

## ***Language Style and Language Function Of HKBP Preacher in Sunday Sermon Service and GBI Preacher in Sunday Sermon Service***

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### **Abstract**

This research is entitled “ Language Function and Style. The source of data this research is script of “ HKBP and GBI Sermon” this research uses descriptive qualitative which explores and understand the meaning the meaning of individuals or group. This research is to apply Michael Halliday in Language Function and Martin Joos theory of Language Style. People who speak the same tongue may use different style to transfer their information and Communication. There are Seven categories of Language Function such as instrumental function, regulartory function, interactional function, personal function, heuristic function, imaginative function and there are five categories in language style such as intimate style, casual style, consultative style, formal style, and frozen style. There are 3 videos HKBP consists 6 instrumental function, 0 regulartory function, 4 interactional function, 5 personal function, 8 heuristic function, 1 imaginative function, 28 representational function. As three videos of GBI Sermon as the data result of the analysis, they are 13 instrumental function, 0 regulartory function, 29 interactional function, 4 personal function, 10 heuristic function, 2 imaginative function and 28 representational function. As three videos of HKBP sermon in Language Style consists 0 intimate style, 19 casual style, 3 consultative style, 40 formal style, and 1 frozen style. It is concluded on language function, HKBP sermon is dominantly in using interactional function and representational function and while GBI sermon is dominantly in using interactional language and representational function. Based on the Language Style, HKBP sermon is dominantly in using formal style and casual style, and GBI sermon is same with HKBP. Since sermon is giving information of religion and word of God, the preacher mostly used formal style while in language function for representational is dominantly used because in a sermon mostly the preacher explains and make some clarification for the word of God.

Key Words : Language style and language function.

### **1.Introduction**

Language is a means of communication. On the other hand, communication is the connection between the speaker and hearer to share information, knowledge and messages. Human beings cannot live individually without having relationship with other.

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. These situation dialects are called or register. Nearly everybody has at least an informal and formal style. In an informal style rules of contraction are used more often, the syntactic rules of negotiation and agreement be altered, and many words are used that don't occur in the formal style (Fromkin Rodman ,and Hymes,2003:472) ,Informal style, although permitting certain abbreviations and deletions not permitted in formal speech, are also rule-governed.

- For example: 1. Which family does the dog belong to? (Informal)  
                  To which family does the dog belong? (Formal Style)  
2. Seem Andreas?(Informal style)  
                  Have you seen Andre? (Formal Style)

Every person has their own style to express their meaning through language. a church worship in HKBP Sunday sermon service and GBI represents language that is usually used in daily life. Congregation can also learn and know the language style is used by Preachers.

The Writer took A church sermon worship at HKBP Sunday service Preacher and GBI Preacher to represent the use of language style and language function. a preacher is someone who explain the bible content in the church to the congregation.

The writer is interested to study language style and language function because he found many different in language style and language function when he listens the preacher are explaining the bible content for the people, Congregation sometimes has difficulties in catching the real meaning that is explained by preachers sentences and the congregation in the church have different interpretation about the meaning of the sentences it makes congregation confused.

### **Language Variation**

An important factor influencing the way of formulating sentences is, according to sociolinguists, the social class of the speakers. Thus, there has been a division of social classes proposed in order to make the description accurate. Two main groups of language users, mainly those performing non-manual work and those with more years of education are the 'middle class', while those who perform some kind of manual work are 'working class'. The additional terms 'lower' and 'upper' are frequently used in order to subdivide the social classes.

### **Gender**

Gender will have made apparent, linguists have approached language and gender from a variety of perspectives. Differences in patterns of language use between men and women, such as quantity of speech, intonation patterns. Gender is conceptualized as something that is 'done'. Gender is never static but it produced actively and interaction with others every day of our lives. Every time we speak, we have to bring off being a woman or a being a man.

In distinction, being a woman or being man also been challenged. It is felt that binary such as man-woman, male-female, masculine-feminine distort and oversimplify thinking. Gender is not a matter who of two separate and homogeneous social categories. One associated with being female, the other associated being male, male and female speakers differ in many ways, but there are also many areas of overlap. The preoccupation with difference relies on an essentialist idea of a gender, that is, on the idea that male and female can be reduced to unquestioned essences.

### **Age**

The speaker's age related place in society is often seen in terms of the life stage they are moving through. Although it is considerable oversimplification, the life span is commonly divided. Age perhaps the least examined and the least understood in sociolinguistics terms. Age is as a fundamental a dimension of our social and personal identities as our gender or ethnicity. Age often approached uncritically and treated as a biological fact with the speakers, and against which other facets of four identities are played.

### **Language Style**

Language has a potentiality for making communication successfully. If there is no language its nothing, and language is very important to pay attention of variation of language and variation of styles to achieve fluent communication. Language is like uniform, a badge of 8 flag which signals one's group membership in addition to the cognitive information it conveys.

According to Eckert (2002:1) "language style is pivotal construct in the study of sociolinguistics variation". Language style is the locus of the individual's internalization of broader social of distribution variation. The broad conception on style as a social of distinctiveness has some precedents is sociological work. Using style in the same loose fashion, however, hardly solves anything, and goes against the usage of style by most people in relation to individual texts or individual speakers. Another thing that complicates the study of dialect is the fact that speakers can adopt different styles of speaking depending on the circumstances speakers can speak very formally or informally.

According to Hornberger (2010:177) people engage in different ways of speaking has attracted much attention from sociolinguists in the past decades. Initially, quantitatively oriented sociolinguists tried to map with what frequency speakers conventionally shifted styles in different social contexts, and consequently showed how social hierarchies are inscribed on routine speech patterns. Style as speaking does to speech. Speech and style are then the products, or the sediment, of the preceding interaction; the interaction itself, in turn, may be seen as 'styling or speaking-in-action'.

Style is personal. Style in social roles includes expected behavior associated with a particular status. It is more flexible than status and varies also according to the speech situation. Incompatibility of requirements imposed by roles upon individuals may result in a role strain and role conflict. According to Simpson (2004:22) "in language, style is a choice that people everyday is shaped and defined by actions and events, thoughts and perceptions, and it is an important function of the system of language that it is able to account for these various goings on in the world". This means encoding into the grammar of the clause a mechanism for capturing what we say, think and do.

As Joos does, in the center of the matrix in consultative style, it provides the norms for the other styles. Intimate and casual tend to simplify its structural features, its content, or the effort put in to its planning or execution. In consultative pronunciation is explicit, word choice

is careful, sentence structure is complete. But consultative is nonetheless a conversational style, the speaker constantly watches the listener's verbal and non-verbal responses in order to decide whether too much or not enough information is being transmitted.

The way people use language in different style depending on the context of communicative act in terms of subject matter, audience, occasion, shared experience, and purpose of communication. Language style according to Joos (1959:63) is classified into five types based on the levels of formality, those are :

1. Intimate Style

Joos (1959:63) states intimate style involves a great deal of shared knowledge and background in a private conversation between equals. 'Pillow talk' between partners is probably the best example of intimate style.

Some examples (Joos 1967) : Hi, Darling

What is it honey?

Hey My sweetie

2. Casual Style

Joos (1959:63) states casual style, which is typical of informal speech between peers, includes ellipsis (or omission of certain grammatical elements) and slang between peers. (Joos's examples of ellipsis are Friend of mine saw it; Coffee's cold.)

Some examples (Joos 1967) :

Do you enjoy the party?

(a) Enjoy it ?

Would you take it ?

(b) Take it...

Would you give me some money ?

(c) Give me some ...

It wasn't me who stole your car

(d) Not me ...

Do you want to come ?

(e) Want to come / Wanna come ?

3. Consultative style

Joos (1959:63) states consultative style is the norm for informal conversation between strangers. Slang and ellipsis might not be used to the extent that they are used in casual speech with a friend.

Some examples:

1 Excuse me, I think it's really important for me to add about the topic that we discuss.

2. Actually, we have the same views about this problem. So why don't you join with us?

3. I see. You will change the project and sale it to other companies, right?

4. Formal Style

Joos (1959:63) states formal style is determined more by the setting than by the person(s) interacting. Markers of formal English style include whom, may I, for the purpose of and so on. Some, but not all, of the language associated with formal style is school-based.

Some examples (Joos 1967):

1. Mrs. William, would you like to have a sit first before you deliver your speech?

2. If Mr. Kevin would be so kind ask to let me finish my words.
  3. Well, it is rather difficult to say at this point.
  4. I would like to introduce my self to you.
5. Frozen Style

Frozen style (Oratorical style) is defined as the most formal style and elegant variety that reserved for very important or symbolic moments. It is usually used in the situation which is celebrated with respect and legitimate or formal ceremonies.

Joos in his book "Five Clocks" (1959:63) states that an oratorical style is used in public speaking before a large audience; wording is carefully planned in advance, intonation is somewhat exaggerated, and numerous rhetorical devices are appropriate. Many of linguistics units fixed and there is no variation in it. Certain fixed expressions are required,

for example; "Yes Your Honor", "  
Yes my Lord", "

Not only the sentences are carefully constructed individually, but also sequences of sentences are intricately related. Obviously, it must be very carefully planned and to do well by requiring high skill. That is why this style is called Frozen style or Oratorical style. The people who attend on that occasion are often the person of high level or important figures. The occasion itself 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.

#### Language Function

In general meaning, language function is processed socially when individualls make use of their tongue for interaction. Biologically much the language function is processed in several association areas, and there are two well-identified areas that are considered vital for human communication.

According to Halliday (1975:54) identifies seven functions that language has for children in their early years. For Halliday, children are motivated to develop language because it serves certain purposes or functions for them. The first four functions help the child to satisfy physical, emotional and social needs. Halliday calls them instrumental, regulatory, interactional, and personal functions.

1. Instrumental

According to Halliday (1975:55) states that instrumental is when the child uses language to express their needs (e.g. "Want juice")

2. Regulatory

According to Halliday (1975:55) states that regularotory is where language is used to tell others what to do (e.g. "Go away")

3. Interactional

According to Halliday (1975 :55) states that interactional is a language is used to make contact with others and form relationships (e.g. "Love you, Mummy")

4. Personal

According to Halliday (1975 :55) states that personal is the use of language to express feelings, opinions, and individual identity (e.g. "Me good girl")

The next three functions are heuristic, imaginative, and representational, all helping the child to come to terms with his or her environment.

5. Heuristic

According to Halliday (1975:55) states that heuristics is when a language is used to gain knowledge about the environment (e.g. 'What is the tractor doing?')

6. Imaginative

According to Halliday (1975:55) states that imaginative is a language is used to tell stories and jokes, and to create an imaginary environment.

7. Representational

The use of language to convey facts and information. According to Halliday (1975:55) , as the child moves into the mother tongue, these functions give way to the generalized "metafunctions" of language. language has potential for making social togetherness if it is used well. On the other hand, it will be a handicap for communication and interaction if it is used outside the rules and convention.

### Preacher

A preacher usually identifies a person who delivers sermons or homilies on religious topics to an assembly of people, although one can also preach components of any worldview or philosophy. In some traditions a "preacher" is largely synonymous with "evangelist" (the more ancient definition, based on the Greek words underlying the English Bible). Preaching is not limited to religious views, but it extends to moral and social world-views as well.

### HKBP

Batak Protestant Christian Church, also called Huria Kristen Batak Protestant (HKBP), church in northern Sumatra, Indonesia, this organized as an independent church in 1930 and constituting the largest Lutheran church in Asia. It developed from the work of missionaries of the Rhenish Mission Society, established in Barmen, German, in 1828. Under the leadership of the German Lutheran missionary Ludwig Ingwer Nommensen, the missionaries began working among the Batak people in Sumatra in 1862. Resistance to Christianity lessened slowly, and by 1880 entire tribes and villages began converting to Christianity.

### GBI

GBI stands out as the result of evangelism of Bethel Pentacostal Temple Inc. ', Seattle, Washington, United States, which sent two missionaries, Rev. Van Klaveren and Rev. Groesbeek to Indonesia.

### Conceptual Framework

A theoretical framework is the structure that can hold and support a theory of a research study. In this chapter, the writer presents and review the theories that is related and relevant to the topic of this study. The references including the terms are explained clearly in order to avoid misunderstanding and misperception. The conceptual framework of this study is presented as follows

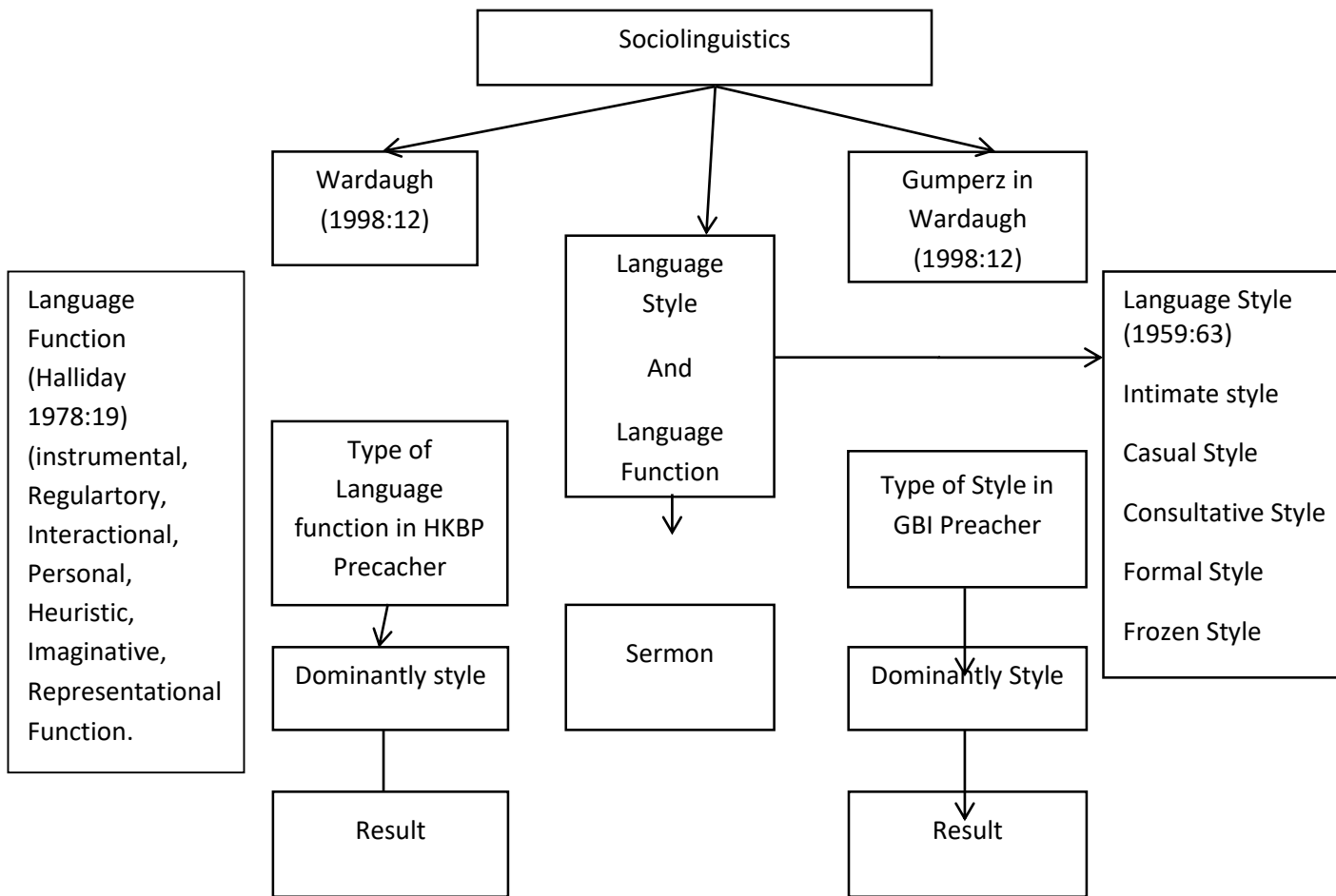


Figure1. Language Style Found and Language Function in HKBP and GBI Preacher for Sunday Service Sermon (2019)

## 2. Research Design

This research is conducted by using descriptive qualitative method.

According to Dey (1993) Qualitative Data deals with meanings, whereas quantitative data deals with numbers. It is possible to identify a range of procedures characteristic of qualitative analysis and capable satisfying a variety of research purposes, whether ethnographic description and explanation or policy evaluation. The relevance and applicability of any particular procedure will, of course, depend entirely on the data to be analyzed and the particular purposes and predilections individual researchers. There is no one kind of qualitative data analysis, but rather than of approaches, related to the different perspectives and purposes of researchers.

The source of data taken from scripts of Videos. And writer analyzed the style of language used in those movie. There are five styles of language and Language Function used in this data, they are Frozen Style, Formal style, Consultative Style, Casual Style and Intimate Style and Instrumental Function and Regulatory Function, Interactional Function, Personal Function, and Heuristic function, Imaginative function, representational function that are used in the sermon service in sunday. There are some steps done for collecting the data as follows, watching the movies, reading the script of movies, underlying the sentences included in types of language style and language function based on context of five Indonesian movies After collecting the data, the writer analyzes the data by the following steps:, classifying the data according to the types of the styles of language, tabulating the data analyzed them and making conclusion.

### The Data

The data of this research are some videos recording of sermon which have been selected on HKBP and GBI church preacher at Sunday service sermon. The writer only focus on preacher utterances, the writer first analyzes is Leonardo Galingging preacher from HKBP church. The writer analyses the data for one video, and each video is 1 hour. The writer limits the data 1-20 minutes that has 150 sentences from HKBP and 167 sentences from GBI. It can be seen on the table.

#### 4.2 The Data Analysis of HKBP Based on the Language Function.

The following is the analysis of language function, the writer identifies the three HKBP video recording which taken as data and analyzing them based on language function. There are 7 types of language function which proposed by Michael Halliday (1978 : 19), they are :

1. Instrumental Function.
2. Regularatory Function.
3. Interactional Function.
4. Personal Function.
5. Heuristics Function.
6. Imaginative Function
7. Representational Function.

The data analysis were taken from video on May 5<sup>th</sup>, 2016 the first video for sixty minutes from Leonardo Galingging's sermon in HKBP Serpong. The writer limits the data and the data are taken twenty minutes and analyzing based on the language function



Table 4.2 a Language Function in “Pentacostal Sunday Sermon”

Video Duration	No	Sentence	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1-5	1	<p><i>Jemaat yang dikasihi Yesus Kristus dalam perayaan hari kelima puluh atau pentakosta yang turun nya pelimpahan roh kudus.</i></p> <p><u>“The congregations are loved Jesus Christ in this the fiftieth or pentacostal that comes holy spirit”</u></p>			✓				
	2	<p><i>Semua orang yang dipimpin roh itulah adalah anak Allah, sebab kamu tidak menerima roh perbudakkan tetapi kamu telah menerima roh yang menjadikan kamu anak Allah.</i></p> <p><u>“all of people are headed is God’s child, cause you dont receive a slaved spirit but you received a spirit who make you to be God’s child”.</u></p>							✓
	3	<p><i>Oleh karena itu kita berseru, roh bersaksi bersama sama dengan roh kita, bahwa kita adalah anak Allah, jika kita adalah anak Allah, maka kita adalah ahli waris.</i></p> <p><u>“and then We exclaim, the spirit testifies together with our spirit that we are God’s child, if we are God’s child, and then we are heir”.</u></p>							✓
	4	<p><i>Jika kita menderita bersama sama dengan dia, supaya kita dipermuliakan dengan dia.</i></p> <p>“If we suffer together with him, so we are glorified with him”</p>							✓
	5	<p><i>Apakah seluruh umat kristen bersedia untuk menderita bersama sama dengan kristus?</i></p> <p><u>“What do all of christians want to suffer with Jesus Christ?”</u></p>					✓		

### 3. Data Analysis

1. Sentences of number 1 is classified as interactional function because he did opening words before doing sermon.
2. Sentences of number 2 is classified as representational function because he explained the sermon from his thought.
3. Sentences of number 3 is classified as representational function because he explained the sermon from his thought.
4. Sentences of number 4 is classified as representational function because he explained the sermon from his thought.
5. Sentences of number 5 is classified as heuristics function because he gained information in the form of question.
6. Sentences of number 6 is classified as personal function because he expressed his feelings.
7. Sentences of number 7 is classified as representational function because he explained the sermon from his thought.
8. Sentences of number 8 is classified as personal function because he expressed his feelings.
9. Sentences of number 9 is classified as representational function because he explained the sermon from his thought.
10. Sentences of number 10 is classified as representational function because he explained the sermon from his thought.
11. Sentences of number 11 is classified as instrumental function because he manipulated or asking to the congregation in doing something.
12. Sentences of number 12 is classified as personal function because he expressed his feelings.
13. Sentences of number 13 is classified as heuristics function because he gained information in the form of question.
14. Sentences of number 14 is classified as representational function because he explained the sermon from his thought.
15. Sentences of number 15 is classified as heuristics function because he gained information in the form of question.
16. Sentences of number 16 is classified as personal function because he expressed his feelings.
17. Sentences of number 17 is classified as representational function because he explained the sermon from his thought.
18. Sentences of number 18 is classified as representational function because he explained the sermon from his thought.
19. Sentences of number 19 is classified as heuristics function because he gained information in the form of question.
20. Sentences of number 20 is classified as imaginative function because he told the past story of HKBP, and it is also classified as representational function.

The Data Analysis of HKBP Based on the Language Style

The following is the analysis of language style, the writer identifies the three HKBP video recording which taken as data and analyzing them based on language style. There are 5 types of language style which proposed by Martin Joos's theory (1959 : 63), they are :

1. Intimate Style.
2. Casual Style.
3. Consultative Style.
4. Formal Style.
5. Frozen Style.

The analysis data were taken from video on May 5<sup>th</sup>, 2016, the writer identifies the first video for sixty minutes from Leonardo Galingging's sermon in HKBP Serpong. The writer limits the data and the data are taken for twenty minutes and analyzing based on the language style

Table 4.4 a Language Style in "Pentacostal Sunday Sermon"

Video Duration	No	Sentences	1	2	3	4	5
1-5 M	1	<p><i>Jemaat yang dikasihi yesus kristus dalam perayaan hari kelima puluh atau pentakosta yang turun nya pelimpahan roh kudus.</i></p> <p><u>"The congregations are loved Jesus Christ in this the fiftieth or pentacostal that comes holy spirit"</u></p>					✓
	2	<p><i>Semua orang yang dipimpin roh itulah adalah anak Allah, sebab kamu tidak menerima roh perbudakkan tetapi kamu telah menerima roh yang menjadikan kamu anak Allah.</i></p> <p><u>"all of people are headed is God's child, cause you don't receive a slaved spirit but you received a spirit who make you to be God's child"</u>.</p>				✓	
	3	<p><i>Oleh karena itu kita berseru, roh bersaksi bersama sama dengan roh kita, bahwa kita adalah anak Allah, jika kita adalah anak Allah, maka kita adalah ahli waris.</i></p>				✓	

		<p><u>“and then we exclaim, the spirit testifies together with our spirit that we are God’s child, if we are God’s child, and then we are heir”.</u></p>					
	4	<p><i>Jika kita menderita bersama sama dengan dia, supaya kita dipermuliakan dengan dia.</i></p> <p><u>“If we suffer together with him, so we are glorified with him”.</u></p>				✓	
	5	<p><i>Apakah seluruh umat kristen bersedia untuk menderita bersama sama dengan Kristus?</i></p> <p><u>“What do all of christians want to suffer with Jesus Christ?”</u></p>				✓	

### 3.Data Analysis

1. Sentences of number 1 is classified as frozen style because he said a opening worship celebration, it is caused in the situation which celebrated with respect in formal ceremonies.
2. Sentence of number 2 is classified as formal style, because used the absolute grammartical accuracy in his sentences.
3. Sentence of number 3 is classified as formal style, because used the absolute grammartical accuracy in his sentences.
4. Sentence of number 4 is classified as formal style, because used the absolute grammartical accuracy in his sentences.
5. Sentence of number 5 is classified as formal style, because used the absolute grammartical accuracy in his sentences.
6. Sentences of number 6 is classified as casual style, because he used omission of grammartical elements and the sentences showed that impression informality.
7. Sentences of number 7 is classified as casual style, because he used omission of grammartical elements and the sentences showed that impression informality.

8. Sentences of number 8 is classified as casual style, because he used omission of grammatical elements and the sentences showed that impression informality.
9. Sentence of number 9 is classified as formal style, because used the absolute grammatical accuracy in his sentences.
10. Sentences of number 10 is classified as casual style, because he used omission of grammatical elements and the sentences showed that impression informality.
11. Sentences of number 11 is classified as casual style, because he used omission of grammatical elements and the sentences showed that impression informality.
12. Sentences of number 12 is classified as casual style, because he used omission of grammatical elements and the sentences showed that impression informality.
13. Sentences of number 13 is classified as formal style, because used the absolute grammatical accuracy in his sentences.
14. Sentences of number 14 is classified as formal style, because used the absolute grammatical accuracy in his sentences.
15. Sentence of number 15 is classified as formal style, because used the absolute grammatical accuracy in his sentences.
16. Sentences of number 16 is classified as casual style, because he used omission of grammatical elements and the sentences showed that impression informality.
17. Sentence of number 17 is classified as formal style, because used the absolute grammatical accuracy in his sentences.
18. Sentence of number 18 is classified as formal style, because used the absolute grammatical accuracy in his sentences.
19. Sentences of number 19 is classified as casual style, because he used omission of grammatical elements and the sentences showed that impression informality.
20. Sentences of number 20 is classified as casual style, because he used omission of grammatical elements and the sentences showed that impression informality.

#### The Data of Analysis in GBI Based on Language Function.

The following data is analysis of language function, the writer identifies the three HKBP video recording which taken as data and analyzing them based on language function. There are 7 types of language function which proposed by Michael Halliday (1978 : 19), they are :

1. Instrumental Function.
2. Regulatory Function.
3. Interactional Function.
4. Personal Function.
5. Heuristics Function.
6. Imaginative Function
7. Representational Function.

The data were taken from May 1<sup>st</sup> 2016, the writer identifies the first video is for 60 from Nikho Njotorahardjo’s sermon in GBI Jakarta. The writer limits the data and the data are taken is for twenty minutes and analyzing based on the language function.

Table 4.3. a. Language Function in “God’s Power of Revival Sermon.”

Video Duration	No	Sentences	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1-5 M	1	Syalom saudara yang dikasihi Tuhan.  <u>“Shalom, Ladies and Gentlemen are loved by God”.</u>			✓				
	2	Mari kita baca, 1 Korintus 15: 3 sampai 4 atau kita baca 3:8 supaya lebih jelas.siap saudara? Yuk kita baca dengan suara keras 1,2,3!  <u>“Let’s read 1 Corintus 15 : 3-4 or We read 3:8 is clearly, ready Ladies and Gentlemen? Let’s we read loudly, 1, 2 ,3!</u>	✓		✓				
	3	Sebab yang penting kusampaikan pada mu,apa yang kuterima sendiri bahwa Yesus mati karena dosa dosa kita sesuai kitab suci, bahwa ia telah dikuburkan dan bahwa ia telah di bangkitkan pada hari ketiga. Sesuai kitab suci bahwa ia telah menampakkan diri kepada kefas dan kepada 12 murid nya. Setelah itu ia menampakkan dirinya 500 kali saudara sekaligus.  <u>“ and then the firstly, I told to you what I take that Jesus dies for our sins as the holy bible that he is planted and he raised up at the third day, as the bible that he came to kefas and twenty students, after that he showed his self for the five hundred times”.</u>							✓
	4	Saudara, alkitab katakan, Tuhan yesus mati karena dosa dosa kita.			✓				

		“ <u>Ladies and gentlement</u> , the bible said, Jesus died because our sins”.							
	5	Beberapa hari yang lalu kita memperingati hari jumat agung pada hari jumat.  “ <u>A few days ago</u> we celebrated holy Friday on Friday”						✓	

▣ Analysis

1. Sentences of number 1 is classified as interactional function because he said opening word in a worship before starting a sermon.
2. Sentences of number 2 is classified as instrumental function because he asked to congregation to read the bible, and there is also part of interactional because he said politeness word “ Ladies and Gentlement”
3. Sentences of number 3 is classified as representational function because he explained the bible content.
4. Sentences of number 4 is classified as interactional function because he said a word politeness “ Ladies and Gentlement”
5. Sentences of number 5 is classified as imaginative function because he told the past story in a sermon.

The Data Data Analysis of GBI Based on the Language Style

The following is the analysis of language style, the writer identifies the three GBI video recording which taken as data and analyzing them based on language style. There are 5 types of language style which proposed by Martin Joos’s theory (1959 : 63), they are :

1. Intimate Style.
2. Casual Style.
3. Consultative Style.
4. Formal Style.
5. Frozen Style.

The data analysis were taken from video on May 1<sup>st</sup> , 2016, the writer identifies the first video is for sixty minutes from Nikho Njotorahardjo’s sermon in GBI Jakarta. The writer limits the data and the data are taken for twenty minutes and analyzing based on the language style

Table 4.5 a Language Style in “God’s Power of Revival.”

Video Duration	No	Sentences	1	2	3	4	5
1-5 M	1	<i>Syalom saudara yang dikasihi Tuhan.</i> “ Shalom, <u>Ladies and Gentlemen</u> are loved by God”.				✓	
	2	<i>Mari kita baca, 1 Korintus 15: 3 sampai 4 atau kita baca 3:8 supaya lebih jelas.siap saudara? Yuk kita baca dengan suara keras 1,2,3!</i> “Let’s read 1 Corintus 15 : 3-4 or We read 3:8 is clearly, ready <u>Ladies and Gentlemen?</u> Let’s we read loudly, 1, 2 ,3!				✓	
	3	<i>Sebab yang penting kusampaikan pada mu,apa yang kuterima sendiri bahwa Yesus mati karena dosa dosa kita sesuai kitab suci, bahwa ia telah dikuburkan dan bahwa ia telah di bangkitkan pada hari ketiga. Sesuai kitab suci bahwa ia telah menampakkan diri kepada kefas dan kepada 12 murid nya. Setelah itu ia menampakkan dirinya 500 kali saudara sekaligus.</i> “ and then the firstly, <u>I told to you what I take that Jesus dies for our sins as the holy bible that he is planted and he raised up at the third day. as the bible that he came to kefas and twenty students. after that he showed his self for the five hundred times</u> ”.				✓	
	4	<i>Saudara, alkitab katakan, Tuhan yesus mati karena dosa dosa kita.</i> “ <u>Ladies and Gentlement</u> , the bible said, Jesus died because our sins”.				✓	
	5	<i>Beberapa hari yang lalu kita memperingati hari jumat agung pada hari jumat.</i> “ <u>A few days ago we celebrated holy Friday on Friday</u> ”		✓			



✎ Analysis

1. Sentences of number 1 is classified as formal style, because he respects his congregation in calling “ Ladies and Gentlement”.
2. Sentences of number 2 is classified as as formal style, because he respects his congregation in calling “ Ladies and Gentlement”.
3. Sentences of number 3 is classified as formal style, because he used the absolute grammartical accuracy.
4. Sentences of number 4 is classified as formal style, because he respects his congregation in calling “ Ladies and Gentlement”.
5. Sentence of number 5 is classified casual style, because he used omission grammartical elements, the words showed that there is impression informality.
6. Sentences of number 6 is classified as formal style, because he used the absolute grammartical accuracy.
7. Sentences of number 7 is classified as formal style, because he used the absolute grammartical accuracy.
8. Sentences of number 8 is classified as as formal style, because he respects his congregation in calling “ Ladies and Gentlement”.
9. Sentences of number 9 is classified as as formal style, because he respects his congregation in calling “ Ladies and Gentlement”.
10. Sentences of number 10 is classified as formal style, because he used the absolute grammartical accuracy.

Table 4.7.a

Recapitulation Total of The Analysis Data Based on Lanuage Function.“HKBP Video 1-3”

No	Language Function	Instru Mental	Regular Tory	Inter actional	Per sonal	Heu ristic	Imagi native	Represen Tational
1	HKBP Video 1	1	0	1	3	4	1	11
2	HKBP Video 2	3	0	1	2	0	0	4
3	HKBP Video 3	2	0	2	0	4	0	13
Total Video 1-3 HKBP		<b>6</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>28</b>

Table 4.7.b

Recapitulation Total of The Analysis Data Based on Language Function.  
 “GBI Video 1-3”

No	Language Function	Instru mental	Regular tory	Inter actional	Per sonal	Heu ristic	Imagi native	Represen Tational
1	Video 1 GBI	3	0	6	1	5	1	10
2	Video 2 GBI	6	0	13	0	2	1	10
3	Video 3 GBI	4	0	10	3	3	0	8
Total Video 1-3 HKBP		<b>13</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>28</b>

From recapitulation result is HKBP and GBI have some similarities based on language function, They are dominantly in using representational Function, heuristics function. They also have some differences based on language function, GBI is dominantly in using interactional function, and instrumental function, and while HKBP is only dominantly in using representational.

Table 4.7.c  
 Recapitulation Total of The Analysis Data Based on Language Style.  
 “HKBP Video 1-3”

No	Language Style	Intimate	Casual	Consultative	Formal	Frozen
1	HKBP Video 1	0	5	0	14	1
2	HKBP Video 2	0	5	0	15	0
3	HKBP Video 3	0	9	0	11	0
Total Video HKBP 1-3		<b>0</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>1</b>

Table 4.7.d  
 Recapitulation Total of The Analysis Data Based on Language Style.  
 “GBI Video 1-3”

No	Language Function	Intimate	Casual	Consultative	Formal	Frozen
1	GBI Video 1	1	5	0	14	1
2	GBI Video 2	0	5	0	14	0
3	GBI Video 3	0	10	0	12	0
Total Video GBI 1-3		<b>1</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>0</b>

From recapitulation HKBP and GBI have some similarities based on language style, they are dominantly in using formal style and casual style, they don't have difference based on language style.

### 5.1 Conclusion

Through considering the analysis and determining types of language style and language function in "HKBP and GBI preacher in Sunday service sermon, the conclusions are presented as follows :

1. Language style is the way people use language for particular purpose, and particular situation. Language style is variety of language used in particular social setting. It also refers to the way that language can systematically vary according to the situation in which it is used. There are many language style according to Martin Joos (1959 : 63) : Intimate style, casual style, consultative style, formal style, frozen style.
2. Language function is to communicate to other people, furthermore, language is useful to integrity and social adaption and social control, finally, other utility of language is self-expression. Halliday ( 1978 : 19 ) states are seven function of language : Instrumental function, regularotory function, interactional function, personal function, heuristics function, imaginative function, representational function.
3. The language functions of HKBP are based on language function : Representational : 28, Heuristics: 8 , Intrumental :6, Personal : 5, Interactional : 4 , Imaginative :0, Regularotory : 0.
4. The language functions of GBI sermons are based on language function : Representational : 28, Interactional : 29, Instrumental : 13, Heuristics: 10, Personal :4, Imaginative :2 , Regularotory : 0.
5. The language function of HKBP sermons are based on language style : Formal :40, Casual : 19, Frozen : 1, Consultative : 0, Intimate : 0.
6. The language function of GBI sermons are based on language style: Formal :40, Casual :19
7. , Frozen :1, Consultative : 0, Intimate : 0

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