic, and the function of the interaction. The vocabulary differences are *Excuse me, Sir. Could you tell me , where is John's house* and *How can I get to Andy's house.* And the grammatical differences

are *Excus me, Sir. Could you tell me, where is John's house and Excuseme. Could you tell me where Sam whose wife, Smith's family is.*

3.10 Expression of Anger

Dialogue 1

Mark : Who take my wallet from the bed?

Alex : I don't know. I don't touch it.

Mark : All who make it are bastard.

There are four factors in dialogue 1. They are: (1) the participants: Mark (male) and Alex (male), (2) the social setting is in the house, (3) the topic is about losing the wallet, (4) the function is to express anger. In this dialogue, Mark expressed his anger by saying *All who make it are bastard*. He uttered the phrase *bastard* to Alex because they may have the same age or Mark may older than Alex

Dialogue 2

Han : What you said? You are nothing even your talk is in foolish away.

Mark : I lost my wallet.

There are four factors in dialogue 2. They are: (1) the participants: Han (male) and Mark (male), (2) the social setting is in a house, (3) the topic is about losing wallet, (4) the function is to express anger. Han expressed his anger to Mark by saying *What you said? You are nothing even your talk is in foolish away. Han is uttered that utterance because he is Mark's father.*

Based on the two dialogues above, there are two styles and our factors that influence the conversations. The styles are vocabulary and grammatical differences, and the factors are the participants, the social setting, the topic, and the function of the interaction. The vocabulary differences are *All who make it are bastards* and *You are nothing even your talk is foolish away*. The grammatical differences are *All who make it are bastards* and *You are nothing even your talk is foolish away*.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

Having analyzing the data, the writer took the conclusion which can show that the three kinds of styles and social factors are based on Janet Holmes (2001:223). The styles are vocabulary, pronunciation and grammatical patterns. And the social factors are the participants, social setting, the topic and the function of the interaction.

In conducting the research, the writer has analyzed ten functions of interaction from the books, magazines and newspapers in English which contain English conversations. And from all the data, the writer found that there are only two kinds of style and the four of social factors occurred in the conversations.

In this data, there is 1 style and 4 factors for opening and closing. The style is vocabulary, and the factors are participants, social setting, the topic and the function of the interaction. 1 style and 4 factors for introducing in addressing. The style is vocabulary and the factors are the participants, social setting, the topic and the function of the interaction. 2 styles and 4 factors for introducing in using names. The styles are vocabulary and grammatical patterns. The factors are the participants, social setting, the topic and the function of the interaction. 2 styles and 4 factors for giving compliment. The styles are vocabulary and grammatical patterns. The factors are the participants, social setting, the topic and the function of the interaction. 1 style and 4 factors for giving invitation. The style is and grammatical patterns and the factors are the participants, social setting, the topic and the function of the interaction. 2 styles

and 4 factors for asking permission. The styles are vocabulary and grammatical patterns. The factors are the participants, social setting, the topic and the function of the interaction. 2 styles and 4 factors for thanking people. The styles are vocabulary and grammatical patterns. The factors are the participants, social setting, the topic and the function of the interaction. 1 style and 4 factors for apologizing. The style is vocabulary and the factors are the participants, social setting, the topic and the function of the interaction. 1 style and 4 factors in agreeing. The style is vocabulary and the factors are the participants, social setting, the topic and the function of the interaction. 2 styles and 4 factors in disagreeing. The styles are vocabulary and grammatical patterns and the factors are the participants, social setting, the topic and the function of the interaction. 2 styles and 4 factors for asking information. The styles are vocabulary and grammatical patterns and the factors are the participants, the social setting, the topic, and the function of the interaction. 2 styles and 4 factors for expression of anger. The styles are vocabulary and grammatical patterns, and the factors are the participants, social setting, the topic and the function of the interaction.

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APPENDIX

Ten functions of interaction. They are:

1. Opening and Closing

Dialogue 1

- Martin : It has a long time for us not to see one each other.
Ralph : Do you really miss me? My friend invites me to go to his village.
Martin : Find a job?
Ralph : we just look around. By the way, where are you going with your bag?
Martin : There. Bye.
Ralph : Okay, bye.

Dialogue 2

When he met his friend, Ray, and he asked him:

- Ray : Where were you so long? You never appear.
Ralph : Have a travel with my friend.
Ray : You look so thin.
Ralph : I have many problems.
Ray : Why don't you share with me? I must be off.

Dialogue 3

It is different from when his uncle, Jim, asked him:

- Jim : It has been a long time for us not to see one each other. How are you?
Ralph : It is just as usual, uncle.
Jim : Don't you have a job?
Ralph : I have, uncle. I will go on Tuesday again.
Jim : Oh, I see. See you.

2. Introducing

2.1 Addressing

Dialogue 1

- Tony : Where are you going to?
Richard : To meet my friend there.

Dialogue 2

Then Tony met his friend, Tommy, and Tony asked:

- Tony : Where are you going to?
Tommy : To Betty's house. I have a little business to be asked.

Dialogue 3

And when Tony saw his uncle, Paul, Tony asked:

Tony : Where are you going to, uncle?

Paul : To see Ray's house.

Dialogue 4

Before Paul arrived at Ray's house, he and his friend, Bob, met and Bob asked:

Bob : Where are you going to, Paul?

Paul : I want to go to Ray's house. By the way, do you live here?

Bob : No, I don't. I just look around.

Paul : See you.

2.2 Using Names

Dialogue 1

This conversation is from people who like to call someone's name.

Jimmy : Where have you been, Nick?

Nick : Play with friends.

Bill : Hi, Nick, where you have been?

Nick : Played.

Dialogue 2

When Nick is in home, his younger brother, George, called him by saying:

George : Where have you been, a loser? Your friend looked for you.

Nick : Who?

Dialogue 3

A short while ago, Luke came to Nick's house and said:

Luke : Hi, George, is Carter at home?

George : Take a sleep, I guess.

3. Giving Compliment

Dialogue 1

Sam : I really love to see you work never feel tire. I'm surprised by shaking my head to see your way of working.

Andy : What is to be done. This is a must so that I can fulfill this life.

Sam : To my surprise.

Dialogue 2

And when Smith saw Andy was working, Smith said:

Smith : I see few of people work hard like you.

Andy : Thanks, it is not so really, Sir.

4. Giving Invitation

Dialogue 1

Shania : Are you in home, uncle?

Henry : Do come in. Let us talk in living room. What is the crucial thing?
 John : Right, uncle. Your eldest grandson will have marriage-bless on October, 10, 2002. It is in hope that we are gather together in the party.
 Henry : Thank you if it is so.
 John : That is my coming, uncle. Thank you first.
 Henry : You're welcome.

Dialogue 2

Peter's way to invite his elder brother (same family) is different from John did. Let us have a look at the following conversation:

Peter : Fortunately, we meet here, elder brother.
 Albert : What would you like to tell?
 Peter : Our daughter will have a marriage-bless on Sunday. So, you and elder sister must come to the party.
 Albert : I will tell it to my wife.

5. Asking Permission

Dialogue 1

Christine : Excuse me. I take a bunch of your flower, sister.
 Dyne : Take your self, please.

Dialogue 2

Sarah : Would you give me a bunch of your flower to plant, sister?
 Dyne : Which one would you like to take?

Dialogue 3

Michele : Would you allow me taking a bunch of your flower?
 Dyne : Just take it.

6. Thanking People

Dialogue 1

Thom : Well, thank you for your kindness helping us in this party today. May God bless your kindness. That is all, thank you.

The guests
 (Bryan) : (one of them said):
 You are welcome for your happiness. That's all, thank you.

Dialogue 2

This conversation also shows "thank you":

Jerry : Thank you very much for your coming.
 His colleagues : (One of them said): Our coming is a must as we are in a society. What is important to us have healthy.

7. Apologizing

Dialogue 1

Eric : I'm glad that we can meet here, Justine.
 Justine : What is that before?

Eric : Well, I did not come to your party yesterday; because I got something urgent have to do. So, I hope you understand about me eventhough I was not in your party.
Justine : Oh, never mind. It has an urgent, my guess.
Eric : That is my aim.
Justine : It is okay.
Dialogue 2
Rico : Please forgive me. Understanding me completely of my mistakes.
Ricky : Oh, well. Forget it all, please.

8. Agreeing and Disagreeing

Dialogue 1

James : How do we make our Christmas day again?
Ronald : To my opinion, it is better to celebrate on initial of December.
Simon : How about your opinion, sister! Do you agree?
Lisa : I think I can not joint.
Daisy : I think it is too fast.
Theresa : How about if we do as last year?
Nicole : So, what is the conclusion, leader?
James : Your opinion first. How about if we celebrate on sixteen, agree?
Elizabeth : No, brother.
Betty : I too, say “no”.
James : If it is on thirteen, how?
Shane : OK. That is it.
May : That is okay.
James : So, we think so, we remember it, sister, brother.

9. Asking Information

Dialogue 1

David : Excuse me, Sir. Could you tell me, where is the Jon’s house?
Robin : Oh, that is it. The white house.
David : Thank you, Sir.

Dialogue 2

Corner : Excuse me. Could you tell me where Sam whose wife, Smith’s family is?
Foster : There. That is which faces the white house.
Corner : Oh, I see. Thank you.

Dialogue 3

Oliver : How can I get To Andy’s house?
Daniel : You can go by passing plaza building.

10. Expression of Anger

Dialogue 1

Mark : Who take my wallet from the bed?

Alex : I don't know. I don't touch it.

Mark : All who make it are bastard.

Dialogue 2

Han : What you said? You are nothing even your talk is in foolish
away.

Mark : I lost my wallet.