

**A STUDY OF LANGUAGE STYLE IN TOURIST'S GUIDE OF BUKIT  
LAWANG**

**SKRIPSI**

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

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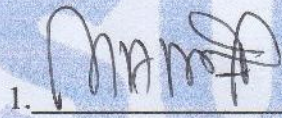
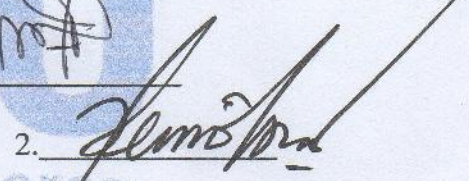
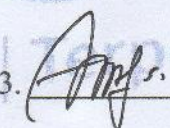
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## ABSTRACT

**Lahwana Qodri Ginting. 1502050053. *A Study of Language Style In Tourist's Guide of Bukit Lawang*. Skripsi: English Education Program Faculty of Teacher Training and Education. University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, 2019.**

This study investigated language style used in conversation between tourist guide and foreign tourist in Bukit Lawang. The objectives was to identify the types of language style used in conversation between tourist guide and foreign tourist, and also found the dominant types of language style that realized on conversation. This study used descriptive qualitative method, this technique was carried out in analyzing data by Miles and Huberman with the steps were data reduction, data display, and drawing conclusion. The procedure of data collection was collecting the data from listening voice record of tourist guide and foreign tourist became a scripts, then reading scripts, identifying the data, then analyzing each of their utterances. The researcher used Zulaekho theory in this research. The researcher has found of the data on 51 dialogues and found 86 utterances as the data to analyzed. Based on analysis of data, the most dominant types of language style that realized used by tourist guide and foreign tourist at Bukit Lawang was consultative style and casual style.

*Keywords: Language style, tour guide and foreign tourist  
Conversation, utterances.*

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The researcher realize that this researcher is still far from being perfect. So, the researcher hopes for suggestion and comments from all of the readers to make this research and useful for those who wants to take deeper study about A Study of Language Style. May ALLAH SWT bless us all.

*Wassalamu'alaikum Wr, Wb*

Medan, September 2019

The Researcher

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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### **A. Background of Study**

Language is primarily an instrument of communication among human being in a community. Everyone believes that language is universal, it means everyone process to express their feelings, emotion, sign, and others in communication through language. According to Crystal (2013) communication refers to the transmission of information (a message) between a source and a receiver using a signaling system: restricting this notion to “human communication”. In communication, people use language as a tool of communication to say their wants, messages, information, and ideas to other people. Communication also influenced by style between speaker and hearer. It can be concluded that relationship has big impact to people in understanding communication.

In society, people have variation in using language that can be called as language variation. Language variation is a language phenomenon that occurs in speech community. One type of language varieties is style. One type of language style is casual style, casual style is a style of language that is usually used in casual situations by those who have the same background as age, gender, education, social status, ethnicity, and several other factors. Casual style can also be tracked by the appearance of unofficial words such as everyday language, slang, etc.



Moore (2004) states that styles in speaking involve the ways speakers, as agents in social and sociolinguistics space, negotiate their positions and goals within a system of distinction and possibilities. Style influenced by some factors such as educational background, social status, age, and sex of the speakers. In language style, a speaker speaks differently with other people according to the situation and the context when they communicate. A speaker was note to the choice of the words, grammar, and structure of the sentences according to the context with whom the speaker speaks.

The use of different language styles can also be found and used on tourist guides. Tourist guides are people who provide assistance, information about cultural, historical and contemporary heritage about people on organized tours and individual clients in educational places, tourist attractions, religious and historical sites, museums, and in places from other significant interests.

The researcher is motivated to find out the use of the language style of the tour guide on Bukit Lawang. Besides that I wanted to know the difference in the use of the style of language used by tour guides to tourists. So when we want to communicate with tourists, it is better to know stated by Joos (1998) in Zulaekho (2010), the language style is classified into the basis of the degree of formality.

Those types of language styles are frozen, formal, consultative, casual, and intimate styles. Two examples of using a casual style language:

*“Well, brother let’s have lunch. And “Please carefully cross the bridge guys”.*

Based on Zulaekho’s theory, the two example above are categorized as a casual style: *“well, brother let’s have lunch”* and *“please carefully cross the*

*bridge guys*". It is caused by the sentence contains the characteristics of casual style, it can be seen from the words "*brother*". That's why this conversation is categorized into casual style. Because usually peoples used *Mr* or *sir* to tourist man, "*Mr*" means formal style.

The first example: "*Brother*" means casual style, because it is more familiar, so that guides and tourists are more comfortable in communicating.

The second example: "*Guys*" means casual style, because it is more familiar too. So they can be familiar.

Such occurrences frequently conducted people around the world. In other word, the speech productions by them lend to be filled with varied language styles. Therefore is projected to investigate the language styles coded in the speech of tourist's guide in Bukit Lawang.

In this case, using good and appropriate language was make communication easier for others. So that it was easier to communicate with tourists. The researcher was conduct this research in Bukit Lawang.

Based on the background above, the researcher was interested in analyzing the style of language used by tour guides. The title of this study is: A Study of Language Style in Tourist's Guide of Bukit Lawang.

## **B. Identification of Problems**

According to the background above, problems was identified as below:

1. Different of language styles was coded in tourist guide's speech production.
2. The tourist's guide need understood the variety of language styles.

## **C. Scope and Limitation**

This study were focused on five types of language styles. There were five types: frozen style, formal style, consultative style, casual style and intimate style.. This study were only focused to two tourist guides.

## **D. Problems of Study**

From identifying problems, the researcher formulated problems, as follows:

1. How many kinds of language style was used by tourist guides to foreign tourist in Bukit Lawang?
2. What was the most dominant language style used by tourist guides to foreign tourist in Bukit Lawang?

## **E. Purposes of Study**

Based on the formulation of the problem above, the research objectives were as follows:

1. To describing the type styles of language used by tourist guides in Bukit Lawang, and

2. To Identifying the dominant type of language style by tourist guides in Bukit Lawang

## **F. Significance of Study**

### **1. Theoretical Benefits**

Theoretically, this study was to add to the knowledge of the the reader and contribute to for the future researcher about language style and increase knowledge in good communication and right with the tourist.

### **2. Practical Benefits**

1. For the student

The result of the study was expected the student can acquire the information about language style.

2. For the reader

The result of the study was expected the reader can enrich knowledge about language style.

3. For tour guide

The result of the study was expected the tour guide can add knowledge about language style.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

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

##### **1. Defenition of Language**

Language is primarily an instrument of communication among human being in a community. Everyone believes that language is universal, it means everyone process to express their feelings, emotion, sign, and others in communication through language. According to Crystal (2013) communication refers to the transmission of information (a message) between a source and a receiver using a signaling system: restricting this notion to “human communication”. In communication, people use language as a tool of communication to say their wants, messages, information, and ideas to other people. Communication also influenced by style between speaker and hearer. It can be concluded that relationship has big impact to people in understanding communication.

It means language is a tool for communicating between individuals and other individuals. So that in human life communicating, using language as a communication tool to convey their desires, messages, information, and ideas to others.

## **2. Definition of Language Style**

Language style is a way to use language. Language style makes us easily to apprehend any characters and personalities (Keraf 2010: 113). According to Keraf (2010:113) language style is the way of giving expression through a special language which shows the soul and the writer personality (language user). A good language style has three certain elements, there are: honesty, civility, and attractive. Honesty it means that we go along with the good rule to use language.

According to Ducrot and Todorov (in Sapriyani: 58) stated that language style is 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 in different situations and needs.

Moore (2004) states that styles in speaking involve the ways speakers, as agents in social (and sociolinguistic space), negotiate their positions and goals within a system of distinction and possibilities. Style is influenced by some factors such as educational background, social status, age, and sex of the speakers.

It means 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 aspects of language variation of styles of language to achieve successful and fluent communication. And style is how the speaker informs or asks a question and to or from the listener.

### 3. Types of Language Style

Joos (1998) in Zulaekho (2010), language style is classified into five types based on the degree of formality. Those types of language style are frozen, formal, consultative, casual, and intimate style.

#### a. Frozen Style

Frozen style or oratorical style, is the most formal style. It is usually used in situation that is very formal and has symbolic value. For instance: informal ceremonies, and court, and state documents. This style is recognized by having no participation of the reader. The reader cannot protest the writer.

Frozen style is a style which is used in a very formal situation such as in palace, church, speech of state ceremony, and some other occasions. This style is more elaborated than the to other style. The part of sentence which are complicatedly related this style requires high skill and almost used exclusively by specialist, professional orators, lawyer and preachers.

Example: Stated in the Introduction Fundamental constitution 1945. *“sesungguhnya kemerdekaan itu adalah hak segala bangsa. Dan oleh sebab itu maka penjajahan di atas dunia harus dihapuskan karena tidak sesuai dengan prikeantasan dan prikeadilan”* (actually an independence is the right for every nation, and because of that the colonization in the earth has to be abolished because it doesn't conform with the humanity and justice) (Rosida, 2008) .

It means frozen style is used in very formal conversations and has symbolic value.

## b. Formal Style

Formal style is used in formal situation in general. Richard (1985) states that formal style is the people use the language carefully about pronunciation, choice of words, and sentence structure. The characteristics of formal language are careful and standard speech, low tempo speech, technical vocabulary, complex and divergence grammatical structure, use of full name address, avoidance of main word repetition and using of synonyms.

Formal style is generally used in a formal situation where there is the least amount or shared background knowledge and where communication is largely one way with little or no feedback from audience. However, it may be used in speaking to a single hearer, for example between strangers. (Rosida, 2008)

Then, this style usually combines maximum explicit utterances, and complexity of sentence. This style is used in a formal situation such as in graduation ceremony. Required when the group becomes too large to permit participation, and the speaker is uncertain how much the audience already knows or how they might react. The language must become more cohesive, more detached, and more carefully informative.

The formal style labels are: yes, sir... okay, sir... and a very few others

Example:

Wardaddy : *Good, I'm talking to the right man. Park put over there. Old man's waiting.*

Gordo : *yes, thanks you sir*

In another example: *Visitors should go up the stairs at once.*



It means Formal style is used in formal situations in general that the formal style is that people use language carefully about pronunciation, word choice, and sentence structure.

### **c. Consultative Style**

Penalosa (1981) states consultative style is the most neutral or unmarked of the styles. It is a style that is used in semi-formal communication situation and this is the type of language which is required from the everyday speaker. Consultative is used in some group discussion, regular conversation at school, companies, trade speech conversation, etc.

Consultative style is generally employed in a semi-formal communication situation, such as between military of different rank, this style is one type of language, which is required by every speaker, since this style is the central point in the system because it is chiefly involved in language style. (Rosida, 2008)

Besides, it is the usual form of language style in small groups, chance acquaintances, and strangers. It is also use orally to conduct everyday business. Language used in negotiating with strangers, distant acquaintances, or colleagues of unequal rank. This style is defined into two features.

First, the speaker supplies background information and he or she does not assume that he or she will be understood without it. Second, the addressee participates continuously; mostly often participated for a very long period. While one is speaking, at intervals the other gives short responses or standard signals

such as, yes; no; uhhuh; N'n; Mmm; That's right; I think so; oh; I see; yes I know; etc. the patterns of clause connection in consultative are generally simple.

Example:

Wardaddy : *I need you to rescue . Take the gun out.*

Rafedy : *All right that clears this road into town, you push forward*

Wardaddy : *hit anything that fucking move.*

Rafedy : *Yeah, unless they pound us first*

In another example : *Would you mind going upstairs right away, please?*

It means consultative style is the style used in semi-formal communication situations and this is the type of language needed from everyday speakers.

#### **d. Casual Style**

Casual style is a language style which is usually used in casual situation by those who have the same background such as age, sex, education, social status, ethnic, and some other factors. Casual style can also be traced by the appearance of the informal words such as colloquial, slang, even taboo words, etc.

Casual style is used among friends, co-worker, or strangers when an informal atmosphere is appropriate it is also desired such as outside the classroom where students have a chat yet, there are two devices of casual style. First is makes most of the differences between casual grammars, which require a shorter form. For friends, acquaintances, insiders, make use of slang, ellipses, and verbal formulas ("Been there; done that!"). For example: "I believe that I find one" is consultative, "I believe I can find one" is casual.

Second is slang that is a prime indication of in group relationship. For example: a jazz musician will feel more familiar and natural if says “Guys, I am not groovy cat I know, but I dig all kinds of jazz” to the other jazz musicians, rather than using a formal style as “Friends, I’m sure you all know that I’m not a very good musician, although I understand all kinds of jazz”.

The casual conversation is the type of talk in which we feel most relaxed, most spontaneous and most ourselves and is concerned is to negotiate such important dimensions of social identity as gender, generational location, sexuality, social class membership, ethnicity, and subcultural and social group affiliation. Types of casual conversation are narrative, anecdotes, recounts, exemplum, observation or comment, opinion, gossip, joke telling, sending up and chat (Rosida, 2008)

Futuremore, casual style is a style that is used for the conversation in our relaxed or normal situation that is appropriate to the conversations with our friends or sometimes members of a family, such as outside the classroom, when the student have a chat

Example:

Wardaddy : *You got no right to be fucking sore with me. Quit fucking riding me*

It means that are usually used in casual situations. Casual style can also be traced by the appearance of informal words such as everyday language, slang, etc.

### Slang and Taboo Language:

It has been that slang is something that everyone can recognize but no one can define. Speakers show enormous creativity in their use of slang (it is, indeed, one of the most creative areas of language use), and it is often the source of a good deal of humor. Slang is part of casual, informal styles of language use. In this respect slang is kind of jargon, and its use serves as a mark of membership and solidarity within a given social group. To use outdated slang, or use current slang inappropriately, is to be hopelessly “out of date” and to be excluded from an “in-group.” Consider the slang in table 2.1 and compare it with the slang that you are used to.

Slang is sometimes referred to as vernacular (especially when it is associated with a particular social group), and some forms of slang fall under

Table 2.1

Slang expressions used by college students in 2000 and 2010

Word		
2000	2010	Meaning
Hangin'	Chillin	“relaxing”
Hotty	Hotty	“physically attractive person”
Lamo	Postal	“weird person”
Phat	Da bomb	
Peeps	Rents	“good,cool,neat”
		“parents”

### e. Intimate Style

According to Penalosa (1981) intimate style is characterized by extraction and jargon. The characteristics of this style are the use of private codes, the use of words signaling intimate relation, the use of rapid and slurred pronunciation, the use of non-verbal communication, and the use of non-standard forms.

Intimate style is a completely private language developed within families, lovers, and the closest friends. Normally the intimate group is pair the intimate labels are: dear, darling, honey, and even mom, dad or other nicknames might be used in this situation.

One of the systematic features of intimate style is extraction. It is the speaker who extracts a minimum pattern from casual style. For example: "Ready, Eng., and Cold".

Based on the explanation above the researcher is intended to analyze action movie "Fury" movie used the language style's theory of Martin Joos (1976). Example:

Rafedy : *Hey, Hush up, man.*"

Gordo : " *Boyd, do you think God love Hitler?*"

Rafedy : " *Bible, what country we in?*"

It means intimate style is characterized by extraction and jargon. use of personal code, use of words that indicate intimate relationships, use of fast and slurred pronunciation, use of non-verbal communication, and use of nonstandard forms.

## **B. Previous Relevant Study**

Going together with this study, the researcher found some researches or projects that nearly similar but different in focus and certainly different in data research.

The First is "*The Analysis of language style in headline of English magazine's advertisement*" by Baeza Hapsah, (2008). From English Department faculty of letters and humanities State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta. In his study, he is research analyzed by using the theory of stylistic and figure of speech approach about language style, he is founded a classify the language styles that are about personification, alliteration, hyperbole, ellipsis, and simile. He is taking a different style according Zulaekho. Because he is take speech approach about language style.

The Second is "An Analysis Of Language Style Of Teenagers Found In Facebook Status" by Joos (1998) in Zulaekho (2010). From English Department faculty of Languages and Arts Universitas Negeri Padang. In his study, he is research analyzed an utterances in facebook status, he is used Zulaekho theory. In facebook status he is found casual style is dominant type used by teenagers. In facebook status. That is has some theory and object also with the language style in "Facebook status", the researcher used Zulaekho theory it has some theory , found five styles and the dominant styles which is used in the "Facebook status" is casual style.

The last thesis is "Language Style of Muluk in Alangkah Lucunya Negeri ini Movie" by Siti Zulaekho (2011). From English Department faculty of Letters

and Humanities, Diponegoro University. In her study, she is analysis an utterances in the movie, she is used Martin Joos theory. In the movie she is found casual style is dominant type used by Muluk. That is has some theory and object also with the language style in “Tourist’s guide”, the researcher used Martin Joos theory it has some theory , found four style .

However, this study applies the theory of language style, this study it has some theory with the previous study like Siti’s Zhulaekho thesis but is different object and different found kind styles.

### **C. Conceptual Framework**

Language style is the way of speaking/writing depending on circumstances of doing that, person (or people) to whom you are speaking or writing. We know that the language is used to express meanings which can be understood by others.

This study discussing aspects of language style by Zulaekho , I choose the research, because this research is many types of language style. They are Frozen style, formal style, consultative style, casual style and intimate style.



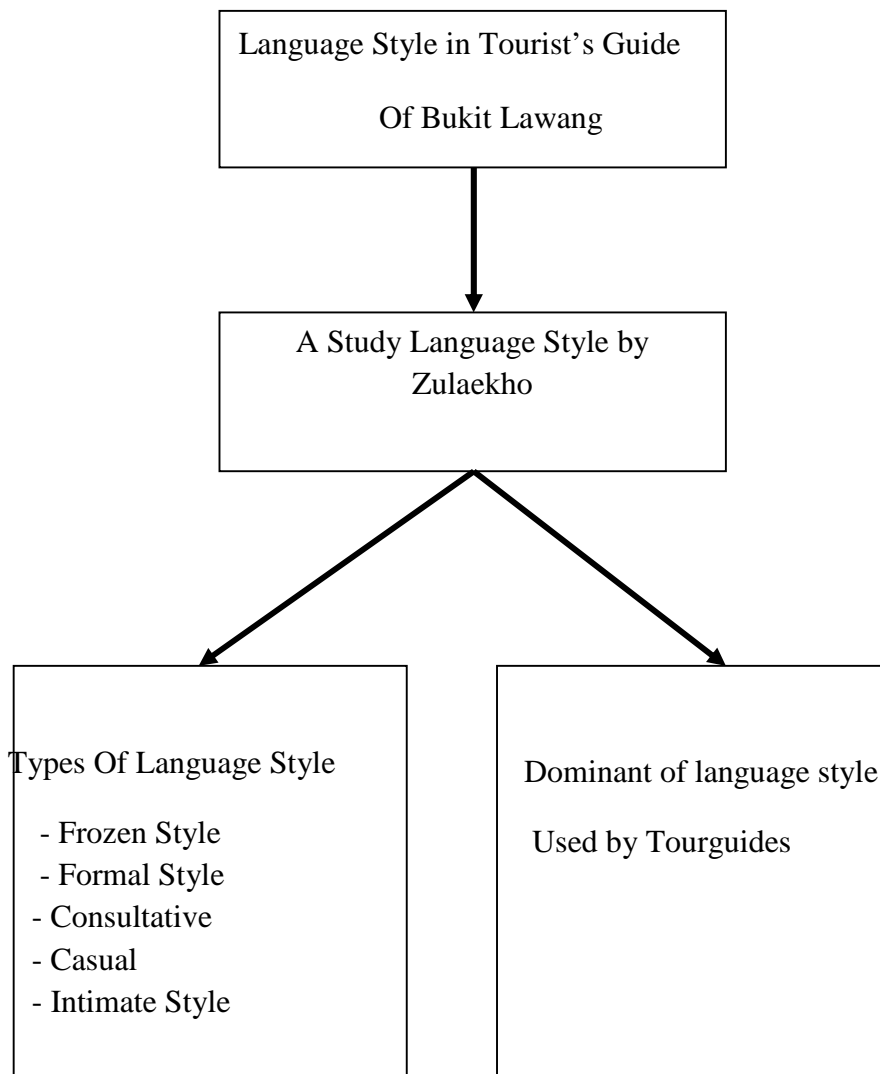


Figure 2.1 Conceptual Framework

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

#### **A. Research Design**

The researcher used qualitative method in this research for analysis the subject, researcher used qualitative research the analysis is about discussing, analyzing and finding the language style in tourist's guide. Qualitative research is from social inquiry that focuses on the way people interpret and make sense of their experiences and the world on which they live. The study applied the descriptive qualitative research because the data are in form words in the text rather than number the writer result of the research contain quotation from the data illustrate substantiate presentation (Bogdan, 1982: 28).

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

The data source of this research was taken from the guide at Bukit Lawang. The method used is the qualitative research for collecting and analyzing data from the guide. Because the source of this research data is the style of language use by guides, so there are seven styles of language as follows: Frozen style, formal style, consulting style, casual style, intimate style. All conversations and dialogues collected then more dominant language style guidelines used.

### C. Research Instrument

The instrument used in this study is human instrument selected in this case researcher herself the main instrument. The researcher used tape recorder, camera, and field notes.

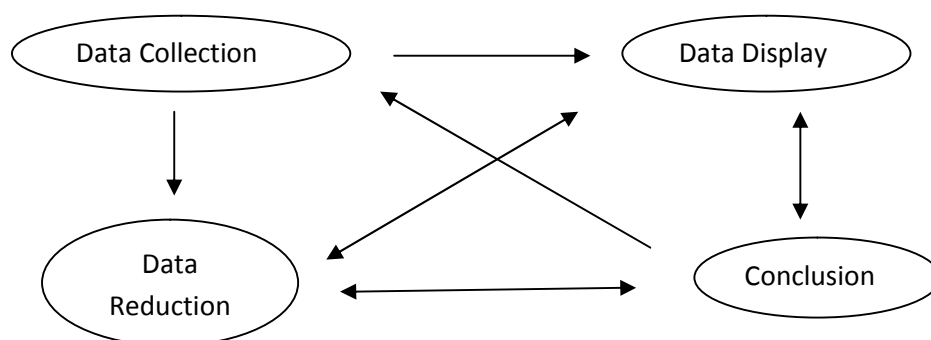
### D. Technique of Data Collection

In collecting data for this study, researchers used some techniques to obtain any data to make accurate data analysis:

- a. The researcher prepares the questions for interview.
- b. Interviewing the informan using tape record.
- c. Coverting the interview into transcript.
- d. Underlining the choosen sentences.
- e. Showing the data in the tabel form.

### E. Technique of Analysis the Data

The data analyze used the theory of Miles, Huberman & Saldana (2014) concept. The figure is able to see below;



### 1. Data reduction

In the data reduction phase, researchers focused on the style of language used by tourist guides to tourists on Bukit Lawang. Data reduction is the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, searching for themes and the patterns and neglect needed (Miles, Huberman & Saldana; 2014). The data is in the form of observation notes about tourist guides activities, interview and the result of interview, then data is reduced to transcript.

### 2. Data display

The data display phase is done in the form of a short description using original text, also can be in the form of graphs, matrices, and charts (Miles, Huberman & Saldana, 2014). In this case, the researcher presented data on the style of the tourist guide language in transcript form. The data comes from observation of activities, interview and result of interview.

### 3. Conclusion

The final step according to Miles, Huberman & Saldana (2014) is a conclusion. In this study, the most dominant language style used by tour guides was written in the data view. From the data display, it is analyzed further to get conclusions.



## **CHAPTER IV**

### **DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS**

#### **A. Data**

The data of this study were taken from conversation between tourist's guides and foreigner. It was obtained language style collected from observation and video recording. There were two tourist guides, there were 51 dialogues of the source of data and found 86 utterances of language style used by tourist's guides and foreigner at Bukit Lawang. This data analyzed by Zulaekho theory which related language style. After conducting analysis of language style in all utterances that found in communication used by tourist's guides and tourists. The data can be seen in appendix A and the data analysis can be seen in appendix B and C. As well as the result of observation and video recording by tourist guide to foreigner can be seen in appendix.

#### **B. Data Analysis**

According to Joos (1998) in Zulaekho (2010), language style is classified into five types. A Study of Language style in Tourist's Guide of bukit lawang. The data was analyzed were realized into five types as below: Those types of language style are Frozen style, formal style, consultative style, casual style, and intimate style. So, the analysis a study of language style in tourist's guide bukit lawang was based on the five types above:

## **1. Type of Language Style used by a Tourist guide**

During conversation process in Bukit Lawang, the tourist's guide produced formal style, consultative style, casual style and intimate style. In form of responding, tourist guide produced 4 types of responding of language style. The total clause that uttered by tourist's guide were 86 utterances.

### **The first tourist's guide:**

#### **a. Frozen style**

Frozen style is the most formal style, it is usually used in situation that is very formal and has symbolic value. For instance: state ceremony, court and state documents, palace, church, and some other occasions. This style is more elaborated than the to other style. The part of sentence which are complicatedly related this style requires high skill and almost used exclusively by specialist, professional orators, lawyer and preachers.

From data 1 on appendices b: tourist guide produced 0 utterances of frozen style from conversation between tourist guide and foreigner in Bukit Lawang.

#### **b. Formal style**

Formal style is used in formal situation in general. Richard (1985) states that formal style is the people use the language carefully about pronunciation, choice of words, and sentence structure. Formal style is generally used in a formal situation where there is the least amount or shared background knowledge and where communication is largely one way with little or no feedback from audience.

However, it may be used in speaking to a single hearer, for example between strangers. (Rosida, 2008)

Formal style: {pronunciation}, {choice of words}, and {sentence structure}

**(Data 1 on appendices b)**

[TG.3fo] *Mr. Wander and Mrs. Iisee the center is opened by a Swiss woman in 1973 by Monica boner and Regina pran start 1973-1980.*

**(Data 1 on appendices b)**

[TG.4fo] *Mr. and mrs. in 1980 Indonesia government handle the forestry center after the Swiss woman.*

From Data [TG.3fo], tourist guide explained about orang utan center. And he said to foreigner : (*Mr. Wander and Mrs. Ii see the center is opened by a Swiss woman in 1973 by Monica boner and Regina pran start 1973-1980*).

*Mr* and *Mrs* is used for calling someone in formal situation, usually call Mr. and Mrs. used for new people. then used in the current scope. in formal situations use standard communication skills. In addition, it explains an information that does not require feedback. next tourist guide used grammatical structure and choice of words in formal situation, it has the character are careful and standard speech. So that the tourist guide used carefully about choice of words and grammatical structure in the utterances, the tourist guide gave information about the history of forestry center to foreigners. In formal style didn't need feedback. So, that used formal style.



From data [TG.4fo], tourist's guide explained about people managed forestry center in Bukit Lawang . And he said to foreigner: (*Mr. and mrs. in 1980 Indonesia government handle the forestry center after the Swiss woman*).

*Mr* and *Mrs* is used for calling someone in formal situation, usually call Mr. and Mrs. used for new people. then used in the current scope. in formal situations use standard communication skills. In addition, it explains an information that does not require feedback. next tourist guide used grammatical structure in formal situation, it has the character are careful and standard speech. The tourist guide gave an information about people managed in forestry center, the tourist guide used choice words. So, that used formal style.

Tourist guide produced 2 utterances of formal style from the total 25 utterances with the percentage 8,33% in conversation between tourist guide and foreigner in Bukit Lawang.

### **c. Consultative style**

Consultative style is the most neutral or unmarked of the styles. Penalosa (1981) It is a style that is used in semi-formal communication situation and this is type of language which is required from the everyday speaker. Consultative is used in some group discussion, regular conversation at school, companies, trade speech conversation and etc. while one speaking, at intervals the other gives short responses or standard signal such as, yes; no; uhhuh; Mmmm; that's right; I think so; oh I see; yes I know; etc.

Consultative style is generally employed in a semi-formal communication situation, such as between military of different rank, this style is one type of

language, which is required by every speaker, since this style is the central point in the system because it is chiefly involved in language style. (Rosida, 2008)

Consultative style: [regular conversation in some group discussion, regular conversation at school, companies, trade speech conversation], [concern about grammatical structure and need feedback].

**(Data 1 on appendices b)**

[TG.12cn]: *Do you know pongo? Pongo is latin name of orang utan.*

Foreigner: okey, nice!

**(Data 1 on appendices b)**

[TG.15cn]: *you should know that the behaviour of their body language.*

Foreigner: when three days in jungle track really nice to see so many orang utan. They are big male and female, there are twelve and more in the jungle.

From data [TG.12cn], the tourist guide explained about latin name of orang utan.

*(Do you know what's the meaning of pongo? Pongo is latin name of orang utan).*

So, the tourist guide used (you) for calling foreigner. it's mean informal situation. the phrase used in semi-formal situations that are used in everyday conversation but still use the proper grammatical structure. the phrase is shorter than formal. The tourist guide explained about latin name of orang utan used grammatical structure, then the foreigner gave short responded (okey,nice). They spoke in daily conversation. So, that used consultative style.

From [TG.15cn], the tourist's guide give information to foreigner about orang utan, and tourist guide said : ( *you should know that the behaviour of their body language*)

(*you should know that*) in semi-formal situations the conversation used is still concerned about grammatical structure, paying attention to the choice of vocabulary and structure. They spoke in daily conversation and the foreigner give responded *when three days in jungle track really nice to see so many orang utan. They are big male and female, there are twelve and more in the jungle.* The tourist guide gave information and foreigner give responded, tourist guide still concerned about grammatical structure. So, that used consultative style.

Tourist guide produced 18 utterances of consultative style from the total 25 utterances with the percentage 72% in conversation between tourist guide and foreigner in Bukit Lawang.

#### **d. Casual style**

Casual style is a language style which is usually used in casual situation by those who have the same back ground such as age, sex, education, social status, ethnic and some other factors. Casual style can be also be traced by the appearance of the informal words such as colloquial, slang, even taboo words etc.

Casual style is used among friends, co-worker, or strangers when an informal atmosphere is appropriate it is also desired such as outside the classroom where students have a chat yet, there are two devices of casual style. First is makes most of the differences between casual grammars, which require a shorter form or

abbreviation. For friends, acquaintances, insiders, make use of slang, ellipses, and verbal formulas.

Casual style: [casual grammars], [make use slang and taboo language], [require a shorter form or abbreviation].

**(Data 1 appendices b)**

[TG.1cs]: *I gonna try to explain about the forestry center.*

**(Data 1 appendices b)**

[TG.19cs]: *So where you from guys?*

Foreigner: Belgium

From data [TG.1cs], the tourist's guide try to explain about forestry center, tourist's guide said: : *(I gonna try to explain about the forestry center).*

*(I gonna try)* gonna is abbreviated language from going. The tourist's guide used going to be gonna. phrases used in normal situations and relax in everyday life. Usually in everyday conversation in normal situations we often use abbreviated language and use casual grammar.

From data [TG.19cs], the tourist's guide asked to foreigner, tourist guide said: *(So where you from guys?)* so, the tourist guide used guys for calling foreigner (guys) mean men and women's tourist. The tourist guide used (guys) in daily conversation relaxed in the cafeteria. And the conversation in relaxed and normal situation. The tourist guide used casual grammar and didn't concern about grammatical structure. So, that is used casual style.

Tourist guide produced 5 utterances of casual style from the total 25 utterances with the percentage 20% , in conversation tourist's guide and foreigner in Bukit Lawang.

**e. Intimate style**

Intimate style is Penalosa (1981) intimate style is characterized by extraction and jargon. The characteristics of this style are the use of private codes, the use of words signaling intimate relation, the use of rapid and slurred pronunciation, the use of non- verbal communication, and the use of non-standard forms. Intimate style is a completely private language developed within families, lovers, and the closest friends. Normally the intimate group is pair the intimate labels are: dear, darling, honey, and even mom, dad or other nicknames might be used in this situation.

From data 1 appendices b: tourist guide produced 0 utterances of intimate style in conversation between tourist guide and foreigner at Bukit Lawang.

### **The second tourist's guide:**

#### **a. Frozen style**

Frozen style is the most formal style, it is usually used in situation that is very formal and has symbolic value. For instance: state ceremony, court and state documents, palace, church, and some other occasions. This style is more elaborated than the to other style. The part of sentence which are complicatedly related this style requires high skill and almost used exclusively by specialist, professional orators, lawyer and preachers.

From Data 1 on appendices c: tourist's guide produced 0 utterances of frozen style between conversation tourist guide and foreigner in Bukit Lawang.

#### **b. Formal style**

Formal style is used in formal situation in general. Richard (1985) states that formal style is the people use the language carefully about pronunciation, choice of words, and sentence structure.

From data 1 on appendices c: tourist guide produced 0 utterances of formal style between conversation tourist guide and foreigner in Bukit Lawang.

#### **c. Consultative style**

Consultative style is the most neutral or unmarked of the styles. Penalosa (1981) It is a style that is used in semi-formal communication situation and this is type of language which is required from the everyday speaker. Consultative is used in some group discussion, regular conversation at school, companies, trade speech conversation and etc. while one speaking, at intervals the other gives short

responses or standard signal such as, yes; no; uhuh; Mmmm; that's right; I think so; oh I see; yes I know; etc.

Consultative style is generally employed in a semi-formal communication situation, such as between military of different rank, this style is one type of language, which is required by every speaker, since this style is the central point in the system because it is chiefly involved in language style. (Rosida, 2008)

Consultative style: [reguler conversation in some group discussion, regular conversation at school, companies, trade speech conversation], [concern about grammatical structure and need feedback].

**(Data 1 a on appendices c)**

[TG.3cn]: *We must to keep wisdom of them If find wild elephant.*

**(Data 1 a on appendices c)**

[TG.9cn]: *If you want to take a picture you must be quiet.*

From data 1 a (Appendix c on unit 12), the tourist guide explained about safety in jungle track. Tourist guide said: (*We must to keep wisdom of them, If find wild elephant*).

From [TG.3cn] the tourist guide used (we) for calling foreigner, it's mean in semi formal situation. the phrase used in semi-formal situations that are used in everyday conversation but still use the proper grammatical structure. the phrase is shorter than formal. The tourist guide expalined about safety in jungle tracking, in

the conversation the tourist guide concern about grammatical structure. So, that used consultative style.

From [TG9cn], the tourist's guide explained about safety in jungle track. Tourist guide said: *(If you want to take a picture you must be quiet)*.

So, the tourist guide used (you) for calling foreigner, it's mean semi formal situation. the phrase used in semi-formal situations that are used in everyday conversation but still use the proper grammatical structure. the phrase is shorter than formal. So, that used consultative style.

Tourist guide produced 14 utterances of consultative style from the total 61 utterances with the percentage 22,95%, in conversation tourist guide and foreigner in Bukit Lawang.

#### **d. Casual style**

Casual style is a language style which is usually used in casual situation by those who have the same back ground such as age, sex, education, social status, ethnic and some other factors. Casual style can be also be traced by the appearance of the informal words such as colloquial, slang, even taboo words etc. Casual style is used among friends, co-worker, or strangers when an informal atmosphere is appropriate it is also desired such as outside the classroom where students have a chat yet, there are two devices of casual style. First is makes most of the differences between casual grammars, which require a shorter form or abbreviation. For friends, acquaintances, insiders, make use of slang, ellipses, and verbal formulas.



Casual style: [casual grammars], [make use slang and taboo language], [require a shorter form or abbreviation].

**(Data 1 on appendices c)**

[TG.2cs]: *It's so dangerous brother.*

**(Data 1 on appendices c)**

[TG.42cs]: *Yeah...poisonous guys*

From [TG.2cs] , the tourist's guide give information about wild elephant to foreigner, and tourist guide said: *(It's so dangerous brother)*

So, the tourist guide used brother for calling tourists, (brother) mean man's tourist. The tourist guide used (brother) in daily conversation such as track in the jungle and relaxed in the cafeteria. And the conversation in relaxed and normal situation. The tourist guide used abbreviation it is become (it's) it's mean tourist guide didn't concern about grammatical structure. So, that is used casual style.

From [TG.42cs], the tourist guide give information about jacky and mina (orang utan). Tourist guide said: *(Yeah...poisonous guys)* The tourist guide used (guys) in daily conversation such as track in the jungle and relaxed in the cafeteria. And the conversation in relaxed and normal situation. So, that is used casual style. Calling tourists with guys means showing normal situations, being in relaxed everyday conversation. in casual style do not pay attention to the right grammatical structure. So, that used casual style.

Tourist guide produced 43 utterances of casual style from the total 61 utterances with the percentage 70,59% in conversation between tourist guide and foreigner at Bukit Lawang.

#### e. Intimate style

Intimate style is Penalosa (1981) intimate style is characterized by extraction and jargon. The characteristics of this style are the use of private codes, the use of words signaling intimate relation, the use of rapid and slurred pronunciation, the use of non-verbal communication, and the use of non-standard forms.

.Intimate style is a completely private language developed within families, lovers, and the closest friends. Normally the intimate group is pair the intimate labels are: dear, darling, honey, and even mom, dad or other nicknames might be used in this situation.

Intimate style: [private codes], [the use of words signaling intimate relation], [intimate labels are dear, darling, honey and etc].

#### (Data 1 on appendices c)

[TG.45in]: *oh... yaaa....how about you mahda?*

Foreigner: go to Palembang, Sardi

#### (Data 1 on appendices c)

[TG.29in]: *yes darling .... You just make video of me also.*

Foreigner: hahahahahaha (jokes)

From [TG.45in], the tourist guide asked to foreigner about next track.

Tourist guide said: (*oh... yaaa....how about you mahda?*)

The tourist guide calling foreigner (mahda), tourist guides and foreigner have a close relationship. so foreigner also call names to tourist guides, so they have intimate feedback. the phrase used in daily conversations. usually used on close friends, spouses, family and etc. so,that used intimate style.

From [TG.29in]: the tourist guide give responded about in jungle track. Tourist guide said: (*yes darling .... You just make video of me also*)

The tourist guide calling foreigner (darling), tourist guides and foreigner have a close relationship. so foreign tourists also call darling to tourist guides, so they have intimate feedback. the phrase used in daily conversations. usually used on close friends, spouses, family and etc. Tourist guide used intimate labels. So, that used intimate style.

Tourist guide produced 4 utterances of intimate style from the total 61 utterances with the percentage 6,56% in conversation between tourist guide and foreigner at Bukit Lawang.

## **2. The most dominant language style used by tourist's guides to foreign tourist in Bukit Lawang.**

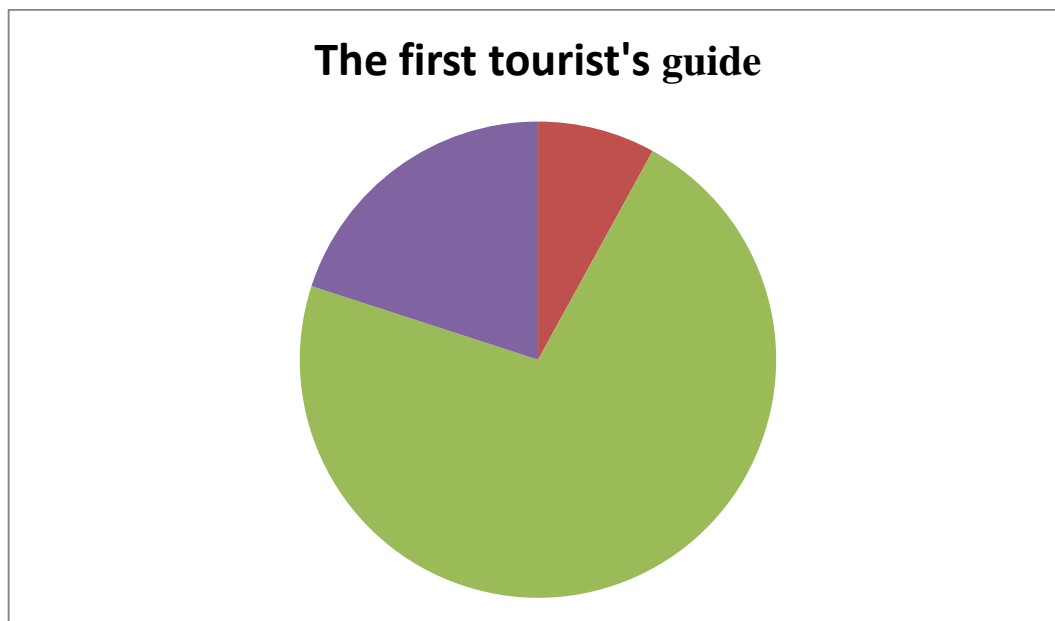
The process of language style in Tourist guide of Bukit Lawang on the conversation between tourist guide and foreigner are realized that every sentence on the conversation has a style. There were fifth types of language style namely Frozen style, formal style, consultative style, and intimate style. The tourist guide produced fourth types. They are formal style, consultative style, casual style and intimate style. So, the types of language style are realized on the conversation.

Because every sentence that used by tourist guide and foreigner has a language style. there are two tour guides. For make it clear, it can be seen in tabel 4.1 and 4.2 below:

**Tabel 4.1**  
**Types of language style coded in the first tourist's guide utterances**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Typesof language style</b>	<b>Amount</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1.	Frozen style	0	0
2.	Formal style	2	8%
3.	Consultative style	18	70%
4.	Casual style	5	20%
5.	Intimate style	0	0%

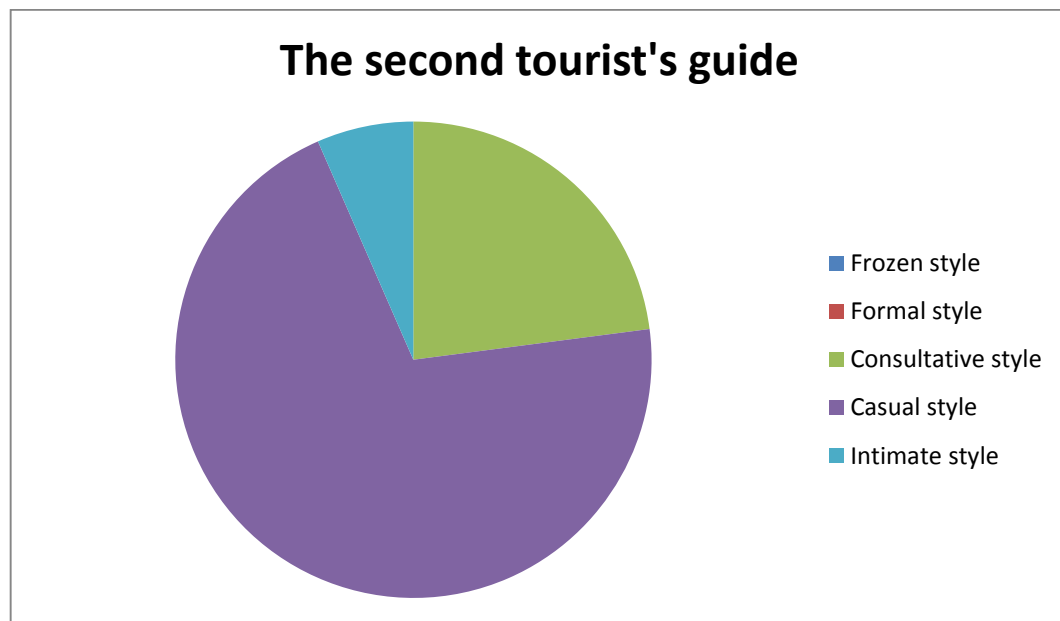
From tabel 4.1 above about the first tourist's guide, it could be found that were 0 (0%) for frozen style, 2 (8%) for formal style, 18 (70%) for consultative style, 5 (20%) for casual style, 0 (0%) for intimate style. It means the most dominant types of language style that used on the conversation by first tourist's guide is consultative style, because on the conversation there is so many information on it. And make clear by show the chart below:



**Tabel 4.2**  
**Types of language style coded in the second tourist's guide utterances**

No.	Typesof language style	Amount	Percentage
1.	Frozen style	0	0%
2.	Formal style	0	0%
3.	Consultative style	14	22,95%
4.	Casual style	43	70,5%
5.	Intimate style	4	6,56%

From tabel 4.2 above about the second tourist's guide, it could be found that were 0 (0%) for frozen style, 0 (0%) for formal style, 14 (22,95%) for consultative style, 43 (70,5%) for casual style, 4 (6,56%) for intimate style. It means the most dominant types of language style that used on the conversation by second tourist's guide is casual style, because on the conversation there is so many information on it. And make clear by show the chart below:



### C. Findings

Based on the data analysis, the writer found out some findings as following:

1. During the conversation processes, tourist's guide in Bukit Lawang produced four types of language style : they are formal style, consultative style, casual style and intimate style.
2. The most dominant of language style conducted by first tourist's guide is consultative style and the most dominant language style by second tourist's guide is casual style.

#### **D. Discussion**

According to Joos (1998) in Zulaekho (2010), language style is classified into five types based on the degree of formality. Those types of language style are frozen, formal, consultative, casual, and intimate style.

The result of the analysis during conversation among the tourist's guide and foreigners in Bukit Lawang, it was found that the first tourist's guide produced 0 (0%) for frozen style, 2 (8%) for formal style, 18 (72%) for consultative style, 5 (20%) for casual style, 0 (0%) for intimate style. It means that the most dominant types of language style in the conversation was Consultative style.

Further, the second tourist's guide produced 0 (0%) for Frozen style, 0 (0%) for formal style, 14 (22,95%) for consultative style, 43 (70,5%) for casual style, 4 (6,56%) for intimate style. It means that the most dominant types of language style in the conversation was Casual style. So, the most dominant types of language style used by tourist's guide in Bukit lawang are consultative and casual style.

The researcher didnt find one type of language style: frozen style used by tourist guide at Bukit Lawang. Because frozen style used in the most formal situation such as in the ceremony, large public speaking. Example: the lawyer speaking in the court, the president gave a speech in the ceremony. The utterances in frozen style used high communication and used by educated people. So, the resercher didn't find language style in conversation between tourist guide and foreigner at Bukit Lawang.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### A. Conclusion

Based on the research finding, it was obtained some conclusions as follows:

1. There were 51 dialogue of the source of data and found 86 utterances of language style used by two tourist guides at Bukit Lawang. The first tourist's guide produced 0 (0%) for frozen style, 2 (8%) for formal style, 18 (72%) for consultative style, 5 (20%) for casual style, 0 (0%) for Intimate style. It means the most dominant types of language style that used in the conversation was consultative style. The second tourist's guide produced 0 (0%) for frozen style, 0 (0%) for formal style, 14 (22,95%) for consultative style, 43 (70,5%) for casual style, 4 (6,56%) for intimate style. It means that the most dominant types of language style used in the conversation by second tourist guide was Casual style. So, the most dominant types of language style used by tourist's guide in Bukit lawang are consultative and casual style.
2. The process of language style in conversations between tourist guides and foreigner realize that in the conversation has a style of language. Whereas the style of language is important to learn, so that it can communicate well and precisely. We must understand first about the right language style used to communicate with foreign tourists. Making it easier to communicate with foreigner.



## **B. Suggestion**

After analyzing the data, suggestion were offered as the following:

1. For the guides, it can help them to enrich their knowledge about language styles and can be guidance for them to make easier in communication to the foreigners.
2. For the reader, it can enrich knowledge about language styles used by tourist's guide to foreigners.
3. For the student, it can be additional the information about language style used by tourist's guide to foreigners.

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## **Appendix A**

### **Transcription of the Video Recorded**

Conversation between Tourist guide and foreign tourist:

#### **TRANSCRIPTION**

##### **The first tourist guide : John purba**

1. Tourist guide: I gonna try to explain about the forestry center, because I worked in forestry center for 12 years until now. Mr.Wander and Mrs. Ii se the center was open by a Swiss woman in 1973, by Monica boner and Regina pran start 1973-1980. Since 1973, orang utan have been collect 329 orang utan. Specially of Sumatera orang utan and Kalimantan orang utan. In 1980, Indonesia government handle the forestry center after the Swiss woman.
2. In Indonesia, we can see two species orang utan from sumatera and Kalimantan.
3. Foreign tourist: Kalimantan? Still Indonesia?
4. Tourist guide : yes, still in Indonesia guys
5. Foreign tourist: Kalimantan is borneo right?
6. Tourist guide: yeahh...but right now we have another species again from west Sumatera so that's why we have three pongoabeli. In Sumatera, we call it pongo. Do you know pongo? Pongo is latin name for urang utan.
7. Foreign tourist : Nice...
8. Tourist guide: If you want to learn orang utan directly. You should know that the behaviour of their body language. So when you want to learn the body

language, you gonna know them detail so specially the male, poligro and chick back. Body language of female and male are different .So where you from guys?

9. Foreign tourist: Belgium
10. Tourist: oh ya... I have brother in law stayed at Belgium. He is from Danau toba.
11. Foreign tourist: where is it bro?
12. Tourist guide: Five hours from here. He married with Belgium sister. I'm from toba also, but I stay in here, because I work here.
13. Foreign tourist: what's your job
14. Tourist guide: I help all the things and protect the national park. I work in the National park, such as I can do anything socialitation and try to help the local community people to build the culturism specially example: we try to help them an education and culturism. I enjoyed my job specially like very close to the nature.

### **The second tourist guide : Sardi**

1. Tourist guide : I saw three elephant, deer and wild animals guys. It's so dangerous brother. We must to keep wisdom of them, If find wild elephant. You can take a picture from thirty meter or fifty meter. We have to waiting the elephant way. Big elephant can be dangerous, so we must safe yourself brother and sis. Today if you are lucky to see the wild elephant, please turn and close of them. If you want take a picture, you must be quiet.
2. Foreign tourist: okay...

3. Tourist guide: I need talk to you before, about the tourists who have an accident. I said close and closer yaa... he put a branch in snout. Then the male elephant annoyed to him and make sound like teeeeeeeeeetttttttt..... we run together, run, run and run. Run and ride to the top. The girl crying and I'm asking to her, what's wrong with you? what happened with you?
4. Foreign tourist: I'm so tired.
5. Tourist guide: yes, not my fault. I have talk to him but he doesn't want listen to me.
6. Foreign tourist: I think it's very dangerous, how will u do when the wild animals come? Will you safe?
7. Tourist guide: yes, sure. Your life in our henna. Before you die in the jungle, I'm the first people die. It's mean like If you get bitten from orang utan (mina) I will come the first one.
8. Foreign tourist: So If you die, we take video of you?
9. Tourist guide: yes, darling .... You just make video of me also.
10. Foreign tourist: hahahahahahaha (jokes)
11. Tourist guide: If you are lucky to see jacky not really aggressive ya. If we try to make jacky stop, isn't working guys . I hope that we can see mina . But she's not really aggressive guys. She has two kids already ya from jacky. But, listen to us, if I say move you have to move, if I say you can take a picture, you can take a picture. But please don't really close with orang utan yaa... your life in our hand , my henna guys. don't coming with him yaa, so dangerous.

12. Foreign tourist: Poisonous right?
13. Tourist guide: Yeah... poisonous.
14. Tourist guide: what are you doing bro in Pulau banyak before?
15. Foreign tourist: relaxing
16. Tourist guide: oh... yaaa....how about you mahda?
17. Foreign tourist: go to Palembang.
18. Tourist guide: what are you doing there?
19. Foreign tourist: I will continue my research.
20. Tourist guide: what kind your research sis?
21. Foreign tourist: about impact the palm oil production.
22. Tourist guide: good...okay! how about you brother? Tomorrow you leaving right?
23. Foreign tourist: Bali
24. Foreign tourist: oh wow.... Beautiful place yaa.
25. Tourist guide: Kenaya can I come? what will yo do after this track?
26. Foreign tourist: I want sleep at my bedroom dear.
27. Tourist guide: okay!And Tamara where are you going after this track?
28. Foreign tourist: pattaya, Vietnam bebs.
29. Tourist guide: wow... so this is the last track for you in Indonesia?
30. Foreign tourist: yeahhh...
31. Tourist guide: How about you?
32. Foreign tourist: go to Sabang Island.
33. Tourist guide: what are u doing? Diving? Dancing?

34. Foreign tourist : relaxing...
35. Tourist guide: ohhh relaxing...nice.
36. Tourist guide: Okey may be one day if you want to come here again yaa, but I just want give something information please yaa, it's mean if you like our place, may be one day that you can back to Bukit Lawang again .We will doing for longer track. I ever tracked for 5 days, 6 days, 7 days, 8 days until 10 days with German people and French .
37. Tourist guide: But you know, I ever tracking with german people couple guys. They are very like to hiking, we tracked from here to Aceh. But now I'm bored for longer track.hoaaaahhhhm..... so tired.... I am so lucky before, I am so lucky before I did for 6 days tracked. I saw many elephants and wild animals

## Appendix B

### The Analysis of Language Style by Tourist Guide in Bukit Lawang

#### The first tourist guide: John Purba

Unit of utterances	Code	Utterances	Types of language style
1.	TG.1cs	I gonna try to explain about the forestry center	Casual style
2.	TG.2cn	Because I worked in forestry center for 12 years until now	Consultative style
3.	TG.3fo	Mr.Wander and Mrs. li se the center was open by a Swiss woman in 1973, by Monica boner and Regina pran start 1973-1980	Formal style
4.	TG.4fo	Mr. and mrs. in 1980, Indonesia government handle the forestry center after the Swiss woman	Formal style
5.	TG.5cn	So, since 1973 orang utan have been collect 329 orang utan .	Consultative style
6.	FT.6cs	Kalimantan? Still Indonesia?	Casual style
7.	TG.7cs	yes, still in Indonesia guys	Casual style
8.	FT.8cs	Kalimantan is borneo right?	Casual style
9.	TG.9cn	yeahh...but right now we have another species again from west Sumatera	Consultative style
10.	TG.10cn	so that's why we have three pongoabeli	Consultative style
11.	TG.11cn	In Sumatera, we call it pongo	Consultative style
12.	TG.12cn	Do you know pongo? Pongo is latin name for urang utan	Consultative style
13.	FT.13cs	Nice...	Casual style
14.	TG.14cn	If you want to learn orang utan directly.	Consultative style
15.	TG.15cn	You should know that the behaviour of their body language	Consultative style
16.	TG.16cn	So when you want to learn the body language	Consultative style
17.	TG.17cs	you gonna know them detail,	Casual style



		so specially the male, poligro and chick back.	
18.	TG.18cn	Body language of female and male are different	<b>Consultative style</b>
19.	TG.19cs	So where you from guys?	<b>Casual style</b>
20.	FT.20cs	Belgium	<b>Casual style</b>
21.	TG.21cn	oh ya... I have brother in law stayed at Belgium. He is from Danau toba	<b>Consultative style</b>
22.	FT.22cs	where is it bro?	<b>Casual style</b>
23.	TG.23cs	Five hours from here, he's married with Belgium sister	<b>Consultative style</b>
24.	TG.24cn	I'm from toba also, but I stay in here, because I work here	<b>Consultative style</b>
25.	FT.25cs	What's your job brother?	<b>Casual style</b>
26.	TG.26cs	I help all the things and protect the national park guys	<b>Casual style</b>
27.	TG.27cn	I am work in the National park such as I do anything socialization	<b>Consultative style</b>
28.	TG.28cn	and try to help the local community to build the culturism specially	<b>Consultative style</b>
29.	TG.29cn	such as I do anything socialitation and try to help the local community to build the culturism specially	<b>Consultative style</b>
30.	TG.30cn	example: we try to help them an education and culturism	<b>Consultative style</b>
31.	TG.31cn	I enjoyed my job specially like very close to the nature	<b>Consultative style</b>

## Appendix C

### The Analysis of Language Style by Tourist Guide in Bukit Lawang

#### The first tourist guide: Sardi

Unit of utterances	Code	Utterances	Types of language style
1.	TG.1cs	I saw three elephant deer and wild animals guys	Casual style
2.	TG.2cs	It's so dangerous brother	Casual style
3.	TG.3cs	we must to keep wisdom of them if find wild elephant	Consultative style
4.	TG.4cs	You can take a picture from thirty meter or fifty meter	Consultative style
5.	TG.5cs	We have to waiting the elephant way	Consultative style
6.	TG.6cs	Big elephant dangerous guys	Casual style
7.	TG.7cs	so we must safe yourself brother sis	Casual style
8.	TG.8cn	Today if you are lucky to see the wild elephant please turn and close of them	Consultative style
9.	TG.9cn	If you want take a picture you must be quiet	Consultative style
10.	FT.10cs	Okay...	Casual style
11.	TG.11cn	I need talk to you before about the tourists who have an accident	Consultative style
12.	TG.12cs	I said close and closer yaa...	Casual style
13.	TG.13cs	he put a branch in snout	Casual style
14.	TG.14cn	Then the male elephant annoyed to him	Consultative style
15.	TG.15cs	And make sound like teeeeeeeeeettttttt.....	Casual style
16.	TG.16cs	we run together run run and run	Casual style
17.	TG.17cs	Run and ride to the top	Casual style
18.	TG.18cn	The girl crying and then I'm asking to her	Consultative style
19.	TG.19cn	what's wrong with you? what happened with you?	Consultative style
20.	FT.20cs	I'm tired	Casual style
21.	TG.21cs	yes not my fault sis	Casual style
22.	TG.22cn	I have talk to him but he doesn't want listen to me	Consultative style

23.	TG.23cs	it's very dangerous guys	Casual style
24.	FT.24cn	How will u do when the wild animals come? will you safe?	Consultative style
25.	TG.25cs	yes sure your life in our henna	Casual style
26.	TG.26cn	Before you die in the jungle I am the first people die	Consultative style
27.	TG.27cn	It's mean like If you get bitten from orang utan (mina) that I will come the first one	Consultative style
28.	FT.28cs	So If you die we take video of you?	Casual style
29.	TG.29in	yes darling .... You just make video of me also.	Intimate style
30.	FT.30cs	hahahahahahaha (jokes)	Casual style
31.	TG.31cs	If you are lucky to see jacky not really aggressive ya	Casual style
32.	TG.32cs	If we try to make jacky stop isn't working guys	Casual style
33.	TG.33cn	I hope that we can see mina	Consultative style
34.	TG.34cs	But she's not really aggressive guys	Casual style
35.	TG.35cs	She has two kids already ya from jacky	Casual style
36.	TG.36cs	But listen to us ,if I say move you have to move	Casual style
37.	TG.37cs	if I say you can take a picture you can take a picture	Casual style
38.	TG.38cs	But please don't really close with orang utan yaa	Casual style
39.	TG.39cs	your life in our hand my henna guys	Casual style
40.	TG.40cs	don't coming with him yaa, so dangerous	Casual style
41.	FT.41cs	Poisonous right?	Casual style
42.	TG.42cs	Yeah...poisonous guys	Casual style
43.	TG.43cs	what are you doing bro in Pulau banyak before?	Casual style

44.	FT.44cs	Relaxing	Casual style
45.	TG.45in	oh... yaaa....how about you mahda?.	Intimate style
46.	FT.46in	go to Palembang, Sardi	Intimate style
47.	TG.47cs	what are you doing there?	Casual style
48.	FT.48cs	I will continue my research	Casual style
49.	TG.49cs	what kind your research sis?	Casual style
50.	FT.50cs	about impact the palm oil production	Casual style
51.	TG.51cs	good...okay!	Casual style
52.	TG.52cs	how about you brother? Tomorrow you leaving right?	Casual style
53.	TG.53cs	Tomorrow you leaving right?	Casual style
54.	FT.54cs	Bali	Casual style
55.	TG.55cs	Oh... wow...beautiful place yaa	Casual style
56.	TG.56in	Kenaya can I come? what will yo do after this track?	Intimate style
57.	FT.57in	I want sleep at my bedroom dear	Intimate style
58.	TG.58in	okay! And Tamara where're you going after this track?	Intimate style
59.	FT.59in	pattaya Vietnam bebs	Intimate style
60.	TG.60cs	wow... so this is the last track for you in Indonesia?	Casual style
61.	FT.61cs	yeahhh...	Casual style
62.	TG.62cs	How about you?	Casual style
63.	FT.63cs	go to Sabang Island	Casual style
64.	TG.64cs	what are u doing? Diving? Dancing?	Casual style
65.	FT.65cs	relaxing...	Casual style
66.	TG.66cs	ohhh relaxing...nice.	Casual style
67.	TG.67cs	Okey may be one day if you want to come here again yaa	Casual style
68.	TG.68cs	but I just want give something information please yaa	Casual style
69.	TG.69cn	it's mean if you like our place, may be one day that you can back to Bukit Lawang again	Consultative style
70.	TG70.cs	We will doing for longer track guys	Casual style

<b>71.</b>	<b>TG.71cs</b>	I ever tracked for 5 days, 6 days, 7 days, 8 days until 10 days with German people and French	<b>Casual style</b>
<b>72.</b>	<b>TG.72cs</b>	But you know I ever tracking with german people couple guys	<b>Casual style</b>
<b>73.</b>	<b>TG.73cs</b>	They are very like to hiking guys	<b>Casual style</b>
<b>74.</b>	<b>TG.74cs</b>	we tracked from here to Aceh	<b>Casual style</b>
<b>75.</b>	<b>TG.75cs</b>	But now I'm bored for longer track.hoaaaahhhhm..... so tired....	<b>Casual style</b>
<b>76.</b>	<b>TG.76cs</b>	I am so lucky before, I did for 6 days tracked	<b>Casual style</b>
<b>77.</b>	<b>TG.77cs</b>	I saw many elephants and wild animals.	<b>Casual style</b>

## **Research documentation**

The researcher took a picture with tourist guide and foreign tourist at Bukit Lawang.



P1. We were in the cafeteria with tourist guide and foreigner at Bukit Lawang.  
The foreigners from German.



P2. We were in the cafeteria of Bukit Lawang Indah, the researcher with the tourist guide and foreigner from German.



P3.The reseracher relaxed and enjoyed in the cafetaria with tourist guide and foreigners from Australia.





P4. The researcher took a picture with foreigners from Belgia.

## **Biography Tourist Guide**

### **The first tour guide:**

Name : Jhon Maruli Purba

Place and birth : Merek raya, 10-07-1977

Address : JL. Berdikari Bahorok

Religion : Moslem

### **The second tour guide:**

Name : Sardi

Place and birth : Bukit Lawang, 15-10-1988

Address : Musam Pembangunan

Religion : Moslem

## **Biography Foreign Tourist**

### **The first foreign tourist:**

Name : Roos Barbier

Nationality : Belgium

Age : 24

### **The second foreign tourist:**

Name : Silre kerstens

Nationality: Belgium

Age : 24

### **The third foreign tourist:**

Name : Iisee

Nationality : German

Age : 25

### **The fourth foreign tourist:**

Name : Wander

Nationality : German

Age: 28



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Website: <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: [fkip@umsu.ac.id](mailto:fkip@umsu.ac.id)

Form : K - 1

Kepada Yth: Bapak Ketua & Sekretaris  
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
FKIP UMSU

Perihal : **PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI**

Dengan hormat yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama Mahasiswa : Lahwana Qodri Ginting  
NPM : 1502050053  
Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Kredit Kumulatif : 138 SKS

Persetujuan Ket./Sekret. Prog. Studi	Judul yang Diajukan	Disahkan oleh Dekan Fakultas
	A Study of Language Style in Tourist's Guide of Bukit Lawang	 IPK = 3,44
	The Translation of Analysis on Bahaso Application	
	An Analysis of Language Attitude Used Jokowi in Debate Capres	

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pemeriksaan dan persetujuan serta pengesahan, atas kesediaan Bapak saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 19 Maret 2019

Hormat Pemohon,

**Lahwana Qodri Ginting**

Keterangan:

- Dibuat rangkap 3 : - Untuk Dekan/Fakultas  
- Untuk Ketua/Sekretaris Program Studi  
- Untuk Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan



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Form K-2

Kepada : Yth. Bapak Ketua/Sekretaris  
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
FKIP UMSU

*Assalamu'alaikum Wr, Wb*

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini:

Nama Mahasiswa : Lahwana Qodri Ginting  
NPM : 1502050053  
Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mengajukan permohonan persetujuan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi sebagai tercantum di bawah ini dengan judul sebagai berikut:

A Study of Language Style in Tourist's Guide of Bukit Lawang

Sekaligus saya mengusulkan/ menunjuk Bapak/ Ibu:

1. Arianto, S.Pd, M.Hum ACC <sup>09/04-2019</sup> RF

Sebagai Dosen Pembimbing Proposal/Risalah/Makalah/Skripsi saya.

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pengurusan selanjutnya. Akhirnya atas perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak/ Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 01 April 2019  
Hormat Pemohon,

Lahwana Qodri Ginting

Keterangan

Dibuat rangkap 3 :  
- Untuk Dekan / Fakultas  
- Untuk Ketua / Sekretaris Prog. Studi  
- Untuk Mahasiswa yang Bersangkutan



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Nomor : 207 /IL.3/UMSU-02/F/2019  
Lamp : ---  
Hal : Pengesahan Proyek Proposal  
Dan Dosen Pembimbing

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakaatuh

Dekan Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara menetapkan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dan dosen pembimbing bagi mahasiswa yang tersebut di bawah ini :

Nama : Lahwana Qodri Ginting  
N P M : 1502050053  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Penelitian : A Study of Language Style in Tourist's Guide of Bukit Lawang.  
Pembimbing : Arianto Siregar, S.Pd, M.Hum

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

1. Penulis berpedoman kepada ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan oleh Dekan
2. Proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dinyatakan BATAL apabila tidak selesai pada waktu yang telah ditentukan
3. Masa kadaluarsa tanggal : 10 April 2020

Wa'alaikumssalam Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Medan, 05 Sya'ban 1440 H  
10 April 2019 M



Dr. H. Arianto Nst, S.Pd, M.Pd.  
NIDN : 0115057302

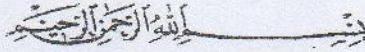
Dibuat rangkap 4 (empat) :

1. Fakultas (Dekan)
2. Ketua Program Studi
3. Pembimbing
4. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan :  
**WAJIB MENGIKUTI SEMINAR**





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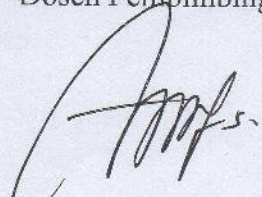
### LEMBAR PENGESAHAN PROPOSAL

Proposal yang diajukan oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini:

Nama : Lahwana Qodri Ginting  
NPM : 1502050053  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Skripsi : A Study of Language Style in Tourist's Guide of Bukit Lawang

Sudah layak diseminarkan.

Medan, Mei 2019  
Dosen Pembimbing



Arianto, S.Pd, M.Hum



**BERITA ACARA SEMINAR PROPOSAL**

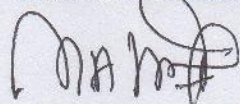
Pada hari ini *Rabu*..... Tanggal *22*.... Bulan *Mei*..... Tahun 2019 diselenggarakan seminar prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris menerangkan bahwa :

Nama : Lahwana Qodri Ginting  
 NPM : 1502050053  
 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
 Judul Skripsi : A Study of Language Style in Tourist's Guide of Bukit Lawang

No	Masukan dan Saran
Judul	<i>A study of language in tourist's guide of Bukit Lawang</i>
Bab I	<i>Some Cates appear there, make it more detail the discussion of lang. style in case of tourist's guide</i> <i>- specify the lang. style in tourist's guide (as home phenomenon) - make sure a ph (title with 1 main idea)</i>
Bab II	<i>the adequacy of theoretical framework?</i>
Bab III	<i>How the data will be taken by you? what will you do?</i>
Lainnya	<i>The significance of visiting tour guide directly or indirectly to the field.</i>
Kesimpulan	[ ] Disetujui [ ] Ditolak [ ] Disetujui Dengan Adanya Perbaikan

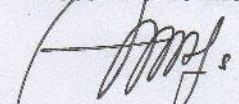
*- Causes to create ident part*

Dosen Pembahas



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

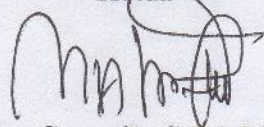
Dosen Pembimbing



(Arianto, S.Pd, M.Hum)

Panitia Pelaksana

Ketua



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

Sekretaris



(Pirman Ginting, S.Pd, M.Hum)



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**LEMBAR PENGESAHAN HASIL SEMINAR PROPOSAL**

Proposal yang sudah diseminari oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini:

Nama Lengkap : Lahwana Qodri Ginting  
N.P.M : 1502050053  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Proposal : A Study of Language Style in Tourist's Guide of Bukit Lawang

Pada hari Rabu tanggal 22 bulan Mei tahun 2019 sudah layak menjadi proposal skripsi.

Disetujui oleh:

Medan, Juli 2019

Dosen Pembahas

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

Dosen Pembimbing

Arianto, S.Pd, M.Hum

Diketahui oleh  
Ketua Program Studi,

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



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

Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp.061-6619056 Ext, 22, 23, 30  
Website: <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: [fkip@umsu.ac.id](mailto:fkip@umsu.ac.id)

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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

SURAT KETERANGAN

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

Nama Lengkap : Lahwana Qodri Ginting  
N.P.M : 1502050053  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Proposal : A Study of Language Style in Tourist's Guide of Bukit Lawang

benar telah melakukan seminar proposal skripsi pada hari Rabu, tanggal 22, Bulan Mei, Tahun 2019.

Demikianlah surat keterangan ini dibuat untuk memperoleh surat izin riset dari Dekan Fakultas. Atas kesediaan dan kerjasama yang baik, kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, Juli 2019

Ketua,

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.IIum



*Unggul, Cerdas & Terpercaya*

Bila menjawab surat ini agar disebutkan nomor dan tanggalnya

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

Jalan Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. (061) 6622400  
Website : <http://fkip.umsu.ac.id> Email : [fkip@umsu.ac.id](mailto:fkip@umsu.ac.id)

Nomor : 5089 /II.3/UMSU-02/F/2019  
Lamp : ---  
Hal : Mohon Izin Riset

Medan, 27 Dzulqaidah 1440 H  
30 Juli 2019 M

Kepada Yth. Bapak/Ibu Kepala  
Desa Sampe Raya Kec. Bahorok  
(Tourist's Guide Bukit Lawang)  
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 Daerah Bapak/Ibu pimpin. Adapun data mahasiswa kami tersebut sebagai berikut :

Nama : Lahwana Qodri Ginting  
N P M : 1502050053  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Penelitian : A Study of Language Style in Tourist's Guide of Buit Lawang.

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

Wa`alaikumssalam Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Dekan  
  
**Dr. H. Elfrianto Nst, S.Pd, M.Pd.**  
NIDN : 0115057302  


\*\* Pertiinggal \*\*



**PEMERINTAH KABUPATEN LANGKAT**  
**KECAMATAN BAHOROK**  
**DESA SAMPE RAYA**

Alamat Kantor : Dusun Gotong Royong,, Desa Sampe Raya,, Kec. Bahorok, Kab. Langkat Kode Pos 20774

Sampe Raya, Agustus 2019

Nomor :  
Lampiran :  
Perihal : IZIN PENELITIAN / RISET

Kepada Yth,  
Bapak Dekan Majelis Pendidikan Tinggi  
Penelitian dan Pengembangan  
Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatra Utara  
Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan  
di-

Tempat

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb,

Berdasarkan dengan Surat Dekan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatra Utara Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan dengan nomor : 5009/IL.3/UMSU-02 F /2019 tanggal 27 Dzulqaidah 1440 H 30 Juli 2019 perihal Mohon izin Penelitian Riset.

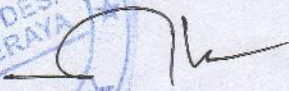
Berkenaan dengan perihal tersebut diatas, pihak kami tidak merasa keberatan dan sangat mendukung serta memberikan izin sepenuhnya untuk melakukan Penelitian Riset di Bukit Lawang , Desa Sampe Raya Kecamatan BAHOROK Kabupaten Langkat Provinsi Sumatra Utara dengan Judul Riset *A Study Of Language Style in Tourist's Guide Of Bukit Lawang* sebagai salah satu syarat penyelesaian Sarjana Pendidikan pada Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatra Utara Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan. Surat izin Penelitian Riset ini dikeluarkan dan diberikan kepada mahasiswi :

Nama : Lahwana Qodri Ginting  
NPM : 1502050053  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Penelitian : A Study Of Language Style in Tourist's Guide Of  
Bukit Lawang

Demikian Surat Izin Penelitian Riset ini kami keluarkan dan kami berikan kepada yang bersangkutan atas kerja sama yang baik kami ucapkan terima kasih.

DIKELUARKAN DI : SAMPE RAYA  
PADA TANGGAL : AGUSTUS 2019

KEPALA DESA SAMPE RAYA  
KECAMATAN BAHOROK

  
**MUHAMMAD SABRI**  
NIP. 197504132009061001



## **CURRICULUM VITAE**

### **Personal Information**

Name : Lahwana Qodri Ginting  
Place Date of Birth : Limau Mungkur, March 09<sup>th</sup> 1994  
Sex : Female  
Religion : Islam  
Addresses : Dolok Manampang, Kec: Dolok Masihul  
Material status : Single

### **Parents**

Father's Name : Nirwansyah Ginting  
Mother's Name : Juliana Folorida Sitepu  
Addresses : Dolok Manampang, Kec: Dolok Masihul

### **Education**

Elementary School : SD Inpres 105317  
Junior High School : SMPN 1 Dolok Masihul  
Senior High School : SMAN 1 Dolok Masihul  
University : University of Muhammadiyah North Sumatera  
(2015-2019)

Medan, October 18<sup>th</sup> 2019

The Reseracher

(Lahwana Qodri Ginting)