# INVESTIGATING LANGUAGE STYLE USED BY ATTA HALILINTAR IN HIS YOUTUBE CHANNEL

## SKRIPSI

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd) English Education Program

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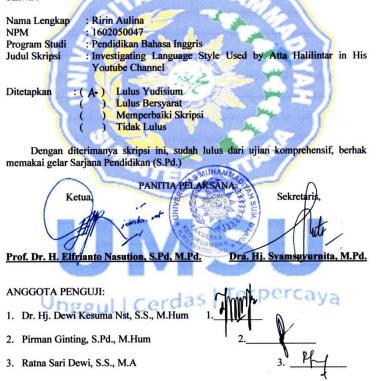
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#### ABSTRACT

Aulina, Ririn. 1602050047, Investigating Language Style Used By Atta Halilintar In His Youtube Channel, Supervisor Ratna Sari Dewi, S.S., MA, Skripsi: EnglishEducation, University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. Medan. 2021.

Language style can be defined as the choice of words used by a specific group of people when speak in a place and in one condition. It is necessary for people to express their thought, ideas and opinions, thus, people use style depend on with whom they speak and where they are speaking to. By understanding the language style, we also can help students in improving four English skills especially in listening and speaking. This research used qualitative descriptive method in which the data were collected from the scripts of Atta's videos. The objectives of this study are (1) to describe the types of language styles that Atta Halilintar used in his video and (2) to find out the the ungrammatical sentences made by Atta Halilintar in his video. The scope of this research is a study of language variation, especially in language style found in YouTube video of Atta Halilintar. To be the data for this study taken from Atta's video entitled "Studio Podcast Manusia 5t Bikin Atta Kagum Sama Bang Sandy" (July 5th, 2020). From this video found 965 utterances containing language styles. Then, these utterances classified and analyzed by using Martin Joos' theory about language styles. The finding of this research is there are four types of language styles used in his video namely Frozen, Formal, Consultative, and Casual styles. The most common type of language styles that Atta Halilintar used is Consultative in which there are 24 utterances. He did not use intimate style since he was having a talk with Sandiaga Uno, a respected person in Indonesia. The last, the most dominant grammatical error made by Atta Halilintar was error of substitution for word usage in which there are 42 errors then followed by error of omission and the least error is addition.

Keywords: Language Styles, Youtube, Ungrammatical utterances

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Medan, October 2021 The Researcher,

<u>RIRIN AULINA</u> 1602050047

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#### **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### A. Background of the Study

According to Meyerohff (2006:27), language style also describes the personality, mindset, condition of human. The condition of human can create human's language style. For example, very formal language will be used when a president delivers a speech in front of the citizen. It happens because the context is formal, and has special purposes to deliver such kind of information.

The role of language is to transfer idea or information from speaker to hearer through communication. It has various different styles and its style has an important role to deliver the purpose of social interaction to understand the meaning from the social communication in language. By its style also make it easier to understand it by whom the language is spoken. In linguistics, language style includes into scope of semantic. According to Martin Joos (1976), language has five styles. He recognized five different language styles namely: *frozen style, formal style, consultative style, casual style* and *intimate style*. These language styles can be found in daily conversation, novel, movie, and social media like youtube. Besides language style, we can also see the ungrammatical errors in the spoken language found in youtube channel. According to Leacock (2010:1), grammatical errors is not only classified as an errors in grammar, but also classified in usage or mechanic and subset of spelling errors and theory about this proposed by Lennon (1991).

Youtube becomes popular social website in the world. In Youtube, people can see many interesting video and they can upload their own video to the Youtube. It is because YouTube is the first social website which gives permission to the users in the world to upload their video to the web Asadi, (2015). Besides, Brower in Casabianca (2016) said that YouTube becomes the most popular site for watching and posting on the web. Millions of users around the world have created accounts on the site that allow them to upload videos that anyone can watch. Ariew (2007) in Casabianca (2016) stated that over30 million visitors each month watch and upload on theweb. People who uploaded their video to the Youtube are called as vlogger especially for Indonesia Youtubers.

Indonesian YouTube users do not only get entertainment content but also a source of information or learning something from the content suiting the user's needs. Generally Indonesian users think that YouTube makes it easy for them to find interesting content on a variety of topics. Increased interest in internet users for various YouTube videos brings benefits to content creators in Indonesia. Even today, Youtuber's content can be used as a land for employment and new professions because a Youtuber's income is quite high if you already have a large number of followers.

To become a Youtuber or Vlogger with a large number of subscribers, content creators are required to be more productive and creative in creating interesting, unique, and quality content in order to increase the number of observers and customers. Not only creative in terms of content, Youtubers must also have good verbal communication skills in order to convey interesting, entertaining content and easy to understand.

Based on the preliminary observations, they frequently use unique words or phrases that often produce new words, code-switching and codemixing and slang to feel better known to customers who are mostly young people. This variety of languages is interesting to analyze because frequently, customers classified as teenagers will follow the speaking style of the YouTube and Vlogger they follow. For example Muhammad Attamimi Halilintar, Indonesian Youtuber, better known as Atta Halilintar (born in Dumai, Riau, 20 November 1994; age 26 years) is an Indonesian YouTuber and entrepreneur. He is the Youtuber with the most number of followers (subscribers) in Southeast Asia and he is one of the richest YouTubers at number eight in the world.

Atta Halilintar as a unique YouTuber usually uses unique words and always giving unusual language style on his YouTube video. Atta uses words which are mixed of Indonesian Language and English Language. He also speaks with many styles like formal style, informal and others. For an example, he said "*Whats up guys, kamu mungkin sudah sering liat studio podcast*". In that utterance "what's up guys" has different style in social life. That example refers to casual style which is casual style use for communication with friends also friendly. The example "what's up guys" means as "how are you?" in usual. Besides language style, we can also see the ungrammatical errors in the spoken language found in youtube channel. The example are error in substitution "banget should be sangat", "gimana should be bagaimana". The utterances of Atta Halilintar are unique and unusual used in daily life. So, the researcher is interested in conducting research usedit as object because there are contain language style and ungrammatical sentences.

For this reason, the researcher is interested in researching more about Atta Halilintar's YouTube content entitled "Investigating Language Style Used by Atta Halilintar in his YouTube Channel".

#### **B.** The Identification of the Problem

The problems of the research are identified as follow:

- 1. Various types of language styles used by Atta Halilintar in his video that make the listener getting little bit confuse
- 2. The most grammatical error used by Atta Halilintar in his youtube video

#### C. The Scope and The Limitation

This study doesn't analyze all the aspects of language used by Atta. So, the scope of this research is a study of language variation and limited on language styles found in YouTube video of Atta Halilintar and the ungrammatical utterances. The title of his video for this research is "Studio Podcast Manusia 5t Bikin Atta Kagum Sama Bang Sandy" (July 5<sup>th</sup>, 2020). The total utterances found in this podcast are 965 utterances. Next, All of Atta Halilintar utterances in this video are classified and analyzed based on Martin Joos' theory that consist of five kinds of language styles such as frozen style, formal style, consultative style, a casual style, and intimate style. To analyze the ungrammatical errors, the researcher uses the theory proposed by Lennon (1991).

#### D. The Formulation of the Problem

Based on the scope and limitation above, the problems of this research are formulated as follows:

- 1. What are the types of language styles used by Atta Halilintar in his video?
- 2. What are the most ungrammatical sentences found in Atta's video?

## E. The Objective of the Study

Based on the formulation above, the objectives of this research are:

- 1. To describe the various types of language styles that Atta Halilintar used in his video.
- 2. To find out the most ungrammatical sentences that Atta Halilintar used in his video.

#### F. The Significance of the Study

From the research result, it is expected that there will be benefits given tothe teachers, the students and school.

#### 1. For the teachers

This study can be used to understand about the language styles found in a youtube video sothat the teachers' learning quality will be improved.

2. For the students

This study will be helpful for them in understanding the importance of about the language styles found in a youtube video to gain more understanding. In addition, differentiating the types of language styles can increase the students' motivation joining the class in presenting or communication. Furthermore, they also become more active in paying attention to the lesson.

3. For institutions

The result of the study can be a parameter in the efforts of learninginnovation development for the other teachers and also can motivate them todevelop another innovation in different strategy. It also will be helpful in understanding the communication more clearly.

4. For the other researchers

The result of the study can be used as a starting point for furtherresearch conducted in the future in order to create a better understanding in sociolinguistics especially in language style.

#### **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

#### **A. Theoretical Framework**

This chapter presents the literature related to this study, and is comprised of the following sections: a description of language style, types of language style, the function of language styles, the ungrammatical sentences, graamtical error as well as conceptual framework.

#### 1. Language Style

Language has a potentiality for making communication successful and establishing social togetherness if it is used well. If not, it will be a handicap for successful communication and interaction. It is important to pay attention on certain aspect of language variation of styles of language to achieve successful and fluent communication.

Style is more related with the situations than with the speakers themselves. Ceremonial occasions require very formal speech, public lectures somewhat less formal, casual conversation quite informal, and conversation between friends maybe extremely informal and casual. This can be seen that when we want to talk about style, it means that we talk about the same speakers who talk in different ways on different situations and not the different speakers who talk in different ways from each other. Richards et al (2002: 522) defines language style as a variation in a person's speech or writing. Style usually varies from casual to formal according to the type of situation, the person or persons address, the location, the topic discussed, etc. Moreover, a particular style, e.g. a formal style or a colloquial style, is sometimes referred to as a stylistic variety. Some linguists use the term "register" for a stylistic variety while others differentiate between the two. In writing language style can also refer to a particular person's use of speech or writing atall times or to a way of speaking or writing at a particular period of time, e.g. Dickens' style, the style of Shakespeare, an 18th-century style of writing.

Meanwhile, Martin Joos (1976:156) explains that speech style here means the form of language that the speaker uses which is characterized by the degree of formality. He identified the style in five classes such as frozen style, formal style, consultative style, casual style, and intimate style.

Wardhaugh (2006: 135) explains that language variation is a way of characterizing in certain variations in which the speakers of a particular language sometimes speak indifferent dialect of that language. In accordance to it, there are several characteristics of language and variation. First is social variation and regional variation. The study of social variationin language means grow out the study of regional variation.

Moreover, Ducrot and Todorov (1993:44) define language style as the choice among the other alternatives in using language. It refers to the way to convey the same information by using different expression and related to different variations of language that are used indifferent situation and needs. Meanwhile,

according to Akamajian, et.al (2001), language style has a relationship with language variation. Both of them are almost the same language. On the other hand, Holmes (2013: 239) describes that language varies according to its uses as well as its users, according to where it is used and to whom, as well as according to who is using it. The addressees and the context affect our choice of code or variety, whether language, dialect or style. Moreover, he explains as follows through there different requests for information:

(1) From a friend

Where were you last night? I rang to see if you wanted to come to the movies.

(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 in school on the day after Hallowe'en.

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 Jimmy?

In each of these three utterances the speaker is trying to elicit the 'same' information from the addressee, but the context dramatically influences the form of the query. Each request for information is expressed quite differently. Other examples are as follows:

- (4) Excuse me. Could I have a look at your photos too, Mrs Hall?
- (5) C'mon Tony, gizzalook, gizzalook.

The (4) utterance in the example above was addressed by a teenage boy to his friend's mother whenshe was showing the photos of their skiing holiday to an adult friend. The second utterance (5) was addressed to his friend when he brought round his own photos of the holiday. The better you know someone, the more casual and relaxed the speech style you will use to them. Peopleuse considerably more standard forms to those they don't know well, and more vernacular forms to their friends. In a study in Northern Ireland, for instance, people used more standard English forms with an English stranger visiting their village than they did talking to a fellow villager.

### 2. The Types of Language Style

Martin Joos (1976: 153-155) describes that there are five styles of language namely frozenstyle, formal style, consultative style, a casual style, and intimate style. The explanations of those styles are as follows:

#### **2.1Frozen Style (Oratorical Style)**

Frozen style is a style which is intended to be remembered and used in very formal setting such as palace, ceremony and church ritual. It is used also in a sermon that the people are mostly unknownto other. It means that the usage of speech depends of the certain form. In this case both speaker and hearer do not permit to ask a question.

Frozen style is speech style that usually used in very formal situation. It called "Frozen" because it already has a pattern and cannotbe changed. The

utterance of this style must be accepted seriously by the hearer because has a long sentence than the others. The style is usually used in literary book, president speech, wedding ceremony, etc. The patterns, it seems like a standard language that only used in formal situation. The other characteristic of frozen style is frozen style also almost no responses between speakers and hearer. So, for conversation between friends, it doesn't use this kind of language style. The speaker must plan ahead, framing whole sentences before they are delivered. For instance:

- (a)The expression to our God pass through praying, in English expressing our gratitude must be delivered just for Allah, *God, Lord just than say of his favor and charity*.
- (b) Stated in the Introduction Fundamental Constitution 1945

"Sesungguhnya kemerdekaan itu ialah hak segala bangsa. Dan oleh sebab itu maka penjajahan di atas dunia harus dihapuskan karena tidak sesuai dengan prikemanusiaan dan prikeadilan. "(Actually independence is the right for every nation and because of that the colonization in the earth has to be abolished because it does not conform with the humanity and justice)"

Frozen style or oratorical style is used in public speaking or a large audience, wording is carefully planned in advance, intonation is somewhat exaggerated and numerous rhetorical devices are appropriate. Not only the sentences are carefully constructed individually, but also sequences of sentences are intricately related. Obviously, it must be very carefully planned and to do well by requiring high skill. That is why this style is called frozen style. Frozen style is used for a very formal setting such as in palace, church, mosque, speech of state ceremony, and some other occasion. This style is more elaborated than other style. These characteristics of frozen style are printed language and unchanging language. For example of this style is the inauguration of president USA:

"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of president of theUnited States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend theConstitution of the United States".

This type of linguistics also confirmed by Suhardi (2009: 16) who states as

follows:

In English, the language is divided into five styles, namely frozen (fozen), formal (formal), consultative (consultative), relaxed (casual), and intimate (intimate). Frozen style is a variety that has a fixed form, such as the language used in laws or decrees or (for example in Javanese) the language used in the early scenes of wayang kulit performances. The official style is the standard variety used in official state ceremonies; the structure of the language is well-organized. The consultative style is the variety most commonly used in everyday conversation. The sentences used in this consultative style are not as rigid or as neat as those used in the formal style. A variety of casual styles used in casual situations; Sentences used often have a subject or predicate omission. Familiar style is the variety used among those who are closely related. Sentences are often used in the form of succinct expressions down to the minimum level such as "Ho-oh." or "He-uh" for "Yes."

Based on the explanation above, the writer concludes that frozen style or

oratorical style is the most formal style. It is often uses in formal situation such as

in formal ceremonies, court, and state documents.

#### 2.2 Formal Style (Deliberative Style)

According to Mandell and Kirszner (2003:17), formal style is used at special occasions that call for dignity and seriousness. It does not use constructions. It strives for absolute grammatical accuracy. Generally, formal style often uses in the formal events, talks about the serious problem such as in the formal speeches and official meeting.

Moreover, based on Joos' explanation (1976:156), formal style is generally used in formal situation, where there is the least amount of shared background and the communication in this style islargely one way with little or no feedback from the audience, for example in graduation ceremony which typically used in speaking to medium or large groups. However, it may also use in speaking to single hearer, for example between strangers.

Formal style used in addressing audience usually permits effective interchange between speaker and hearers. Through the forms are normally and not a polished as those in oratorical style such in a typical classroom lecture is often carry out is formal style between student and the teacher, teacher and headmaster, formal style also used in this case.

According to Richards et al (2002: 209) defines formal style as a careful, impersonal and often public mode of speaking used in certainsituations and which may influence pronunciation, choice of words andsentence structure. For example the following when said by a speaker ata function:

Ladies and gentlemen, it gives me great pleasure to be here tonight.

In other words, formal style involves one-way participation and no interruption. This style often contains technical vocabulary. Exact definitions are highly important and the style includes introductions between strangers, as Karlsson (2008: 5) explains. Also, formal style can be defined as a style which is used in formal situation and uses formal language. It is used by people who still have a distance between them (speaker and hearer). The speaker must plan ahead and frame whole sentence before they are delivered. A speaker also usually avoids a repetition or another term which tends to be a casual term and used in a discussion or ameeting.

Formal or deliberative style is defined as the type of language style that is used in situations in which the speakers are very careful about pronunciation, choice of words, and sentence structure. Formal style is usually used on important and serious situations, for example in classroom and formal speech. It is characterized by having a single topic, using a sentence structure that shows less intimacy between the speaker and hearer, and using standard forms. For example:

#### I should like to know the time please

Dumaine (2003: 10) describes that there are some typical characteristics of formal style are as follows:

a) The tone is polite, but impersonal,

b) The language of formal writing doesn't include contractions, slang, or humorc). Choosing single verbs rather than phrasal or prepositional verbs formal style;For example:

According to some biologists, offering clear proof of the decreasing Number of frogs has been difficult.

d). There are always more than one ways to express an idea: always choose a more formal alternative. For example:

Crash test dummies are an integral part of automotive crash tests.

e). Avoiding contractions. For example:

Export figures will not improve until the economy is stronger.

f). Limiting the use of "run-on" expression: and so forth, etc. For example:

These semiconductors can be used in robots, CD players, and otherelectronic devices

g). Placing adverbs within the verb. For example:

Very little is actually known about the general nature and prevalence of scientific dishonesty.

h). Using split infinitive where necessary. For example:

We need to adequately meet the needs of those enrolled in the program.

i). Aiming for an efficient use of words. For example:

Choosing the proper method may be difficult.

j). Conjunctions and markers such as accordingly, therefore, subsequently, which organise logical and sequential links between clauses and sentences.

k). Complete sentences. For example:

The proposal sounds interesting; I have spoken to Jim today; that's a nice idea are preferred to more elliptical forms.

1). Completing responses that always contain a main finite verb. For example:

#### I absolutely agree with what you say is preferred to Agreed.

m). Modality is more commonly conveyed through the use of modal verbs such as must, might, could, should, etc.

#### 2.3 Consultative Style

Based on Joos' explanation (1976:158)a consultative style is typically a dialogue, though formal enough that words are chosen with some care. Consultative style is usually used in semi formal situation. Sometimes it is in transaction, information exchange and operational process. It is one type of language which is required from every speaker. It is usual form of speech in a small group. Both participants are active in case when one is speaking, the other will give short responses.

Moreover, Joos (1976:158) adds that consultative style is a style which is used in semiformal communication situation. This style happens in two-ways participation that means it must be a pair conversation. The typically of consultative style is used between two persons. While one speaking at intervals the others give short response, mostly drawn from a small inventory standard signals.

According to Penalosa (1981: 22), consultative style is the most neutral or unmarked of the styles. In using this style, the speaker supplies background information which assumes that the hearer needs to have it in order to understand what the speaker meant. Then, consultative uses in some group discussion, regular conversation at school, companies, trade speech conversation, etc.

The consultative style can be found in conversation between seller-buyer, teacher-student, doctor-patient, and etc. This style can be used in formal and informal situation. Another characteristic is in the structure of the sentences. It has subject and predicate in every utterance, but some word of vocabulary are nonstandard ones. The consultative labels are: yes, no, right, mmm, great, and very few others. Consultative is the style most open to give and take of everyday conversation discussed so far. For example in this dialogue below:

Receptionist: I need you to be more specific

Marla: The whole thing has changed. Get your diary. I will show you. Okay. Receptionist: No problem. Thank you. He should be here any moment.

The example above can be classified as the consultative style because there is a semiformal situation that happens in the office. There a short responses in the dialogue. Additionally, consultative is the style most open to give and take of everyday conversation discussed so far. That is why it is typically a dialogue, at the level where the words still have to be chosen with some care. We make routine request. For information where provide answers to such request in consultative, for example, seller-buyer conversation, doctor-patient conversation, and so on. The example is: *Would you please stay in your seats?*"

#### 2.4 Casual Style

Joos (1976:155) stated that casual style is a style that is used for the conversation in informal situation (relaxed or normal situation) that is appropriate toconversation with friends, co-worker, and each other such as outside the classroom when the student have a chat. And also, the situation can called as non-formal situation. It can be found in chat outclass where the language doesn't bound with grammatical rules. It 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.

Richards et al (2002: 88) define casual style as colloquial speech that is informal type of speech used among friends and others in situations where empathy, rapport or lack of social barriers are important. Colloquial speech is often marked by the use of slang or idioms and by other linguistic colloquial speech characteristics such as deletion of subject or auxiliaries. For example as in "Got the time?" instead of "Do you have the time?"). Colloquial speech is not necessarily non-prestige speech and should not be considered as substandard. Educated native speakers of a language normally use colloquial speech in informal situations with friends, fellow workers, and members of the family.

According to Karlsson (2008: 3) describes that casual is used in-group with friends and acquaintances. Common features are ellipsis, slang and interruption. Casual style is style language used in communication between friends. Sentence structure is loosed, and sometimes using vernacular language. Casual style is also simply defined as a style that is used for the conversation in our relaxed or normal situation that appropriate to the conversation with our friends, the background information so freely inserted into casual conversation. Positively, casual style is characterized by the use of the first name or even nickname rather than a little name and last name in addressing one another. The pronunciation is rapid and often slurred, besides that the use of slang. This is a prime indication of in-group relationship. It is used only with insiders, and only members of the group assume it to known, for example, to teenagers or to some clique among adolescents. For example: "What's the time". There are some typical characteristics of formal style are as follows:

a) Level vocabulary of casual style

1). Choosing phrasal rather than single verbs or prepositional verbs. For example: According to some biologists, coming up with clear proof of the decreasing number of frogs has been difficult

2). There is one way to express an idea. For example: *Crash test dummies are really important for automotive crash tests*.

b). Level grammar of casual style

1). Contractions. For example: *Export figures won't improve until the economy is stronger*.

2). Use of "run-on" expression: and so forth, etc. For example: *These* semiconductors can be used in robots, CD players, etc.

3). Adverbs in beginning sentences. For example: *Actually, very little is known about the general nature and prevalence of scientific dishonesty.* 

4). Not use split infinitive. For example: We need to meet the needs of those enrolled in the program adequately.

5). Not use efficient words. For example: *It may be difficult to make a decision about the method that we should use.* 

- 6) Discourse markers such as *anyway, well, right, now, OK, so,* which organise and link whole stretches of language.
- 7) Grammatical ellipsis: Sounds good (That sounds good); Spoken to Jim today (I've spoken to Jim today); Nice idea (That was a nice idea) in which subjects, main verbs and sometimes articles are omitted. The omissions assume the message can be understood by the recipient.
- 8) Purposefully vague language. This includes very frequent nouns such as thing and stuff and phrases such as *I think, I don't know,* and *all that, or so, sort of, whatever,* etc. which serve to approximate and to make statements less assertive.

#### 2.5 Intimate Style

According to Joos (1976:156), the intimate language style is a completely private language developed within families, lovers, and the closest friends. The intimate labels are: *dear*, *darling*, *honey*, *and even Mom*, *Dad* and other nicknames might use in this situation. In this style, intonation is more important than grammar. The reason for using intimate style is to express feeling between the speakers, to express intimate phenomena. According to Karlsson (2008: 5), intimate style is used in non-public situations. Intonation is highly important and private vocabulary is often used. The word are generally signal intimacy such as, "*dear, darling, and honey*". It is often unintelligible outside the smallest social units. For example, *Hey darling, what's wrong*?

The Intimate language style excludes public information of course and it means that intimate has private vocabularies with the addressee. It is usually used by participants who have very close relationship, like between family members and close friends. Meanwhile Penalosa (1981: 44), this style is characterized by extraction and jargon. Intimate style is also characterized by ellipsis, deletion, rapid, slurred, pronunciation, non-verbal communication and private code characterized. For examples: *What is it, honey?* and *Hey darling, how are you?* 

#### 3. The Function of Language Style

Language style functions are basically to convey social or artistic effect. It means that language style can be very important factor in group identification, group solidarity and the signaling of differences, and when a group is under attack from outside, signal of difference may become more important and are exaggerated. According to Holmes (2013: 275), there are six functions of language styles, they are :

#### **3.1** Expressive utterances

These are utterances that express the speaker's feelings. They Expressive function to express personalfeelings, thoughts, ideas and opinions, with different choice words, intonation, etc. These expressions are submissive to social factors and to the nature of the expression as negative (*I'm very gloomy tonight*) or positive (*I'm feeling very good today*).

Based on Nord (2006: 49), the expressive function is individual feelings oremotions to express the idea. Expressive function or more known as emotivefunction is oriented toward the addresser (as in the interjections). Expressivefunction relates to the Addresser and is best exemplified by interjections and othersound changes that do not alter the denotative meaning of an utterance but do addinformation about the Addresser's (speaker's) internal state, e.g. *Wow, what a view*!

In other words, expressive function is the expressivebeing language that oriented toward the self. It means that individual express theirfeeling by language. These function relate to theAddresser (sender) and is best exemplified by interjections and other soundchanges that do not alter the denotative meaning of an utterance but do addinformation about the Addresser's (speaker's) internal state.

#### **3.2 Directive utterances**

These functions attempt to get someone to do something. Holmes (2013: 277) explains that directives are concerned with getting people to do things. The speech acts which express directive force vary in strength. We can attempt to get

people to sit down, for instance, by suggesting or inviting them to do so, or by ordering or commanding them to sit down. Orders and commands are speech acts which are generally expressed in imperative form. Polite attempts to get people to do something in English tend to use interrogatives or declaratives, as the following examples illustrate.

Sit down.	Imperative
You sit down.	You Imperative
Could you sit down?	Interrogative with modal verb
Sit down, will you?	Interrogative with tag
Won't you sit down?	Interrogative with negative modal
I want you to sit down.	Declarative
I'd like you to sit down.	Declarative

The list could go on and on. There are many ways of expressing this directive. And although we can say that in general the interrogatives and declaratives are more polite than the imperatives, a great deal depends on intonation, tone of voice and context. A gentle sit down maybe far more polite than a thundered I want you all sitting down now. In a shop, utterance (a) in example 4 will be considered normal, while (b) might well be regarded as sarcastic.

Where status differences are clearly marked and accepted, superiors tend to use imperatives to subordinates. Teachers often use imperatives to pupils, for instance. Teachers can use very direct expressions of their meaning because of their high status relative to their pupils. On the other hand, the rights and obligations in a role relationship such as teacher–pupil are so clear-cut that teachers can also use minimally explicit forms and be confident they will be interpreted accurately as directives. Formality and status may be very relevant in choosing an appropriate directive form.

#### 3.3 Referential utterances

These utterances provide some information. According to Nord (2006: 48), the referential function relies on the balancebetween given and presupposed information. There are micro functions of referential function such as;

a) Identifying items about people, school, home and communities.

- b) Asking for a description of someone or something.
- c). Defining something.
- d) Explaining or asking for explanation of how something works.
- e) Comparing and contrasting things.
- f) Discussing possibilities, probabilities, orcapabilities for doing something.

Meanwhile, Richards et al (2002: 450) defines referential as the relationship between words and the things, actions, events, and qualities they stand for. Reference in its wider sense would be the relationship between a word or phrase and an entity in the external world. For example, the word *tree* refers to the object 'tree' (the referent). Reference in its narrower sense is the relationship between a word or phrase and a specific object, e.g. a particular tree or a particular animal. For example, *Peter's horse* would refer to a horse which is owned, ridden by, or in someway associated with Peter.

#### **3.4 Metalinguistic utterances**

These utterances are any comment on language itself. Metalinguistic function is a replacement of the unknown with the known and is verified in the structure and content of the object in interpretation. This is used to describe parts of language such as grammar, or words that describe language itself (I is a personal pronoun).

Jakobson in Herbet (2011) explains that the metalingual function corresponds to clarifications regarding the concepts used in the conversation, which can be related to the language used (as the common code) or the system/environment where the communication takes place. The metalingual function is often indicated by linguistic cues such as "what is a" or "what do you mean by". The metalingual function appears when we need definitions, as well as ambiguity resolution. Examples: clarifying the vocabulary "what is a noob?", or more general concepts "what does the Supreme Court do?"

We propose making the metalingual function into a more general "metacode" (or "metasystem") function. This will allow us to apply it to nonlinguistic "messages". Secondly, we propose recognizing any normed and norming system as a code, and not restricting ourselves to the language code where text is concerned. Rastier takes the view that a text is the result of three systems interacting: (a) the dialect (the language system), (b) the sociolect (the particular usage of a specific dialect to a differentiated social practice with its own discourse organized through genres), and the idolect (a given author's individual usage of a language and a society). In this case, utterances like "A Sonnet has 14 lines" (which deals with a genre, or sociolectal phenomenon) and "Baudelaire liked antitheses" (which deals with an individual's style, or idiolectal phenomenon) are as much about a code as "How do you spell 'surreptitiously'? (deal with the language system).

The examples given above use a thematized metacode function, embedded in the signified, or content. However, we should expect that non-thematized functions may also exist.

# **3.5 Poetic utterances**

These utterances focus on aesthetic features of language. According to Holmes (2013: 258) poetic function is using poetic features such as metaphor, metonymy, alliteration, rhyme, ambiguity, repetition, simile and antithesis, for example; An apple a day keeps the doctor a way.

Meanwhile Hebert (2011) describes the poetic function in particular can operate at least partially on a second level, as the beneficiary of certain transformations in the functional balance, especially if they are marked. In this case, the poetic function is linked to the other functions by a non-symmetrical relation.

The poetic function is intensified as a result of a significant and selective strengthening or weakening of any other language function, but the reverse is not necessarily true (e.g., the emotive function is not necessarily strengthened by intensifying the poetic function). It is hard to imagine that a marked emphasis or attenuation in one function would not draw attention to the message itself, at least in some cases.

Moreover, the poetic function is not necessarily the only one affected in cause-and-effect relations with one or more other functions. For example, when the poetic function is suddenly accentuated, the result and/or effect may be to keep the addressee's attention at a time when it was beginning to wander (the phatic function). In other words, poetic function is the defining characteristic of poetry, and it expresses itself in rhyme. The dominant mode in the poetic is therefore that of metaphor.

#### **3.6 Phatic utterances**

These utterances express solidarity and empathy with others. Holmes (2013: 275) explains that the phatic function is, however, equally important from a sociolinguistic perspective. Phatic communication conveys an affective or social message rather than a referential one. One of the insights provided by sociolinguists has been precisely that language is not used to convey only referential information, but also expresses information about social relationships.

Jakobson in Herbet (2011) describes that sometimes referred to as backchannel or small talk, the phatic function serves the purpose of preserving the physical and psychological contact between speakers. The physical contact is related to the physical environment in which the conversation takes place and in the case of online forums, this will be a reference to the platform, e.g., "happy cake day!". The psychological contact refers to the personal relation between speakers and the involvement in the conversation. Examples: involvement in the conversation("I see"), agreement and disagreement between speakers ("good point", "I don't think so").

In other words, phatic function is language for the sake of interaction and is therefore associated with the Contact factor. This can be observed ingreetings and casual discussions of the weather, particularly with strangers. It alsoprovides the keys to open, maintain, verify or close the communication channel.

#### 4. The Ungrammatical Sentences

Grammatical errors is not only classified as an errors in the grammar, but also is classified in usage or mechanic and subset of spelling errors (Leacock, 2010: 1). Mechanical errors include obvious typographical error and some abuse of punctuation.

Typographical error is like 'a the gun' and abuse of punctuation is like commas in 'the girl standing there Jane is smiling'. Commas are important to make the sentence accurately meaningful and avoid the ambiguity, as there are two subjects in that sentence, 'Jane and the girl standing there'.

According to Corder (1981: 36), the grammatical errors are divided into four classifications: error of omission, error of addition, error of selection, and error of ordering.

(1) Error of omission is omitting some elements that should be presented as in the example:

*The boy play a ball* 

*Play' in that sentence is wrong. The 's' is omitted right behind y letter in 'play'.* 

(2) Error of addition is adding some elements that should not be presented as in the example:

#### The mens are the football players

The addition's' in 'mens' should not be presented since 'men' is a plural form of man.

(3) Error of substitution or selection is choosing the wrong item in place of the right one. Example:

#### That dirty car must be wash

The verb 'wash' is correct when it is used in an active sentence, while in this sentence is passive that should use past participle, 'washed'.

(4) Error of ordering is wrongly sequencing of presenting correct elements.Example:

#### He breaks my chair red.

The word 'red' is an adjective that modifies a noun 'chair'. In a noun phrase, the position of adjective 'red' should be in front of the noun 'chair'.

Meanwhile according to Lennon (1991) the grammatical error can be in the form of addition, omission, substitution and ordering.

# 1. Addition

According to Lennon (1991), this error is adding the unnecessary part. For examples: *Does can he sing?*. This sentence is ungrammatical since it does not

need *does*. This should be *Can he sing?* Addition error can be in the form of some errors as follows:

- a. Error of additional to be
- b. Error of additional infinitive to
- c. Error of additional article (a, an, and the)
- d. Error of additional preposition (of, from and as)
- e. Error of additional relative pronoun (which)
- f. Error of additional punctuation in plural forms

### 2. Omission

Lennon (1991) explains that error of omission is omissing some parts that are needed in a sentence, for example *I went to movie*. This sentence should be *I went to the movie*. Omission error can be in the form of some errors as follows:

- a. Error of Noun omission
- b. Error of Preposition omission
- c. Error of to be omission
- d. Error of article omission
- e. Error of personal pronoun omission
- f. Error of plural forms ending omission
- g. Error of verb omission
- h. Error of genitive possessive (apostrophe s) omission
- i. Error of adverbial omission
- j. Error of relative pronoun omission

### k. Error of infinitive to omission

#### 3. Substitution

According to Lennon (1991) error of substitution is the use of L1 into L2 grammatically. For example: *I lost my road*. This has changed because of substituting the incorrect word. This sentence should be *I lost my way*. Substitution error can be in the form of some errors as follows:

- a. Error of (subject-verb agreement)
- b. Error of pronoun
- c. Error of word usage
- d. Error of preposition
- e. Error of relative clause
- g. Error of singular and plural
- 4. Ordering

According to Lennon (1991) error of ordering is an error in placing words in order incorrectly. For example: *I to the store went* this senmtence should be *I went to the store*. Ordering error can be in the form of some errors as follows:

- a. Eror of noun phrase ordering
- b. Error of pronoun ordering
- c. Error of prepositional phrase ordering

#### 5. Atta Halilintar's Youtube Channel

YouTube is a social network site. Unlike the more obvious social network sites such as facebook, where social networking is based on personal profil and 'friending'. In YouTube the video content itself is the main vehicle of communication and the main indicator of social clustering.

To become a Youtuberor Vlogger with a large number of subscribers, content creators are required to be more productive and creative in creating interesting, unique, and quality content in order to increase the number of observers and customers. Not only creative in terms of content, Youtubers must also have good verbal communication skills in order to convey interesting, entertaining content and easy to understand.

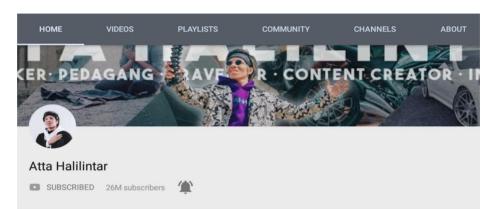
Based on the preliminary observations, they frequently use unique words or phrases that often produce new words, code-switching and code-mixing and slang to feel better known to customers who are mostly young people. This variety of languages is interesting to analyze because frequently, customers classified as teenagers will follow the speaking style of the YouTube and Vlogger they follow.

One of Indonesian Youtuber is Muhammad Atta Halilintar or more known as Atta Halilintar was born in Riau on November 20<sup>th</sup>, 1994. Atta Halilintar is the eldest son of Halilintar Anofial Asmid and Lenggogeni Faruk couple. Atta has ten siblings. He came from a familiar family known as Gen Halilintar. The total of his subscribers are 26 million and those are the largest number of subscriber in Asia. Atta is known as the famous YouTuber in Indonesia and he called as King of Youtuber in Asia.

Atta Halilintar is one of Indonesia's young people who have proven successful in utilizing social media called YouTube as a money machine for his career. The content of YouTube is very diverse. The content produced by Atta Halilintar has special characteristics by offering material in the form of entertainment, informative, and informal communication models that we are supported by a variety of ideas and figures that are offered to YouTube viewers.

By pursuing being a YouTuber, in a year Atta almost upload his video on YouTube about 800 videos and every contents of video is different. The videos uploaded on Atta's YouTube channel are not only for funny, but also there is a message conveyed by Atta. He gives a lot of motivation in uploading each video. He advises Indonesian young people to be always enthusiastic in reaching their dreams.

With his success as YouTuber and young entrepreneur, Atta is a role model of Indonesian youth who has been successful at a young age. Lots of young people who are motivated want to be like Atta Halilintar. Besides being a youtuber, he is also a social media influencer, actor, rapper, and entrepreneur. He is developing a business under AHHA hijab and clothes brands. Also, he recorded few songs as a rapper artist. All of his achievements made him even more famous in Indonesia, even abroad. Here is the picture of Atta's YouTube Channel.



Picture 2.1 Atta Halilintar's YouTube Channel

From the picture above, it can be seen that Atta reached twenty-six million subscribers and it will increase every day. The picture was taken on October 16, 2020. Atta is the first guy in Indonesia and Asia who got Diamond from YouTube because he could reach 26 million subscribers.

### **B. Related Research**

There are some previous researches that investigate about the language style. Nurjannah (2014) in her skripsi entitled *The Analysis of Language Style Used By The Speakers In "The Tonight Show With Jay Leno*" Talk Show Season 21 Episode 145 found that there were two types of language styles that consist of formal and casual style. There are twenty data found that fulfill two types of language styles like formal and casual style where casual is most dominant type used in the talk show. She also found that there were four categorizes of functions in using language style which implied in utterance of the speakers. Those four

functions in using language style, like expressive, directive, metalinguistic and referential function where referential function is most dominant in the talk show.

English and Literature Journal; Vol. 5 No. 2. December (2018). 190-200, English Language and Literature Department, Faculty of Adab and Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Alauddin Makassar "Language Style Used in J.K Rowling's Harry Potter and the Cursed Child". The previous study found that the researchers applied sociolinguistics approach and Martin Joos theory in providing the data. The finding show that Albus used 5 language style and the finding also reveal socialfacors influence the using of language style.

Professional Journal of English Education; Vol. 3 No. 3. May 2020. 408-413, IKIP Siliwangi conducted a research entitled *The Analysis of Language Style and the Illocutionary Act Found in Teen Lit Novel "The Perfect Husband"*. In the research, they found that the Language Style are five style but it concern to casual style because that is a teen lit novel, and the illocutionary act that found are five categories but mostly is used of directive and expressive. The methodology that used in this study is descriptive qualitative method. They used Martin Joos theory in this study.

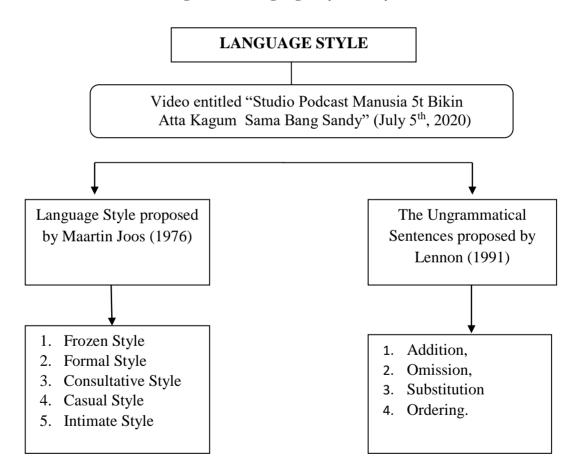
#### **C. Conceptual Framework**

The researcher uses speeches in Atta Halilintar's video in his Youtube channel entitled "Studio Podcast Manusia 5t Bikin Atta Kagum Sama Bang Sandy" (July 5<sup>th</sup>, 2020). This video chosen by researcher as her object research since this research is qualitative research. This video consist of 965 utterances that

contain language aspects to be analyzed, but the researcher only focuses on the types of language styles, the factors that affecting Atta used these language and the ungrammatical sentences found in this video.

All the data in this research then to be analyzed by using some theories like Martin Joos' theory (1976) used to analyze and classify about the types of language styles and Lennon's theory for the ungrammatical sentences. The procedures of all the analysis can be shown in the diagram below:

Figure 2.1 Language Style Analysis



#### **CHAPTER III**

# **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

In this chapter, the researcher presents all the elements regarding the research method applied in conducting this research. The discussion in this chapter includes research design, data and data sources, techniques of data collection and techniques of data analysis.

## A. Research Design

This research used a qualitative descriptive method to analyze the data. In this research, the writer used qualitative approach because this study focuses on the analysis or interpretation of the written material in context. Materials can include textbook, papers, journals, script, etc. the material of this study focused on selected youtube video by Atta Halilintar. Ary (2010:424), states that the qualitative inquirer deals with data that are in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers and statistics.

In this research, the writer used design of descriptive method which is a method of research that attempt to describe and interpret the object in accordance with reality. The descriptive method id implemented because the data analysis is presented descriptively. Baased on Sugiyono (2010)whostates that qualitative research is descriptive. It means thatcollected data was in the form of words rather than number. In this case, the writer collected, analyzed, and interpreted data and then described it. This method intended to describe about the types of language

style was used by Atta Halilintar and the ungrammatical errors in the spoken language found in youtube video.

The data was taken from video entitled "Studio Podcast Manusia 5t Bikin Atta Kagum Sama Bang Sandy" (July 5<sup>th</sup>, 2020). In these utterances involved some aspects of language but the researcher will limit her study on language styles and the ungrammatical utterances in Atta's video. All of these utterances from Atta's video will be classified and analyzed by using Martin Joos's theory about language styles. Besides, the researcher discussed about the grammatical error made by Atta Halilintar in his video used the theory proposed by Lennon (1991).

#### **B.** Data Source

Because this research is qualitative research, so the data in this research are all theutterances found in Atta Halilintar's video in hisYoutube channel. His video entitled "Studio Podcast Manusia 5t Bikin Atta Kagum Sama Bang Sandy" (July 5<sup>th</sup>, 2020). The researcher had taken his video from the internet in https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=OCrbNc3Prfk. There are totally 965 utterances in this video. This study tries to discuss about the language styles and the ungrammatical utterances found in this video. Besides, the researcher also uses other literatures or theories of Martin Joos to analyze language styles. To analyze the ungrammatical sentences uses the Lennon's grammatical theory.

#### C. Research Instrument

Research instrument is very important to obtain the data of research for it is a set of method which is used to collect data. There are two kinds of instrument used in this research: human instrument and non-human instrument. The primary instrument of this study is the researcher itself as human instrument who selected, collected, and analyzed the data, and also reported the result of the study. Because of the data source is a Youtube video, the researcher needs a laptop or computer (as nonhuman instrument) in visualizing the movie as a media to analyze the conversation in the script of the video.

# **D.** Data Collection

In collecting the data for this research, the researcher conducted some steps to collect all the utterances found in Atta's video entitled "Studio Podcast Manusia 5t Bikin Atta Kagum Sama Bang Sandy . These are the procedures that the researcher does in data collection as follows :

- Downloading the video of of "Studio Podcast Manusia 5t Bikin Atta Kagum Sama Bang Sandy",
- Watching the video of "Studio Podcast Manusia 5t Bikin Atta Kagum Sama Bang Sandy",
- Writing down the script of all the utterances in the video of "Studio Podcast Manusia 5t Bikin Atta Kagum Sama Bang Sandy",

- Identifying and classifying all the marked data into the types of language style .
   In order to be easy to analyze, the researcher uses a table to make it easy to share the data that are found,
- 5. Finding out the ungrammatical utterances used in his video
- 6. Finding out the results and conclusions.

#### E. Technique of Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the researcher decided to conduct the technique based on Miles and Huberman (1994) cited Sugiyono (2014:247-252) to get any data to make an accurate data analysis, which is involving three steps they are : data reduction, data display, drawing conclusion/verifying.

#### 1. Data Reduction

The first step in analyzing qualitative data involves data reduction. In this step, a form of data analysis that directs, summarizes, classifies themes and removes unnecessary. Firstly, the researcher collected script in the youtube video by Atta Halilintar entitled "Studio Podcast Manusia 5t Bikin Atta Kagum Sama Bang Sandy". Then, the researcher transcribed the data. The irrelevant data which were not related to problem were not discarded. Next, after collecting and reducing the data, the researcher displayed those data in the form of descriptive. The researcher compiles and classifies the data from the all utterances that Atta Halilintar spoken.

#### 2. Data Display

After the data is reduced, the next step is to display it data. In qualitative research, data presentation can be done in the form of brief descriptions, charts, relationships between categories, flowcharts and the like. This step is done by presenting a set of information these are types of language styles and the ungrammatical errors in the spoken language found in Atta Halilintar's video. The types of language style are frozen style, formal style, consultative style, casual style, and intimate style. The writer displays the data in a table to show the data more clearly.

#### 3. Drawing and Verifying Conclusions

The next step after data display is drawing and verifying conclusions. Conclusions are also verified as the analyst proceed. Conclusions can be drawn based on the results of research carried out after the data reduced and presented. The conclusions drawn is started after the data were collected by making a temporary conclusion.

In the drawing and verifying conclusions, the writer checks the validation of the data using the statistical method. The last give the conclusions of the study. in the other words, it can be said that the conclusions is analyzed continuously and verified the validity to get the perfect conclusions about "Studio Podcast Manusia 5t Bikin Atta Kagum Sama Bang Sandy".

# **CHAPTER IV**

# FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

# A. Findings

In this findings, the researcher also interpreted the data to find out the types of language style from the utterances that Atta Halilintar said and also the factors affecting him to use those utterances. The researcher used the theory of Martin Jooss for obtaining the styles of the language and Lennon as the reference in analyzing the grammatical errors. The data can be shown as follows.

1. Language Style

NO	Utterances	Types of Language Style
1.	Whats up guys, kamu mungkin sering liat studio- studio podcast	Casual Style
2.	Sekarang ini gua diundang ke salah satu podcast terbaruya itu punyanya Pak Sandi.	Casual Style
3.	Katanya ini studio termahal di dunia. Bener gak Lang?	Consultative Style
4.	Berarti ini studio podcast termahal di dunia.	Casual Style
5.	Karena kita lagi bikin studio podcast juga, ayo kita mau main – main kesini.	Casual Style
6.	Karena aku diundang sama Pak Sandi.	Casual Style
7.	Gimana yah studio podcast termahal di dunia itu guys? Langsung aja kita masuk.	Consultative Style
8.	Thank you, Pak.	Formal Style
9.	Oke guys, kek apa ya kira – kiraya guys?	Casual Style
10	Makanya jangan lupa klik tombol subscribe di bawahini. Karena setiap hari ada pemenang giveaway yang akan diumumin di setiap minggu guys.	Casual Style
11		Frozen Style

12	Mohon Maaf lahir bathin Paps Sandi.	Frozen Style
	Oh, ini itu produk aku juga.	Consultative Style
	Oh, udah ya om.Waduh makasih.	Frozen Style
	Baju AHHA, ada jaket juga haha	Consultative Style
		<b>v</b>
10	Tap ia ku kesini tu pengen main – main,	Consultative Style
	pengen belajar juga dong Paps Sandi. Karena	
	katanya ini adalah salah satu studio podcast	
	paling keren di Indonesia, apa di duniaya?	
1.5	Hehe	
1/	Soalnya kalau Paps Sandi dah bikin, berarti	Consultative Style
10	ini akan menjadi sesuatu yang terhebat.	~
18	Oh I see. Waktu itu aku bener – bener denger	Casual Style
	ya Paps Sandi ngomong gitu	
19	Bener. Jadi langsung direalisasikan	Consultative Style
	sekarangya.	
20	Gokil. Tapi aku kemaren sempet bikin studio	Casual Style
	juga paps tapi kaya di ruko gitu kan, tiba –	
	tiba ada kontek Paps Sandi bikin studio	
	podcast baru	
21	Wah cepet banget.Kalah cepet aku. Soalnya	Consultative Style
	kan aku mau ngundang orang rumah,	
	sekarang kan ga boleh Paps. Maksudnya kan	
	kita harus jaga dan dengan adanya studio kita	
	bisa menerapkan protokol – protokol kayak	
	duduknya berjauhan, ga masuk ke area pribadi	
	kek gitu	
22	Haha gak lah, akulah yang thank you, bisa	Casual Style
	datang lagi ketemu Paps Sandi ni orang hebat	•
	banget	
23	Wah guys, Paps Sandi nontoninYoutube aku	Casual Style
_	tiap hari.	j in the system of the system
24	Anaknya siapa namanya Paps?	Consultative Style
	Hai Sulaiman. Mmm mungkin kalo nonton,	Frozen Style
23	terima kasih Sulaiman, pokoknya jadi anak	1 iozon Style
	kebanggaan Negara ini, jadi anak sukses,	
	soleh dan bisa menjadi penerus Paps-nya yang	
	hebat.	
26	Aku mau liat dong studionya Paps Sandi.	Casual Style
	Ni yacoba ya, kita liat langsung. Ini dari ruang	Consultative Style
21	tunggunya aja udah kaya di $TV - TV$ ya.	Consultative Style
20	Bukan kaya studio podcast youtuber ni.	Concultative Style
	Ada mbak nur dan mpok nur guys.	Consultative Style
	Ooo ini studionya guys. Wah keren banget ni.	Consultative Style
	Ooo ini studio berbeda lagi ya paps?	Consultative Style
31	Oke ini studio beda lagi guys. Ini masuk	Consultative Style

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45	Podcast ruang Sandi ya. Kita doakan semoga podcastnya Paps Sandi bisa sukses dan aku pengen banget liat Paps Sandi ngundang orang – orang yang bisa sharing tentang kemajuan bangsa.	Casual Style
46	Oke guys, aku sebagai anak muda, aku sangat penasaran dan semoga banyak generasi millennial lain juga penasaran. Kita langsung cek podcast ruang Sandi. Kita podcast dulu.	Formal Style
47	Hai guys thank you. Tadi aku dah kelar podcast sama Paps Sandi. Akhirnya aku ketemu sama Mama Nur.	Casual Style
48	Tapi keren lo itu bener – bener aku dalem situ kaya di villa – villa tau gak. Cozy ehmmm bener – bener homielah.	Casual Style
49	Gimana sih dapet suami kek Paps Sandi gini? Apasihribetnya? Kan Paps Sandi tu kemana – mana apalagi kemaren pas lagi pemilu keliling Indonesia. Kalau aja di istri itu gimana sih?	Frozen Style
50	Ada gak sih cemburu – cemburu kan suaminya ganteng, sukses, pasti banyak digodain cewek gitu, gimana sih caranya biar gak cemburuan itu?	Frozen Style
51	Oke. Jadi gak terlalu kayak Paps lagi dimana? Ngapain? Lagi sama siapa tu? Kekanak – anak jaman sekarang.	Frozen Style
52	Waduh terimakasih. Blessing banget aku bisa ditonton sama keluarga hebat ini ya.	Casual Style
53	Sehari 3 kali waduhh.	Consultative Style
54	Wah malu banget aku ya haha	Consultative Style
55	Tapi maaf loh emang aku kalo ngevlog tu nyablak. Jadi aku tu nunjukin apa aja, ini ngapain	Casual Style
56	Kadang – kadang tu ya kalau aku tu terlalu serius, ga da yang nonton. Ketika aku nagajarin, ketika masukin yang ngasal – ngasal, tapi tetep ngasih ilmunya gitu kan.	Consultative Style
57	Ihh tapi aku seneng banget sih. Ada tips gak buat Paps Sandi nyari istri kek gimana sih? Kan waktu tu aku denger ya mama Nur waktu itu di youtube aku, cerita dulu Paps Sandi ngomong kalau dulu pacarannya teleponan, belum ada sms, belum ada WA. Ada tipsnya gak sih ?	Frozen Style
58	Waduhh sangat bijaksana. Thank you banget	Casual Style

	hari ini waktunya luar biasa. Seneng banget pokoknya sukses terus keluarga Sandi Uno.	
59	Kalau menurut aku sih harus bikin. Jadi podcast Ruang Sandi ini buat yang inspiratif. Karena orang tusuka family. Keluarga Sandi pasti seru tuh.	Consultative Style

# Table 4.1.1 The utterance of Atta Halilintar

From the data obtained, then the total of language style can be presented in the table as in the following:

No	Type of Language Style	Total Number
1	Frozen	11
2	Formal	7
3	Consultative	24
4	Casual	17
5	Intimate	0
	Total	59

Table 4.1.2 Total of Language Style Used by Atta Halilintar

Based on the table above, the most dominant type of language style that Atta Halilintar used is Consultative in which there are 24 utterances. Meanwhile Atta did not use intimate style since he was having a talk with Sandi Uno, a respected person in Indonesia. Then, followed by casual style 17 utterances, frozen style 11 utterances and the least percentage is formal style 7 utterances. We can't find the intimate style because Atta Halilintar speaks with a respected person, so he almost uses the formal language.

## **2** The Ungrammatical Sentences

Grammatical error is a time period utilized in prescriptive grammar to explain an example of faulty, unconventional, or debatable utilization, consisting of an out of place modifier or an irrelevant verb tense. Grammatical errors are also referred to as usage errors (Nordquist, 2020). Another part of grammatical error is syntactic errors or syntax errors are also known as compilation errors are caused by violation of the grammar rules of the language. While Susana (2007) states that any disagreement with the syntactic rules is called syntax error.

According to Lennon (1991) the ungrammatical error consists of four types, they are (1) Addition, (2) Omission, (3) Substitution, and (4) Ordering. Based on his theory, the grammatical error made by Atta Halilinatr can be presented as in the following table:

Types of Error	Utterances	Correction
1. Addition of	1. Waduhh sangat bijaksana. Thank	1. there is an additional
Article	you banget hari ini waktunya luar	nya in waktunya
	biasa. Seneng banget pokoknya	
	sukses terus keluarga Sandi Uno.	
	1. Makanya jangan lupa klik tombol	1. jangan lupa klik
2. Addition of	subscribe di bawah ini. Karena	should be <i>jangan lupa</i>
Infinitive to	setiap hari ada pemenang giveaway	untuk klik
	yang akan diumumin di setiap	
	minggu guys.	

Table 4.2.1 Types of errors in Addition made by Atta Halilintar

Types of	Utterances	Correction
Error		
	1. Tapi maaf loh emang aku kalo ngevlog tu nyablak. Jadi aku tu nunjukin apa aja, ini ngapain	1. ngevlog tu nyablak should be ngevlog aku nyablak
	2. Podcast ruang Sandi ya. Kita doakan semoga podcastnya Paps Sandi bisa sukses dan aku pengen banget liat Paps Sandi ngundang orang – orang yang bisa sharing	2. semoga podcastnya Paps Sandi should be semoga podcast milik Paps Sandi
	tentang kemajuan bangsa. 3. Halo bang dimas. 4. Waduh gokil. Keren banget ini	3. <i>Halo bang dimas.</i> Should be <i>Halo dik</i> <i>dimas</i> .
1. Omission of Personal Pronoun	parah ini parah. Waduh ini mah idaman banget sih. Ini idaman setiap podcaster ni kayanya. Kayanya semua youtuber pengen punya studio kek gini. Dan Paps Sandi yang menjadi yang pertama buat sekeren ini haha	4. Keren banget ini parah ini parah should be ini keren sekali
	<ul> <li>5. Tapi ia ku kesini tu pengen main – main, pengen belajar juga dong Paps Sandi. Karena katanya ini adalah salah satu studio podcast paling keren di Indonesia, apa di duniaya? Hehe</li> </ul>	5. Tapi ia ku kesini tu should be Tapi aku kesini
	6. Sekarang ini gua diundang ke salah satu podcast terbaruya itu punyanya Pak Sandi.	6. podcast terbaruya should be podcast terbaru milik Pak Sandi
2. Omission of Infinitive to	1. Gimana sih dapet suami kek Paps Sandi gini? Apa sih ribetnya? Kan Paps Sandi tu kemana – mana apalagi kemaren pas lagi pemilu keliling Indonesia. Kalau aja di istri itu gimana sih?	1. Gimana sih dapet suami kek Paps Sandi should be Bagaimana mendapatkan suami seperti Paps Sandi
3. Omission of Preposition	1. Tapi keren lo itu bener – bener aku dalem situ kaya di villa – villa tau gak. Cozy ehmmm bener – bener homielah.	1. aku dalem situ kaya di villa – villa should be aku di dalam situ seperti di villa – villa
	2. Karena aku diundang sama Pak Sandi.	2. diundang sama Pak Sandi should be

# Table 4.2.2 Types of Errors in Omission made by Atta Halilintar

		diundang oleh Pak Sandi
4. Omission of	1. Oke guys, langsung aja kita akan Tanya – Tanya ehh kok Tanya – Tanya, Paps Sandi yang akan Tanya – Tanya saya di podcast.	1. kita akan Tanya – Tanya should be kita akan bertanya
Verb	2. Oh, udah ya om.Waduh makasih.	2. Oh, udah ya om.Waduh makasih should be Oh, sudah ya om.Waduh terima kasih

# Table 4.2.3 Types of Errors in Substitution made by Atta Halilintar

Types of	Utterances	Correction
Error		
1. Substitution of Word usage	<ol> <li>Waduhh sangat bijaksana. Thank you banget hari ini waktunya luar biasa. Seneng banget pokoknya sukses terus keluarga Sandi Uno.</li> <li>Ihh tapi aku seneng banget sih. Ada tips gak buat Paps Sandi nyari istri kek gimana sih? Kan waktu tu aku denger ya mama Nur waktu itu di youtube aku, cerita dulu Paps Sandi ngomong kalau dulu pacarannya teleponan, belum ada sms, belum ada WA. Ada tipsnya gak sih ?</li> <li>Kadang – kadang tu ya kalau aku tu terlalu serius, ga da yang nonton. Ketika aku nagajarin, ketika masukin yang ngasal – ngasal, tapi tetep ngasih ilmunya</li> </ol>	<ol> <li>Thank you should be terima kasih banget should be sangat</li> <li>banget should be sangat kek should be kayak or seperti</li> <li>yang ngasal – ngasal should be yang asalan tetep should be tetap</li> </ol>
	gitu kan	4. <i>banget</i> should be
	4. Wah malu banget aku ya haha	sangat
	5. Waduh terimakasih. Blessing	5. Blessing banget aku
	banget aku bisa ditonton sama keluarga hebat ini ya.	should be <i>aku sangat diberkati.</i>
	6. Tapi keren lo itu bener – bener aku	6. bener-bener should
	dalem situ kaya di villa – villa tau	be sangat The word
	gak. Cozy ehmmm bener – bener	homie should be
	homielah.	nyaman
	7. Hai guys thank you. Tadi aku dah	7. guys thank you
	kelar podcast sama Paps Sandi.	should be terima kasih

Akhirnya aku ketemu sama Mama	teman-teman.
Nur. 8. Oke guys, aku sebagai anak muda, aku sangat penasaran dan semoga banyak generasi millennial lain juga penasaran. Kita langsung cek podcast ruang Sandi. Kita podcast dulu.	8. Oke guys should be baiklah, pemirsah or teman-teman.
<ul> <li>9. Podcast ruang Sandi ya. Kita doakan semoga podcastnya Paps Sandi bisa sukses dan aku pengen banget liat Paps Sandi ngundang orang – orang yang bisa sharing tentang kemajuan bangsa.</li> <li>10. Channelnya apa Paps siapa tau</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>9. aku pengen banget liat should be aku ingin sekali melihat sharing should be berbagi</li> <li>10. tau should be tahu. liat-liat should be</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>penonton aku juga pengen nanti liat – liat.</li> <li>11. Oke guys, langsung aja kita akan Tanya – Tanya ehh kok Tanya – Tanya, Paps Sandi yang akan Tanya – Tanya saya di podcast.</li> <li>12. Disini ada pohon – pohon. Disini ada foto Paps Sandi ya kan. Cos Lightingnya juga lighting youtubers banget guys. Bukan lighting TV bukan lighting radio tapi lighting youtubers banget, liat</li> </ul>	melihat 11. Oke guys should be baiklah teman-teman. Tanya-tanya should be bertanya 12. Cos Lightingnya should be karena pencahayaannya. Banget should be sangat
deh. 13. Aamiin. Alhamdulillah. Karena aku juga ga tau ini ya kan ternyata Indonesia itu percepatan sosmednya tinggi banget. Dan one of the biggest di Asia bahkan di dunia. Sekarang Indonesia bener – bener gini, kek semua orang dari kelas bawah sampai atas, anak orangtua sampai remaja sekarang semua bergelut di online itu askil hanast	13. ga tau should be tidak tahu. Banget should be sangat. one of the biggest should be salah satu yang terbaik gokil should be gila
itu gokil banget. 14. Punyaku tu kalah lo guys ya. Tapi ya gimana ya namanya Paps Sandi itu lebih berpengalaman dan pulusnya lebih bagus yah aha. Jadi akan lebih bagus tetep ya, gedong kalo ini ya guys. 15. Boleh. Pasti itu kita undang balik	<ul> <li>14. guys should be teman-teman.</li> <li>Pulusnya should be uangnya</li> <li>Tetep should be tetap</li> <li>15. keknya should be</li> </ul>

ya. Tapi keknya ga sebagus ini	kayaknya or sepertinya
deh hehe	Kuyuknyu of sepertinyu
16. Gokil. Ini kita lihat dari	16. gokil should be gila
peralatan podcastnya. Aku	
beberapa bulan terakhir	
mempelajari semua	
17. Tapi ini asyik banget sih	17. banget should be
18. Boleh. Pasti itu kita undang balik	sangat
ya. Tapi keknya ga sebagus ini	18. keknya should be
deh hehe	kayaknya or sepertinya
19. Gokil. Ini kita lihat dari	19. gokil should be gila
peralatan podcastnya. Aku	
beberapa bulan terakhir	
mempelajari semua	
20. Halo bang dimas.	20. <i>bang</i> should be <i>nak</i>
21. Tapi ini asyik banget sih	or <i>dik</i>
	21. <i>banget</i> should be
22. Wow. Ruang Sandi. Liat guys,	sangat or sekali
good vibes only. Bener kata Paps	22. guys should be
Sandi tadi, only good vibes. Jadi ini bener – bener membahas hal –	teman-teman
hal yang bagusya	<i>good vibes only</i> should be <i>sangat bagus</i>
nai yang bagasya	oc sangai bagas
23. Waduh gokil. Keren banget ini	23. gokil should be gila
parah ini parah. Waduh ini mah	banget should be sangat
idaman banget sih. Ini idaman	or sekali
setiap podcaster ni kayanya.	pengen should be ingin
Kayanya semua youtuber pengen	sekeren should be
punya studio kek gini. Dan Paps	sebagus
Sandi yang menjadi yang pertama	
buat sekeren ini haha	
24. Ooo ini studionya guys. Wah	24. guys should be
keren banget ni.	teman-teman
	<i>banget</i> should be <i>sangat</i>
25. Ada mbak nur dan mpok nur	25. guys should be
guys. Ni ya coba ya, kita liat	teman-teman
langsung. Ini dari ruang	<i>Liat</i> should be <i>lihat</i>
tunggunya aja udah kaya di TV – TV ya. Bukan kaya studio podcast	Udah should be sudah
youtuber ni	
youuber ni	26. Liat should be lihat
26. Aku mau liat dong studionya	
Paps Sandi.	27. kalo should be kalau
27. Hai Sulaiman. Mmm mungkin	
kalo nonton, terima kasih	
Sulaiman, pokoknya jadi anak	
· · · ·	

<ul> <li>kebanggaan Negara ini, jadi anak sukses, soleh dan bisa menjadi penerus Paps-nya yang hebat.</li> <li>28. Wah guys, Paps Sandi nontoninYoutube aku tiap hari.</li> <li>29. Haha gak lah, akulah yang thank you, bisa datang lagi ketemu Paps Sandi ni orang hebat banget</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>28. guys should be teman-teman</li> <li>29. gak lah should be tidaklah</li> <li>Thank you should be berterima kasih</li> <li>Banget should be sangat</li> </ul>
30. Wah cepet banget.Kalah cepet aku. Soalnya kan aku mau ngundang orang rumah, sekarang kan ga boleh Paps. Maksudnya kan kita harus jaga dan dengan adanya studio kita bisa menerapkan protokol – protokol kayak duduknya berjauhan, ga masuk ke area pribadi kek gitu	30. <i>cepet</i> should be <i>cepat</i> <i>Banget</i> should be <i>sangat</i> <i>ngundang</i> should be <i>mengundang</i> <i>kek</i> should be <i>kayak</i> or <i>seperti</i>
<ul> <li>31. Gokil. Tapi aku kemaren sempet bikin studio juga paps tapi kaya di ruko gitu kan, tiba – tiba ada kontek Paps Sandi bikin studio podcast baru</li> </ul>	31. gokil should be gila kontek should be panggilan
<ul> <li>32. Bener. Jadi langsung direalisasikan sekarang ya</li> <li>33. Oh I see. Waktu itu aku bener – bener denger ya Paps Sandi ngomong gitu</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>32. <i>bener</i> should be <i>benar</i>.</li> <li>33. <i>I see</i> should be <i>saya mengerti</i></li> <li><i>Benar</i> should be <i>benar</i></li> </ul>
34. Soalnya kalau Paps Sandi dah bikin, berarti ini akan menjadi sesuatu yang terhebat	34. <i>Dah</i> should be <i>sudah</i>
35. Tapi ia ku kesini tu pengen main – main, pengen belajar juga dong Paps Sandi. Karena katanya ini adalah salah satu studio podcast paling keren di Indonesia, apa di dunia ya? Hehe	35. <i>pengen</i> should be <i>ingin</i>
36. Oh, udah ya om. Waduh makasih.	36. <i>udah</i> should be sudah Makasih should be terima kasih
37. Makanya jangan lupa klik tombol subscribe di bawah ini. Karena setiap hari ada pemenang	37. <i>subscribe</i> should be <i>berlangganan</i> <i>Give away</i> should be

giveaway yang akan diumumin di setiap minggu guys.	pemberian gratis
38. Oke guys, kek apa ya kira – kiraya guys?	38. Guys should be teman-teman Kek should be kayak or seperti
<ul> <li>39. Thank you, Pak.</li> <li>40. Gimana yah studio podcast termahal di dunia itu guys?</li> </ul>	<ul><li>39. thank you should be terima kasih</li><li>40. Guys should be teman-teman</li></ul>
Langsung aja kita masuk. 41. Katanya ini studio termahal di dunia. Bener gak Lang? 42. Whats up guys, kamu mungkin sering liat studio– studio podcast	<ul> <li>41. bener should be benar</li> <li>42. Whats up guys should be apa kabar teman-teman</li> </ul>

# Table 4.2.4 Types of Errors in Ordering made by Atta Halilintar

Types of	Utterances	Correction
Error		
1. Ordering of Noun phrase	<ol> <li>Kalau menurut aku sih harus bikin. Jadi podcast Ruang Sandi ini buat yang inspiratif. Karena orang tu suka family. Keluarga Sandi pasti seru tuh.</li> <li>Oke guys, aku sebagai anak muda, aku sangat penasaran dan semoga banyak generasi millennial lain juga penasaran. Kita langsung cek podcast ruang Sandi. Kita podcast</li> </ol>	1. Jadi podcast Ruang Sandi ini buat yang inspiratif should be Jadi podcast Ruang Sandi untuk yang inspiratif. podcast ruang Sandi should be ruang podcast Pak Sandi 2. podcast ruang Sandi should be ruang podcast Pak Sandi
	dulu. 3. Channelnya apa Paps siapa tau penonton aku juga pengen nanti liat – liat. 4. Aamiin. Alhamdulillah. Karena aku juga ga tau ini ya kan ternyata	<ol> <li>Channelnya apa Paps should be channel milik Paps apa</li> <li>anak orangtua sampai remaja should</li> </ol>

	Indonesia itu percepatan sosmednya tinggi banget. Dan one of the biggest di Asia bahkan di dunia. Sekarang Indonesia bener – bener gini, kek semua orang dari kelas bawah sampai atas, anak orangtua sampai remaja sekarang semua bergelut di online itu gokil banget.	be orang tua sampai remaja
2. Ordering of Pronoun	1. Oke ini studio beda lagi guys. Ini masuk studio podcastnya ini.	1 Ini masuk studio podcastnya ini should be kitab masuk ke studio podcast miliknya.
	2. Ooo ini studio berbeda lagi ya paps?	2. Ooo ini studio berbeda should be Ooo studio ini berbeda
	3. Anaknya siapa namanya Paps?	3. Anaknya siapa namanya Paps?should be siapa nama anaknya, Paps?
	4. Oh, ini itu produk aku juga.	4. <i>Oh, ini itu produk</i> <i>aku juga</i> .should be <i>Oh, itu juga produk</i> <i>saya</i>
	5. Oke guys, kek apa ya kira – kira ya guys?	5. Oke guys, kek apa ya kira – kira ya guys?should be Baiklah, teman-teman. Kira-kira seperti apa ya?

No	Type of Errors		Total Number
1	Addition	1. Addition of Article	1
	/ Redition	2. Addition of Infinitive to	1
2	Omission	1. Omission of	6

		Personal Pronoun 2. Omission of Infinitive to	1
		3. Omission of Preposition	2
		<ol> <li>Omission of Verb</li> </ol>	2
3	Substitution	1. Word usage	42
4	Ordering	<ol> <li>Noun phrase</li> <li>Pronoun</li> </ol>	4
Total		2. 110110411	<u> </u>

Based on the table 4.2.5 above, the researcher found 64 grammatical errors are identified in Atta Halilintar utterances. The total of grammatical errors made by Atta Hailintar are 1 errors of addition for article, 1 error of addition for infinitive to, 6 error of omission for personal pronoun, 1 error of omission for infinitive to, 2 error of omission for preposition, 2 error of omission for verb, 42 error of substitution for word usage, 4 error of ordering for noun phrase, and 5 error of ordering for pronoun. We can see that the most dominant grammatical error made by Atta Halilintar was error of substitution for word usage 42.

#### **B.** Discussion

#### 1. Language Style

Joos (1976: 153-155) describes that there are five styles of language, they are: (1) Frozen Style (Oratorical Style), (2) Formal Style (Deliberative Style), (3) Consultative Style, (4) Casual Style and (5) Intimate Style. There are 59 utterances in Atta Halilintar's video. The data can be described as follows:

#### a. Frozen Style

This style usually used in very formal situation. It called "Frozen" because it already has a pattern and cannotbe changed. The utterance of this style must be accepted seriously by the hearer because has a long sentence than the others. The researcher found 10 data of frozen style, they are:

"Om, Assalamualaikum Warahmatullahi wabarakatuh. Atta used a very careful utterance in expressing his greeting. This utterance is frozen style.

# "Mohon Maaf lahir bathin Paps Sandi".

Atta again used a very careful utterance in expressing his apologizing. This utterance is intimate style.

#### "Oh, udah ya om.Waduh makasih".

Atta again used a very careful utterance in expressing his apologizing. This utterance is frozen style.

"Hai Sulaiman. Mmm mungkin kalo nonton, terima kasih Sulaiman, pokoknya jadi anak kebanggaan Negara ini, jadi anak sukses, soleh dan bisa menjadi penerus Paps-nya yang hebat".

Atta used a very careful sentence in greeting Sandi's son. He must plan ahead, framing whole sentences before they are delivered. This type is frozen style.

# "Halo bang dimas"

Atta used a very careful utterance in expressing his greeting. This utterance is formal style.

# "Karena Allah Paps. Tapi kata aku Paps Sandi juga bisa loh.

Atta used a very careful utterance in expressing his thankfulness. This utterance is frozen style.

"Gimana sih dapet suami kek Paps Sandi gini? Apasihribetnya? Kan Paps Sandi tu kemana – mana apalagi kemaren pas lagi pemilu keliling Indonesia. Kalau aja di istri itu gimana sih?

Atta asked many questions to Sandi's wife which means he must plan ahead, framing whole sentences before they are delivered. This utterance is frozen style.

"Ada gak sih cemburu – cemburu kan suaminya ganteng, sukses, pasti banyak digodain cewek gitu, gimana sih caranya biar gak cemburuan itu?

Again, Atta asked a question to Sandi's wife which means he must plan ahead, framing whole sentences before they are delivered. This utterance is frozen style.

"Ihh tapi aku seneng banget sih. Ada tips gak buat Paps Sandi nyari istri kek gimana sih? Kan waktu tu aku denger ya mama Nur waktu itu di youtube aku, cerita dulu Paps Sandi ngomong kalau dulu pacarannya teleponan, belum ada sms, belum ada WA. Ada tipsnya gak sih ?

This time Atta asked many questions to Sandi's wife which means he must plan ahead, framing whole sentences before they are delivered. This utterance is frozen style.

#### b. Formal Style

Formal style as a careful, impersonal and often public mode of speaking used in certainsituations and which may influence pronunciation, choice of words andsentence structure. The researcher found 3 formal style, they are:

# "Thank you, Pak".

Atta used a very careful utterance in expressing his thanks. This utterance is formal style.

# "Oke guys, langsung aja kita akan Tanya – Tanya ehh kok Tanya – Tanya, Paps Sandi yang akan Tanya – Tanya saya di podcast".

Atta asked the audience to go with him which is an effective interchange between the speaker and the hearers. This is a intimate style utterance. "Oke guys, aku sebagai anak muda, aku sangat penasaran dan semoga banyak generasi millennial lain juga penasaran. Kita langsung cek podcast ruang Sandi.

# Kita podcast dulu".

Atta asked the audience to go with him which is an effective interchange between the speaker and the hearers. This is a casual style utterance.

# c. Consultative Style

There a short responses in the dialogue. Additionally, consultative is the style most open to give and take of everyday conversation discussed so far. That is why it is typically a dialogue, at the level where the words still have to be chosen with some care. The researcher found 24 consultative style, they are :

"Katanya ini studio termahal di dunia. Bener gak Lang"

Atta asked Lang about the background information which assumes that the hearer needs to have it in order to understand what the speaker meant. This utterance is Consultative style.

"Gimana yah studio podcast termahal di dunia itu guys? Langsung aja kita

masuk".

Atta asked the audience to go with him which is an effective interchange between the speaker and the hearers. This is a consultative style.

"Oh, ini itu produk aku juga".

Atta confirmed his statement about the background information which assumes thatthe hearer needs to have it in order to understand what the speaker meant. This type utterance is consultative style.

# "Baju AHHA, ada jaket juga"

Atta confirmed his statement about theshirt of AHHA which assumes that the hearer needs to have it in order to understand what the speaker meant. This type utterance is consultative style.

"Tapiya ku kesini tu pengen main – main, pengen belajar juga dong Paps Sandi. Karena katanya ini adalah salah satu studio podcast paling keren di Indonesia, apa di duniaya? Hehe"

Atta explains his background or in other words, the speaker supplies background information which assumes that the hearer needs to have it in order to understand what the speaker meant. This is intimate style.

"Soalnya kalau Paps Sandi dah bikin, berarti ini akan menjadi sesuatu yang

terhebat"

Again Atta gives information about the truth that the hearers need to know. This is intimate style.

### Bener. Jadi langsung direalisasikan sekarangya.

Atta gives information about the truth that the hearers need to know about Sandi. This is consultative style.

Wah cepet banget.Kalah cepet aku. Soalnya kan aku mau ngundang orang rumah, sekarang kan ga boleh Paps. Maksudnya kan kita harus jaga dan dengan adanya studio kita bisa menerapkan protokol – protokol kayak duduknya berjauhan, ga masuk ke area pribadi kek gitu.

Again Atta gives information about the truth about the studio that the hearers need to know. This is consultativestyle.

# "Anaknya siapa namanya Paps"

Atta asked Sandi about his son's name which is an effective interchange between the speaker and the hearers. This is a consultative style.

"Ni yacoba ya, kita liat langsung. Ini dari ruang tunggunya aja udah kaya di TV

- TV ya. Bukan kaya studio podcast youtuber ni".

Atta here supplies background information about the look of Sandi's studio which assumes that the hearer needs to have it in order to understand what the speaker meant. This style is consultative style.

# "Ada mbak nur dan mpok nur guys."

Atta gave the information about the presence of Mbak Nur which assumes that the hearer needs to have it in order to understand what the speaker meant. This style is

# casual style.

# "Ooo ini studionya guys. Wah keren banget ni"

Again Atta gave the information about the look of Sandi's studio which assumes that the hearer needs to have it in order to understand what the speaker meant. This style is consultative.

# "Ooo ini studio berbeda lagi ya paps?"

Atta asked Sandi about the studio which is categorized as the background information that neededby the audience to have it in order to understand what the speaker meant. This type utterance is consultative.

## Oke ini studio beda lagi guys. Ini masuk studio podcastnya ini.

Atta confirmed about Sandi's studio which is categorized as the background information that needed by the audience to have it in order to understand what the speaker meant. This type utterance is consultative.

# "Tapi ini asyik banget sih"

Atta confirmed about the look of Sandi's studio which is categorized as the background information that needed by the audience to have it in order to understand what the speaker meant. This type utterance is consultative.

"Boleh. Pasti itu kita undang balik ya. Tapi keknya ga sebagus ini deh hehe" Atta again confirmed about the look of Sandi's studio which is categorized as the background information that needed by the audience to have it in order to understand what the speaker meant. This type utterance is casual.

"Punyaku tu kalah lo guys ya. Tapi ya gimana ya namanya Paps Sandi itu lebih berpengalaman dan pulusnya lebih bagus yah aha. Jadi akan lebih bagus tetep ya, gedong kalo ini ya guys"

Atta gave his opinion about the look of Sandi's studio which is categorized as the background information that needed by the audience to have it in order to understand what the speaker meant. This type utterance is consultative.

# Pokoknya aku tu dengan senang hati membangun bangsa

Atta gave his promise to develop the country which is categorized as the background information that needed by the audience to have it in order to understand what the speaker meant. This type utterance is Consultative.

Disini ada pohon – pohon. Disini ada foto Paps Sandi yakan. COS Lightingnya juga lighting youtubers banget guys. Bukan lighting TV bukan lighting radio tapi lighting youtubers banget, liat deh.

Atta described the look of Sandi's studio especially about the lighting which is categorized as the background information that needed by the audience to have it in order to understand what the speaker meant. This type utterance is consultative. *"Channelnya apa Paps siapa tau penonton aku juga pengen nanti liat – liat. "* Atta supplies background information which assumes that the hearer needs to have it in order to understand what the speaker meant. He asked Sandi about his

channel. This utterance is consultative style.

# Sehari 3 kali waduhh.

Atta supplies background information which assumes that the hearer needs to have it in order to understand what the speaker meant. He confirmed about three times a day. This utterance is concultative style.

# "Wah malu banget aku ya haha"

Atta supplies background information which assumes that the hearer needs to have it in order to understand what the speaker meant. He confessed that he felt ashamed. This utterance is casual style.

"Kadang – kadang tu ya kalau aku tu terlalu serius, ga da yang nonton. Ketika aku ngajarin, ketika masukin yang ngasal – ngasal, tapi tetep ngasih ilmunya gitu

kan"

Atta gave his reasons which assume that the hearer needs to have it in order to understand what the speaker meant. He confessed that he felt ashamed. This utterance is consultative style. "Kalau menurut aku sih harus bikin. Jadi podcast Ruang Sandi ini buat yang inspiratif. Karena orang tusuka family. Keluarga Sandi pasti seru tu"

Atta gave his opinion about the content of the podcast which assume that the hearer needs to have it in order to understand what the speaker meant. He confessed that he felt ashamed. This utterance is consultative style.

# d. Casual style

Casual style as colloquial speech that is informal type of speech used among friends and others in situations where empathy, rapport or lack of social barriers are important. Colloquial speech is often marked by the use of slang or idioms and by other linguistic colloquial speech characteristics such as deletion of subject or auxiliaries. The researcher found 17 casual style, they are :

#### Whats up guys, kamu mungkin sering liat studio-studio podcast

Atta used the utterance *Whats up guys* which means he used of slang or idioms and by other linguistic colloquial speech characteristics such as deletion. This type utterance is casual style.

# Makanya jangan lupa klik tombol subscribe di bawahini. Karena setiap hari ada pemenang giveaway yang akan diumumin di setiap minggu guys.

Atta used the utterance *klik tombol subscribe* and *giveaway* which mean he used of slang or idioms and by other linguistic colloquial speech

Oh I see. Waktu itu aku bener – bener denger ya Paps Sandi ngomong gitu

Atta used the utterance *oh I see* which means he used of slang or idioms and by other linguistic colloquial speech characteristics such as deletion of subject or auxiliaries. This type utterance is casual style.

# Gokil. Tapi aku kemaren sempet bikin studio juga paps tapi kaya di ruko gitu kan, tiba – tiba ada kontek Paps Sandi bikin studio podcast baru.

Atta used the word *gokil* which means he used of slang or idioms. This type utterance is casual style.

# Haha gak lah, akulah yang thank you, bisa datang lagi ketemu Paps Sandi ni orang hebat banget

Atta used the phrase *thank you* which means he used of slang or idioms and by other linguistic colloquial speech characteristics. This type utterance is casual style.

# Wah guys, Paps Sandi nontonin Youtube aku tiap hari.

Atta used the phrase *Wah guys* which means he used of slang or idioms and by other linguistic colloquial speech characteristics. This type utterance is casual style.

# Aku mau liat dong studionya Paps Sandi.

Atta used the phrase *liat dong* which means he used of slang or idioms. This type utterance is casualstyle.

Waduh gokil. Keren banget ini parah ini parah. Waduh ini mah idaman banget sih. Ini idaman setiap podcaster ni kayanya. Kayanya semua youtuber pengen punya studio kek gini. Dan Paps Sandi yang menjadi yang pertama buat sekeren

ini haha..

Atta used the word *gokil* which means he used of slang or idioms and by other linguistic colloquial speech characteristics such as deletion of subject or auxiliaries. This type utterance is Casual.

Wow. Ruang Sandi. Liat guys, good vibes only. Bener kata Paps Sandi tadi, only good vibes. Jadi ini bener – bener membahas hal – hal yang bagusya
Atta used the phrases Liat guys, good vibes only which means he used of slang or idioms. This type utterance is Casual.

# Gokil. Ini kita lihat dari peralatan podcastnya. Aku beberapa bulan terakhir mempelajari semua

Atta used the word *gokil* which means he used of slang or idioms and this type utterance is casual.

Aamiin. Alhamdulillah. Karena aku juga ga tau ini ya kan ternyata Indonesia itu percepatan sosmednya tinggi banget. Dan one of the biggest di Asia bahkan di dunia. Sekarang Indonesia bener – bener gini, kek semua orang dari kelas bawah sampai atas, anak orangtua sampai remaja sekarang semua bergelut di online itu

gokil banget.

There are some slang or idioms used by Atta, they are *one of the biggest di Asia*, and *di online itu gokil*. This type utterance is casual style

Podcast ruang Sandi ya. Kita doakan semoga podcastnya Paps Sandi bisa sukses dan aku pengen banget liat Paps Sandi ngundang orang – orang yang bisa sharing tentang kemajuan bangsa.

Atta used the word *sharing* which means he used of slang or idioms and this type utterance is casual.

# Hai guys thank you. Tadi aku dah kelar podcast sama Paps Sandi. Akhirnya aku ketemu sama Mama Nur.

Atta used the phrase *thank you* which means he used of slang or idioms and this type utterance is casual.

Tapi keren lo itu bener – bener aku dalem situ kaya di villa – villa tau gak. cozy ehmmm bener – bener homielah.

Atta used the words *cozy*and *homielah* which means he used of slang or idioms and this type utterance is casual.

Waduh terimakasih. Blessing banget aku bisa ditonton sama keluarga hebat ini

Atta used the word *blessing* for thanking to Sandi which means he used of slang or idioms and this type utterance is Casual.

# Tapi maaf loh emang aku kalo ngevlog tu nyablak. Jadi aku tu nunjukin apa aja, ini ngapain

Atta used the words *ngevlog* and *nyablak* which means he used of slang or idioms and this type utterance is casual.

# Waduhh sangat bijaksana. Thank you banget hari ini waktunya luar biasa. Seneng banget pokoknya sukses terus keluarga Sandi Uno.

Atta used the phrase *thank you* which means he used of slang or idioms and this type utterance is casual.

Based on the explanation above, the most dominant type of language style that Atta Halilintar used is Consultative in which are 24 utterances. Meanwhile Atta didn't use intimate style since he was having a talk with Sandiaga Uno, a respected peson in Indonesia. Then, followed by casual style 17 utterances, frozen style 11 utterances, and the least is formal style 7 utterances.

# 2. Ungrammatical sentence

According to Lennon (1991) the ungrammatical error consists of four types, they are (1) Addition, (2) Omission, (3) Substitution, and (4) Ordering. Based on his theory, the grammatical error made by Atta Halilinatr are :

# a. Error in Addition

This error is adding the unnecessary part. This study found 2 errors of addition, they are error of addition article and error of addition of infinitive to. For the data are :

"Waduhh sangat bijaksana. Thank you banget hari ini waktunya luar biasa. Seneng banget pokoknya sukses terus keluarga Sandi Uno" Correction : there is an additional nya in waktunya. –nya is an article. So, this is a error of additional of article.

Makanya jangan lupa klik tombol subscribe di bawah ini. Karena setiap hari ada pemenang giveaway yang akan diumumin di setiap minggu guys.

*Correction : jangan lupa klik* should be *jangan lupa untuk klik*. This is error of addition of infinitive to, because the researcher found that utterance jangan lupa klik should be jangan lupa untuk klik, it must add word "untuk" in his utterance.

## b. Error in Omission

Error of omission is omissing some parts that are needed in a sentence. In this error, the researcher found four kinds error in his utterance. They are error in omission of personal pronoun. The data :

"Podcast ruang Sandi ya. Kita doakan semoga podcastnya Paps Sandi bisa sukses dan aku pengen banget liat Paps Sandi ngundang orang – orang yang bisa sharing tentang kemajuan bangsa" Correction : the utterance *semoga podcastnya Paps Sandi* should be *semoga podcast milik Paps Sandi*. There are need a word "milik" to make thee utterance well. "milik" is the example of personal pronoun. So, this is the error in omission of personal pronoun.

Gimana sih dapet suami kek Paps Sandi gini? Apa sih ribetnya? Kan Paps Sandi tu kemana – mana apalagi kemaren pas lagi pemilu keliling Indonesia. Kalau aja di istri itu gimana sih?

Correction : *Gimana sih dapet suami kek Paps Sandi* should be *Bagaimana mendapatkan suami seperti Paps Sandi*. This is a data for addition of infinitive to.

# Karena aku diundang sama Pak Sandi.

Correction : *diundang sama Pak Sandi* should be *diundang oleh Pak Sand*. word of "sama" should be "oleh". This is omission of preposition.

Oke guys, langsung aja kita akan Tanya – Tanya ehh kok Tanya – Tanya, Paps Sandi yang akan Tanya – Tanya saya di podcast.

Correction : *kita akan Tanya – Tanya* should be *kita akan bertanya*. This is the kind of error in omission of verb. The word "Tanya – Tanya" is a verb, but can be change to "bertanya".

# c. Error in substitution

Error of substitution is the use of L1 into L2 grammatically. For example: *I lost my road*. This has changed because of substituting the incorrect word. This sentence should be *I lost my way*. In this part, the researcher found 1 kind error of substitution, that is error in substitution of word usage. The data is :

Waduhh sangat bijaksana. Thank you banget hari ini waktunya luar biasa.

Seneng banget pokoknya sukses terus keluarga Sandi Uno. Correction : *Thank you* should be *terima kasih*, *banget* should be *sangat*. the word of thank you banget is ungrammatically. That word should be thank you sangat .

## d. Error in Ordering

Error of ordering is an error in placing words in order incorrectly. In this part, the researcher found 2 kinds error in ordering, they are error in ordering of noun phrase and ordering of pronoun.

"Kalau menurut aku sih harus bikin. Jadi podcast Ruang Sandi ini buat yang inspiratif. Karena orang tu suka family. Keluarga Sandi pasti seru tuh
Correction : Jadi podcast Ruang Sandi ini buat yang inspiratif should be Jadi podcast Ruang Sandi untuk yang inspiratif. Then, podcast ruang Sandi should be ruang podcast Pak Sandi. This is the error of ordering of noun phrase.

# Anaknya siapa namanya Paps?

Correction : *Anaknya siapa namanya Paps*?should be *siapa nama anaknya*, *Paps*?. This is a data for error in ordering of pronoun.

Based on the explanation above, we can see that the most dominant grammatical error made by Atta Halilintar was error of substitution for word usage, there are 42 errors.

# **CHAPTER V**

# CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

## **A.** Conclusions

Based on the research findings, some conclusions can be drawn to answer the research problems. The conclusions are presented as follows:

- 1. The types of language styles that Atta Halilintar used are Frozen, Formal, Consultative, and Casual. The most common type of language style that Atta Halilintar used is Consultative in which there are 24 utterances, while the casual style 17 utterances, then followed by frozen style 11 utterances, and the least one is formal style 7 utterances.
- 2. The most dominant grammatical error made by Atta Halilintar was error of substitution for word usage in which there are 42 errors then followed by error of omission 11, and as well as error ordering 9 and addition are 2.

# **B.** Suggestions

Finally based on the findings and the significances of this study, the researcher would like to give some suggestions for:

# 1) English Department Students

The findings of this study are also can be used as a reference for English Department students who study about the language style in sociolinguitic course.

# 2) The Teachers

The teacher also suggested in informing the types of language stylewhile teaching English conversation or speech and understanding thelanguage styleto make it easier and more interested.

# 3) The Next Researchers

This study also can give a contribution for the next researchers who are interested in investigating similar field of study. They can use the findings as reference to understand the language variations and understanding the language style. The researcher also suggested them to have more literatures related to this study in order to make the theories more complete. Besides that, they also can use these findings as comparison and direction for their future research particularly on the way of analyzing language style not only in the online video or youtube. In addition, the researcher is also suggested the other social media to be analyzed such as Twitter, Facebook or Instagram..

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# APPENDIX

NO	UTTERANCES
60	Whats up guys, kamu mungkin sering liat studio- studio podcast
61	Sekarang ini gua diundang ke salah satu podcast terbaruya itu punyanya Pak Sandi.
62	Katanya ini studio termahal di dunia. Bener gak Lang?
63	Berarti ini studio podcast termahal di dunia.
64	Karena kita lagi bikin studio podcast juga, ayo kita mau main – main kesini.
65	Karena aku diundang sama Pak Sandi.
66	Gimana yah studio podcast termahal di dunia itu guys? Langsung aja kita masuk.
67	Thank you, Pak.
68	Oke guys, kek apa ya kira – kiraya guys?
69	Makanya jangan lupa klik tombol subscribe di bawahini. Karena setiap hari ada pemenang giveaway yang akan diumumin di setiap minggu guys.
70	Om, Assalamualaikum Warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.
	Mohon Maaf lahir bathin Paps Sandi.
	Oh, ini itu produk aku juga.
	Oh, udah ya om.Waduh makasih.
	Baju AHHA, ada jaket juga haha
75	Tap ia ku kesini tu pengen main – main, pengen belajar juga dong Paps Sandi. Karena katanya ini adalah salah satu studio podcast paling keren di Indonesia, apa di duniaya? Hehe
76	Soalnya kalau Paps Sandi dah bikin, berarti ini akan menjadi sesuatu yang terhebat.
77	Oh I see. Waktu itu aku bener – bener denger ya Paps Sandi ngomong gitu
78	Bener. Jadi langsung direalisasikan sekarangya.
	Gokil. Tapi aku kemaren sempet bikin studio juga paps tapi kaya di ruko gitu kan, tiba – tiba ada kontek Paps Sandi bikin studio podcast baru
80	Wah cepet banget.Kalah cepet aku. Soalnya kan aku mau ngundang orang rumah, sekarang kan ga boleh Paps. Maksudnya kan kita harus jaga dan dengan adanya studio kita bisa menerapkan protokol – protokol kayak duduknya berjauhan, ga masuk ke area pribadi kek gitu
81	Haha gak lah, akulah yang thank you, bisa datang lagi ketemu Paps Sandi ni orang hebat banget
82	Wah guys, Paps Sandi nontoninYoutube aku tiap hari.
83	Anaknya siapa namanya Paps?
84	Hai Sulaiman. Mmm mungkin kalo nonton, terima kasih Sulaiman, pokoknya jadi anak kebanggaan Negara ini, jadi anak sukses, soleh dan bisa menjadi penerus Paps-nya yang hebat.

85	Aku mau liat dong studionya Paps Sandi.
	Ni yacoba ya, kita liat langsung. Ini dari ruang tunggunya aja udah kaya
80	di TV – TV ya. Bukan kaya studio podcast youtuber ni.
87	Ada mbak nur dan mpok nur guys.
	Ooo ini studionya guys. Wah keren banget ni.
-	Ooo ini studio berbeda lagi ya paps?
	Oke ini studio beda lagi guys. Ini masuk studio podcastnya ini.
	Waduh gokil. Keren banget ini parah ini parah. Waduh ini mah idaman
91	banget sih. Ini idaman setiap podcaster ni kayanya. Kayanya semua
	youtuber pengen punya studio kek gini. Dan Paps Sandi yang menjadi
	yang pertama buat sekeren ini haha
92	Wow. Ruang Sandi. Liat guys, good vibes only. Bener kata Paps Sandi
12	tadi, only good vibes. Jadi ini bener – bener membahas hal – hal yang
	bagusya
93	Tapi ini asyik banget sih
	Halo bang dimas.
	Gokil. Ini kita lihat dari peralatan podcastnya. Aku beberapa bulan
10	terakhir mempelajari semua
96	Boleh. Pasti itu kita undang balik ya. Tapi keknya ga sebagus ini deh hehe
	Punyaku tu kalah lo guys ya. Tapi ya gimana ya namanya Paps Sandi itu
	lebih berpengalaman dan pulusnya lebih bagus yah aha. Jadi akan lebih
	bagus tetep ya, gedong kalo ini ya guys.
98	Karena Allah Paps. Tapi kata aku Paps Sandi juga bisa loh.
	Pokoknya aku tu dengan senang hati membangun bangsa
	Aamiin. Alhamdulillah. Karena aku juga ga tau ini ya kan ternyata
	Indonesia itu percepatan sosmednya tinggi banget. Dan one of the biggest
	di Asia bahkan di dunia. Sekarang Indonesia bener – bener gini, kek
	semua orang dari kelas bawah sampai atas, anak orangtua sampai remaja
	sekarang semua bergelut di online itu gokil banget.
10	Disini ada pohon – pohon. Disini ada foto Paps Sandi yakan. COS
	Lightingnya juga lighting youtubers banget guys. Bukan lighting TV
	bukan lighting radio tapi lighting youtubers banget, liat deh.
10	Oke guys, langsung aja kita akan Tanya – Tanya ehh kok Tanya – Tanya,
	Paps Sandi yang akan Tanya – Tanya saya di podcast.
-	Channelnya apa Paps siapa tau penonton aku juga pengen nanti liat – liat.
10	Podcast ruang Sandi ya. Kita doakan semoga podcastnya Paps Sandi bisa
	sukses dan aku pengen banget liat Paps Sandi ngundang orang – orang
	yang bisa sharing tentang kemajuan bangsa.
10	Oke guys, aku sebagai anak muda, aku sangat penasaran dan semoga
	banyak generasi millennial lain juga penasaran. Kita langsung cek podcast
	ruang Sandi. Kita podcast dulu.
10	Hai guys thank you. Tadi aku dah kelar podcast sama Paps Sandi.
	Akhirnya aku ketemu sama Mama Nur.
10	Tapi keren lo itu bener – bener aku dalem situ kaya di villa – villa tau gak.
	Cozy ehmmm bener – bener homielah.

10	
10	Gimana sih dapet suami kek Paps Sandi gini? Apasihribetnya? Kan Paps
	Sandi tu kemana – mana apalagi kemaren pas lagi pemilu keliling
	Indonesia. Kalau aja di istri itu gimana sih?
10	Ada gak sih cemburu – cemburu kan suaminya ganteng, sukses, pasti
	banyak digodain cewek gitu, gimana sih caranya biar gak cemburuan itu?
11	Oke. Jadi gak terlalu kayak Paps lagi dimana? Ngapain? Lagi sama siapa
	tu? Kekanak – anak jaman sekarang.
11	Waduh terimakasih. Blessing banget aku bisa ditonton sama keluarga
	hebat ini ya.
11	Sehari 3 kali waduhh.
11	Wah malu banget aku ya haha
11	Tapi maaf loh emang aku kalo ngevlog tu nyablak. Jadi aku tu nunjukin
	apa aja, ini ngapain
11	Kadang – kadang tu ya kalau aku tu terlalu serius, ga da yang nonton.
	Ketika aku nagajarin, ketika masukin yang ngasal – ngasal, tapi tetep
	ngasih ilmunya gitu kan.
11	Ihh tapi aku seneng banget sih. Ada tips gak buat Paps Sandi nyari istri
	kek gimana sih? Kan waktu tu aku denger ya mama Nur waktu itu di
	youtube aku, cerita dulu Paps Sandi ngomong kalau dulu pacarannya
	teleponan, belum ada sms, belum ada WA. Ada tipsnya gak sih?
11	Waduhh sangat bijaksana. Thank you banget hari ini waktunya luar biasa.
	Seneng banget pokoknya sukses terus keluarga Sandi Uno.
11	Kalau menurut aku sih harus bikin. Jadi podcast Ruang Sandi ini buat
	yang inspiratif. Karena orang tusuka family. Keluarga Sandi pasti seru
	tuh.
LI	





MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN JI. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No.3 Telp.(061) 6619056 Medan 20238 Website : fkip.umsu.ac.id E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

Nomor : 783/II.3/UMSU-02/F/2020 Lamp. : ---H al : Pengesahan Proposal dan

**Dosen Pembimbing** 

Bismillahirrahmanirrahiim Assalalamu'alaikumWr. Wb.

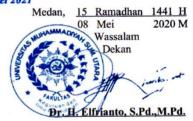
Dekan Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara menetapkan proposal skripsi dan Dosen Pembimbing bagi mahasiswa yang tersebut di bawah ini :

Nama .	:	Ririn Aulina
NPM	:	1602050047
Progam Studi	:	Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian	:	Investigating Language Style Used by Atta Halilintar in His YouTube Channel

#### .Pembimbing : Ratna Sari Dewi, SS, MA

Dengan demikian mahasiswa tersebut di atas diizinkan menulis proposal skripsi dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :

- Penulisan berpedoman kepada ketentuan atau buku Panduan Penulisan Skripsi yang telah ditetapkan oleh Dekan
- Proposal Skripsi dinyatakan *BATAL* apabila tidak selesai pada waktu yang telah ditetapkan.
- 3. Masa Daluarsa tanggan : 8 Mei 2021



Dibuat Rangkap 4 :

1. Fakultas (Dekan)

2. Ketua Program Studi

3. Dosen Pembimbing

- 4. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan
- (WAJIB MENGIKUTI SEMINAR)



# MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA UPT PERPUSTAKAAN

Alamat : Jalan Kapten Mukhtar Basri No.3 Telp. 6624567 –Ext. 113 Medan 20238 Website : <u>http://perpustakaan.umsu.ac.id</u> Email : perpustakaan@umsu.ac.id

ila menjawab surat ini, agar diseb

SURAT KETERANGAN Nomor :2493/KET/II.3-AU/UMSU-P/M/2021

Elle Line

Kepala Unit Pelaksana Teknis (UPT) Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan :

Nama NIM : Ririn Aulina : 1602050047

Univ./Fakultas

: UMSU/Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan

Jurusan/P.Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris/S-1

adalah benar telah melakukan kunjungan/penelitian pustaka guna menyelesaikan tugas akhir / skripsi dengan judul :

"Investigating Language Style Used by Atta Halilintar In His Youtube Channel"

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya



Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M,Pd



# MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN

Jalan Kapten Muchtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. (061) 6622400 Website : http://fkip.umsu.ac.id E-mail : fkip@yahoo.co.od

Nomor Lamp H a l : 2609/II.3/UMSU-02/F/2020 : ---: Mohon Izin Riset Medan, <u>17 Rab. Awwal 1442 H</u> 03 Nopember 2020 M

Kepada Yth, Bapak Kepala Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sum. Utara di-Tempat

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakaatuh

Wa ba'du, semoga kita semua sehat wal'afiat dalam melaksanakan kegiatan-aktifitas sehari-hari, sehubungan dengan semester akhir bagi mahasiswa wajib melakukan penelitian/riset untuk pembuatan skripsi sebagai salah satu syarat penyelesaian Sarjana Pendidikan, maka kami mohon kepada Bapak/Ibu Memberikan izin kepada mahasiswa untuk melakukan penelitian/riset di Pustaka Bapak pimpin. Adapun data mahasiswa kami tersebut sebagai berikut :

Nama	: Ririn Aulina
NPM	: 1602050047
Program Studi	: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian	: Investigating Language Style Used by Atta Halilintar in His Youtube
	Channel.

Demikian hal ini kami sampaikan, atas perhatian dan kesediaan serta kerjasama yang baik dari Bapak kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Wa'alaikumssalam Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.



\*\* Pertinggal \*\*



#### MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN JI. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238 Website : http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id E-mail : fkip@umsu.ac.id

# بت خانتها الح الح

# LEMBAR PENGESAHAN HASIL SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Proposal yang sudah diseminarkan oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini :

Nama	: Ririn Aulina
NPM	: 1602050047
Program Studi	: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Penelitian	: Investigating Language Style Used By Atta Halilintar In His
	YouTube Channel

Pada hari Rabu bulan Oktober tahun 2020 sudah layak menjadi proposal skripsi

Medan, 14 Oktober 2020

Disetujui oleh :

Dosen Pembahas

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

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1064 8

**Dosen Pembimbing** 

Khit

Ratna Sari Dewi, S.S, M.A

Diketahui oleh Ketua Program Studi b

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN Jalan Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238Telp. (061) 6622400 Ext. 22, 23, 30 Webside : http://www.fkip umsu.ac.id E-mail:fkip@umsu.ac.id

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# SURAT KETERANGAN

Ketua Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris, Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara menerangkan nama di bawah ini.

Nama Lengkap : Ririn Aulina NPM 1602050047 Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Prog. Studi Investigating Language Style Used by Atta Halilintar in His Judul Proposal Youtube Channel Benar telah melakukan seminar proposal skripsi pada hari Rabu, tanggal 14 bulan Oktober, tahun 2020 Demikianlah surat keterangan ini dibuat untuk memperoleh surat izin dari fakultas. Atas kesediaan dan kerja sama yang baik, kami ucapkan terima kasih. U ASEA Medan, Oktober 2020 Ketua

Unggul | Cerdas | Terpercaya



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN JI. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No.3 Telp.(061)6619056 Medan 20238 Website :http://www..fkip.umsu.ac.id E-mail: fkip@umsu.ac.id

#### PENGESAHAN PROPOSAL

Panitia Proposal Penelitian Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara Strata – I bagi :

Nama NPM Program Studi

Judul Skripsi

Ririn Aulina 1602050047 Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Investigating Language Style Used By Atta Halilintar in His YouTube Channel

Dengan diterimanya proposal ini, maka mahasiswa tersebut dapat dizinkan untuk melaksanakan riset di lapangan.

Diketahui Oleh :

Diketahui/Disetujui Oleh Ketua Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum

Pembimbing

Ratna Sari Dewi, S.S., M.A



#### MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN Jalan Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238 Webside : http://www.fkip umsu.ac.id E-mail:fkip@umsu.ac.id

# PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI

Dengan ini saya

Nama Mahasiswa NPM Pro. Studi Ririn Aulina
1602050047
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul	Diterima
Investigating Language Style Used by Atta Halilintar in His Youtube Channel	

Bermohon kepada Dosen Pembimbing untuk mengesahkan Judul yang telah diajukan kepada Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris.

Disetujui oleh Dosen Pembimbing

Ratna Sari Dewi, SS, M.A

Medan, April 2020 Hormat Pemohon

Ririn Aulina



# **MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI** UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN

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#### **BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI**

Perguruan Tinggi Fakultas	: Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Jurusan/Prog. Studi	: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Nama Lengkap	: RirinAulina
N.P.M	; 1602050047
Program Studi	: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi	: Investigating Language Style Used By Atta Halilintar In His Youtube
1 A	Channel
1 A 18	

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Skripsi	Tanda Tangan
25 - 09 - 20 21	Revise chapter 1 & 1	Pf-+
29-09-2021	Acc chapter 1 & 2	Pf-{
02-10-2021	Revise chapter 3, 4, & 5	Pf-f
1205-01-60	Acc chapter 3,4 à 5	P44
12-10-2021	Acc all chapters	144
•		

Diketahui oleh:

Medan, 12-10 - 2021

Ketua Prodi

(Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.)

Cerdas Jen Dosen Pembimbing

(Ratna Sari Dewi, S.S, M.A)



# **MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI** UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN

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# **BERITA ACARA**

Ujian Mempertahankan Skripsi Sarjana Bagi Mahasiswa Program Strata I Fakultas keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara

للنوال جنزا الجينير بني

Panitia Ujian Sarjana Strata-1 Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan dalam Sidangnya yang diselenggarakan pada hari Sabtu, 16 Oktober 2021, pada pukul 08.00 WIB sampai dengan selesai. Setelah mendengar, memperhatikan dan memutuskan bahwa:

Nama Lengkap	: Ririn Aulina
NPM	: 1602050047
Program Studi	: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi	: Investigating Language Style Used by Atta Halilintar in His
115	Youtube Channel
Ditetapkan :	(A-) Lulus Yudisium
	( ) Lulus Bersyarat
	( ) Memperbaiki Skripsi
	( ) Tidak Lulus

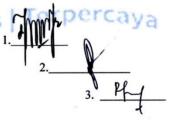
Dengan diterimanya skripsi ini, sudah lulus dari ujian komprehensif, berhak memakai gelar Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd.) NUHAR



Prof. Dr. H. Elfrianto Nasution, S.Pd, M.Pd. Dra. Hj. Syamsuyurnita, M.Pd.

#### ANGGOTA PENGUJI:

- 1. Dr. Hj. Dewi Kesuma Nst, S.S., M.Hum
- 2. Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum
- 3. Ratna Sari Dewi, S.S., M.A



# **CURRICULUM VITAE**



NAME	: RIRIN AULINA
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EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND :

2016	FINISHED VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL AT SMK NEGERI 1
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2013	FINISHED JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL AT SMP WIDIYA
	DHARMA
2010	FINISHED PRIMARY SCHOOL AT SMP SWASTA WIDIYA
	DHARMA