

**LANGUAGE STYLE IN “THE ELLEN SHOW”**

**SKRIPSI**

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

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## ABSTRACT

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This study deals with the types of language style used in The Ellen Show. The objectives of this study are to find out the types of language style that used by the host and to describe how the language style realize by the host. The study was conducted by using descriptive qualitative method. Based on the data analysis, there were three types of language style found in during the show. They were consultative style by 30 utterances, formal style by 5 utterances and casual style by 12 utterances. Next, the types of language style found in the show, were analyzed to describe how the language style realize by the host of the show. Based on the analysis, it showed that the host tends to use consultative style while she was speaking with the participants to provide more explicit background information of the participant's problems. She uses consultative style in all context to make audiences easily understand how the topic is going on in their life. And she uses formal style gave information to listener in situation formal even though listener did not know the situation in talk show. The aimed in giving information, it expected can benefit for them to be followed or not. And the last she uses casual style because these sentences refer to the applying any word which is usually employed in a very relax situation, even though the context is formal and used such words to make the circumstances more relax and enjoyable.

Keyword: *sociolinguistics, language style, talk show.*

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Hopefully the findings of this research are expected to be useful for those who read this research and interested to the topic.

Finally, the researcher realizes that this study is still far from being perfect. So, she expects suggestion and comments from all the readers or other researcher who want to learn about this study.

Medan, April 2018  
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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### **A. The Background of the Study**

Sociolinguistics is study the relationship between language and society. They are interested in explaining why people speak differently in different social context, and concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the way it is used to convey social meaning. Examining the way people use language in different social contexts provides a wealth of relationships in a community and the way people signal aspects of their social identity through their language (Holmes:2001).

Language is the main idea in communication. With language, human can say the thought, ideas, feelings, intention, and etc. Keller (1997) points out that language enables people to store meanings and experiences to pass this heritage on to new generation language is complex. It is not enough for speakers just to know the meaning of his or her utterances, but the context of situation and the context of the culture must be understood, whether it is in a public or a private, who is being addressed, and who might hear the utterances. One of the other important aspect of language use is style. Style refers to ways of speaking, how speakers use the resource of language variation to make meaning in social encounters. According to Holmes (1992), variety is therefore a broad term which includes different accents, different linguistic styles, different dialect and even different language which contrast each other for social reason. It means different style could be influenced by social context such as setting and participants. There

are some factors of social context that influenced the use of language. First is participant, as who are speaking and who are people speaking to (wife-husband, boss-worker, etc). Second is setting or social context of the interaction, the location where they are speaking (home, school, office, etc). Last is the function, the aim or the purpose of the interaction. Those social factors above are causing variety of language that spoken by each person. Even though in the same language, sometimes people use different way to communicate with other person based on the situation. As a part of language, style has important meaning on spoken language. In common, it is called language style. Jacobson in Coupland (2007), "language style refers to ways of speaking can involve a meaning, making in different but simultaneously relevant dimensions of a communicative act or event."

By learning language style, people can know kinds of language style namely, frozen style is used in public speaking before a large audience wording is carefully planned in advance, intonation is somewhat exaggerated, and numerous rhetorical devices are appropriate. Formal style is also used in addressing audiences, usually audiences too large to permit effective interchange between speaker and hearers, although the forms are normally not as polished as those in oratorical style. Consultative style is typically a dialogue, though formal enough that words are chosen with some care. Business transaction, doctor patient conversation, and the like are usually consultative in nature. Casual style is defined as a style that is used for the conversation in our relaxed or normal situation, Intimate style is one characterized by complete absence of social

inhibition talk with family, loved ones, and very close friends, where the inner self is revealed, is an intimate style. They can use those kinds in communication. People can use language style while they are communicating.

But, people still do not realize the benefit of language style in communication so that they just focus on the same style eventhough it is in different situation. In entertain world,it is important to use various language style when speaking to make their audience become enjoy the show. The fact is the people still use the same language styles in different situations and people do not know that language styles can be used in communication.

There are some relevant studies related to this study. One of them is journal from Dwi Aisyah Nailly (2016) vol. 04 no.03 title Speech Style Used By Woman Characters In “Army’s Wife” Tv Series. Language has developed quickly in society and causes the existence of language variations. One of them is speech style in which it deals with the level of formality determined based on the situations, condition and need of speech event. Generally, someone speaks formally to the person who has just been known, older or higher status. However, in the *Army’s Wife* TV series, all the main characters are women. They are Claudia Joy, Roxy LeBlanc, Pamela Moran and Denise Sherwood. Hence, the writer intends to analyze 1) What types of speech style are used by women characters in “*Army Wife*” TV Series and 2) What kind of situation women used the types of speech in “*Army Wife*” TV Series. This study is conducted by using qualitative method and SPEAKING theory proposed by Dell Hymes where the setting and scene, participants, ends, act sequences, key, instrumentalities, norms

of interaction and interpretation, and genre are considered to determine someone's speech style. Then, the result gotten from this study shows that there are 2 data of formal style, 5 data of consultative style, 8 data of casual style and 2 data of intimate style. There is no frozen style found in the movie. Formal style does not always happen in a formal place or vice versa. This goes the same with other aspects of SPEAKING.

Based on the explanation above, language style the focus of this research based on The Ellen Show. The Ellen Show is the comedy talk show that not too serious in delivering information and this program is one of the best and popular talk show in the world nowadays.

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

Based on the background of the study, the problem of this research will be identified as follow :

1. The benefit of language style which is not fully aware by the language users.
2. Various types of language styles which leads to the complexity of language used.
3. The tendency of using variety of language style in one situation, like a TV show.

### **C. The Scope and Limitation**

In this research, it is very important to limit the problem of the research to the field study. The scope of this research will be focused on sociolinguistics. The

limitation in this study will be focused on language style in The Ellen Show and then the writer on analyzing only five type of language style style they are frozen style, formal style, consultative style, casual style and intimate style.

#### **D. The Formulation of Problem**

In relation to the background of the study, the problems were formulated as the following:

1. What types of language style is used by the Host in The Ellen Show?
2. How is the language style realized by the Host in The Ellen Show?

#### **E.The Objectives of the Study**

In connection with the problems of the study, the objectives are:

1. To find out the types of language style that used by the Host in *The Ellen Show*.
2. To describe how the language style realize by the Host in *The Ellen Show*.

#### **F.The Significance of The Study**

In this research the writer also expects to achieve some significances namely :

Theoretically

1. It is helpful to help the other researchers who have the same research to investigate language styles.
2. It can enrich student's knowledge about language styles.

### Practically

1. For the listener, the result of the study can be purposed to introduce them which referred to language style especially in entertain world.
2. For the researcher, it can guide them in teaching sociolinguistic especially in language style.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

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

##### **1. Sociolinguistics**

Hudson (2001) states that sociolinguistics as the study of language in relation to society, implying (intentionally) that sociolinguistics is part of the study of language. Sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationships between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and how language function in communication (Wardaugh 2006).

According to Holmes (2013) sociolinguistics is the study of relationship between language and society. They are interested in explaining why we speak differently in different social context, and they are concerned with identifying the social function of language meaning.

From all defenitions above, it can be concluded that sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language and society which can help people to understand how language is used in society and get better understanding in communication.

##### **2. Style**

Style refers to ways of speaking – how speakers use the resource of language variation to make meaning in social encounters. (Coupland: 2007). Indeed, Coupland statement clarifies In the book of Martin Joss “ The Five

Clocks” 1962 the kind of style are frozen, formal, consultative, casual, intimate. Frozen is used in a very formal setting or situation. For example, official ceremony, religious ritual, national constitution, etc. Formal is used in formal situation such as presidential meeting, education, religious speech, official letter, etc. Consultative is used for operational language such as speaking between student & teacher, boss & employee. Casual is used in relax and informal situation. Intimate is used in intimate & the most relax situation.

According to Keraf (*Diksi dan Gaya Bahasa* 2009) said that style is come from Latin word “Stilus”, that as tool to write in candle plaque. The skill in using this tool influence clearness of writing in that plaque. Because of that development, language style becomes a part of diction or the word , certain pharase or clause in facing a certain occasion.

### **3. Language Style**

Language style is a way to use language. Language style makes us easily to apprehend any characters and personalities (Keraf 2010). According to Ducrot and Todorov (in Sapriyani) 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 indifferent situation and needs.

According to Keraf (2010) 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. Civility is giving appreciation for people who encouraged in a conversation by using polite words and the third component is attractive. A style that attractive has to contain variation, humor, good understanding, and having imaginations.

Based on definition above, it can be summarized that language style is a way to express the idea with special language that shows the writer's soul, spirit and concern (the use of vocabulary). The language style can be seen in relation to certain language form, such as variation, style of language, or dialect, in its application in society. By using the language style, therefore the people create their environment for themselves, custom ritual, etc.

#### **4. Types of Language Style**

The way we use language in different style depending on the context of communicative act in terms of subject matter, audience, occasion, shared experience, and purpose of communication. Language style according to Joos in Brown (2000) is classified into five types based on the levels of formality, those are; frozen or oratorical style, formal or deliberate style, consultative style, casual style, and intimate style.

##### **4.1.Frozen Style or Oratorical Style**

Joos in Brown (2000) states that an oratorical style is used in public speaking before a large audience wording is carefully planned in advance, intonation is some what exaggerated, and numerous rhetorical devices are appropriate.

Frozen style refers to printed unchanging language, such as Biblical quotations, often contains archaisms. Example are the Pledge of Allegiance of the United States of America and other static vocalizations that are recited in a ritualistic monotone. The wording is exactly the same every time it is spoken.

The example of frozen style was taken from the preamble to the United States Constitution :

We the people of the united states, in order to form a more perfect union, established justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and established this constitution for the United States of America.

Another example of frozen style was taken from the translation of Surah Al-Fatihah (<http://quran.com/1>) :

1. In the name of Allah, the Entire Merciful, the Especially Merciful.
2. [All] praise is [due] to Allah, Lord of the worlds.
3. The Entire Merciful, the Espicially Merciful.
4. Sovereign of the Day of Recompense.
5. It is you we worship and you we ask for help.
6. Guide us to the straight path.
7. The path of those upon whom you have bestowed favor, not of those who have.
8. Evoked (your) anger or those who are astray.

Karo and Tangkas (2013) found that SBY is more like to add the words that related to the God, for example : “alhamdulillah”, “bismillah”. The addition word of “alhamdulillah”, “bismillah” made this utterances are included into frozen style. The word that relates to the God is eternal. It must not be altered in anyway. But SBY altered those words to show his personality that he is loyal in his religion because he is uttered some God’s word.

#### **4.2. Formal Style or Deliberative Style**

Joos in Brown (2000) states that a deliberative style is also used in addressing audiences, usually audiences too large to permit effective interchange between speaker and hearers, although the forms are normally not as polished as those in oratorical style. A typical university classroom lecture is often carried out in deliberative style.

According to Daniels (1985) the formal style is most often found in speeches, lectures, sermons, television newscasts, and the like. The example of formal style was taken from Obama’s utterances and SBY’s utterances in Levels of Formality in Obama’s interview and SBY’s interview (Karo and Tangkas 2013) :

1. In theory, we should be able to get 60 votes out of the Senate (Obama’s utterances).
2. We have to increase oil production here (Obama’s utterances)
3. Anggaran tersebut seharusnya ditingkatkan (SBY’s utteranceefers).
4. Marilah kita belajar bersama-sama menggunakan secara seimbang (SBY’s utterances).

Karo and Tangkas (2013) found that both Obama and SBY have different style in speaking formally. In Indonesia, people prefer use formal to informal to respect the older and the higher status. But it is not happen in America, people prefer use semi formal or informal to formal in spoken to show that American is friendly and welcoming even he is a president.

#### **4.3.Consultative Style**

Joos in Brown (2000) states that a consultative style is typically a dialogue, though formal enough that words are chosen with some care. Business transaction, doctor patient conversation, and the like are usually consultative in nature.

Consultative style produces cooperation without the integration profiting from the lack of it. In this style, speaker provides more explicit background information because the listener may not understand without it. This style used by strangers or near-stranger in routine transaction: co-workers dealing with a problem, a buyer making purchase from a clerk, and so forth. An important feature of this style is the participation of the listener, who uses frequent interjection such as “yeah”, “uh-huh”, or “I see” to signal understanding (Daniels 1985).

One feature of a consultative style is that the average velocity of speech tends to be higher than the average velocity of speech in the formal language style. Sentences used in this style of language are also shorter than formal style, and poorly planned (more spontaneous). Examples of forms of construction in English are it's can not, will not, etc. The pronunciation is clear and precise, but

afterward. In the utterances there is feedback signal from the listener, such as yes, no, that's right, ok, I see, yes I know, well. Another consultative style marker is the word thing for all the use of the noun, word on for all front use, word about for proximate, word and for connector, or and so for utterances.

The example of consultative style :

- Member : "How to get a slim body like you?"
- Instructor : "One hour before you come to this place, please don't eat too much."
- Member : "Ok. I will do it tomorrow."
- Instructor : "It is good for because it burns the calories quickly."
- Member : "Oh, I see, I want to have a slim body like you."
- Instructor : "Don't forget it, do it tomorrow."
- Member : "Yeah, I will do it tomorrow, thank you".

Somia and Meisuri (2012) found that there are five types of language style in King's Speech Movie. Consultative style is dominantly used because the fact that the movie deals with the dialogue or consultative between two people. While one is speaking and the other give short responses.

#### **4.4.Casual Style**

Joos in Brown (2000) states casual conversation are between friends or colleagues or sometimes members of a family; in this context words needs not be guarded and social barriers are moderately low.

The casual style also depends on social groupings. When people share understandings and meanings which are not complete enough to be called

intimate, they tend to employ casual style. The earmark of this pattern are ellipsis and slang. Ellipsis is the shorthand of shared meaning; slang often expresses these meanings in a way that define the group and excludes others. The casual style is reserved for friends and insiders (Daniels, 1985). The example of casual style :

Fitri : “Hey, comin!”

Nadya : “No, no. I wanna go.”

Fitri : “Where?”

Nadya : “Supermarket. Wanna join me?”

Fitri : “Sorry, I’m busy now.”

Debora (2013) found that casual style can be applied in teaching process and outside class activities or in daily life. Applying casual style in classroom makes young learners understand the subject. Students will have more motivation to study and keep focusing on the material.

#### **4.5. Intimate Style**

Joos in Brown (2000) states intimate style is one characterized by complete absence of social inhibition talk with family, loved ones, and very close friends, where the inner self is revealed, is an intimate style.

At the bottom of Joos’s model is the intimate style, a kind of language which fuses two separate personalities and can only occur between individuals with a close personal relationship. A husband and wife, for example, may sometimes speak to each other in what sounds like a very fragmentary and clipped code that they alone understand. Such utterances are characterized by their extraction, the use of extracts of potentially complete sentences, made possible by

intricate, personal, shared system of private symbols. The intimate style in sum is personal, fragmentary, and implicit (Daniels, 1985).

## 5. Talk Show

A talk show or chat show is a television programming or radio programming genre in which one person (or group of people) discusses various topics put forth by a talk show host. Talk show is a show to deliver some information, discussion with a specific theme and usually interspersed some interesting theme such as music, jokes, quizzes, and others.

The Talk Show ("Chat Show" in the UK) genre encompasses a number of different formats, but all talk shows share certain characteristics:

1. Talk shows are (almost) exclusively nonfiction
2. Talk shows feature a guest or guests who are invited on a per-episode basis to discuss topics with permanent hosts.
3. All talk shows are ephemeral in that they are created, shown, and then discarded or shelved. Except in rare circumstances or *best of* compilations, reruns are not shown.

### Talk Show Formats

Most talk shows follow one of a number of standard formats:

1. **Morning News Talk Show:** Light news, commentary, and fluff pieces.  
Examples: *The Today Show*, *Good Morning America*.
2. **News Talk Show:** Pundits arguing. *Meet the Press* is the longest-running example, as well as the longest running talk show, and the longest running TV

show *period*. (*Guiding Light* had 8 more years than *Meet the Press* on radio, but 4-5 less on TV.)

3. **Pundit Show:** A News Talk Show with only one host. Generally self-aggrandizing, highly politicized and full of vitriol and/or conspiracy theories. Often supported with a companion series on AM radio (if the radio show isn't the main draw in the first place) and a blog. The radio ones usually Phone-In Shows, as well. Examples: *The O'Reilly Factor*, *The Rush Limbaugh Show*, *Hardball* (with Chris Matthews), *Countdown with Keith Olbermann*, *Big Idea with Donny Deutsche*, *The Colbert Report* (parody). A British version is *The Jeremy Vine Show*, a long-running lunchtime debate-and-music show on BBC Radio Two. Vine inherited a slot formerly presented by veteran host Sir Jimmy Young. Topical political controversies are debated and held open to the public for comment, but unlike US radio equivalents, the show is either hampered (or improved) by a strict legal requirement for political impartiality.
4. **Daytime Talk Show:** These shows typically feature celebrities and/or ordinary people who showcase scandal or dysfunctionality. Examples: *The Jerry Springer Show*(scandal), *Live! With Kelly & Michael*<sup>note</sup> (celebrities), *The Oprah Winfrey Show* (either or both). Pioneered by Phil Donahue. *Dr. Phil* fits here, with the twist that he attempts to use psychology to help the dysfunctional people. *Loose Women* is a British daytime variety based on American show *The Talk*, presented by a panel of rather opinionated professional women drawn from all areas of celebrity: journalists (Janet

Street-Porter), singers (Jayne McDonald, Colleen Nolan), actresses (Denise Welch) etc.

5. **Late Night Talk Show:** Current events, comedy, and celebrity guests, such as *The Tonight Show*, *Late Night*, *The Late Show*, *The Late Late Show*, etc. Often a limited form of the Variety Show, typically featuring a house band — which is usually used to cut to commercial, and rarely shown in its entirety. Musical acts often perform a single song as the last segment of most shows. In the 70s, such shows as *Dinah Shore* and *The Mike Douglas Show* aired afternoons, a trend that saw a slight resurgence in the mid 90s.
6. **Phone-In Talk Show:** Most common in radio, this type of show has the host(s) engaging in conversation with listeners who call in by telephone. A lot of these double as/are linked to Pundit Shows: besides Limbaugh, O'Reilly, Hannity, and Beck, all have phone-in radio shows, as did Rachel Maddow before she hopped to TV. Other than those, NPR puts forward a number of phone-in shows that double as News Talk (*Talk of the Nation* and *The Diane Rehm Show* being the ones syndicated nationwide); they also do *Car Talk*. Commercial radio has a plethora of these, as well; the one that sticks in a lot of people's memories, however, is *Coast to Coast AM*, a talk show about the paranormal that generally airs in the wee hours of the morning.
7. **Spoof Talk Show:** Does what it says on the tin. Examples: *Space Ghost Coast to Coast*, *Knowing Me, Knowing You with Alan Partridge*, *Man to Man with Dean Learner*, *Fernwood Tonight*.

8. **Sports Talk Show:** Very similar to the News Talk Show, except that it's all about sports. One famous example is *Sports Desk*.

The format above is not always true, because the format of talk shows in some countries sometimes have similarities or differences in terms of time or the format of his own talk show.

### **Cycles of Talk: The History of the Television Talk Show**

The term "talk show" was a relatively late invention, coming into use in the mid-1960s, but shows based on various forms of spontaneous talk were a staple of broadcasting from its earliest days. Radio talk shows of one kind or another made up 24% of all radio programming from 1927 to 1956, with general variety talk, audience participation, human interest, and panel shows comprising as much as 40-60% of the daytime schedule. Network television from 1949 to 1973 filled over half its daytime program hours with talk programming, devoting 15 to 20% of its evening schedule to talk shows of one kind or another. As the networks went into decline, their viewership dropping from 90% to 65% of the audience in the 1980s and early 1990s, talk shows were one form of programming that continued to expand on the networks and in syndication. By the summer of 1993 the television page of USA Today listed seventeen talk shows and local papers as many as twenty-seven. In all, from 1948 to 1993 over two hundred talk shows appeared on the air. These shows can be broken down into four cycles of television talk show history corresponding to four major periods of television history itself.

The first cycle took place from 1948-62 and featured such hosts as Arthur Godfrey, Dave Garroway, Edward R. Murrow, Arlene Francis, and Jack Paar. These hosts had extensive radio experience before coming to television and they were the founders of television talk. During this time the talk show's basic forms—coming largely out of previous radio and stage traditions—took shape.

The second cycle covers the period from 1962 to 1972 when the networks took over from sponsors and advertising agencies as the dominant forces in talk programming. A small but vigorous syndicated talk industry grew during this period as well. In the 1960s and early 1970s three figures established themselves on the networks as talk hosts with staying power: Johnny Carson, Barbara Walters, and Mike Wallace. Each was associated with a program that became an established profit center for their network and each used that position to negotiate the sustained status with the network that propelled them into the 1970s and 1980s as a star of television talk.

The third cycle of television talk lasted from 1970 to 1980. During this decade challenges to network domination arose from a number of quarters. While the networks themselves were initiating few new talk shows by 1969, syndicated talk programming exploded. Twenty new talk shows went on the air in 1969 (up to then the average number of new shows rarely exceeded five). It was a boom period for television talk—and the time of the first nationally publicized "talkshow wars." New technologies of production (cheaper television studios and production costs), new methods of distribution (satellite transmission and cable), and key

regulatory decisions by the FCC made nationally syndicated talk increasingly profitable and attractive to investors.

Talk show hosts like Phil Donahue took advantage of the situation. Expanding from 40 markets in 1974 to a national audience of 167 markets in 1979, Donahue became the nation's number one syndicated talk show host by the late 1970s. Other new talk show hosts entered the field as well. Bill Moyers' *Journal* went on the Public Broadcasting Service (PBS) in 1970, and William Buckley's *Firing Line*, which had appeared previously in syndication, went on PBS a year later. Both Moyers and Buckley, representing liberal and conservative viewpoints respectively, were to remain significant figures on public broadcasting for the next two decades. During this time independent stations and station groups, first run syndication, cable and VCR's began to weaken the networks' once invincible hold over national audiences.

The fourth cycle of television talk took place in the period from 1980 to 1992, a period that has been commonly referred to as the "post-network" era. Donahue's success in syndication was emulated by others, most notably Oprah Winfrey, whose Donahue-style audience participation show went into national syndication in 1986. Winfrey set a new record for syndication earnings, grossing over a hundred million dollars a year from the start of her syndication. She became, financially, the most successful talk show host on television. By the early 1980s the networks were vigorously fighting back. *Late Night with David Letterman* and Ted Koppel's *Nightline* were two network attempts to win back audiences. Both shows gained steady ratings over time and established Koppel

and Letterman as stars of television talk.

Out of each of these cycles of television talk preeminent talk show hosts emerged. Following the careers of these hosts allows us to see how talk shows are built from within by strong personalities and effective production teams, and shaped from without by powerful economic, technological, and cultural forces.

### **How To Read a Television Talk Show**

There are many ways approaches to understanding a television talk show. It may be viewed as a literary narrative, for instance, or as a social text. As literary texts, talk shows contain characters, settings, and even a loosely defined plot structure which re-enacts itself each evening in the talk rituals that take place in front of the camera. These narratives center on the host as the central recurring character who frames and organizes the talk. Literary analysis of talk shows is relatively rare, but Michael Arlen's essay on the talk show in *The Camera Age*, or Kenneth Tynan's profile of Johnny Carson in *The New Yorker*, are superb examples of this approach. Talk shows can also be seen as social texts.

Talk shows are indeed forums in which society tests out and comes to terms with the topics, issues and themes that define its basic values, what it means to be a "citizen," a participating member of that society. The "talk television" shows of Phil Donahue, Oprah Winfrey become microcosms of society as cutting-edge social and cultural issues are debated and discussed. By the early 1990s political and social analysts began to pay increasing attention to these forms of television and a number of articles were written about them.

Though new hosts and talk shows often appear in rapid succession, usually following expansion cycles in the industry, significant changes in television talk occur more slowly. These changes have traditionally come about at the hands of a relatively small number of influential talk show hosts and programmers and have occurred within distinct periods of television history.

## **6. The Ellen Show**

*The Ellen DeGeneres Show* (often shortened to *Ellen* and stylized as *ellen*) is an American television comedy talk show hosted by comedienne/actress Ellen DeGeneres. Debuting on September 8, 2003, it is produced by Telepictures and airs in syndication, including stations owned by NBCUniversal. For its first five seasons, the show was taped in Studio 11 at NBC Studios in Burbank, California. From season 6 onwards, the show moved to being taped at Stage 1 on the nearby Warner Bros lot. Since the beginning of the sixth season, *Ellen* has been broadcast in high definition.

The show has won 59 Daytime Emmy Awards as of 2017, including four for Outstanding Talk Show and six for Outstanding Talk Show Entertainment, surpassing the record held by *The Oprah Winfrey Show*, which won nine. The show also won 17 People's Choice Award. The talk show's YouTube channel is currently charted as being in the top 20 most-subscribed YouTube channels. On January 20, 2016, it was announced that the show had been renewed for three additional seasons through 2020.

The program combines comedy, celebrity, musical guests and human-interest stories. The program often features audience participation games where prizes are awarded. During her Twelve Days of Giveaways promotion, audience members receive roughly \$1,000 worth of prizes on each of twelve episodes. Because the show has become so popular, not all who arrive hoping to see a taping can fit into the studio, so an offshoot space, dubbed by Tom Hanks "The Riff Raff Room", was created. Persons seated here are often referenced and shown briefly on camera but watch the taping from off-stage. Other non-celebrities have been featured in an attempt by DeGeneres to give them 15 minutes of fame. Guests in this role have included intelligent children, small business owners, etc. In the show's third season, DeGeneres began surprising fans by introducing them to their favorite celebrities.

### **Recurring elements**

Several recurring sounds, gags, and catchphrases are used by DeGeneres depending on the topic of discussion or theme for a specific episode. For example, after DeGeneres says the phrase, "Aww Snap!", a sound effect of a whip cracking often is played. In her monologue, DeGeneres frequently thanks the audience's applause by saying "I feel the same way about you!" Other video segments include DeGeneres scaring people, playing pranks, taking part in faux-breaking news segments, interacting with crew members, etc. Other recurring segments include those where DeGeneres comments on Internet videos, tabloid-style photographs of celebrities, advertisements on Craigslist, or voicemails left for her on an answering machine. Some segments feature audience members more

prominently, including having audience members show hidden talents, pictures of others that resemble DeGeneres, interviewing children, etc.

DeGeneres frequently plays games with audience members and awards prizes based upon their performance. Games have included Pictionary-style drawing games, finding hidden objects within the studio, category, current event or pop-culture-based trivia, and various other stunt and charade-based games. DeGeneres also joked several times on the show about when a sequel to *Finding Nemo*, in which she famously had a lead role, will eventually release, as well as make references to the film. Eventually, the sequel, *Finding Dory*, was officially announced by DeGeneres.

### **Segments (including former and recurring)**

The show has many recurring segments throughout the years. Some include:

1. *Oh Hair No!* is a segment that involves fans sending in funny haircuts to DeGeneres; some of them appear on the show.
2. *Know or Go* is a segment involving three audience members (or contestants) to answer questions based on topics such as Thanksgiving, current events, about Ellen herself, etc. If they get a question wrong, the contestant gets dropped through a trap door.
3. *Clumsy Thumbsy* is a segment where Ellen shows messed up auto corrects sent in by fans.
4. *Oh Puh-lice* is a segment where odd police reports are shown.

5. *Ellen's Dance Dare* is a segment where viewers send videos of themselves secretly dancing behind oblivious people. Irish jigs were featured on the 2012 St. Patrick's Day episode. Many celebrities have participated such as Emma Stone, Zac Efron, Lilly Singh, The Janoskians and Taylor Swift.
6. *Bad Paid for Tattoos* Odd, usually incorrectly spelled body art is displayed.
7. *A Little Yelp From My Friends* Ellen reads reviews from the website Yelp.
8. *"What's Wrong with These Photos?" Photos* Silly photos sent in by viewers are featured.
9. *"What Were They Thinking?" Audience Dancing* Audience members are shown dancing with voices acting out the dancers' thoughts.
10. *"What's Wrong with These Signs?" Signs* Viewers send Ellen pictures of signs that aren't quite right.
11. *Tony Karaoke* is a segment that features the show's DJ, Tony, singing often wrong-but-hilarious lyrics to popular songs.
12. *Tea Time with Sophia Grace and Rosie* is a segment in which Sophia Grace & Rosie interview celebrity guests on the show, all while enjoying cookies and tea.
13. *ApPARENTly Confused* is a segment where Ellen shows messages by parents who don't understand texting and technology.
14. *In Your FACEbook* is a segment where Ellen shares funny Facebook photos taken from the profile pages of audience members.
15. *Weekly Tweetly Roundup* is a segment where Ellen shares funny and interesting tweets.

16. Classic Joke Thursday is a segment where Ellen shares funny jokes/puns, usually in a conversation with the show's DJ.
17. This Plus That is a segment where a montage of dancing audience members is shown usually combined with humorous sound effects.
18. Just KID-ink is a segment where Ellen shares funny drawings from kids.
19. INSTA-grammification is a segment where Ellen shares funny and unusual pictures from the show's Instagram page.
20. Vine After Vine is a segment where Ellen shares funny 6 second video clips from the popular mobile app Vine.
21. Grand Design an online segment where Ellen, with presenters and home makeover experts the "Kitchen Cousins" John Colaneri and Anthony Carrino would redesign a room in just 24 hours on a budget of \$1,000 dollars.
22. What Have YOU Been Up to on Facebook? is a recurring segment in which Ellen reveals some personal and private information of the public to the audience.
23. Starbucks Prank is a recurring segment in which Ellen send popular celebrities out to Starbucks to prank the cashiers.
24. What The Heck Are These Kids Talking About? is a former segment in which Ellen reviews rap lyrics and tries to figure out what they mean.
25. "Celebrity Pranks!" is a segment where Ellen often scares Taylor Swift (as she falls for it the most) and other famous celebrities.
26. "Chat Time With Ellen!" is a talk-show segment in which Ellen talks about – or to – people who have made viral videos.

27. Can Andy Say That? is a segment in which Ellen has the show's executive producer, Andy Lassner, repeat funny phrases that are filled with double entendres and sexual innuendo.
28. Haunted House (the segment is actually untitled) is an annual segment in which Ellen sends her writer, Amy Rhodes, to various haunted houses in the days leading up to Halloween. In recent years, Amy has been joined in the haunted houses by her own mother, as well as the show's executive producer Andy Lassner. Celebrities like Ariana Grande, Taylor Swift, Eric Stonestreet and DeGeneres's wife Portia de Rossi have also been sent to a haunted house.
29. Average Andy is a segment where Ellen sends her executive producer Andy Lassner to learn new skills from the world's most talented people.
30. Throwback Thursday is a segment where every Thursday Ellen revisits funny moments from previous seasons.
31. "Who's In My Bushes?" is a segment where a celebrity is hidden in decorative bushes in which Ellen will ask questions to that celebrity and eventually comes out when figured. However, during this segment, Ellen already knows who the celebrity is and the audience will just play along.
32. Take That, China! is a segment where Ellen makes jokes about impractical and often unwise American inventions.

## **B. Relevant Studies**

There are some study that have conducted related this study. The first research is journal from Dwi Aisyah Nailly (2016) vol. 04 no.03 title Speech Style

Used By Woman Characters In “Army’s Wife” Tv Series. Language has developed quickly in society and causes the existence of language variations. One of them is speech style in which it deals with the level of formality determined based on the situations, condition and need of speech event. Generally, someone speaks formally to the person who has just been known, older or higher status. However, in the *Army’s Wife* TV series, all the main characters are women. They are Claudia Joy, Roxy LeBlanc, Pamela Moran and Denise Sherwood. Hence, the writer intends to analyze 1) What types of speech style are used by women characters in “*Army Wife*” TV Series and 2) What kind of situation women used the types of speech in “*Army Wife*” TV Series. This study is conducted by using qualitative method and SPEAKING theory proposed by Dell Hymes where the setting and scene, participants, ends, act sequences, key, instrumentalities, norms of interaction and interpretation, and genre are considered to determine someone’s speech style. Then, the result gotten from this study shows that there are 2 data of formal style, 5 data of consultative style, 8 data of casual style and 2 data of intimate style. There is no frozen style found in the movie. Formal style does not always happen in a formal place or vice versa. This goes the same with other aspects of SPEAKING.

Muhammad Ali Hamdany and Adam Damanhuri (2017) *Speech Style Used in the Workplace in 500 Days of Summer Movie*. Speech style is a variation of speech which is used when people communicate with other people. The purpose of this study is to describe the types and the social context that influence speech style which are used by some characters in the workplace in *500 Days of*

*Summer* movie. According to Joos (1976) speech style is the forms of the language which the speaker uses and it depends on the degree of formality. He identified this style into five styles. Those are frozen, formal, consultative, casual and intimate style. Moreover, the used of speech style also is influenced by several factors that can make people change his or her speech style, such as the setting, the participant, the topic and the purpose of the conversation. Descriptive qualitative method is selected to analyze the data. The theories that were applied in this study are Joos theory (1976) which concerns about speech style, and also the theory of context from Hymes (1974) that influences the speech style (SPEAKING). The result of this study shows that there are four types of speech style in the workplace in *500 Days of Summer* movie. Those are formal, consultative, casual and intimate style.. From the four styles above, consultative style is the most dominant style found in this study. It means that a lot of people in the workplace in *500 Days of Summer* movie prefer to use consultative style when they communicate with others because this style is required for daily communication in the workplace.

Dewi Sari Sembiring (2017) *Language Style in Karonese Wedding Ceremony*. This study addressed the existence of language style in Karonese wedding ceremony in Keriantani. The objectives of the study were (1) to describe the language styles used in Karonese wedding ceremony, (2) to explain the realization of language styles in Karonese wedding ceremony. The method of the study was qualitative approach. It gave description about language styles used by Sangkep Nggeluh in Kerja Adat event. The object of this study is couple of

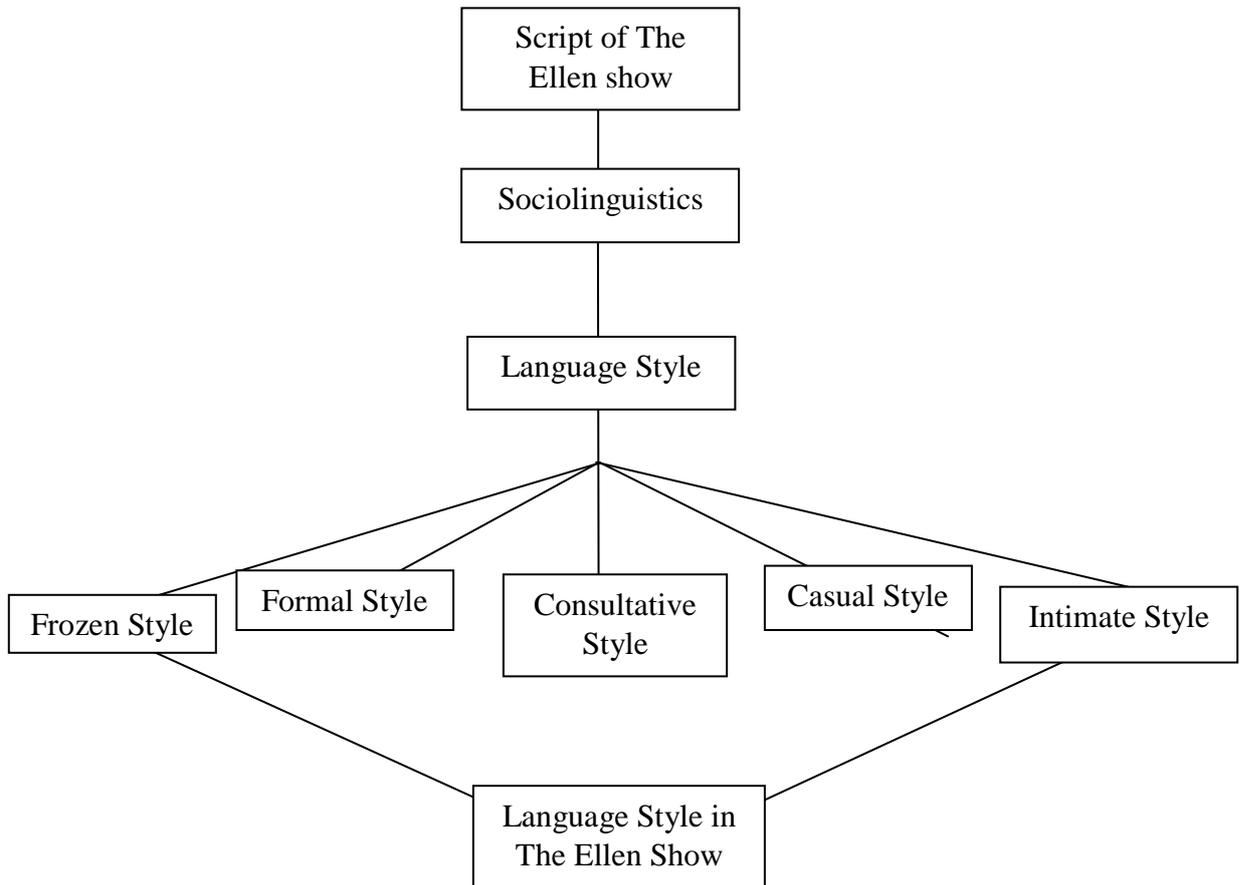
newlywed in Karonese wedding ceremony which is held in Jambur RK Keriantani. The data are the transcription of the Sangkep Nggeluh utterances recording in Karonese wedding ceremony, especially in Kerja Adat event. The data are transcribed into texts. The data sources are taken from the recording of the Karonese wedding ceremony. The data were analyzed by using Mile and Huberman's data analysis. The technique of collecting the data of this research is recording, observing, and transcribing. The findings indicate that there were three language styles found in Karonese wedding ceremony, they were formal style, consultative style, and casual style.

### **C. Conceptual Framework**

Sociolinguistics is study the relationship between language and society. They are interested in explaining why people speak differently in different social context, and concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the way it is used to convey social meaning. The language style can be seen in relation to certain language form, such as variation, style of language, or dialect, in its application in society. By using the language style, therefore the people create their environment for themselves, custom ritual, etc.

The way we use language in different style depending on the context of communicative act in terms of subject matter, audience, occasion, shared experience, and purpose of communication. Language style according to Joos in Brown (2000) is classified into five types based on the levels of formality, those

are; frozen or oratorical style, formal or deliberate style, consultative style, casual style, and intimate style.



## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHOD OF RESEARCH**

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

This research was conducted by using descriptive qualitative method. Chreswell (1994) states that qualitative is descriptive in that the researcher is interested in process, meaning and understanding gained through words or pictures. The research described how the type of language style is used and find out the type of the language style used by Ellen in *The Ellen Show*.

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

The source of data was taken from *The Ellen Show* Program downloaded from youtube and also from the script. The data of this research was the utterances by host in Ellen Meets Brand Bickford Episode on Agustus 16<sup>th</sup> 2011.

#### **C. Technique of Collecting Data**

The data research was collected through the following steps :

1. Collecting references related to the study.
2. Downloading the episode from *The Ellen Show* Program from youtube.
3. Watching the downloaded episode of *The Ellen Show*.
4. Transcribing the dialogues from *The Ellen show*.

#### **D. Technique of Analyzing Data**

The data was analyzed through qualitative analysis. The analysis consists of three current flows of activities; (a) data reduction, (b) data display, (c) drawing and ferifying conclusion.

##### **1. Data Reduction**

In this step the data was select by identifying the utterances of the participants of The Ellen Show. It was used as the material to be analyzed then.

##### **2. Data Display**

After reduction the data, next step was display the data. The data was classified into types of language style in short description. It makes easier to be understood the types of language style.

##### **3. Drawing and Ferifying Conclusion**

The last step after doing the data display was drawn of the conclusion and verification. It is used to describe all of the data. So that it would be came clearly.

**CHAPTER IV**  
**DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS**

**A. Data**

The data for this study were taken from the Ellen show in the theme Ellen Meets Brand Bickford Episode on Agustus 16<sup>th</sup> 2011. The transcription of utterances in *Ellen* was enclosed in the appendix 1. After writing the transcription, the data were analyzed by defining the type of language style found in the tabulation of the data and describe how language styles are realize in The Ellen Show.

**B. Data Analysis**

**1. Types of Language Style Found in *The Ellen Show*.**

After the data have been collected, they were classified based on the types of language style applied in *The Ellen Show* and it could be seen in the following table.

**Table 4.1**

**Types of Language Style Found in *The Ellen Show***

No	Utterances	Duration	Types of Language Style				
			Frozen Style	Formal Style	Consultative Style	Casual Style	Intimate Style
1.	Our next guest loves two things the solar system	0.01		√			

- and redheads  
from Olympia,  
Washington.
2. Please welcome 0.05 √  
six-year old  
Brandt Bickfoard.
  3. Because I'm not a 0.24 √  
Redheads, isn't it?
  4. I was going for a 0.27 √  
hug, and I got the  
old shake of the  
hand.
  5. So is it true that 0.37 √  
you really like  
redheads.
  6. And do you have 0.41 √  
a girlfriend who's  
a readhead?
  7. Really? 0.45 √
  8. What's her name? 0.48 √
  9. Leslie? And is she 0.50 √  
in school with  
you?
  10. How old is she? 0.55 √
  11. 26? Where did 1.01 √  
you meet Leslie?
  12. Wow! That's 1.13 √  
great. So you like  
readheads and  
you like cats
  13. I saw a picture. 1.19 √  
Can we show  
them a picture of  
your cat that I

	saw?		
14.	Look at that cat.	1.23	√
15.	That's two picture of your kitty, what's your kitty's name.	1.32	√
16.	Little Snuggs.	1.36	√
<hr/>			
17.	You are like a real live cartoon	1.42	√
18.	Snuggs looks sweet as can be	1.47	√
19.	She is a sweet affectionate kitty	1.50	√
20.	That's Fantastic. All right. And you know a lot about solar systems as well right? And when did you start getting interested into solar systems?	1.52	√
21.	That's what happens. And so you are six years old and you know whole lot about how long ago did you see books about solar systems?	2.08	√
22.	When was the first time? How	2.18	√

	long ago did you start looking at the books?			
23.	That they are. Can you name all the planets?	2.27	√	
24.	Wow, That is impressive. Alright, I'm gonna ask you some questions. Pluto is a planet or no?	2.35		√
25.	No, What happened?	2.46		√
26.	Ok, it was downgraded to a dwarf planet. And what is the difference between a planet and a dwarf planet.	2.52		√
27.	That clears it up. So, which planet rotates on its side?	3.07		√
28.	And why does uranus rotate on its side?	3.14		√
29.	Ok. That'll happen to uranus sometimes. What moon? I'm less mature than him. What moons did Galileo discover?	3.23		√
30.	I'm sorry	3.38		√

31.	OK and they all belong to?	3.43	√	
32.	That's Right. Ok name two kinds of planets in our solar systems?	3.49	√	
33.	Gas planets.	3.57		√
34.	And so what are terrestrial? Can you name them?	4.01	√	
35.	And gas giants?	4.08		√
36.	Yes, boy, you are really really good. That's great. Can you ask me this question? Why is george clooney so hot?	4.12	√	
37.	Does anyone of us know how hot he is? Lots of us do.	4.31	√	
38.	He is really hot, you know.	4.40		√
39.	Now you like star wars? Right?	4.49	√	
40.	And do you sing the theme to star wars?	4.52	√	
41.	Can I hear it?	4.55	√	
42.	And well now, since you like star wars. We have got you same gift	5.13	√	

	from has bro. And I think you are gonna like them. Come see. Pretty cool, right?					
43.	All right.	5.37		√		
	Result	0	5	30	12	0

Based on the table 4.1, there were 3 types of language style found in The Ellen Show. They were formal style 5 utterances, consultative style 30 utterances and casual 12 utterances. But in the talk show there is no frozen style and intimate style because the frozen style is held in a very formal space, such as church, ceremony, and other events. In addition, frozen style is very easy to say by people. The sentences beginning with the word, then, hatta, and reality are marked by the language translation. The wording in the frozen variety is usually long, rigid, full words. And there is also no intimate style utterance used in personal communication between family and close friends. The grammar in Indonesian style is maximally shortened. It does not sound clear and mingle.

## **2. The Way How The Language Style Realize in The Ellen Show.**

There three types of language style found based on the previous analysis they are :1. Formal style, 2. Consultative style and 3. Casual style. There three styles were realize in some ways, as describe below :

### 1. Formal style

The formal style found in this data were realize by the host of the show in the form of using leading code label shows polite request, polite comment,

like the words please. For example taken from the data : *please welcome six year old Brandt Bickford.*

In this example the word please was used to indicate formal situation to address the guest to coming by using formal ways. Another example taken from the data :

*Can we show them a picture of your cat that I saw? (1Formal)*

This utterances was formal style because there was a formal word like can to show a polite request by the host to the guest to show some picture.

(1Formal)

*Can you name all the planets? (1Form)*

This utterances was formal style because there was a formal word like can to show a polite request by the host to the guest to show the name all the planets.

## 2. Consultative style

Consultative style as the mention in theory is a style of using language in ways. Consultative style is the style which has function to address some questions to the other side. In this style, the sentence which is uttered by someone means to ask information to the other side and the consultative style is formed by the interrogative statement which needs answer. For example taken from the data : *and do you have a girlfriend who's a redhead?(1Cons)*

In this example, this utterances was consultative style. When people meet other people, other than greet them, they also ask about their news by using an interrogative statement. She uses the standard form, although the

sentence is complete and standard, but it is used in informal conditions. So this sentence is included as a consultative style. Another example taken from the data :

Really? (1Cons)

This utterances was consultative style because there was a consultative word like really to used an interrogative statement. And the pattern of clause connections in the consultative style is generally simple. And this utterances was consultative because provide short response or standart signal.

What's her name? (1Cons)

In this example, this utterances was consultative style. When people meet other people, other than greet them, they also ask about their news by using an interrogative statement. She uses the standard form, although the sentence is complete and standard, but it is used in informal conditions. So this sentence is included as a consultative style.

Wow! That's great. (1Cons)

This utterances was consultative style. There was a consultative word like wow to uses the interjection words. The sentences uses in this style of language are also more short in comparison with the style of formal language, and less well planned (more spontaneous).

Ok, it was downgraded to a dwarf planet.(1Cons)

This utterances was consultative style because there was a consultative word like ok in the style of this language is used shorter than the formal language style, and less planned (more spontaneous). In this utterances there is feedback signal from the listener.

### 3. Casual style

The casual style has found in this data were realize by the host of the showin the form of using two styles in language style. The first is ellipsis (omission) word Usually shows the difference between casual grammar and consultative grammar. *I believe that I can find it* is classified as a consultative grammar, while *Believe I can find it* (*Believe I can find one*) is casual. The second is the slang, which is a major indication of the relationship within the group. Slang is a non-standard word, known to a particular group. For example, in formal language, young women called *girls*, while in slang, it is said to be *chick*. For example taken from the data :

*Look at that cat.* (1Casual)

This utterance is categorized as a relaxed style, because this is an incomplete sentence. Besides that it is colloquial language, it is used in daily conversation. Another example taken from the data :

*Snuggs looks sweet as can be* (1Casual)

This utterance is categorized as a relaxed style, because this is an incomplete sentence.

*Lots of us do* (1 Casual)

In this example the utterances was used to casual situation to shows the difference between casual grammar and consultative grammar.

### **C. Research Findings**

After analyzed the data, the findings can be shown as follows :

1. There were 3 types language style used by the host in The Ellen Show, namely: formal style, consultative style, and casual style. It was found that there were 3 language style by host in The Ellen Show. First researcher found out, the host use formal style 5 utterances, consultative 30 utterances and casual style 12 utterances. Language style used by the host could not separated from consultative style.
2. The realization of the three types of language style found in The Ellen Show, it showed that the host tends to use consultative style while she was speaking with the participants to provide more explicit background information of the participant's problems. She uses consultative style in all context to make audiences easily understand how the topic is going on in their life. And she uses formal style gave information to listener in situation formal even though listener did not know the situation in talk show. The aimed in giving information, it expected can benefit for them to be followed or not. And the last she uses casual style because these sentences refer to the applying any word which is usually employed in a very relax situation, even though the context is formal and used such words to make the circumstances more relax and enjoyable.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

#### A. Conclusions

This study deals with language styles used by the participant of *Talk Show* in The Ellen Show. Based on Joos in Brown(2000), the conclusions are started as the following:

1. Not all language styles are found in this analysis. Only three out of five they are :formal style, consultative style, and casual style. The aimed of the researcher used language style in talk show was to maintain relationship between them in communication.
2. The participants of *Talk Show* in The Ellen Show is mostly realized in consultative style because it showed that the host tends to use consultative style while she was speaking with the participants to provide more explicit background information of the participant's problems. She uses consultative style in all context to make audiences easily understand how the topic is going on in their life. And she uses formal style gave information to listener in situation formal even though listener did not know the situation in talk show. The aimed in giving information, it expected can benefit for them to be followed or not. And the last she uses casual style because these sentences refer to the applying any word which is usually employed in a very relax situation, even though the context is formal and used such words to make the circumstances more relax and enjoyable.

## **B.Suggestions**

In relation to the conclusions, suggestions are as the following:

1. The researcher suggested the reader to do the research about the types of language style for the further discussion, because there were many interesting aspects which could be analyzed.
2. Some people did not know how important and crucial to learn the types of language style is, whether language style in daily activity, in movies, in magazines, etc. From this research, people can describe language style in daily activity.
3. And the last researcher hope this research can help other researcher to learn object of language style, and also the researcher realized that this research still not perfect, the researcher accepted suggestion from other researcher, reader and other student for making this analysis of language style better.

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## **APPENDIX 1**

The dialogues in episodes “Ellen Meets Brand Bickford”.

Ellen : Our next guest loves two things the solar system and redheads from Olympia, Washington. Please welcome six-year old Brandt Bickfoard.

Ellen : Because I’m not a Redheads, isn’t it?

Brandt : Yeah

Ellen : I was going for a hug, and I got the old shake of the hand.

Brandt : Yeah the old shake of the hand

Ellen : So is it true that you really like redheads.

Brandt : Yeah, that’s true

Ellen : And do you have a girlfriend who’s a readhead?

Brandt : Yes

Ellen : Really?

Brandt : Yeah

Brandt : What’s her name?

Brandt : Leslie

Ellen : Leslie? And is she in school with you?

Brandt : Not really

Ellen : How old is she?

Brandt : 26

Ellen : 26? Where did you meet Leslie?

Brandt : At a Mexican Restaurant

Ellen : Wow! That’s great. So you like readheads and you like cats

Brandt : Yeah

Ellen : I saw a picture. Can we show them a picture of your cat that i saw?

Brandt : yeah

Ellen : I saw a picture. Can we show them a picture of your cat that I saw?

Brandt : Yeah

Ellen : Look at that cat.

Brandt : Hey, That's my Kitty and there's my Kitty again.

Ellen : That's two picture of your kitty, what's your kitty's name.

Brandt : Snuggs.

Ellen : Little Snuggs.

Brandt : Yeah she likes to snuggle with me.

Ellen : You are like a real live cartoon

Brandt : Yeah

Ellen : Snuggs looks sweet as can be

Brandt : Yeah.

Ellen : She is a sweet affectionate kitty

Brand : Yeah

Ellen : That's fantastic. All right. And you know a lot about solar system as well right? And when did you start getting interested into solar system?

Brandt : It's because I just looked at a book, and then the knowledge got in my head

Ellen : That's what happens. And so you're six years old and you know whole lot about how long ago did you see books about solar systems?

Brandt : Well I have a lot of them

Ellen : When was the first time? How long ago did you start looking at the books?

Brandt : Like in 2006

Ellen : That they are. Can you name all the planets?

Brandt : Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, Pluto.

Ellen : Wow, that is impressive.

All right, I'm gonna ask you some questions. Pluto is a planet or no?

Brandt : No

Ellen : No. What happened?

Brandt : It was a dwarf planet in 2006.

Ellen : Okay it was downgraded to a dwarf planet. And what is the difference between a planet and a dwarf planet?

Brandt : A dwarf planet is, like, not a planet. It's like a little dwarf. What?

Ellen : That clears it up. So, which planet rotates on its side?

Brandt : Uranus

Ellen : And why does uranus rotate on its side?

Brandt : An asteroid might have tipped it over.

Ellen : Okay. That'll happen to uranus sometimes. What moon? I'm less mature than him. What moons did Galileo discover?

Brandt : IO, Europe, Gany Mede, Callisto

Ellen : I'm sorry

Brandt : IO, Europe, Gany Mede, Callisto

Ellen : OK and they all belong to?

Brandt : Jupiter

Ellen : That's Right. Ok name two kinds of planets in our solar systems?

Brandt : Terrestrial planets and gas planets.

Ellen : Gas planets.

Brandt : Yeah gas giants

Ellen : And so what are terrestrial? Can you name them?

Brandt : Mercury, Venus, Earth , Mars.

Ellen : And gas giants?

Brandt : Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune.

Ellen : Yes, boy, you are really really good.

That's great. Can you ask me this question? Why is george clooney so hot?

Brandt : I don't know. Does anyone of us know how hot he is?

Ellen : Does anyone of us know how hot he is? Lots of us do.

Brandt : How hot is George clooney?

Ellen : He is really hot, you know

Brandt : Yeah really hot, I think.

Ellen : Now you like star wars? Right?

Brandt : Yeah

Ellen : And do you sing the theme to star wars?

Brandt : Yeah

Ellen : Can I hear it?

Brandt : SING

Ellen : And well now, since you like star wars. We have got you same gift from has bro. And I think you are gonna like them. Come see. Pretty cool, right?

Brandt : Yeah pretty cool.

Ellen : All right.

## APPENDIX 2

### THE DESCRIPTION OF DATA ON THE LANGUAGE STYLES BY THE HOST IN THE ELLEN SHOW

No	Description of Data	Code	Analysis	Types	Duration
1.	Our next guest loves two things the solar system and redheads from Olympia, Washington. Please welcome six year old Brand Bickford.	2Form	The word please was used to indicate formal situation to address the guest to coming by using formal ways.	Formal Style	0.01
2.	Because I'm not a redhead, isn't it?	1Cas	Applying the words which is usually employed in very relax situation.	Casual Style	0.24
3.	I was going for a hug, and I got the old shake of the hand.	1Cas	Applying the words which is usually employed in very relax situation.	Casual Style	0.27
4.	So is it true that you really like redheads.	1Cas	Applying the words which is usually employed in very relax.	Casual Style	0.37
5.	And do you have a girlfriend who's a redhead?	1Cons	This utterances used an interrogative statement.	Consultative Style	0.41

6.	Really?	1Cons	There was a consultative word like really to used an interrogative statement. And the pattern of clause connections in the consultative style is generally simple. And this utterances provide short responses or standard signals.	Consultative Style	0.45
7.	What's her name?	1Cons	This utterances used an interrogative statement.	Consultative Style	0.48
8.	Leslie? And is she in school with you?	1Cons	This utterances used an interrogative statement.	Consultative Style	0.50
9.	How old is she?	1Cons	This utterances used an interrogative statement.	Consultative Style	0.55
10.	26? Where did you meet Leslie?	1Cons	This utterances used an interrogative statement.	Consultative Style	1.01
11.	Wow! That's great. So you like redheads and you like cats.	1Cons	This uterrances used the interjection words.	Consultative Style	1.13
12.	I saw picture. Can we show them a picture of your cat that I	1Form	Applying the polite words to show something	Formal Style	1.19

saw?

13.	Look at that cat.	1Cas	Applying the words which is usually employ in very relax.	Casual Style	1.23
14.	That's two picture of your kitty. What's your kitty's name?	1Cons	This utterances used an interrogative statement.	Consultative Style	1.32
15.	Little Snuggs?	1Cas	Applying ellipsis words	Casual Style	1.36
16.	You're a like a real live cartoon.	1Cons	Ellen provide background information	Consultative Style	1.42
17.	Snuggs looks sweet as can be.	1Cas	Applying the words which is usually employed in very relax situation.	Casual Style	1.47
18.	She's a sweet affectionate kitty.	1Cas	Applying the words which is usually employed in very relax situation.	Casual Style	1.50
19.	That's Fantastic. All right. And you know a lot about solar systems as well right? And when did you start getting interrested into solar systems?	2Cons	Providing background information and showing the question	Consultative Style	1.52
20.	That's what happens. And	1Cons	Providing background	Consultative	2.08

so you are six years old and you know whole lot about how long ago did you see books about solar systems?

information and showing the question.

Style

21.	When was the first time? How long ago did you start looking at the books?	2Cons	This utterances used an interrogative statement.	Consultative Style	2.18
22.	That they are. Can you name all the planets?	1Form	Applying the polite request by the host to the guest to show the name all the planets.	Formal Style	2.27
23.	Wow, That is impressive. Allright, I'm gonna ask you some questions. Pluto is a planet or no?	1Cons	Applying interjection words	Consultative Style	2.35
24.	No, What happened?	1Cas	The speaker did not too understand	Casual Style	2.46
25.	Ok, it was downgraded to a dwarf planet. And what is the difference between a planet and a	1Cons	This utterances used an interrogative statement.	Consultative Style	2.52

	dwarf planet?				
26.	That clears it up. So, which planet rotates on its side?	1Cons	This utterances used an interrogative statement.	Consultative Style	3.07
27.	And why does uranus rotate on its side?	1Cons	This utterances used an interrogative statement.	Consultative Style	3.14
28.	Ok. That'll happen to uranus sometimes. What moon? I'm less mature than him. What moons did Galileo discover?	2Cons	This utterances used an interrogative statement.	Consultative Style	3.23
29.	I'm sorry	1Cas	Applying the words which is usually employed in very relax situation.	Casual Style	3.38
30.	OK and they all belong to?	1Cons	Showing the rules between listener and speaker. This utterances used an interrogative statement.	Consultative Style	3.43
31.	That's Right. Ok name two kinds of planets in our solar systems?	1Cons	Showing the rules between listener and speaker. This utterances used an interrogative statement.	Consultative Style	3.49
32.	Gas planets.	1Cas	The words had not subject and	Casual Style	3.57

predicate.

33.	And so what are terrestrial? Can you name them?	1Cons	This utterances used an interrogative statement.	Consultative Style	4.01
34.	And gas giants?	1Cas	The sentence is not complete.	Casual Style	4.08
35.	Yes, boy, you are really really good. That's great. Can you ask me this question? Why is george clooney so hot?	2Cons	This utterances used an interrogative statement.	Consultative Style	4.12
36.	Does anyone of us know how hot he is? Lots of us do.	1Cons	This utterances used an interrogative statement.	Consultative Style	4.31
37.	He is really hot, you know.	1Cas	Applying the words which is usually employed in very relax situation	Casual Style	4.40
38.	Now you like star wars? Right?	1Cons	This utterances used an interrogative statement.	Consultative Style	4.49
39.	And do you sing the theme to star wars?	1Cons	This utterances used an interrogative statement.	Consultative Style	4.52
40.	Can I hear it?	1Form	Sentences are more complex and varied.	Formal Style	4.55

41.	And well now, since you like star wars. We have got you same gift from has bro. And I think you are gonna like them. Come see. Pretty cool, right?	1Cons	This utterances used an interrogative statement.	Consultative Style	5.13
42.	All right.	1Cons	Provide short responses or standard signals	Consultative Style	5.37
	Result	47	In this conversation there was most consultative style		

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