

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Study

Most of the activities in the world need a language. It helps to transfer knowledge, transmit message, and get more information from one another. According to Hapsah (2008), language is the system of sounds and words that is used by human to express ideas and feelings by particular way or style in speaking and writing. Moreover, as the system of sounds and words, language is used through words or phrases by particular group or profession. Language is an important thing for learning because it has a function as a tool in communication.

Lustig & Koester in Liang (2010) define communication as “a symbolic process in which people create and share meaning”. A symbol refers to a word, action or object that can represent a meaning. Meaning itself can be defined as the preception, thought or feeling that experienced and communicated by a person. In communication, people only deal with everything which is based on an interpretative processing. A communication is not always intentional, but also realization. In fact, People send messages unconsciously all the time. People who live around us or people who get the message will interpret and catch meaning to our symbolic behaviours, but there are no guarantees the message has been interpreted correctly as its meaning. Each communication occurred in a different

context. The context relates the words that have been spoken for the situation. Liong (2010) states there are two categories of communication. It has formal and informal. Formal communication includes all the instances where the communication has been occurred in a set formal format. Typically, it can include all sorts of business or corporate communication. The style of communication in this form is very formal and official.

Official conferences, meetings, written memo and corporate letters are used for communication. Formal communication naturally occur between two strangers when they meet at the first time. Therefore, formal communication is straightforward, official and always appropriate also has a stringent and rigid tone.

Informal communication includes instances of unrestrained communication between people who share a casual relation with each other. Informal communication requires two people to have a similar wave length and occur between friends and family.

There are many kinds of Media in communication such as, telephone, radio, news paper, internet and television. Television at the present has beneficial outcomes and impacts on our society. It is an incredible method for educating people with the vital issues that influence the viewers to get so many information. The information from social scale, economical, medical, and political. It informs a new information continually and as the fastest media for people to extend the information . On the other hand, TV serves entertainment too. It is expanded into many program forms such as: drama, reality show, comedy program and talk

show. In Net TV program there is a talk show named Satu Indonesia talk show, which talk about politic. But in this program the conversation is not used only a formal language but it is informal too.

See the example of brief conversation bellow ;

Rahma: biasanya orang pintar nanyi dan bikin lagu biasanya orangnya romantis.

Nah harus di konfirmasi dulu. Bener nggak? (Someone who is good in singing and composing usually romantic. Let's confirm, first. Is it right?)

Arumi: nggak (no)

Rahma : masak sih? (really?)

Arumi : enggak (no)

Emil: lumayanlah enggak, enggak. (Not really)

Arumi : lumayan hahaha....kadang-kadang kalo diingetin. (It's not bad, hahaha....sometimes when I remembered him).

Rahmah: loh (Seriously)

Arumi: kalo diingetin kalo ditagihin sayang kok nggak romantis? Baru dia romantis. (If I want it "Honey, why are you not romantic? Then he will be romantic.)

Rahma : oh gitu (Oh, I see)

The conversation above is a conversation between interviewer and Emil Dardak as Deputy of Treggalek. They did communication by using a casual language and formal language based on context of situation. When the interviewer asked a question about Emil's profession, He answered with formal language. And when the question was about personal life, they used informal language. For example: The word "is it right" ? by interviewer, Arumi's word "no", and Emil used a word "not really" too as the response.

Marjiyanto (2016) states that formal and informal language use for certain purpose. Formal language is used to make the headline looks more formal and factual. The formal used to deliver important information. And informal is to make the news to be unusual and not so serious than the other News.

On the other discussion, Sapriani (2013) Analyzes of Language style in Novel The Last Tycoon found that there are seven language style. They are formal, informal, casual colloquial, consulttive, intimate, and slang style. And there are several factors influence the language. It is topic, relationships, setting, and participants. And the most frequent is informal style because the factors that influence the language is the topic.

In corelation with the text above, the aim of this study focused on language formality that is used in program Satu Indonesia Net TV. It has been the utterances of Muhammad Zainul Madji and Emil Dardak as the figures of politician from Indonesia. they are representation of people who worked in formal

scale. In a fact, people who is working in formal scale not always use formal language but, it use informal too based on the context.

The aim of this study is to make the people understand more about the language formality based on the theory of Martin Joos.

B. The problem of the Study

Based on the background of the study, the problem of this study can be formulated as follows.

1. What are the levels of language formality used in *Satu Indonesia* program of Net TV?
2. What is the most dominant level of Language formality used in *Satu Indonesia* program of Net TV?

C. The Objective of the Study

Based on the Problem of the study, the objectives of the study are:

1. To find out the levels of language formality used in *Satu Indonesia* program of Net TV.
2. To describe the most dominant level of language formality used the *Satu Indonesia* program of Net TV.

D. The Scope of The Study

This study is focused on language formality by Muhammad Zainul Madji and Emil Dardak while the transcript is taken by the video from Youtube utterances among the speaker in the Talk Show in selected conversation of Satu Indonesia program Net TV.

E. The Significance of The Study

Based on the objective of this study, the significances of this study will be seen as follows:

1. Theoretically, this study would enrich and extend the theories of language formality, especially in talk show. This research can become the additional references or knowledge whoever is needing understanding of language formality.
2. Practically, this study would help the others to speak appropriately used the language of formality.