LANGUAGE STYLE IN NOVEL 9 SUMMERS 10 AUTUMNS BY IWAN SETYAWAN

SKRIPSI

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)
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By :

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Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Skripsi	Tanda Tangan
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8/10	Conclusion	
10/10	References, abstract	
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Medan,   Oktober 2018

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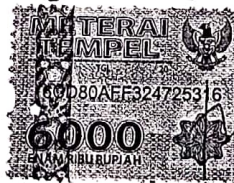
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ABSTRACT

Putri Sahara. 1402050337. Language Style In Novel 9 Summers 10 Autumns. Skripsi. English Department. Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University of Muhammadiyah North Sumatera Utara.

This study deals with the types of language style in novel 9 Summers 10 Autumns. The objectives of this study are to describe the types of language style in novel 9 Summers 10 Autumns and to find out the factors influenced the uses of language choice in novel 9 Summers 10 Autumns. The study was conducted by using descriptive qualitative method. The data was analyzed by using Miles and Huberman (2012). Sources of data are collected from the narration and dialogue in the novel 9 Summers 10 Autumns. The types of language style classified based on Joss in Chaer and Agustina (1995:135) and the factors influenced the used of language choice based on David (2006). From the research, it is found three types of language style namely Formal Style, Consultative Style, Casual Style and Intimate Style used in the novel. The factors that influenced the uses of language choice in this novel were Status, Gender, Educational attainment, Ethnicity, Age, Occupation, Rural and Urban origin, Place, Media and Formality of the situation. From 33 data found by researches, they were Formal Style 1 by utterance, Consultative Style by 2 utterances, Casual Style by 16 utterances and Intimate Style 3 utterances. Then the factors that influenced the uses of language choice, they were Status 1 utterance, Gender 1 utterance, Educational attainment 1 utterance, Ethnicity 1 utterance, Age 1 utterance, Occupation 1 utterance, Rural 1 utterance and Urban origin 1 utterance, Place 1 utterance, Media 1 utterance and Formality of the situation 1 utterance.

Keyword: language style, language choice, novel.

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In the name of Allah, the Most Gracious, the Most Gracious, Most Merciful. Praise Be to Allah, Lord of the Universe. May peace and prayers be upon his final Prophet and Messenger, the Prophet Muhammad SAW, who has brought human beings into the brightness decade. Amin

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Medan,   Oktober 2018

Researcher

Putri Sahara

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Language is a means of communication. Communication is the connection between the speaker and the hearer to share information, knowledge and messages. If human beings do not use language to communicate with others, they will get difficulty. Human beings cannot live individually without having relationship with others. Language its self influenced by many factors such as the expansion of period, the social factors (gender, education, age, racial, and ethnic, environment).

Language is a purely human and non instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions, and desire by means of a system of voluntarily produced symbols, Sapir 1965:78 stated that language. It is known that language play a crucial role and a vital role in human life and also has many advantages of many various aspect of human life. In a social reflection like conversation, we indicate a language behavior in which the function of language in establishing social relationship is reflected.

Style refers to ways of speaking, how speakers use the resource of language variation to make meaning in social encounters (Coupland, 2007). Most speaker of a language speak one way with friends, another on a job interview or presenting a report in class, another talking to small children, another with their parents, and so on. No one speaks the same way all the time. Instead, they speak

for a wide variety of purpose. There to express the idea, human being uses different language, in different style. One's feeling and thought will be expressed in accordance with his own way and manner. Language style is the way people manipulate others and control people in making interactions, brings the message that usually conveyed in words and done of voice, whether formally or informally.

In fact, many students and readers did not understand what is languages style and what types language style in activity. According to Ducrot and Todorov (1993 : 44), 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 use in different situation and needs.

Similar with Joss in Chaer and Agustina (1995:135) divides variety of language were divided into five styles, (1) frozen style, (2) formal style, (3) consultative style, (4) casual style, and (5) intimate style.

The language style expresses people feelings and thought through a language, both orally and written form. To know how the writer or speaker uses his or her language style in conveying their thinking to the people is very interesting. The language style make easy to understand how the people explain their want and than can be eaasy to accept for message what the reader read. In order that the language style have relationship with novel and then often the novel can be explains the someone feeling. So, the language style do not just to found in society. Eventhought, can be also found in a novel.

Novel 9 Summers 10 Autumns is a short novel written by Indonesian author Iwan Setyawan at Kota Batu, East Java published in 2013. One of his most famous works, it tells the story of Iwan Setyawan about his journey at New York City. This novel is one of unique novel from Indonesia, where this novel adopted from the childhood of the author, using Indonesia language and English language because the setting of this novel in Indonesia and New York so it require the characters switch their language in their dialogues, it is interesting to be discussed. In this novel contained the journey of the author, where his childhood is very low due to the economic slump family. Because of his persistence any reader to continue to fight to get what they want, without having to know the word of desperate and insecure.

Based on the explanation above as preliminary data that want to find out the language style in novel 9 Summers 10 Autumns. It seems also to know important about language style, because many readers cannot understanding about language style and many readers have difficulties in types languages style in novel.

B. The Identification of the Problem

The Problems of this study can be stated as follows:

1. Many readers cannot understanding about language style

2. Many readers have difficulties in types language style in novel

C. The Scope and Limitation

The scope of the study is language style used in novel 9 Summers 10 Autumns. This study will be limited in analyzing five types language style they are frozen style, formal style, consultative style, casual style and intimate style.

D. The Formulation of the Problem

The problems of this research will be formulated as follows:

1. What types of language style are used in novel 9 Summers 10 Autumns?

2. What factors influenced the used of language choice in novel 9 Summers 10 Autumns?

E. Objectives of the Study

In relation to the problem, the objectives of the research are:

1. to describe the types of language style in novel 9 Summers 10 Autumns

2. to find out the factors influenced the used of language choice in novel 9 Summers 10 Autumns

F. Significance of the Study

The significance of the research are as follow:

1. Theoretically

The result of this research are expected to contribute especially to improve knowledge about language style

2. Practically

    a.   The student, that can increase their knowledge about all the aspect of language style in novel

    b.   For all the teacher, to be reference in teaching and learning about language style

    c.   For the readers, add their knowledge about language style

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

1. Language Style

Language has a potentiality for making communication successful and establishing social togetherness if it used feel. If not, it will be for successful communication and interaction. It is important to pay attention on certain aspect of language variation styles of language to achieve successful and fluent communication. And style is how to the speaker informing or asking question and to or from listener.

According to Keraf (2007:112) the word style is come from Latin word "Stilus", that is such a tool to write in a candle plaque. The skill in using this tool will influence the clearness of writing in that plaque. By the time, the "style" change to be a skill in use or write words attractively. Because of that development, language style or style become a part of diction or the word choice which is dealing with the appropriateness of using word, certain phrase or clause in facing a certain occasion.

When a person interacts with others, it must occur a communication. Their communication will be influenced by the cirtumstance or the social context in which they may have different style of language depending on situation and condition of its social context. Wardaugh (2006:51) said that we can speak very formally or very informally, our choice being governed by circumstance.

Sociolinguistics is the study of the relation between language and society. Sociolinguistics also branch of linguistics and sociology. Sociolinguistics focus on what factor of language and language's effect on the society, including cultural norms expectation, interaction, context and the way language is used including language varieties and language style and how people use it in daily life. According to (Holmes. J, 2013:1) Sociolinguistic is concerned with the relationship between language and the context in which it is used.

Keraf (1991:113) says that language style is a way to express the idea with special language show the writer's soul, spirit and concern (the use of vocabulary). Good language must have 3 elements, thus are: honesty, respect, good manners, and the last is interest.

Language style is defined as the choice of words used by a specific group of people when speak in a place and in one condition. Language Style is pivotal of construct in the study of sociolinguistics variation. Language style is very important for people to express their ideas, people use style depend on with whom they speak and where they speaking too. So, people can suit the style with rules well. Speaking is the delivery of language through the mouth. Speaking is happen when two or more people talk about something. They speaking by use language, certainly there are kind of language style there.

2. The Classifications 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.

Joss in Chaer and Agustina (1995:135) divides variety of language into five styles, they are: frozen style, formal style, consultative style, casual style, and intimate style.

1. Frozen Style

Frozen style is the most formal language style. It is used in the special occasion or formal ceremonies. In the written text, it can be a document of history, laws etc.

Frozen which refers to printed unchanging language such as bible quotation and often contains archaisms.

The people who attend on that occasion are often the person of high level or important figures, the occasion it self is not an ordinary occasion. It means that the occasion seems to give precedence and respect over the hearers and the speakers. Thus, almost exclusively specially-professional orators, lawyers, and preachers use this style.

In spite of the fact, ordinary citizens who attend in the court, religious services may demand frozen language because it is not ordinary occasion and it may be recognized for achievement in their employment.

Furthermore, a story or proverbial message used this style. Constitute that langauges are immutable, and signal a linguistic event in the culture that is outside ordinary language use. It must not be already in anyway.

The example of frozen style was taken from the Novel Twilight Saga, we can see from Prologue Bella's:

[1]*I've never given much thought to how I would die.*
In my life, I was never really concerned about death.
I was only worried about keeping my self hidden.
To keep my emotions concealed.
I was afraid to let everything go.
I thought I would never have to worry about death or other things in life.
But little did I know, was that everything was about to change.
Everyting I ever knew would change.
And I didn't know if it would be for the better, or the worse.

2. Formal Style

The formal style is the language, which is perfect used in the formal occasion. The characteristics of formal style are: the sentence is relatively long, complex instructure, extensive used of parallel in periodic structure and no fragment. In addition, the diction uses extensive vocabulary learned words, often abstracts avoidance of construction and clipped words. The tone used is personal, identified, few references to the readers. Meanwhile, the distance is considerable. It is can be said that the tone of the language is noble and serious, because it is usually used in the serious situation. The grammar is conservative and avoiding to use confused word. Formal style is often used in ceremonial speech. The president mandate, news of the state, editorial, the important speech, and articles or essays with the important subjects are delivered by this kinds of style.

Formal style is defined as the style of language that be used for important or serious situation. At that level, there is no symbolic or lasting value in this situation. It is also used in addresing audience, usually audience too large to permit effective interchange between speaker and hearers, though the forms are normally not as polished as those in an oratorical style.

It is characterized by sentences structures that are more complex and varied than in consultative. The sentence is more sharply defined unit. Overlapping construction is avoided. In the spoken, the pronounciation at this occasion is clear, careful and precise. There is some effort to avoid repetition of the major words, and this necessity a stock of synonyms or alternate structures in this utterance.

Generally, it is used in the formal events, talks about the serious problem such as in the formal speeches and official meeting. The characteristics of formal language are its careful and standart speech, low tempo speech, technical vocabulary, complex and divergence grammatical structure, use of full name adress, avoidance of main word repetition and its use of synonyms.

Formal Style is usually a single topic oriented and it is related to the fact that formal writing is technical. Thus, most scholar or technical reports use this style. Formal style may also be used in speaking to a single hearer. To do so, however, indicates that the speaker fells little mutually with the hearer. When used in a situation where is expected, it indicates trained relationship.

The example of formal style in Movie of King's Speech, we can see it in this situation:

[2]*we may all find a message of encouragement in the lines which, in my closing words, I would like to say to you: "I said to the man who stood at the Gate of the Year". Give me a light that I may tread safely into the unknown. And he replied, "Go out into the darkness, and put your hand into the Hand of God"...*

3. Consultative Style

A Consultative Style is typically a dialogue, thought formal enough that words are chosen with some care.

The conversation in this style is not planned more than a few words in advanced (does not required careful planning). So, it sometimes gives unclear connection of what is being said with what has protected. It is characterized by false starts, feedback, back training, interruption, ellipsis, and so on.

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-works dealing and so fort.

Consultative style is the central point in the system of five-language style. It is one type of language, which is required of every speaker or is used in the most orally conducted everyday business transaction, paticulary between chance acquaintances. It is the usual from of speech in small groups except among close friends.

Consultative is the style most open the give and take of everyday conversation discussed so far. That is why it is typically dialogue, at the level

where words still have to be chosen with some care. We make routine request for information where provide answers to such request in consultative. For example, seller buyer conversation, doctor-patient conversation, etc.

The example of consultative style we can see in Novel My Baby Girl by Mayya Mentari:

[3]Patients   : What happen with my daughter?

Doctor   : We can't confirm, we must do something like a blood test to know what her ilness.

Patients   : Doctor, My daughter is gonna be alright?, before she is can smile and laugh with me. Tell me, she is good!

Doctor   : From the symptoms, maybe your daughter suffer LLA or Leukimia Limflosbatik Akut.

4. Casual Style

Casual style is also simply defined as a style that is used for the conversations with our friends. The background information so freely inserted into casual conversation.

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 ellepsis and slang. Ellipsis is the shortand of shared meaning, slang often expresses meanings in a way that define the group and excludes others.

A casual conversation are between friends or colleagues or sometimes members of a family, in this context words need not be guarded and social barriers are moderately low.

Positively, casual style is characterized by the use of first name or even nick names rather than little and last name in addresing one another. The pronounciation is rapid and often slurred.

Another characteristics feature of casual style is the omission of unstressed words, particularly at the beginning of sentences. There most involves are articles, pronouns, auxiliaries, and be. "Anybody here", "Need help?", "Got a match", and "Car broke down", such expression are a highly diagnostc feature of the casual style, they will generally be interpreted as signaling informality. However, most speakers are not aware either of the phenomenon or of its significances. That is, they do not know what is about an utterance that gives them the impression of informality.

The example of casual style in novel The Old Man and the Sea

(4)"What do you have to eat?"

"No, I will eat at home; do you want me to make the fire?"

"No, I will make it later on, or I may eat the rice cold."

Another example of casual style in Novel 9 Summers 10 Autumns

(5)Iwan   : Hello! This is Iwan.

Dearest : *It's me, your old friend. Remember, elementary school?*

Iwan   : Oh my God! Of course. I have been waiting for you! Where have you been?

Dearest : *I'm never far from you. I'm around you. I just do not want to disturb*

          you

Iwan   : Oh no, not at all. I miss you. I am happy whenever you're around. I

          have stories for you, about my sister and my little sister.

Dearest : *I''ll be around, brother. I'll be around. Please take care. Good-bye.*

5. Intimate Style

An intimate style is one characterized by complete absence of social inhibitions. Talk with family, loves ones, and very close friends, where you tend to reveal your inner self are usually in an intimate style.

Intimate style is also a completely private language developed within families, lovers, and the closet of friends. It might embrrass some for non-group members to hear the in-group intimate language.

The words that generally signal intimacy such as "darling, "dear" and "honey" or "hon" might be used in situation like a husband and wife. On the other hands, nicknames might regulary prove embracing to hearer as well as speakers outside of intimate situations.

Intimate style is the style, which is highly economical and is accompaned by a lot of non-verbal communication; people who know each other very well use it (Muniandi, 2010:145). Furthermore, intimate language is also characterized by ellipsis, delection rapid, slurred pronouncation and private code characteristics. It is often unintelligble outside the smallest social units. The example for this style ,is [6]"Come on Dear, let's go!"

3. Function of Language Style

This information reveals to the hearer such things as the speaker's social background such as educational background and regional affliation. The style makers of a particular social group or region may be deliberately used for others purposes. It means that using the language style must determine the purpose of communication. One of them is used to get the message, because in a society, there are so many people who have different characteristics. So, the use of style is expected without distributing others either partially or personally.

The function of language style are :

a. to increase the reader's taste

Language style increases what the readers willing to follow and waht is being said by the writer. It will raise the reader's opinion about what the writer's messages that expressed in his or her text and also what purposes going to be communicated by the writer. For example in poem, how the writer is used the suitable words to mix a romantic combination of poem that pictured about love. Thus, the listener or reader will taste the language that is used by the writer touches their sense.

b. to persuade the reader

Language style makes the reader feel sure and trustful toward what is being said by the writer. The writer or speaker asks the reader or listener attractively by using rheotic language. For example, the politicans who attract many masses use the language that makes the sure and trustful.

c. to add the artistic effect of the idea being offered by the writer

Here, one of the functions of language style constributes to the artistic effect. It will make the reader or listener enjoys and attracts, for example: the language in literary works, such as poem, drama, novel, etc. Here the writer uses certain style to express idea or messages. The writer can use romantic or heroic style in novel, drama, or poem to support the writer's idea or messages. Thus, it is purposed to make the reader or listener enjoy and interested in delivering the ideas or message either from the written or oral text.

d. to make the writer's idea clearer

Every writer wants the reader to understand and catch the message and ideas that are carried by the text. Thus, the writer should use the correct and certain word and language style to make his or her message and ideas clearly transferred to the reader. For example: the role of government for civilization uses common or usual language style in order to be understood easily by the civilization, so they will not be wrong in interpreting the role.

e. to create certain mood

The language style that is used by the writer influences the reader in the case of creating the mood. It can also influence about the listener or reader's feeling or thought. So, how the speaker or writer uses the language style in their communication., it consequently will create certain mood. Example: Joker uses the humor or joke style in their presence. Furthermore, it will bring the listener's mood into happy mood.

4. Language Choice

Language choice is driven by many factors, such as a speaker's first language, community language, age, education, role-relationships, ethnicity, dominant language, social status, economic and political position of the linguistic group and the neutrality of language (Dumanig, 2007).

The choice of the first language (L1) as a medium of communication among bilingual and multilingual speakers seems to be common in many multilingual societies. Fasold (1990) believes that the preference of the first language occurs when speakers are confused which language must be used in certain situations. Consequently, speakers tend to prefer their L1 because of their familiarity and fluency in that language. The more familiar and fluent the speakers are in their language, the more convenience and ease they experience as they communicate as there is no extra effort needed in order to speak the language.

Choosing the first language is not only influenced by its convenience and comfort but is also a form of showing one's identity. Spolsky (2004) explains that one's language displays one's ethnic identity and language loyalty.

On the other hand, some bilingual and multilingual speakers sometimes prefer using a community language rather than the first language due to practical, political and economic reasons. It is sometimes practical to use the community language because it is widely understood by the entire community and it is easier to communicate with others and to transact business because of language familiarity. Community language is preferred by most bilingual and multilingual

speakers as their base language for it provides them more chances of economic benefits (Bradley and Bradley, 2002; Degefa, 2004; Johansson, 1991; Yau, 1997).

In some cases, bilingual or multilingual speakers will prefer the dominant language instead of using the community language because of its predominance and prestige in the community (Ferrer and Sankoff, 2004). The use of a more prestigious or dominant language will help speakers to accelerate their status in society.

Age is also an influential factor in language choice because people of different ages vary in their language preferences. The older members of a community may prefer a different language compared to the younger due to differences in language exposure and orientation. In a study conducted on language choice of the Hungarian community in Obertwart, Austria, it was found that young people prefer German when talking with their peers but use Hungarian when talking with older members of the community (Gal, 1979).

Language choice may also be affected by utilitarian considerations. A speaker may feel that use of a particular language will place him in an advantageous position either within a group or within a wider social context.

Whenever speakers of two or more languages come together, a decision has to be made about which of these languages is to be used. It may be thought that the factors affecting choice of language are few and simple, but such is not the case. Often no satisfactory explanation can be given as to why speakers make the choices they do.

Finally, it needs to be recognized that language choice events do not exist in a vacuum. Language is, after all, a medium for interaction and communication between people, and the use of language will reflect the infinite complexity of human relationships.

5. Classifications of Language Choice

David (2006) argues that language choice is triggered by factors such as social, status, gender, educational attainment, ethnicity, age, occupation, rural and urban origin, speakers, topic, place, media, and formality of the situation.

a. Social

The word "Social" derives from the Latin word socii (allies). It is particularly derived from the Italian Socii states, historical allies of the Roman Republic. Living organisms including humans are social when they live collectively in interacting populations, whether they are aware of it, and whether the interaction is voluntary or involuntary.

In the absence of agreement about its meaning, the term social is used in many different senses and regarded as a concept , referring among other things to: Attitudes, orientations, or behaviors which take the interests, intentions, or needs of other people into account (in contrast to anti-social behavior) has played some role in defining the idea or the principle. For instance terms like social realism, social justice, social constructivism, social psychology, social anarchism and social capital imply that there is some social process involved or

considered, a process that is not there in regular, non-social realism, justice, constructivism, psychology, anarchism, or capital.

The adjective social is also used often in politics, although its meaning in a context depends heavily on who is using it. In left-wing circles it is often used to imply a liberal characteristic, while in right-wing circles it is generally used to imply a conservative characteristic. This adjective is used much more often by those on the political left than by those on the political right. For these reasons, those seeking to avoid association with the left-right political debates often seek to label their work with phrases that do not include the word social.

In the view of Karl Marx, human beings are intrinsically, necessarily and by definition social beings who, beyond being "gregarious creatures", cannot survive and meet their needs other than through social co-operation and association. Their social characteristics are therefore to a large extent an objectively given fact, stamped on them from birth and affirmed by socialization processes; and, according to Marx, in producing and reproducing their material life, people must necessarily enter into relations of production which are independent of their will.

The modern concept of socialism evolved in response to the development of industrial capitalism. The social in modern socialism came to refer to the specific perspective and understanding socialists had of the development of material, economic forces and determinants of human behavior in society. Specifically, it denoted the perspective that human behavior is largely determined by a person's immediate social environment , that modes of social

organization were not supernatural or metaphysical constructs but products of the social system and social environment, which were in turn products of the level of technology/mode of production (the material world), and were therefore constantly changing. Social and economic systems were thus not the product of innate human nature, but of the underlying form of economic organization and level of technology in a given society, implying that human social relations and incentive-structures would also change as social relations and social organization changes in response to improvements in technology and evolving material forces (relations of production). This perspective formed the bulk of the foundation for Karl Marx's materialist conception of history .

The social domain is often also contrasted with that of physical nature, but in sociobiology analogies are drawn between humans and other living species in order to explain social behavior in terms of biological factors. The term "social" is also added in various other academic sub-disciplines such as social geography, social psychology , social anthropology, social philosophy, social ontology , social statistics and social choice theory in mathematics.

b. **Status**

Status is about who members of a society consider to hold more social value. These beliefs about who is more or less valued (e.g., honorable, respectable, smart) are broadly shared among members of a society. As such, people use status hierarchies to decide who gets to "call the shots," who is worthy, and who deserves access to valuable resources. In so doing, these

shared cultural beliefs make unequal distributions of resources and power appear natural and fair, supporting systems of social stratification.

Status hierarchies appear to be universal across human societies, affording valued benefits to those who occupy the higher rungs, such as better health, social approval, resources, influence, and freedom. Status hierarchies depend primarily on the possession and use of status symbols. These are cues people use to determine how much status a person holds and how they should be treated. Such symbols can include possession of socially valuable attributes, like being conventionally beautiful or having a prestigious degree. Wealth and the display of it through conspicuous consumption can for instance be indicators of status. Status in face-to-face interaction can also be conveyed through certain controllable behaviors, such as assertive speech, posture, and emotional displays. Some perspectives on status emphasize its relatively fixed and fluid aspects. In pre-modern societies, status differentiation is widely varied. In some cases it can be quite rigid and class based. In other cases, status exists without class and/or informally.

c. Gender

Gender is the range of characteristics pertaining to, and differentiating between, masculinity and femininity. Gender identity refers to a personal identification with a particular gender and gender role in society. The term woman has historically been used interchangeably with reference to the female body, though more recently this usage has been viewed as controversial by some feminists .

Categorizing males and females into social roles creates a problem, because individuals feel they have to be at one end of a linear spectrum and must identify themselves as man or woman, rather than being allowed to choose a section in between. Globally, communities interpret biological differences between men and women to create a set of social expectations that define the behaviors that are "appropriate" for men and women and determine women's and men's different access to rights, resources, power in society and health behaviors. Although the specific nature and degree of these differences vary from one society to the next, they still tend to typically favor men, creating an imbalance in power and gender inequalities within most societies. Many cultures have different systems of norms and beliefs based on gender, but there is no universal standard to a masculine or feminine role across all cultures. Social roles of men and women in relation to each other is based on the cultural norms of that society, which lead to the creation of gender systems.

According to gender theorist Kate Bornstein , gender can have ambiguity and fluidity. There are two contrasting ideas regarding the definition of gender, and the intersection of both of them is definable as below:

The World Health Organization defines gender as the result of socially constructed ideas about the behavior, actions, and roles a particular sex performs. The beliefs, values and attitude taken up and exhibited by them is as per the agreeable norms of the society and the personal opinions of the person is not taken into the primary consideration of assignment of gender and imposition of gender

roles as per the assigned gender. Intersections and crossing of the prescribed boundaries have no place in the arena of the social construct of the term gender.

The assignment of gender involves taking into account the physiological and biological attributes assigned by nature followed by the imposition of the socially constructed conduct. Gender is a term used to exemplify the attributes that a society or culture constitutes as masculine or feminine. Although a person's sex as male or female stands as a biological fact that is identical in any culture, what that specific sex means in reference to a person's gender role as a woman or a man in society varies cross culturally according to what things are considered to be masculine or feminine. These roles are learned from various, intersecting sources such as parental influences, the socialization a child receives in school, and what is portrayed in the local media. Learning gender roles starts from birth and includes seemingly simple things like what color outfits a baby is clothed in or what toys they are given to play with. However, a person gender does not always align with what has been assigned at birth. Factors other than learned behaviors play a role in the development of gender. The cultural traits typically coupled to a particular sex finalize the assignment of gender and the biological differences which play a role in classifying either sex as interchangeable with the definition of gender within the social context.

In this context, the socially constructed rules are at a cross road with the assignment of a particular gender to a person. Gender ambiguity deals with having the freedom to choose, manipulate and create a personal niche within any defined socially constructed code of conduct while gender fluidity is outlawing all the

rules of cultural gender assignment. It does not accept the prevalence of the two rigidly defined genders "man" and "woman" and believes in freedom to choose any kind of gender with no rules, no defined boundaries and no fulfilling of expectations associated with any particular gender. Both these definitions are facing opposite directions with their own defined set of rules and criteria on which the said systems are based.

d. Educational Attainment

Education is the process of facilitating learning, or the acquisition of knowledge, skills, value, beliefs , and habits . Educational methods include storytelling, discussion , teaching , training , and directed research . Education frequently takes place under the guidance of educators, but learners may also educate themselves. Education can take place in formal or informal settings and any experience that has a formative effect on the way one thinks, feels, or acts may be considered educational. The methodology of teaching is called pedagogy . Formal education is commonly divided formally into such stages as preschool or kindergarten , primary school , secondary school and then college , university , or apprenticeship .A right to education has been recognized by some governments and the United Nations. In most regions, education is compulsory up to a certain age.

e. Ethnicity

An ethnic group or an ethnicity , is a category of people who identify with each other based on similarities such as common ancestry , language , history,

society , culture or nation . Ethnicity is usually an inherited status based on the society in which one lives. Membership of an ethnic group tends to be defined by a shared cultural heritage , ancestry , origin myth , history , homeland , language or dialect , symbolic systems such as religion , mythology and ritual , cuisine , dressing style, art or physical appearance . Ethnic groups, derived from the same historical founder population , often continue to speak related languages and share a similar gene pool .

Ethnicity is often used synonymously with terms such as nation or people . In English, it can also have the connotation of something exotic (cf. "ethnic restaurant", etc.), generally related to cultures of more recent immigrants, who arrived after the dominant population of an area was established. The largest ethnic groups in modern times comprise hundreds of millions of individuals (Han Chinese being the largest), while the smallest are limited to a few dozen individuals (numerous indigenous peoples worldwide). Larger ethnic groups may be subdivided into smaller sub-groups known variously as tribes or clans , which over time may become separate ethnic groups themselves due to endogamy or physical isolation from the parent group. Conversely, formerly separate ethnicities can merge to form a pan-ethnicity, and may eventually merge into one single ethnicity. Whether through division or amalgamation, the formation of a separate ethnic identity is referred to as ethnogenesis.

f. Age

Ageing or aging see spelling difference the process of becoming older. The term refers especially to human beings, many animals, and fungi. In humans,

ageing represents the accumulation of changes in a human being over time, encompassing physical, psychological, and social changes. Reaction time, for example, may slow with age, while knowledge of world events and wisdom may expand.

Age can result in visual impairment , whereby non-verbal communication is reduced, which can lead to isolation and possible depression. Macular degeneration causes vision loss and increases with age, affecting nearly 12% of those above the age of 80. This degeneration is caused by systemic changes in the circulation of waste products and by growth of abnormal vessels around the retina.

g. **Occupation**

Actual physical possession or use of a dwelling or piece of land. Occupation exists only where it is recognizable as such, and where the occupant has a sufficient measure of control that prevents interference from strangers. Usual or principal business, calling, trade, or work a person is engaged in earning a living. Official designation of an employed or self-employed person, such as architect, doctor, engineer, or manager. For example: As young adults, we should strive to further our education as knowledge is the main source of enhancing our lives and going beyond just working a job, but an occupation , a career that we can thrive on for the balance of our working years. And another example is : the man's official occupation was architect, but his hobbies and interests included drawing, painting, and playing the violin, which he preferred to do.

h. Rural

Rural is the comprehensive, nonspecific word referring to life on the farm or in the country as distinguished from life in the city. Sparsely populated area outside of the limits of a city or town or a designated commercial, industrial, or residential center. Rural areas are characterized by farms, vegetation, and open spaces.

For example: Someone who enjoys country living, complete with more than the occasional dirt road or stray cow, fields ripe for harvest, and a blanket of stars on clear nights would surely enjoy a rural lifestyle. And another example: the farmer loved his rural lifestyle, planting beets under the hot sun and quiet air, but his teenage daughter was not so fond of the lack of nightlife.

i. Urban Origin

An urban area or urban agglomeration is a human settlement with high population density and infrastructure of built environment. Urban areas are created through urbanization and are categorized by urban morphology as cities, towns , conurbations or suburbs. In urbanism , the term contrasts to rural areas such as villages and hamlets and in urban sociology or urban anthropology it contrasts with natural environment . The creation of early predecessors of urban areas during the urban revolution led to the creation of human civilization with modern urban planning , which along with other human activities such as exploitation of natural resources leads to human impact on the environment.

For example: Argentina is highly urbanized. The ten largest metropolitan areas account for half of the population, and fewer than one in ten live in rural

areas. About 3 million people live in Buenos Aires City and the Greater Buenos Aires metropolitan area totals around 15 million, making it one of the largest urban areas in the world, with a population of 18 million all up. Córdoba has around 1.5 million people living in the urban area, while Rosario , Mendoza and Tucumán have around 1.2 million inhabitants each and La Plata , Mar del Plata , Salta and Santa Fe have at least 500,000 people each. The population is unequally distributed amongst the provinces: about 60% live in the Pampa region (21% of the total area), including 20 million people in Buenos Aires Province ; Córdoba Province Santa Fe Province and the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires have 3 million each. Seven other provinces have over one million people each: Mendoza, Tucumán, Entre Ríos, Salta, Chaco, Corrientes and Misiones. Tucumán is the most densely populated with 60 per square kilometer (160/sq mi), the only Argentine province more densely populated than the world average, while the southern province of Santa Cruz has around 1 inhabitant per square kilometer (2.6/sq mi).

j. Speakers

Participants include the speaker and the audience. Linguist anthropologists will make distinctions within these categories. The audience may include those to whom the speech act is directed, and those who are not addressed but overhear. For example, at the family reunion, an aunt might tell a story to the young female relatives, but males, although not addressed, might also hear the narrative. When considering the participants in a speech event, one should consider implicit and

explicit rules about who is, can, and should be involved; what expectations are established for the participants; who is speaking and who is being addressed.

Certain ideologies are at play regarding participants in speech events. For instance, cultural norms about how child should speak to adults, how ladies should speak around men, how employees should speak to their boss. Each participant in a speech event is operating with specific rules and expectations, which are important for linguistic competence.

k. Topic

In linguistics the topic what is being talked about, This opposition of the given/new information is called information structure . That the information structure of a clause is divided in this way is generally agreed on, but the boundary between topic/theme and comment/theme/focus depends on grammatical theory. The difference between topic and grammatical subject is that topic is used to describe the information structure, or pragmatic structure of a clause and how it coheres with other clauses, whereas the subject is a purely grammatical category.

Topic and subject must also be distinguished from actor (or agent), the doer. In English clauses with a verb in the passive voice, for instance, the topic is typically the subject, while the agent may be omitted or may follow the preposition. In some languages, word order and other syntactic phenomena are determined largely by the topic–comment (theme–theme) structure. These languages are sometimes referred to as topic-prominent languages . Korean and Japanese are often given as examples of this.

l. Place

Location (geography) , an area with definite or indefinite boundaries or a portion of space which has a name in an area. There are several clearly definable types of place name, the primary division being between the names of natural features and the names of human settlements. That the latter are 'places' is obvious. The case is slightly more ambiguous for natural features, depending on how exactly 'place' is defined, and what exactly the concept of a 'place' is used for. If, as is probable, natural features were originally given names to distinguish nearby hills, streams etc. from each other, then these features can be thought of as places, in that they represent distinct geographic locations.

However, as names are applied on a larger scale, they may become less useful as place names. For instance, a relatively small, distinct upland valley (e.g. Swaledale) clearly represents a definable geographic location. However, the broad, extended valley of a major river, such as the trent, is not easily understood as a single location. That notwithstanding, it is probable that the origins of the names of both settlements and natural features is the same, namely to distinguish one from another; and thus that both should be considered place names.

Many other types of place name can be defined, for example those relating to tribal or personal names. Previously names relating to pagan religion were extensively studied as these were thought to be early. Another class studied was those relating to particular people, example: the Ancient British.

m. Media

Media are the collective communication outlets or tools used to store and deliver information or data. It is either associated with communication media, or the specialized mass media communication businesses such as print media and the press , photography , advertising ,cinema , broadcasting (radio and television), publishing and point of sale .

The term media in its modern application relating to communication channels is traced back to its first use as such by Canadian communications theorist Marshall McLuhan, who stated in Counterblast (1954): "The media are not toys; they should not be in the hands of Mother Goose and Peter Pan executives. They can be entrusted only to new artists, because they are art forms. In the last century, a revolution in telecommunications has greatly altered communication by providing new media for long distance communication. The first transatlantic two-way radio broadcast occurred in 1906 and led to common communication via analog and digital media: Analog telecommunications include some radio systems, historical telephony systems, and historical television broadcasts. Digital telecommunications allow for computer-mediated communication, telegraphy , and computer networks.

Modern communication media now allow for intense long-distance exchanges between larger numbers of people (many-to-many communication via e-mail, Internet forums , and teleportation). On the other hand, many traditional broadcast media and mass media favor one-to-many communication (television, cinema, radio, newspaper, magazines , and also social media).

n. Formality of the situation

A formality is an established procedure or set of specific behaviors and utterances, conceptually similar to a ritual although typically secular and less involved. A formality may be as simple as a handshake upon making new acquaintances in Western culture to the carefully defined procedure of bows, handshakes, formal greetings, and business card exchanges that may mark two businessmen being introduced in Japan. In legal and diplomatic circles, formalities include such matters as greeting an arriving head of state with the appropriate national anthem. Cultures and groups within cultures often have varying degrees of formality which can often prove a source of frustration or unintentional insult when people of different expectations or preferences interact. Those from relatively informal backgrounds may find formality to be empty and hypocritical, or unnecessarily demanding. Those from relatively formal backgrounds may find informal cultures hard to deal with, as their carefully refined and nuanced behaviors go completely unnoticed.

The difference between formality and politeness is often a point of confusion for those from relatively informal cultures. On the other hand, those who have been brought up in relatively formal circumstances often experience discomfort and even, over the long term, disenchantment, in less formal circumstances.

6. Novel

The novel is the loosest of all literary form. Unlike drama it is free form all limitations. This free from not only makes it possible for a novelist to give a complete and round about representation of human life, but also makes it the easiest to write.

Indonesian novel began to appear in the 1920s, with the advent marked a monumental novel titled Siti Nurbaya by Marah Rusli. Later era New Poet there are also Sutan Alisjahbana with romance titled "Layar Terkembang". Then, gaining of 4 independence was emerged Armiyn Pane who wrote the novel "Belenggu" is considered a modern novel in that era. In 1949 appeared a novel by Karta Achdiat Miharja titled Atheism. In 1975, appears a novel with the titled "Harimau! Harimau!" the work of Mochtar Lubis, tells the story of seven people finder resin in the middle of the forest for a week. In 1982, the novel appears entitled "Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk" by Ahmad Tohari, a novel that successfully describes the Javanese tradition, especially Cilacap. In 1990, Ramadan K.H. wrote a novel titled "Ladang Perminus" a novel that tells the story of corruption in the Oil Company Nusantara (Perminus). And the most recent novel is "Saman", 1998, by Ayu Utami. Ayu Utami is a novelist who brings innovation in the development of Indonesian novel. And for the 2000s, the new 2003 precisely ago has published a novel youngest, also the youngest author who wrote a novel called Area X, a novel futuristic of Indonesia in 2048, the deribonucleic acid and aliens. This novel was written by Eliza Vitri Handy, a second grader Nusantara High School in

Magelang, a favorite high school in Indonesia. And until now that started popping up various other novels. Novel is one of literary works that are familiar to us.

A novel should be interpreted if it completely. The interpretation of a novel is a generally done trough the examination of the aspects of the novel it self. By reading the novel, one is interested to understand the life through investigating characters of human beings in the world behind the story. Kokasih, (2008:54) states that in the novel, the reader can analyze the work of art by theme, plot, setting, character, point of view, and style in the novel or short story, they are fictions, deal with truths, problems and conflict.

B. Previously Related Study

There are some study that have conducted related this study. "*A study on analysis of English language style used by the members of Pondok Pesantren Darul Abidin Pare Kediri*" by Agus Khosyul Umam (2007). He used Gleason's language style theory and found out three kinds of language style used based on the level of the communication, they are: formal, informal, colloquial.

"*An analysis of language style used by the bloggers in the blogosphere*" by Ai Mulyani Az Zahro (2006). She studied about language style used by bloggers which focused on anlyzing how the language styles used by bloggers in the blogosphere. In analyzing the bloggers, she used Gleason's language style theory and she found six classifications of language style that is used by the bloggers, they are: consultative key, casual key, deliberative key, oratorical key, intimate key and direction key.

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 29 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.

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.

C. Conceptual Framework

This study deals with an analysis of language style in Novel 9 Summers 10 Autumns. The purpose of this research was find out types of language style and factor influenced the used of language choice in novel 9 Summers 10 Autumns. A

novel is should be interpreted if it completely. The data or source data are taken from dialogue and narrations in novel 9 Summers 10 Autumns and other sources from internet. The explanation simply by illustrated in a figure of conceptual framework below :

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                        ┌─────────────────┐
                        │      Novel      │
                        └─────────────────┘
            ┌───────────────────┴───────────────────┐
┌───────────────────────┐               ┌───────────────────────┐
│    Language Style     │               │    Language Choice    │
└───────────────────────┘               └───────────────────────┘
┌───────────────────────┐               ┌───────────────────────┐
│ 1. Frozen Style       │               │ 1.  Social            │
│ 2. Formal Style       │               │ 2.  Status            │
│ 3. Consultative Style │               │ 3.  Gender            │
│ 4. Casual Style       │               │ 4.  Educational       │
│ 5. Intimate Style     │               │     Attainment        │
│                       │               │ 5.  Ethnicity         │
│                       │               │ 6.  Age               │
│                       │               │ 7.  Occupation        │
│                       │               │ 8.  Rural             │
│                       │               │ 9.  Urban Origin      │
│                       │               │ 10. Speakers          │
│                       │               │ 11. Topic             │
│                       │               │ 12. Place             │
│                       │               │ 13. Media             │
│                       │               │ 14. Formality of      │
│                       │               │     Situation         │
└───────────────────────┘               └───────────────────────┘
            └───────────────────┬───────────────────┘
                        ┌─────────────────┐
                        │    Reduction    │
                        └─────────────────┘
                        ┌─────────────────┐
                        │     Display     │
                        └─────────────────┘
                        ┌─────────────────┐
                        │     Drawing     │
                        └─────────────────┘
                        ┌─────────────────┐
                        │   Conclusion    │
                        └─────────────────┘
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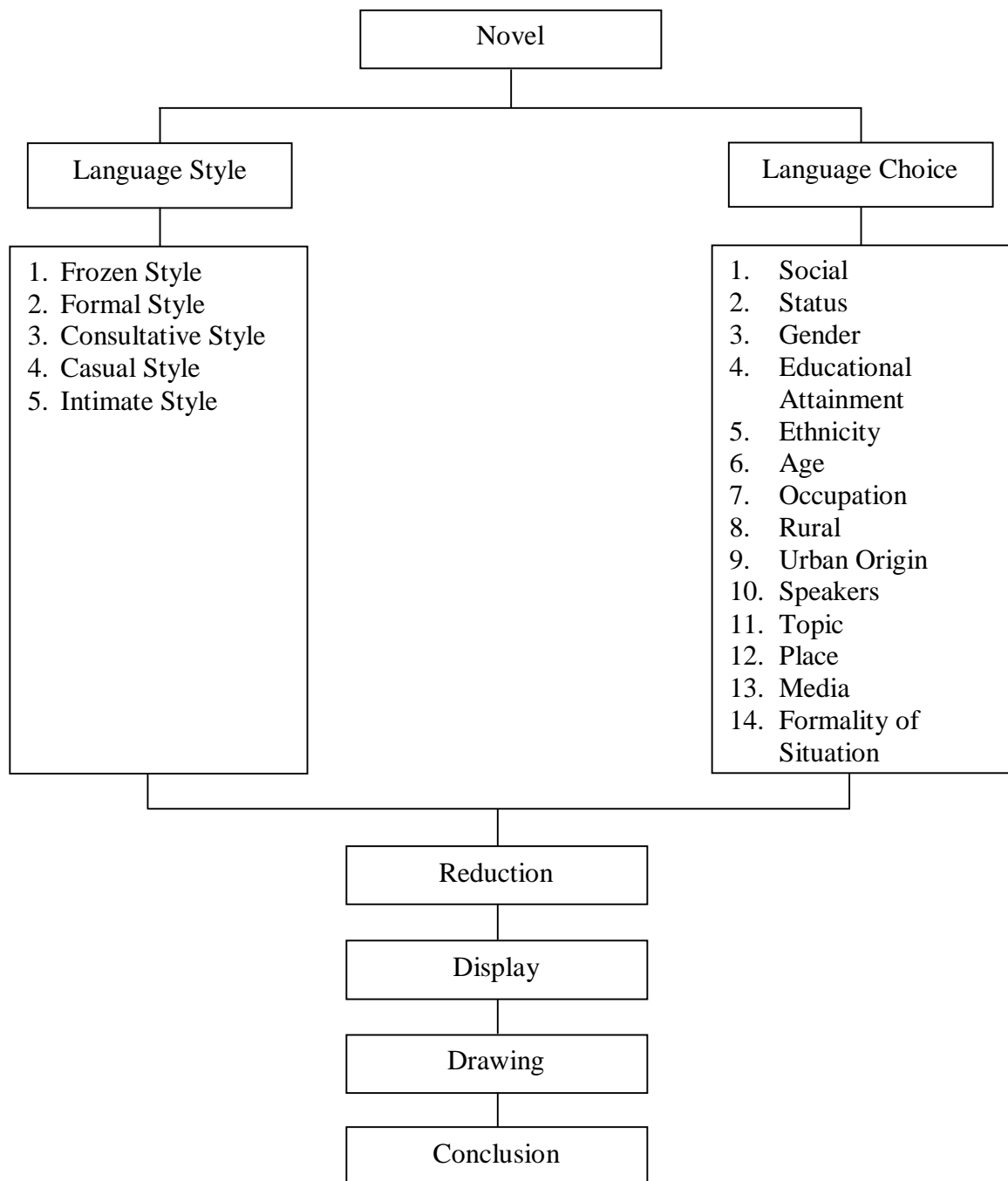
CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

A. Research Design

This research conducted by using descriptive qualitative design. The research was conducted by qualitative approach because the result of the data analysis in descriptive phenomenon such narration and dialogue in the novel. In this research, the researcher was to investigate Language Style and types Language Style in novel 9 Summers 10 Autumns by Iwan Setyawan.

B. Source of Data

The subject of this research is primary data: the data was taken from the 9 Summers 10 Autumns novel. The data analysis focused on the narration and dialogues of the novel 9 Summers 10 Autumns. The researcher collects data on language style and types of language style 9 summers 10 autumns novel.

C. Technique of Collecting Data

In collecting the data for analyzing this research, the research gathered references that support the subject matter of the data and apply some steps. The techniques for collecting data is conducted to get information which needed to support the goals of research. The steps of data collecting are follows:

1. Read the whole story of novel entitled 9 Summers 10 Autumns several times in order to get full understanding about what the story is.

2. Underline some dialogue and narrations in the novel

3. Identifying the work sheet the cases of types of language style and factor influenced used language choice.

4. Select the quoted text from the novel for the analysis. The selection will be taken consecutive and selected for is needed in the analysis.

D. Technique of Analyzing Data

There were some steps to analyze qualitative research according to Miles and Huberman (2012):

1. Data Reduction : Data reduction occurs continually throught the analysis. In the early stages, it happens through editing, segmenting and summarizing the data. In the middle stages, it happens through coding and memoing, and associated activities such as finding themes, clusters and patterns. In the later stages, it happens through conceptualizing and explaining, since developing abstract concepts also a way of reducing the data.

2. Data Display : Data display organize, compress and assemble information. Because qualitative data are typically voluminous, bulky and dispersed, displays help at all stages in the analysis. There are many different ways of displaying data : graphs, charts, networks, diagrams of different types, and any way that moves the analysis forward is appropriate. Displays are used all stages, since they enavle dara to be organized and summarized, they show what stage the analysisi has reached and they are the basis for further analysis.

3. Drawing and verifying conclusion : The reasons for reducing and displaying data are to assist in drawing conclusions. While drawing conclusions logically follows reduction and display or data, in fact it takes place more or less concurrently with them. Thus possible conclusions may be noted early in the analysis, but they may vague and ill formed as this stage. They are held tenstative pending further work, and sharpened during it. They are not finalized until all the data are in, and have been analyzed.

CHAPTER IV

DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

A. Data

The data in this study were taken from Novel 9 Summers 10 Autumns. The data were analyzed the data of narration and dialogue by defining the type of language style found in the tabulation of the data and influenced the used of language choice in Novel 9 Summers 10 Autumns. After the data have been collected, they were classified based on the types of language style and factor influenced used language choice applied in novel 9 Summers 10 Autumns and it could be seen in the following table.

Table 4.1 Language Style

No	Types	Utterance
1	Frozen Style	0
2	Formal Style	1
3	Consultative Style	2
4	Casual Style	16
5	Intimate Style	3
Result		22

Table 4.2 Language choice

No	Factor Influenced	Utterance
1	Social	0
2	Status	1
3	Gender	1
4	Educational attainment	1
5	Ethnicity	1
6	Age	1
7	Occupation	1
8	Rural	1
9	Urban origin	1
10	Speakers	0

11	Topic	0
12	Place	1
13	Media	1
14	Formality of the situation	1
	Result	11

Based on the table 4.1, there were 22 data found in Novel 9 Summers 10 Autumns which 4 types of language style is formal style 1 utterance, consultative style 2 utterances, casual style 16 utterances, and intimate style 3 utterances. Then based on the table 4.2, there were 11 data found in factor influenced the used of language choice in Novel 9 Summers 10 Autumns by IwanSetyawan. is 11 data,

1. Types Of Language Style Found In Novel 9 Summers 10 Autumns

There are 3 types of language style found in Novel 9 Summers 10 Autumns by IwanSetyawan is Frozen Style, Consultative Style And Casual Style.

A. Formal Style

Formal style is defined as the style of language that be used for important or serious situation. At that level, there is no symbolic or lasting value in this situation. It is also used in addresing audience, usually audience too large to permit effective interchange between speaker and hearers, though the forms are normally not as polished as those in an oratorical style.

Data 1 :

Two days ago. I wrote a letter for my mother, Which I sent via my sister's e-mail address. This is a great surprise from New York for her.

From   : "L.S." <I.S***.yahoo.com>

To   : "MiraFatmawati" <Mira***.gmail.com>

Subject : A Letter for Mother

Mira, **Please** print this e-mail and send it to Mother. Don't read it, okay

Dearest Ibuk,

 I hope everything's okay at home

 Buk, I am not going to write you a long letter because I know you're not going to read it. Besides, I call you everyday. So, let me explain, I am writing you this news via a letter, because I want to remember this day forever. This is a great moment for us all, for our little house.

 Here's the thing, Buk, there was an announcement at the office yesterday. Several people were being promoted and one of those people was me. Your son has been promoted to become the Director of Internal Client Management. What is that, you ask? I'll call you and explain to what it is. It's huge, Buk. I have been given a greater opportunity here at the office.

 *After 8 years in New York, Buk. After dreaming of going back home each year, the promotion has become more than a dream, more than all of our dreams. **Please** pray for me sp everything goes smoothly, Buk. If you have the time, please make some yellow rice to give thanks to the lord.*

*Okay, that's all. **Please** send my regards to*

everyone With all my heart,

Your son (whom you used to call ungrateful)

New York. January 2008

*PS: **Please** send the writing below for Mbak Isa, MbakInan, Rini and Bapak. I just want to share some stories, how I started my life after I finished college. I hope our children and grandchildren can read these stories. And oh, please also tell them that I am now a director in New York.* (Chapter 28 : 160-161)

This utterance was Formal Style because the word *please* in the data used to indicate formal situation like aIwan send a letter to he sister and he say give it to he mother.

B. Consultative Style

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 interrogative statement which needs answer.

Data 1 :

Fose : Hi, you must be Iwan! My name is Fose and I am going to take you toAti'sapartement in Mount Vernon. **How's your flight?** : I

Iwan think we should go now, I say (Chapter 33 : 193-194)

Data 2 :

One man : Give me Your wallet, Now!

Two man : Pretend nothing happen or this knife will talk!

Iwan : Please let me go

Arfo : Give me your card. Once again give me yourbloody card, quick!

Iwan : Please don't, please don't, this is the only card I have.

Arfo : Give me your card! Now! (Chapter 1 : 2-3)

In the data when people meet other people, other than greet them, they also ask about their by using interrogative statement.

C. Casual Stye

The casual style also depends on social groupings. When people share understandings and meaning which are not complet called intimate, they tend to employ casual style. A Casual conversation with our friends.

Data 1 :

Red and white uniform	: How are you, Mas?
Iwan	: Good, good! Have a seat, please.
Red and white uniform	: Wow, ehis is great. Its very comfortable. Do you live here alone?
Iwan	: I'm very grateful. I used to share two bedrooms with seven people at old house back in Batu. (Chapter 3 : 12-13)

Data 2 :

Iwan	: It's a beautiful day! Spring is finally here. Do you know that spring is my favourite season?
Red and white uniform	: Hey, do you want to continue your story about your home?
Iwan	: Of course! It would be my pleasure… that's for now! Do you want to continue our walk (Chapter 4 : 16-17)

Data 3 :

Red and white uniform   : I miss you

Iwan   : I miss you more

Red and white uniform   : How was your yoga class tonight?

Iwan   : As always, yoga class is healing. I always find a

refreshing startin this bustling city .yoga gives me

new air to breathe in. yogaand you are the best

things in my life here. Jivamuki Yoga is likea

rehab for me, my spiritual home, where I get to

cleanse my self from all of life's dirty mess, and

where I get to purify my self. Can you believe

that I come to this place about five times a week?

And Lady Ruth, I think she has saved my life.

Red and white uniform   : How are things inBatu? How's you mom?

Iwan   : They are fine, thank you. Do you know I always

call my mom almost everyday? She's the

heroine in my life. (Chapter 7 : 32-33)

Data 4 :

Iwan   : Hello! This is Iwan.

Red and white uniform   : Its me, your little friend. Remember my red and

white uniform?

Iwan   : **Oh my God!** Of course. I have been waiting for

you! where haveyou been?

Red and white uniform   : I never left your side. I just don't want to disturb

you.

Iwan   : Oh no, not at all. I miss you. I am happy whenever

you're around. I am so happy tohear his

voice again. I have a fewstoriesfor you, about my

sister.

Red and white uniform   : I'll be around brother. I'll be around. Please take

care. (Chapter 12 : 65-66)

Data 5 :

Red and white uniform   : I know you must be really busy these past few

days.

Iwan   : You know, I'm dying waiting for you. How are

you?

Red and white uniform   : I'm good, very good. I judt had dinner. Do you

want to orderfirst?

Iwan   : I have a few stories written for you already, I'll

give then to you later.

Red and white uniform   :Really? Thank you! Would you tell me a story

while we're waiting for the food? (Chapter 13 :

73-74)

Data 6 :

Iwan   : It's really yummy! Perfect for winter! Are you

sure   you don't   want   to   try?

Red and white uniform   : I am going to have a vietnamesecoffe. Do you

Red and white uniform	want to have one? Its really good!. : You kidding? Foffe for a kid? No, thank you. Water is fine for me. (Chapter 14 : 79)

Data 7 :

Iwan	: Hey, what about going to Rima's class next Wednesday at 6:45pm?
Friends	: You look so happy these days
Audrey	: I know its not a problem for both of us to have different religion. My parents has been asking me.
Iwan	: I can totally understand them. (Chapter 15 :87-88)

Data 8 :

Red and white uniform	: Maybe its time for me to go, perhaps you don't need me anymore. Maybe we cant be separated, perhaps you'll have to any stay here forever. Maybe you need to be alone, I cant stayhere forever.
Iwan	: I cant be alone. I cant. I need you. (Chapter 18 : 100)

Data 9 :

Together	: **Oh my gosh!**

Red and white uniform	: I cant not believe this. **Oh my gosh**! In my entire life, I neverexpected to be here, at all. Thank you so much. I can not wait to try Italian food here. I have to go after this vacation, somewhere. I cant stay with you forever and please share a few stories while we're here in Venice, before I go.
Iwan	: No, no, you cannot just leave me. Let me tell you story here now, in Venice, about the cities I visited during my college days. But, once again, you cant leave me. Here's how the story goes. (Chapter 24 : 141-142)

Data 10 :

Red and white uniform	: I think you deserve this vacation, I know you always send some money home before your vacations. And, you still feel guilty about it?
Iwan	: I think I do deserve this vacation, I need to see the other side of the world. Ok, ok, what about this?
Red and white uniform	: Still not sure. Well about this? I am still young. I need to explore the world and get new experiences? That would be priceless! Lets go explore venice now! Chapter 25 : 149-150)

Data 11 :

Iwan : Okay, why don't you wait for me in one of those café in SptringStreet. Unfortunately, I still have to finish my work. It wont be   long. Sorry ya.

Red and white uniform : Cant wait to see you

Iwan : Gosh, look at you! I am so happy ti finally meet you here!

Red and white uniform : I love autumns in Central Park. I went there three years ago. It was so beautiful.

Iwan : Okay, you must have visited the Statue of Liberty, Times Square or other touristy places. Shall we   go to Central Park thus morning?

Red and white uniform : You don't need to ask me for that. That my plan for today. (Chapter 27 : 156-157)

Data 12 :

Red and white uniform : now, what are you doing? Talk to me something.

Iwan : You are not going to leave me alone, are you?

Red and white uniform : You are now much stronger than you were eight years ago!

Iwan : What are you talking about ?

Red and white uniform : I should   go.   You should   let   me   go.

Iwan : No

Red and white uniform : I think you still have few stories that you'd like to

share and hey, we have still an hour here,

standing, doing nothing!.

Iwan : Okay, I have a story for you, my memory in

Jakarta. But, promise, you cannot leave me alone.

(Chapter 29 : 167-168)

Data 13 :

Red and white uniform : Thank you for taking me again this year, thank

you for the stories. It's a beautiful night. A little

melancholic. I think you   should also share your

experience to your nieces and nephews. Write a

story to   them. Share some inspiration!

Iwan : don't leave me alone. Don't even think about it.

(Chapter 30 :171)

Data 14 :

Red and white uniform : **Are you crazy? Oh my god!** Are you out of my

mind?

Iwan : Sssst, calm down. This is Barneys. We are not at

home.

Red and white uniform : I think I should go now

Iwan : Hey, little man. This is not about Gucci,

seriously. I just couldn't find shoes in my size

anywhere else. Besides, I just received my

bonus and I'll send it all home. Do I still not

deserve

this? Its not like I shop for shoes every year. This is not about Gucci. Forget Gucci. This is about good shoes and art. I love beauty! Have you touched these shoes? Do you notice how beautiful the shape is? What about the leather?

Red and white uniform : Whatever! I think I should really go now!

Iwan : Wait. Don't get angry in here. Do you want ice cream?

Red and white uniform : Nope, I don't like ice cream. What about it feel you a story. About how I got to New York? I think you'll like it better than ice cream?

Iwan : I know you very upset and might not listen to it. But, here's the story. (Chapter 31 : 177-179)

Data 15 :

Iwan : There's no words can describe how spectacular it was to be here for the first time, five years ago. This is very cute. It was Laboheme. It was so big. I almost can not handle it. It was too beautiful. It was a total dream comes true moment. You know, I have been a huge fan of tenor singers like Pavarotti andDomingo.Since SMA! I really love these tenor singers and its pretty weird atthattime, in my age, in Batu to

listen to theirsongs. NessumDorma is my first

love.

Red and white uniform   : Oh ya?

Iwan   : I like broadway. I love Phantom of The Opera.

But my heart goes to real opera. Its like a rehab

for me to come to this place. Its   healing. I

think you're going enjoy it. I hope. Don't fall

asleep,okay! (Chapter 32 : 182-183)

Data 16 :

Iwan   : You're ok back there?

Guide   : We're almost there, like in ten mins

Red and white uniform   : I am fine. I am fine. Bring it on.

Together   : Gosh, finally!

Iwan   : I have been around, exploring few countries. But

this is different. This is spectacular. **Ooooooh**

my Goooooood! (Chapter 34 :197).

In the data because when he talk with friend say words like _are you crazy?_ and

oh my god .

D. Intimate Style

Intimate Style is one characterized by complete absence of social

inhabitations. Talk with family, loves ones and very close friends, where you tend

to reveal your inner self are usually in an intimate style.

Data 1 :

Nico   : Can you believe this? After all these years, my **dear**

        friend. Its almost like 19 years since we meet?

Iwan   : Oh my Goddd!! This can not be happening! How are

        you doing?

Nico   : After 19 years, my dear friend!... Gosh! I have been

        waiting foryou! Kemana aja kamu?

Iwan   : You know since I reached NYC ten years ago. I thought

        about you right away, Bule Gila! I know, you mailed

        me a letter when I was in Bogor, but I was stupid

        enough not replying to your mail. Then, we lost

        contact, forever. I am glad, I am very happy, I finally

        found you. How are you? (Chapter 17 : 94-95)

Data 2 :

Iwan   : You know, there were a lot of tears during in my

        studies in Bogor. Leaving my family in Batu is

        never easy. Even today.

Red and white uniform : Maybe I have to go

Iwan   : All the comfort we had in the midst of what we

        didn't have is an invaluable treasure. Family is

        everything to me. Are you Ok **dear**? (Chapter 19

        : 100)

Data 3 :

Iwan   : Hey! What are you doing all alone here?

Red and white uniform   : Your face is still bruised, Mas. Are you ok?

 Iwan   : Don't worry about me. Lets find a place to sit!

                             Lets grab something for dinner."

Red and white uniform   : The truth is I've been following you since you

                             came to New York

Iwan   : How? I have only seen you two days ago. Where

                             have you been before?

Red and white uniform   : Ibu told me about New York. Ibu told me

                             everything. Kabeb, mas. Where have I been? That

                             doesn't matter. Come on, Mas, eat your pizza.

Iwan   : Forget about loneliness. A kid like you knows

                             nothing about loneliness! You know mbak ati?

Red and white uniform   : Of course! Its because of her that you get to be in

                             New York. I think she's an angel. She has helped

                             you start your life here. She's an angel, isn't she? (

                             Chapter 2 : 6- 7)

      Based on the data, the utterances was intimate style became there was a word like _Dear_ by the dialogue.

2. Influenced The Use Of Language Choice In Novel 9 Summers 10 Autumns

      David (2006) argues that language choice is triggered by factors such as social, status, gender, educational attainment, ethnicity, age, occupation, rural and urban origin, speakers, topic, place, media and formality of the situation.

A. Status

A particular status is an officialdescription that says what category a person, organization, or place belongs to, and gives them particular rights or advantages. In this of status there are 1 sentence. They are :

When he graduated out of the Community School in Malang, Bapak enrolled himself into an Islamic Junior High School in the town of Batu (Chapter 6 : 25)

B. Gender

You can use gender to refer to one of a range of identities that includes female, male, a combination of both, and neither. . In this of gender there are 1 sentence. They are :

My father is Abdul Hasim. He was born in 1948. And that is the only thing he remembers about the history of his existence. He doesn't remember his birth date, and his parent who had come from Sleman, Yogyakarta are just as clueless about it (Chapter 6 : 24)

C. Educational Attainment

Educational attainment refers to the highest level of education that an individual has completed. This is distinct from the level of schooling that an individual is attending. In this of educational attainment there are 1 sentence. They are :

After High School, MbakInan passed the state university entrance exam and she enrolled herself into Brawijaya University, majoring in Fisheris. (Chapter 9 : 50)

D. Ethnicity

An ethnic group or an ethnicity, is a category of people who identify with each other based on similarities such as common ancestry, language, history, society, culture or nation. In this of ethnicity there are 1 sentence. They are :

When I walked down the street, I heard people talking to each other in various dialects: Javanese, Bataknese, Sundanese, Padang, Javanese (again)which were then mixed with a number of other dialects I could not recognized dispersing into the air from the mouths of thousand of faces which represented the idea of diversity Indonesia (Chapter 23 : 137)

E. Age

Age is the interval of time between the day, month and year of birth and the day and year of occurrence of the event expressed in the largest completed unit of solar time such as years for adults and children and months, weeks, days, hours or minutes of life, as appropriate, for infants under one year of age (Gregorian calendar). In this of age there are 1 sentence. They are :

Second change, another birthday rolls by this time, its my 32nd(Chapter 22 : 128)

F. Occupation

A job or profession, used especially on official forms or for writing about the jobs people do.In this of occupation there are 1 sentence. They are :

I also want to share with you that I received surprising news today at the office! I just got promoted as Senior Manager, Operations Nielsen Consumer Research New York! (Chapter 21 : 119)

G. Rural

Rural means having features which are typical of areas that are far away from large towns or cities. In this of rural there are 1 sentence. They are :

There aren't too many beautiful memories from my childhood days in Batu, Malang. (Chapter 2 : 8)

H. Urban Origin

In relating to or characteristic of a town or city.In this of urban origin there are 1 sentence. They are :

Westchester Avenue looks more desolate than usual. No one is seen lingering at the public self-service laundry next to the gas station. (Chapter 1 : 1)

I. Place

You can use the place to refer to the point, building, area, town, or country that you have already mentioned. In this of place there are 1 sentence. They are:

When we reach Starbucks Astor Place, we go our separate ways. I enter my office building on 770 Broadway and I have no idea the little boy is headed to (Chapter 5 : 23)

J. Media

Media are the collective communication outlets or tools used to store and deliver information or data.[1][2] It is either associated with communication media, or the specialized mass media communication businesses such as print media and the press, photography, advertising, cinema, broadcasting (radio and television), publishing[3] and point of sale. In this of media there are 1 sentence. They are :

Two days ago, I wrote a letter for my mother, which I sent via my sister's e-mail address. This is a great surprise from New York for her. (Chapter 28 : 160)

K. Formality of the situation

Something that has to be done for official reasons but will not have any real effect on something that has already been planned or agreed. In this of formality of the situation there are 1 sentence. They are :

Hi Iwan, this is Rickie Khosla from Nielsen office in New York. How are you doing this morning? The Senior Manager of Data Processing in New York began the Interview (Chapter 32 : 184)

C. Research Findings

After analyzed the data, then there are some findings that can be found related to language style in Novel 9 Summers 10 Autumns. The findings can be shown as follows :

1. There were 4 types of language style used in novel 9 Summers 1o Autumns namely :formal style, consultative style, casual style and intimate style. Researcher found out formal style 1 utterance, consultative style 2 utterances, casual style 16 utterances and intimate style 3 utterances.

2. There influenced the used of language choice in Novel 9 Summers 10 Autumns viewpoints by factors such as status 1 utterance, gender 1 utterance, educational attainment 1 utterance, ethnicity 1 utterance, age 1 utterance, occupation 1 utterance, rural 1 utteranceand urban origin 1 utterance, place 1 utterance, media 1 utterance and formality of the situation 1 utterance from the narration and dialogue in novel 9 Summers 10 Autumns.

D. Discussion

After collecting and analyzing data, it showed that all types of language style and factor influenced used language choice by the writer. From the data of narrations and dialogues in novel 9 Summers 10 Autumns, the research found types of language style and factor influenced used language choice. In the phenomena we can be found as a suggestion in this novel for the readers or even society.

As it was discussed before, the researcher also might said that can be seen by the main character description with the cases of a narration and dialogue that imitates the real condition of having behavior.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

Based on the data analyzing in previously chapter the conclusions can be drawn as follow :

1. There are 4 types found language style in Novel 9 Summers 10 Autumns namely formal style 1 utterance, consultative style 2 utterances, casual style 16 utterances, and intimate style 3 utterances.

2. The factors influenced the used of language choice in Novel 9 Summers 10 Autumns viewpoints by factors such as social, status, gender, educational attainment, ethnicity, age, occupation, rural and urban origin, speakers, topic, place, media and formality of the situation. After all, a medium for interaction and communication between people in activity.

B. Suggestion

There are some suggestions as follows:

1. Teacher, it is advisable to use Novel 9 Summers 10 Autumns that contain moral values as a source of teaching material in carrying out literary learning, especially learning that uses novel as learning media

2. Student, they are advised to read Novel 9 Summers 10 Autumns and can take lessons and students will get experiences and knowledge by reading novel.

3. Readers, it is suggested to understand about language style in novel and other aspects that have been studied. Novel 9 Summers 10 Autumns is a matery of literary reading that have a good quality.

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Biography Iwan Setyawan

Iwan Setyawan was born in Batu on Decmber 2nd 1974. He was one of the top graduates at MIPA Faculty, Bogor Institute of Agriculture 1997 who majored in Statistics. He worked for three years in Jakarta as a data analyst at Nielsen and Danareksa Research Institute. He then continued his career in New York City for 10 years. He loves yoga, literature, and theatre. He left NYC in June 2010 as the Director, Internal Client Management at Nielsen Consumer Research, New York. 9 Summers 10 Autumns is his debut novel, inspired by his own life as the son of a minibus drived from Batu City to New York City. His first book, *The Melancholy of Batu City,* which is a compilation of photographs and poetic narration, is dedicted to Batu City. Iwan currently lives in Batu, East Java.

Novel 9 Summers 10 Autumns this column had the best novel. This novel was once made into fil directed by Ifa Isfansyah and released in theaters on April 25, 2013. Not only was the novel the best but the movie also became the best movie in 2013 at the Festival International Bali.

Summary in Novel 9 Summers 10 Autumns

It is an inspiring story of hope where the son of a poor minibus driver in Batu, the City of Apples in east Java, went to become a multinational Company Director in New York City.

At the foot of Mount Panderman, batu, in a 6×7 meter house , a boy dreams. Someday, he will build a room in his small house. Living with both parents and 4 sisters, with everything that is limited, makes him not even have his own room. His father worked as a minibus driver, while his mother did not complete elementary school. Iwan grew up with his four sisters namely Mbak Isa, Mbak Inan, Mira, and Rini. They grow up in five heartbeats, one heart.

Living abroad is not easy thing for Iwan who has never lived far from family. But the struggle of father and mother is always a "whip" to keep fighting. The support and sacrifice of the four sisters so that Iwan could go to college made an impression on his mind. In the end iwan completed his education in the Statistics Department of Bogor Agricultural University with Cum Laude and became the best graduate of FMIPA IPB.

A career in one of the multinational companies in Jakarta finally led Iwan to become Director in New York, a sparkling city that became one of the worlds centers, a city that never sleeps. For 10 years in New York, Iwan struggled to support his family, pursue his dreams.

In the end, education is what then spreads the way out of suffering. It was family love that finally saved everything. This is story about breaking the limits of fear, for families, for love.

CURRICULUM VITAE

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Hobby   : Reading

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1. Elementary School at SD N 106815 Marindal 1 Pasar V

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4. Student of English Department of Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara 2011 until reaching the degree of Sarjana Pendidikan(2014-2018)

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Medan, October 2018

The Researcher

PUTRI SAHARA

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LANGUAGES STYLE

No	Type of language style	Utterance
1	**Formal Style**	Two days ago. I wrote a letter for my mother, Which I sent via my sister's e-mail address. This is a great surprise from New York for her. From :"L.S." <I.S***.yahoo.com> To : "Mira Fatmawati" <Mira***.gmail.com> Subject : A Letter for Mother Mira, Please print this e-mail and send it to Mother. Don't read it, okay *Dearest Ibuk,* *I hope everything's okay at home* *Buk, I am not going to write you a long letter because I know you're not going to read it. Besides, I call you everyday. So, let me explain, I am writing you this news via a letter, because I want to remember this day forever. This is a great moment for us all, for our little house.* *Here's the thing, Buk, there was an announcement at the office yesterday. Several people were being*

promoted and one of those people was me. Your son has been promoted to become the Director of Internal Client Management. What is that, you ask? I'll call you and explain to what it is. It's huge, Buk. I have been given a greater opportunity here at the office.

After 8 years in New York, Buk. After dreaming of going back home each year, the promotion has become more than a dream, more than all of our dreams. Please pray for me sp everything goes smoothly, Buk. If you have the time, please make some yellow rice to give thanks to the lord.

Okay, that's all. Please send my regards to everyone

With all my heart,

Your son (whom you used to call ungrateful)

New York. January 2008

PS: Please send the writing below for Mbak Isa, MbakInan, Rini and Bapak. I just want to share some stories, how I started my life after I finished college. I hope our children and grandchildren can read these stories. And oh, please also tell them that I am now a director in New York. (Chapter 28 : 160-161)

No	Types of language style	Utterances	
1	**Consultative Style**	Fose	: Hi, you must be Iwan! My name is Foseand I am going to take you to Ati'sapartement in Mount Vernon. How's your flight?
		Iwan	: I think we should go now, I say (Chapter 33 : 193-194)
2	**Consultative Style**	One man	: Give me Your wallet, Now!
		Two man	: Pretend nothing happen or this knife will talk!
		Iwan	: Please let me go
		Arfo	: Give me your card. Once again give me your bloody card, quick!
		Iwan	: Please don't, please don't, this is the only card Ihave.
		Arfo	: Give me your card! Now! (Chapter 1 : 2-3)

No	Types of language style	Utterances
1	**Casual Style**	Red and white uniform : How are you, Mas? Iwan : Good, good! Have a seat, please. Red and white uniform : Wow, ehis is great. Itsvery comfortable. Do you live herealone? Iwan : I'm very grateful. I used to share two bedrooms with sevenpeople at my old house back in Batu. (Chapter 3 : 12-13)
2	**Casual Style**	Iwan : It's a beautiful day! Spring isfinally here. Do you know that spring is my favourite season? Red and white uniform : Hey, do you want to continue your story about yourhome? Iwan : Of course! It would be my pleasure… that's for now! Do youwant to continue our

		walk? (Chapter 4 : 16-17)
3	**Casual Style**	Red and white uniform :I miss you
		Iwan : I miss you more
		Red and white uniform : How was your yoga classtonight?
		Iwan : As always, yoga class is healing. I always find a refreshing start in this bustling City .yoga gives me new air to breathe in. yoga and you are the best things in my life here. Jivamuki Yoga is like a rehab for me, my spiritual home, where I get to cleanse my selffrom all of life's dirty mess, and where I get to purify my self. Can you believe that I come to this place about five times aweek? And Lady Ruth, I think she has saved my life.
		Red and white uniform : How are things in Batu?

			How's you mom?
		Iwan	: They are fine, thank you. Do you know I always call my mom almost Everyday? She's the heroine in my life. (Chapter 7 : 32-33)
4	**Casual Style**	Iwan	: Hello! This is Iwan.
		Red and white uniform	: Its me, your little friend. Remember my red and white unform?
		Iwan	: Oh my God! Of course. I have been waiting for you! where have you been?
		Red and white uniform	: I never left your side. I just don't want to disturb you.
		Iwan	: Oh no, not at all. I miss you. Iam happy whenever you'rearound. I am so happy to hear his voice again. I have a fewstories for you, about my sister.
		Red and white uniform	: I'll be around brother. I'll be

		around. Please take care. (Chapter 12 : 65-66)
5	**Casual Style**	Red and white uniform : I know you must be really busy these past few days. Iwan : You know, I'm dying waiting for you. How are you? Red and white uniform : I'm good, very good. I just had dinner. Do you want to orderfirst? Iwan : I have a few stories written for you already, I'll give then to you later. Red and white uniform : Really? Thank you! Would you tell me a story while we'rewaiting for the food? (Chapter13 : 73-74)
6	**Casual Style**	Iwan : It's really yummy! Perfect for winter! Are you sure you don't want to try? Red and white uniform : I am going to have a vietnamesecoffe. Do you want to have one? Its really

			good!.
		Red and white uniform	: You kidding? Foffe for a kid?No, thank you. Water is fine for me. (Chapter 14 : 79)
7	**Casual Style**	Iwan	: Hey, what about going to Rima's class next Wednesday at6:45pm?
		Friends	: You look so happy these days
		Audrey	: I know its not a problem for both of us to have different religion. My parents has been asking me.
		Iwan	: I can totally understand them. (Chapter 15 :87-88)
8	**Casual Style**	Red and white uniform	: Maybe it's time for me to go, perhaps you don't need me anymore. Maybe we can'tseparated, perhaps you'll have any stay here forever. Maybe you need to be alone, I can't

			stayhereforever.
		Iwan	: I can't be alone. I cant. I need you. (Chapter 18 : 100)
9	**Casual Style**	Together	: Oh my gosh!
		Red and white uniform	: I cant not believe this. Oh my gosh! In my entire life, I neverexpected to be here, at all. Thank you so much. I can not wait to try Italian food here. I have to go after this vacation, somewhere. I cant stay with you forever and please share a few stories while we're here in Venice, before I go.
		Iwan	: No, no, you cannot just leave me. Let me tell you story here,now, in Venice, about the cities I visited during my college days.But, once again, you cantleave me. Here's how the story

		goes. (Chapter 24 : 141-142)
10	**Casual Style**	Red and white uniform : I think you deserve this vacation, I know you always send some money home before your vacations. And, you still feel guilty about it? Iwan : I think I do deserve this vacation, I need to see the other side of the world. Ok, ok, what about this? Red and white uniform : Still not sure. Well about this? I am still young. I need to explore the world and get new experiences? That would be priceless!Lets go explorevenice now! Chapter 25 : 149-150)
11	**Casual Style**	Iwan : Okay, why don't you wait for me in one of those café in Sptring Street. Unfortunately, I still have to finish my work. It wont

		belong. Sorry ya.
		Red and white uniform : Cant wait to see you
		Iwan : Gosh, look at you! I am so happy ti finally meet you here!
		Red and white uniform : I love autumns in Central Park. I went there three years ago. It was so beautiful.
		Iwan : Okay, you must have visited the Statue of Liberty, Times Squareor other touristy places. Shall we go to Central Park thus morning?
		Red and white uniform : You don't need to ask me for that. That my plan for today. (Chapter 27 : 156-157)
12	**Casual Style**	Red and white uniform : now, what are you doing? Talk to me something.
		Iwan : You are not going to leave me alone, are you?
		Red and white uniform : You are now much stronger

		than you were eight years ago!
		Iwan : What are you talking about?
		Red and white uniform : I should go. You should let me go.
		Iwan : No
		Red and white uniform : I think you still have few stories that you'd like to share and hey, we have still an hour here, standing, doing nothing!.
		Iwan : Okay, I have a story for you, my memory in Jakarta. But, promise, you cannot leave me alone. (Chapter 29 : 167-168)
13	**Casual Style**	Red and white uniform : Thank you for taking me again this year, thank you for the stories. It's a beautiful night. A little melancholic. I think you should also share your experience to your nieces

			and nephews. Write a story to them. Share some inspiration!
		Iwan	: Don't leave me alone. Don't even think about it. (Chpter 30 : 171)
14	**Casual Style**	Red and white uniform	: Are you crazy? Oh my god! Are you out of my mind?
		Iwan	: Sssst, calm down. This is Barneys. We are not at home.
		Red and white uniform	: I think I should go now
		Iwan	: Hey, little man. This is not about Gucci, seriously. I just couldn't find shoes in my size anywhereelse. Besides, I just received my bonus and I'll send it all home. Do I still not deserve this? Its not like I shop for shoes every year. This is not about Gucci. ForgetGucci. This is about good shoes

		and art. I love beauty! Have you touched these shoes? Do you notice how beautiful the shape is? What about the leather?
		Red and white uniform : Whatever! I think I should really go now!
		Iwan : Wait. Don't get angry in here. Do you want ice cream?
		Red and white uniform : Nope, I don't like ice cream. What about it feel you a story. About how I got to New York? I think you'll like it better than ice cream?
		Iwan : I know you very upset and might not listen to it. But, here's the story. (Chapter 31 : 177-179)
15	**Casual Style**	Iwan : There's no words can describe how spectacular it was to be here for the first time, five years ago. This is

		very cute. It was La boheme. It was so big. I almost can not handle it. It was too beautiful. It was a total dream comes true moment. You know, I have been a huge fan of tenor singers like Pavarotti and Domingo. Since SMA! I really love these tenor singers and its pretty weird at that time, in my age, in Batu to listen to their songs. NessumDorma is my first love.
		Red and white uniform : Oh ya?
		Iwan : I like broadway. I love Phantom of The Opera. But my heart goes to real opera. Its like a rehab for me to come to this place. Its healing. I think you're going enjoy it. I hope. Don't fall

			asleep,okay! (Chapter 32 : 182-183)
16	**Casual Style**	Iwan	: You're ok back there?
		Guide	: We're almost there, like in ten mins
		Red and white uniform	: I am fine. I am fine. Bring it on.
		Together	: Gosh, finally!
		Iwan	: I have been around, exploring few countries. But this is different. This is spectacular. Oooooooh my Goooooood! (Chapter 34 : 197).

No	Types of language style	Utterances	
1	**Intimate style**	Nico	: Can you believe this? After all these years, my dear friend. Its almost like 19 years since we meet?
		Iwan	: Oh my Goddd!! This can not be happening! How are youdoing?
		Nico	: After 19 years, my dear friend!... Gosh! I have been waiting for you! Kemanaajakamu?
		Iwan	: You know since I reached NYC ten years ago. I thought about youright away, Bule Gila! I know, you mailed me a letter when I was in Bogor, but I was stupid enough not replying toyour mail. Then, we lost contact, forever. I am glad, I am

			very happy, I finally found you. How are you? (Chapter 17 : 94-95)
2	**Intimate style**	Iwan	: You know, there were a lot of tears during in my studies in Bogor. Leaving my family in Batu is never easy. Even today
		Red and white uniform	: Maybe I have to go
		Iwan	: All the comfort we had in the midst of what we didn't have is an invaluable treasure. Family is everything to me. Are you Okdear? (Chapter 19 : 100)
3	**Intimate style**	Iwan	: Hey! What are you doing all alone here?
		Red and white uniform	: Your face is still bruised, Mas. Are you ok?
		Iwan	: Don't worry about me. Letsfind a place to sit! Lets grab

		something for dinner."
		Red and white uniform : The truth is I've been following you since you came to New York
		Iwan : How? I have only seen you two days ago. Where have you beenbefore?
		Red and white uniform : Ibu told me about New York. Ibu told me everything. Kabeb, mas. Where have I been? That doesn't matter. Come on, Mas, eat your pizza.
		Iwan : Forget about loneliness. A kid like you knows nothing aboutloneliness! You know mbakati?
		Red and white uniform : Of course! Its because of her that you get to be in New York. I think she's an angel. She has helped you start your life here. She's an angel, isn't she? (

		Chapter 2 : 6-7)

LANGUAGE CHOICE

No	Factor Influenced	Utterance
1	**Status**	1. *When he graduated out of the Community School in Malang, Bapak enrolled himself into an Islamic Junior High School in the town of Batu (Chapter 6 : 25)*
2	**Gender**	*My father is Abdul Hasim. He was born in 1948. And that is the only thing he remembers about the history of his existence. He doesn't remember his birth date, and his parent who had come from Sleman, Yogyakarta are just as clueless about it (Chapter 6 : 24)*
3	**Educational attainment**	*After High School, MbakInan passed the state university entrance exam and she enrolled herself into Brawijaya University, majoring in Fisheris. (Chapter 9 : 50)*
4	**Ethnicity**	*When I walked down the street, I heard people talking to each other in various dialects: Javanese, Bataknese, Sundanese, Padang, Javanese (again)which were then mixed with a number of other dialects I could not recognized dispersing into the air from the mouths of thousand of faces which*

		represented the idea of diversity Indonesia (
		Chapter 23 : 137)
5	**Age**	*Second change, another birthday rolls by this time,* *its my 32nd (Chapter 22 : 128)*
6	**Occupation**	*I also want to share with you that I received* *surprising news today at the office! I just got* *promoted as Senior Manager, Operations Nielsen* *Consumer Research New York! (Chapter 21 : 119)*
7	**Rural**	*There aren't too many beautiful memories from my* *childhood days in Batu, Malang. (Chapter 2 : 8)*
8	**Urban origin**	*Westchester Avenue looks more desolate than usual.* *No one is seen lingering at the public self-service* *laundry next to the gas station. (Chapter 1 : 1)*
9	**Place**	*When we reach Starbucks Astor Place, we go our* *separate ways. I enter my office building on 770* *Broadway and I have no idea the little boy is* *headed to (Chapter 5 : 23)*
10	**Media**	*Two days ago, I wrote a letter for my mother, which* *I sent via my sister's e-mail address. This is a great* *surprise from New York for her. (Chapter 28 : 160* *)*
11	**Formality of the situation**	*Hi Iwan, this is Rickie Khosla from Nielsen office in* *New York. How are you doing this morning? The*

| | | *Senior Manager of Data Processing in New York* |
| | | *began the Interview (Chapter 32 : 184)* |