

Language Style on Gospel Sermon between Catholic And Protestant Preacher.

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Abstract

This research is intended to identify types of language style and tries to find the most dominant language style usage employed on Catholic and Protestant Preacher. The writer use Krisszner and Mandell Theory (1978). There are four types of language style; they are Slang style, Colloquial style, Informal style and Formal style. The writer applies the descriptive qualitative method to describe and analyze all the data, because the data of this research are in form of sentences. It is analyzed by Identifying, Classifying and Making conclusion the data. The writer also note the frequency of the number of the types and the most dominant type language style of Catholic and Protestant Preacher. The language style of Catholic Sunday Service: Formal: 59 (84,3%), Informal: 10 (14,3%), Slang: 1 (1,4%) and Colloquial: 0 (0%). The language style of GKPI Sunday Service: Formal: 56 (98,25%), Informal: 1 (1,75%), Slang: 0 (0%) and Colloquial: 0 (0%). Based on the percentage the dominant type of language style is formal style. Since sermon is giving information of religion and word of God, the preacher mostly used formal style. The writer suggest for the students of English Department who want to write journal, thesis, story, especially in daily life. It is better to use language style because by using language style people know how to communicate appropriately.

Key words: *Language style, Slang Style, Colloquial Style, Informal Style, Formal style.*

1. Intorduction

In general all human activities always involve language as a means to interact with each other. Someone can express ideas, thoughts, desires, and convey information through language. Language is a system of conventional spoken, manual, or written symbols by means of which human beings, as members of a social group and participants in its culture express themselves. Spoken language is an utterance which is formed from sound, such as conversation, speech, storytelling, discussion, radio, television broadcast, and etc. While written language is an utterance which is formed in the written form, such as novels, comics, newspaper, magazines, letters, books, journals, articles, and etc.

Sociolinguistics is the study of the relation between language and society. (Ronald Wardhaugh, 2010 :2) Sociolinguistics is concerned with investigated the relationship between language and society with the goal of a better understanding of

the structure of language and of languages function in communication. Sociolinguistics deals with the existence of social factors that have a role in influencing determining the various linguistic forms used by a speaker. One of the topics discussed in sociolinguistics is language variation. Language variation is defined as differences in pronunciation, word choice, and grammar. According to Holmes (2001:138-276) says that there are two kinds of language variation, they are language variation based on user and language variation based on usage. Language variation based on user divided into three parts, they are regional variation, social variation, and social dialects.

Style is related more with the situations than with the speakers themselves (Holmes,2001:223). Speakers will make differences style when they make a conversation with other people. It depends to the situation that they have, on with whom they speak and where they speaking too. There are many people attend Sunday Worship, people watch Sunday Worship at least once a week. They attend it because they want to know the words of God or the appearance of the preacher. Every preacher has different style to deliver the words of God. In the other side people do not know about the style that used by the preacher, and there are some different language style between Catholic and GKPI Church. From explanation above, the writer wants to explain about style that used by the preacher and to find out the similarities and differences in language style between Catholic and GKPI Church.

2. Review of Literature

Language has relationship with society. In linguistics the relationship between language and society called sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics is the study of the connection between language and society and the way people use language in different social situations. Trudgill (2000:123) states that sociolinguistics is a part of linguistics which is concerned with language as a social and cultural phenomenon. Hudson (2010:10) states that sociolinguistics is the study of language in relation to society, implying that sociolinguistics is a part of language.

Holmes (2013:1) states that “Sociolinguistics study the relationship between language and society. They are interested in explaining why we speak differently in different social context, and they are concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the ways it is needed to convey social meaning”. From all definitions above, it can be concluded that sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that studies about the relationship between language and social life in humans. Sociolinguistics not only deals with the kinds of language people use in daily life, but also “why” and “how” people use certain styles in communicating with others, this can be influenced by several factors such as to whom to speak, when, where, and other factors such as age, gender, and status.

2.1 Language Variation

Humans do not always speak in the same way for all events. This means that speakers have alternatives or options to speak in different ways in different situations. Language variation is kind of language that its use is adapted to the function and situation. Chaer (2004:62) states that varieties of language occur because there are differences in social interaction of people or group that caused the usage of language depend on the kind of differences itself. Varieties of language are

the type of language caused by divergence of situation between the speaker and listeners. Language variations are forms of a language used by people of that language as there are various social interaction among region, class, ethnic, group, age, and gender. Language variations vary on some language aspects, such as pronunciation, grammar, or word choice within in language. Language variation is divided into two types: Language variation based on user and language variation based on usage. Language variation based on user is divided into three parts: Regional Variation, Social Variation, and Social Dialect. Language variation based on usage is divided into three parts: Style, Context and Register. Sociolinguistics explains the differences about language variation classification. Holmes (1992: 138-276) says that there are two kinds of language variation, they are based on user and based on usage.

a. Regional Variation

Regional variation is about where the language is used, related with the geographical areas. Regional differences can be found in vocabulary, pronunciation, and the combination of items as they are placed in sentences, and even language use, for example, the way British say “*football*” while American say “*soccer*”. Moreover American English and British English’s spelling are also different, for example “*colour*” in British way, in American way “*color*”.

b. Social Variation

Social variation like education, exposure to urban environment, social mobility, and change in government policies may often cut cross the generally recognized stratification in terms of religion, caste, and mother tongue. The other aspects of sociolinguistics variation besides the correlation with social stratification, which is dependent on region, is the pattern of group interaction and its relation to variation rather than weaken it because the cast distinctions are maintained through linguistic differences besides other symbol.

c. Social Dialect

Social dialect in language might be considered from perspective of differences between speakers in a variety of dimension, including age, social class and network, race or ethnicity, gender. The social interaction of different castes appears to strengthen variation rather than weaken it because the caste distinctions are maintained through linguistic differences besides other symbol.

d. Style

Holmes (2001: 245-46) states that terms style as a language variation which reflects some changes in situational factors, such as address, setting, task or topic. Style is often analyzed along the scale of formality while register is associated with particular groups of people or sometimes situations of use.

2.2 The Classification of Language Style

Kirszner and Mandell (1978:10-23) divide language style in four levels, they are:

a. Slang Style

Slang is very informal language that includes now and sometimes not polite words and meanings, and it is often used among particular groups of people and is usually not used in serious speech or writing. Slang refers to words, phrases and uses that are regarded as very informal and often restricted to special context or peculiar to a specified profession class. Example: “You can’t get your phone to work? Just switch it off, move the battery around and turn it back on and Bob’s your uncle!

b. Colloquial Style

Colloquial style is similar to slang, when used in writing it gives the impression of speech. It is not as radical as slang, and it is more relaxed and conversational than formal style. Example: I can't stand him wearing flip-flops to dinner. It's an act of impoliteness. Flip-flops mean rubber sandals used at the seaside.

c. Informal Style

Informal style is a type of language style used with more familiar people in casual conversation. In informal style, contractions are used more often, rules of negation and agreement may be altered, and slang or colloquialisms may be used. Informal style also permits certain abbreviations and deletions, but they are rule governed. Example: Deleting the “you” subject and the auxiliary often shorten questions. Instead of asking, “Are you running in the marathon,” a person might ask, “Running the marathon?”

d. Formal Style

Formal style is used in formal setting and is one-way in nature. This use of language usually follows a commonly accepted format. It is usually impersonal and formal, and it also used in addressing audience usually that is too large or permit effective interchange between speaker and hearers. This style usually exists in sermons, rhetorical statement, and questions, speeches, pronouncements made by judges, announcements. Example: Good morning, what I could help to you sir?

2.3 Sunday Worship

According to the belief and faith of Christians worship is all activities of deeds, words and thoughts devoted to the glory of the name of Christ and can cast out demons. So that understanding worship which is only a Christian activity within a church building is not the correct understanding. Activities are parts of worship that become the church's gratitude and expressed through praise and worship of God. The Christian Church believes that within every feast of God's worship is present together with His church and reign over the praise of His people. An ordinary Christian worship activity is divided into two parts, namely Praise and Worship and Sermon. Praise and Worship means the church give expression of faith and gratitude to God through singing, dancing, and praying. While the Sermon has meaning that God speaks to His church through Preacher / Priest in the delivery of His word. Meaning the whole of worship in Christianity is a form of relationship between God and the Church, this relationship is two-way this worship is also a communication of God and His church.

A preacher is usually a person who delivers sermons on religious topics to an assembly of people. A preacher is a teacher common in the congregation; it has an obligation to define an inner atmosphere congregation so that the congregation can more vigorously fulfill its call as a teaching and learning fellowship. According to G.D. Dahlenburg, the priest is a servant who is sent by God to serve and be responsible with what God has entrusted to bring the gospel of truth to all people.

The word "pastor" is not found in the Bible. Alexander Strauch mentions that the word Pastor was taken from outside of Christianity to giving a name to a single shepherd or senior in power.

The word priest in a large Indonesian dictionary is defined as a person clever, ascetics (in ancient stories), leaders, leaders or religious teachers. The pastor is a name for religious leaders. The pastor is called to carry out the ministry work inside church or a particular congregation. The work of the ministry, among others preaching the Word of God, serving the sacrament recognized by the church or such congregations and other pastoral or pastoral duties, other than that the pastor is also the leader in the congregation. \

3. Research Design

Burns and Grove (2003:195) state that a research designs as “a blueprint for conducting a study with maximum control over factors that may interfere with the validity of the findings”. This research use descriptive qualitative research with data analysis approach. It means that the research only collected, classified, and analyzed the data and then drew conclusion according to the analysis without making generalization. The purpose of this research is to find out types of language style used by the preacher in Catholic and Preacher in GKPI at the church. The research will be descriptive qualitative research.

In collecting data, there are some steps done as following study:

- a. Recording, watching and listening Catholic and GKPI Preacher Sunday Sermon Service
- b. Transcribing the Catholic and GKPI Preacher utterances.
- c. Underlining language style used by Catholic and GKPI Preacher.

The procedures data are useful in analyzing the data, the writer deals the data, namely:

- a. Recording the data of Catholic and GKPI Sermon.
- b. Transcribing the data of Catholic and GKPI Sermon.
- c. Identifying the data types of language style by Catholic and GKPI Preacher.
- d. Classifying the data based on the language style by Catholic and GKPI Preacher.
- e. Analyzing the sentences based on language style by Catholic and GKPI Preacher.
- f. Tabulating the sentence based on language style by Catholic and GKPI Preacher.
- g. Concluding the data.

4. Findings

After analyzing the data, the writer found the data of language style based on Catholic and GKPI Preacher videos. Here is the number and the percentage of each type of language style. They are:

Table Total Data of The Analysis Based on Language Style. “Catholic Video 1-3”

No	Language Style	Slang	Colloquial	Informal	Formal	Total Data
1	Catholic Video 1	-	-	3	14	

2	Catholic Video 2	1	-	5	23	70
3	Catholic Video 3	-	-	2	22	
Total Catholic Video 1-3		1	-	10	59	
%		1,4 %	-	14,3%	84,3%	

Table Total Data of The Analysis Based on Language Style. "GKPI Video 1-3"

No	Language Style	Slang	Colloquial	Informal	Formal	Total Data
1	GKPI Video 1	-	-	-	20	57
2	GKPI Video 2	-	-	-	19	
3	GKPI Video 3	-	-	1	17	
Total GKPI Video 1-3		-	-	1	56	
%		-	-	1,75%	98,25%	

After analyzing the data, the writer gets some findings. There are 3 styles from the 4 language styles in Catholic preacher and there are 2 styles from the 4 language styles in GKPI preacher. They are: Slang style is 1,4%, Informal Style is 14,3%, and Formal style is 84,3% by using Catholic preacher, and Informal is 1,75%, Formal style is 98,25% by using GKPI preacher. From the recapitulation Catholic and GKPI have some similarities based on language style, they are dominantly use formal style and informal style. They have difference based on language style such as Catholic uses slang style even though just 1,4%. The most dominant is Formal style. Formal style can be classified as the dominant style because Sermon Gospel has the standard rules and each rule must be obey by the attendees or people who come, the preacher should use formal style in formal event.

5. Conclusions

Through considering the analysis and determining types of language style in "Catholic and GKPI preacher in Sunday Service, the conclusions are presented as follows: Language style is defined as the choice of words used by a specific group of people when they speak. Speakers will make differences style when they make a conversation with other people. It depends to the situation that they have, on with whom they speak and where they speaking too. There are 3 language style found in six videos of Sunday Service from Catholic and GKPI preacher, they are formal, informal, and slang style. The most dominant language style of Catholic and GKPI preacher in Sunday Service is Formal Style because Sunday Service is classified as a formal event. The language style of Catholic Sunday Service: Formal: 59 (84,3%), Informal: 10 (14,3%), Slang: 1 (1,4%), Colloquial: 0 (0%). The language style of GKPI Sunday Service: Formal: 56 (98,25%), Informal: 1 (1,75%), Slang: 0 (0%), Colloquial: 0 (0%). The writer found formal style that used by GKPI preacher with

Catholic preacher differed greatly in percentage. GKPI preacher almost used formal style when delivering the words of God, because the congregation who present at that time more dominate parents and the age of the preacher is about 58 years, while those present in Catholic Worship not only parents but teenagers were

also present in the worship so as to attract the attention Catholic preacher used various styles of language.

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