



Language style of state officials in the context of spontaneous interviews

Pahna Traya¹, Teuku Alamsyah², Razali²

¹Department of Language and Literature Education, Syiah Kuala University, Banda Aceh, Indonesia

²Lecturer, Department of Language and Literature Education, Syiah Kuala University, Banda Aceh, Indonesia

Abstract

Language can be understood as symbols or sounds that humans have used to communicate and identify themselves since life began. Government officials as role models are expected to be able to use good, polite and communicative language when interacting with the public. Research on the language styles of state officials in the context of spontaneous interviews is relevant and important because it can reflect vital aspects of communication in the world of government. The language style used by state officials can have a major impact on the effectiveness of communication, the country's image and reputation, as well as the public's understanding of public policy. Based on research results language styles of state officials in the context of spontaneous interviews, it can be concluded that in general state officials use four language styles, namely language styles based on word choice, tone contained, sentence structure, and whether the meaning is direct or indirect. First, language style is based on word choice. This language style is the dominant language style used by state officials. This tendency is more towards the use of informal language style and conversational language styles. Language style is based on tone, this language style is only found in Anies Baswedan's speech. The language styles used include simple language styles, medium language styles, and powerful noble language styles. Furthermore, language style is based on sentence structure, this language style is found but does not become the dominant language style. Language styles based on whether the meaning is direct or not include rhetorical language styles and figurative language styles, these language styles are not found very often. However, when compared between the two styles, rhetorical language style is used more often than figurative language style.

Keywords: Language style, spontaneous interviews, symbols or sounds

Introduction

Language can be understood as symbols or sounds that humans have used to communicate and identify themselves since life began ^[1]. Government officials as role models are expected to be able to use good, polite and communicative language when interacting with the public ^[2]. However, variations in the language of officials can vary because they are influenced by cultural, geographical factors, social changes, and linguistic or sociolinguistic variables ^[3].

From this view, it can be seen that the importance of communicative and good language is in accordance with the dialect variants and demographics of each region. Moreover, officials who have a public interest must convey information to the public that can be easily understood and comprehended. According to Akhmadi, Indonesian society has diversity in ethnicity, language, religion, culture and social status and this diversity is also related to each other ^[4]. To respond to this situation, government officials must use Indonesian as the official language to make it easier to communicate, so that the public can understand and comprehend what government officials are saying. However, in reality on the ground, we still find that many of them still use circular language and use symbols to hide the real facts. This style of language is also known as euphemistic language ^[5]. Apart from that, we still find many statements made by officials using vocabulary originating from their respective regions.

Hardianto's research shows that Soekarno's speech on June 1 1945 was unique in terms of diction and language style. In terms of diction, Soekarno used precise and varied expressions and symbols, accompanied by the use of foreign

terms and exaggerated expressions to strengthen the meaning. In terms of language style, Soekarno used a conversational language style to make communication more effective, as well as a noble and strong language style to convey noble values. The dominant language styles used are repetition, antithesis, parallelism, hyperbole and rhetoric, aimed at strengthening, explaining and emphasizing exposure ^[6]. Saputra's research found that Joko Widodo tends to use climactic language styles, as well as other figurative language such as anticlimax, parallelism, antithesis and repetition. He also uses indeton and polyndeton language styles, but rarely uses hyperbole ^[7]. Furthermore, Ilham and Akhiruddin's research shows that in the speech of Minister of Education and Culture Nadiem Makarim, there is the use of rhetorical language styles such as paradox, alliteration, sylepsis, euphemism, chiasmus, zeugma, polysindenton, erotesis, periphrasis, asindenton, hyperbole, pleonasm, and tautology. Apart from that, figurative language styles are also found such as metaphor, synecdoche, eponym, inuendo, and paronomasi ^[8].

Research on the language styles of state officials in the context of spontaneous interviews is relevant and important because it can reflect vital aspects of communication in the world of government. The language style used by state officials can have a major impact on the effectiveness of communication, the image and reputation of the state, as well as the public's understanding of public policy. This research aims to analyze the language style of state officials in the context of spontaneous interviews in a natural context, namely in spontaneous interviews.

Results and analysis

This research uses note-taking techniques and groups data based on the various language styles contained in each style. Further analysis regarding this language style can be described as follows.

Word choice

Language style based on word choice refers to the use of chosen words in society. This division of language styles includes official, non-official and conversational. An example of Anies Baswedan's use of official language style can be seen as follows.

D2-AB-Y2

So we are very grateful that yesterday's campaign trip was carried out honorably.

This speech is classified as official language because it complies with the rules of good and correct writing.

An informal language style is found in Basuki Tjahya Purnama's spontaneous interview. Examples of the use of this language style can be seen as follows.

D2-BTP-Y2

I'm a person who follows mystics a bit too.

This is one sign of using an informal language style, namely that the speaker has sufficient knowledge to explain the topic being conveyed.

The conversational language style is also found in Ganjar Pranowo's spontaneous interviews. Examples of the use of this language style can be seen as follows.

D1-GP-Y1

It's time for people not to be afraid and those who scare them should not like to make them afraid.

In the data D1-GP-Y1 in Ganjar Pranowo's speech there is the word *nakut-nakuti* in the syntactic order, especially in the affixation process the word should have the prefix *me-*, so that the standard word is *scare*. The word *scare* is used in a conversational style.

Tone

Language style based on tone is broken down into three categories, namely simple, noble and powerful, and medium. Simple language style can be seen when the speaker wants to give instructions, commands, or lessons. The characteristic is visible in the following example.

D6-AB-Y6

Come on, vote. How do you think we can make them?

In speech D6-AB-Y6, simple language style is reflected through expressions that provide instructions. An example is when Anies Baswedan invites with the words *come on*, which aims to encourage action to want to take action.

Apart from that, the noble and powerful language style can also be seen through the use of language that emphasizes vitality and energy. Usually, this style of language is used to inspire and arouse the emotions of the listener. This research found this language style in Anies Baswedan's speech. The following is a detailed analysis of this language style.

D6-AB-Y6

For friends and brothers who are outside today, don't just watch, don't just read online information. Be part of making Indonesia better.

In data D6-AB-Y6 in his speech, Anies Baswedan shows the use of a tone full of energy and vitality in the context of emphasizing messages related to a sense of belonging, love of the homeland, a sense of responsibility to cast one's vote in the 2024 presidential election for change in Indonesia.

In the final part, the intermediate language style is used in a relaxed speech situation and aims to create a calm and peaceful atmosphere. The use of this language style can be seen from the tones which are gentle and full of warmth. An example of speech that reflects the use of this language style is when Anies Baswedan using soft and gentle words to comment on the 2024 presidential election campaign process.

D2-AB-Y2

So we are very grateful that yesterday's campaign trip was carried out honorably, full of wholehearted work.

In his speech, he uses expressions such as: *carried out honorably*, *And wholehearted work* is gentle, polite, and appreciates the results of the team's work. This kind of speech is generally used to respect other people.

Sentence structure

Language styles based on sentence structure can be interpreted as language styles whose classification is divided based on the sentence elements that are important in a speech. Based on the research that has been carried out, there are language styles including climax language styles, parallelism, and repetition as well as anticlimactic language styles. Descriptions related to language style based on sentence structure can be explained as follows.

First, the climax language style, the sentence structure is arranged periodically. The use of this style of language characterizes the selection of sentences that are increasing in importance. The ideas implied in the use of this language style will increase from the previous ideas. An example of speech with this language style can look like the following.

D4-AB-Y4

OJK also made regulations that are easier so that everyone has the opportunity to get access to mortgages and for future generations to have home assets when they are young.

This speech contains a climactic language style, which is characterized by the construction of sentences that increase in importance. On data D4-AB-Y4 Anies Baswedan's statement begins with the sentence that OJK also makes easier regulations, increases the sentence so that everyone has the opportunity to get access to mortgages and the core sentence is that future generations have home assets at a young age.

Second, there is an anticlimactic language style that orders ideas from the most important ideas to the least important ideas. An example of speech with this language style could look like the following.

D3-GP-Y3

The count has not yet been completed, there are no regulations yet, we are waiting for the KPU's announcement.

In data D3-GP-Y3, the main idea of Ganjar's speech at the beginning of the paragraph is the sentence "The calculation is not finished yet. "Explanatory sentence There are no regulations yet, we are waiting for the KPU's announcement. So the first sentence can be increasingly understood from the explanatory sentence that the vote count has not been completed because there are no regulations that validate the fast count circulating among the public and there has also been no official announcement from the KPU.

Third, parallelism language style is an effort to achieve parallelism in its use. This parallel can occur both in words and phrases that have similar functions in grammar. An example of speech with this language style can look like the following.

D1-BTP-Y1

I am a party officer because I am a trained cadre assigned to realize the ideals of the proclamation.

In the D1-BTP-Y1 data, Ahok said which party officer this expression has parallels with the word cadre.

Fourth, Antithetical language style is a language style that utilizes the contrast or contradiction between the ideas presented. Its use is characterized by the presence of words or phrases that have contradictory meanings. A description of this language style can be seen as follows. Top of Form

D6-AB-Y6

There is a lot of discrimination there, there is a lot of harassment, but for those who live in America living in Europe feels just normal.

In Anies's speech, a conjunction is used, but it shows a contradiction between the main sentence and the subordinate sentence.

Fifth, repetition language style is defined as the use of repeating sounds, syllables or sentences that are considered important to emphasize the message to be conveyed. The use of repetition in this language style can be found in lines, clauses or sentences. A description of this language style can be seen as follows. Top of Form

D6-BTP-Y6

So the point for us is not eviction, move it to a safer, more comfortable place.

Ahok's speech on the data D6-BTP-Y6 contains repetition of the word more. The word is more to emphasize the meaning of a safer and more comfortable place.

Direct meaning or not

Language style based on whether it is direct or not is a measure of the use of denotative meaning in language. Changes and deviations in meaning can occur through (1) spelling, (2) word formation, (3) construction, and (4) use of terms. In this research, eight types of language styles were identified based on whether or not the meaning was directly in Anies Baswedan's speech, namely alliteration, assonance, asindenton, polysyndenton, euphemism, erotesis, simile, and

synecdoche. In speech Basuki Tjahya Purnama (Ahok) has eleven language styles, namely anastrophe, synecdoche, polysyndenton, hyperbole, litotes, erotesis, simile, personification, synecdoche, sarcasm and cynicism. Meanwhile, in Ganjar Pranowo's speech, ten language styles were found, namely alliteration, assonance, asindenton, polysyndenton, euphemism, erotesis, hyperbole, simile, cynicism and satire.

First, Anies Baswedan's language style. Rhetorical language style.

D2-AB-Y2

Wholehearted work carried out independently and independently.

D5-AB-Y5

No matter how great the education minister is, the school building is the key to the teachers.

D5-AB-Y5

No matter how great the education minister is, the key to the school building is the teachers

D2-AB-Y2

We look at everything and we respect the process, don't be ahead of it, respect the aspirations of the people, safeguard the aspirations of the people and maintain the democratic climate.

D6-AB-Y6

But current conditions will not change quickly if good people only choose to be spectators.

D4-AB-Y4

Are basic necessities affordable or expensive? Is education affordable or unaffordable? Is health matters complicated or easy? Is the job market easy or difficult?

Alliteration in the D2-AB-Y2 data is combining repetitions of the initial sounds of adjacent words to create an interesting effect and arouse the reader's or listener's attention. In this sentence, the alliterative language style is created through the repetition of the "s" sound in the words "swadaya", "swakarsa", and "wholeheartedly". This provides a fun beat for the reader as well as highlighting the power and passion behind the action.

Assonance in the D5-AB-Y5 data is found in the word "nya" repeating the letter "a".

Asindenton in the D5-AB-Y5 data is identified in sentences that do not use conjunctions such as the following "No matter how great the education minister is, the school building is the key to the teachers."

The polysynthesis in the D2-AB-Y2 data is identified in the conjunction "and" contained in the sentence.

The euphemism in data D6-AB-Y6 is identified in the words "good people." Using polite words does not offend other people's feelings.

Erotesis in the D4-AB-Y4 data is characterized by the use of question sentences that have actually been answered, the aim is to achieve a deep effect regarding an answer.

Anies Baswedan's figurative language style.

D2-AB-Y2

We want the elections to run honestly and fairly so that the people are calm and calm so that this happens, the same goes for football matches, if the referee is fair, the committee is fair, the results will create a calm and calm atmosphere.

D6-AB-Y6

Indonesia is also often where people see Indonesia from afar. Simile is a style of language that equates something with another thing. In the D2-AB-Y2 data, an expression was identified that equated the election with a football match.

Synecdoche is a style of language that expresses the whole for the part or the same for the whole. In data D6-AB-Y6 the word Indonesia refers to all Indonesian people.

Second, the language style of Basuki Tjahya Purnama (Ahok). Rhetorical language style.

D1-BTP-Y1

Helping the poor and needing help. Well, this is what we are fighting for.

D2-BTP-Y2

When my biological sister asked me to support Pak Prabowo, leaving Pak Jokowi, who had, in her words, abandoned me into detention.

D2-BTP-Y2

Anyone who is different in terms of truth and honesty then I will definitely leave at all risks.

D1-BTP-Y1

I am a party officer because I am a trained cadre assigned to realize the ideals of the proclamation. So, I'm clear.

D2-BTP-Y2

Mrs. Mega knows that I don't have enough money. If I have it right, it's better.

D4-BTP-Y4

Do you dare to challenge a republic like this?

The anastrophe in the D1-BTP-Y1 data reverses the word order in the sentence. The sentence "We fight to help the poor and need help." Behind being "Helping the poor and needing help. Well, this is what we are fighting for."

Syndentons in the D2-BTP-Y2 data are identified in sentences that do not use conjunctions such as the following "When my biological sister asked me to support Pak Prabowo, leaving Pak Jokowi, who had, in his words, abandoned me into detention."

PolysindentonAsindenton in the D2-BTP-Y2 data is identified in sentences that use the conjunction "then" as follows "Anyone who is different in terms of truth and honesty, so I will definitely leave it at all risks."

Hyperbole in the D1-BTP-Y1 data is a sentence that exaggerates one's position in the speech "So, I'm clear." This sentence means that Ahok is very clear in realizing the ideals of the proclamation.

Litotes in the D2-BTP-Y2 data, the speaker tries to humble himself by using the word "mediocre". As if he was a very simple person.

Erotosis in the D4-BTP-Y4 data is characterized by the use of question sentences that have actually been answered, the aim is to achieve a deep effect regarding an answer.

Figurative language style in the speech of Basuki Tjahya Purnama (Ahok).

D1-BTP-Y1

If you say that some party cadres are not right, some are corrupt. Yes, it's the same at school, there are those who are smart, there are those who are stupid, and there are those who are like that, right?

D4-BTP-Y4

If it's morning light, it's dawn. Darkness cannot block the waves of light. Dawn will continue to break.

D6-BTP-Y6

As for the local government, why are we late in doing this, because we are waiting for the flats to be finished.

D4-BTP-Y4

You don't have to play against each other!

D5-BTP-Y5

But those who are clever at speaking are considered great people, right?

Simile is a style of language that equates something with another thing. In the D1-BTP-Y1 data, expressions were identified that equated political parties with school competitions.

Personification pretends that objects other than humans have human characteristics. In the D4-BTP-Y4 data, the word darkness seems to be able to cover or not cover light waves. In essence, "closing" can only be done by humans.

Synecdoche is a style of language that expresses the whole for the part or the same for the whole. In data D6-BTP-Y6 the word regional government refers to stakeholders.

Sarcasm is a form of implied sarcasm, this style of language is considered rude and impolite. In the D4-BTP-Y4 data, sarcasm figures of speech were identified. Sentence "*You don't have to play against each other!*" A direct statement that seems impolite.

The cynicism of a language style that is directly satirical. In the data D4-D5-BTP-Y5, the figure of speech for cynicism is identified. Sentence *But those who are clever at speaking* are considered great people, right? This sentence aims to be sarcastic and ridiculing so that smart people can talk.

Third, Ganjar Pranowo's language style. Rhetorical language style.

D1-GP-Y1

It's time for people not to be afraid and those who scare them don't want to make them afraid.

D5-GP-Y5

If anyone still wants to dance, dance.

D1-GP-Y1

Yes, now many people are afraid, why do they want to be witnesses, they're afraid, they don't want to talk, they're afraid, right?

D4-GP-Y4

I was given information from all over Indonesia from the existing results and now they will be accumulated later.

D4-GP-Y4

Let's just wait for the technical stuff, PPN friends who have already prepared it.

D4-GP-Y4

Do you believe my voice or not? yes, do you believe it or not?

D1-GP-Y1

Don't like to scare people because those who scare you are genderuwo.

Alliteration is the repetition of the same consonant letters. In the D1-GP-Y1 data, there is a repetition of the consonant letter "k" in the words no, afraid, scared.

Alliteration is the repetition of the same vowel. In the D5-GP-Y5 data, there is a repetition of the vowel letter "a" in the word dansa-dansi.

Asindenton in the D1-GP-Y1 data is identified in sentences that do not use conjunctions such as the following "Yes, nowadays many people are afraid, why do they want to be witnesses, they are afraid, they don't want to talk, they are afraid, right?"

The polysyndenton in the D4-GP-Y4 data is identified in the conjunction "and" contained in the sentence.

The euphemism in the D4-GP-Y4 data is identified in the words "VAT friends." Use polite words to refer to VAT officers.

Erotesis in the D4-GP-Y4 data is characterized by the use of question sentences that have actually been answered, the aim is to achieve a deep effect regarding an answer.

Hyperbole in data D1-GP-Y1 is a sentence that exaggerates something in Ganjar's speech, namely "genderuwo" This word has an exaggerated meaning for someone who likes to scare.

Figurative language style in Ganjar Pranowo's speech.

D1-GP-Y1

Because the one who scares you is Genderuwo.

D1-GP-Y1

Because the one who scares you is Genderuwo

D6-GP-Y6

OK, meet me, bro, meet me, yes, meet me, don't shout and disturb me here.

Simile is a style of language that equates something with another thing. in the D1-GP-Y1 data, the expression genderuwo for people who like to scare is identified.

The cynicism of a language style that is directly satirical. In data D4-D1-GP-Y1, cynicism figures of speech are identified. *Saygenderuwo* The aim is to insinuate people who like to intimidate as genderuwo.

Satire is a style of language that insinuates someone's weaknesses. In data D6-GP-Y6 contains the sentence "Don't shout disturbingly here". This sentence is identical to the style of satire. Ganjar quipped at the students who dared to shout behind his back.

Analysis of the language styles of state officials in the context of spontaneous interviews has important implications in the field of linguistics ^[9]. Anies Baswedan, in terms of word choice, conversational and official language styles are used more often than non-official language styles. In the aspect of tone, Anies Baswedan uses three types of language style in the aspect of tone, namely simple language style, medium language style, and powerful noble language style. In terms of sentence structure, Anies Baswedan uses the language styles of climax, anticlimax, parallelism, antithesis and repetition. Next, the aspect of whether the meaning is direct or not. There are seven rhetorical language styles, namely alliteration, assonance, anastrophe, incidenton, polisidenton, euphemism, erotesis, and two figurative language styles, namely simile and synecdoche.

Basuki Tjahya Purnama's (Ahok) language style aspect of word choice uses two types of language style, namely conversational language style and informal language style. In the speech of Basuki Tjahya Purnama (Ahok) there is no language style based on tone. Furthermore, aspects of sentence structure were found to include climax, anticlimax, parallelism and repetition. The direct aspect of meaning is found in six rhetorical styles, namely anastrophe, incidenton, polisidenton, hyperbole, litotes, erotesis, and six figurative styles, namely simile, personification, allusion, synecdoche, sarcasm and cynicism.

Ganjar Pranowo's language style aspect of word choice uses two types of language style, namely conversational language style and informal language style. The aspect of tone is found in one language style, namely simple language style. Furthermore, aspects of sentence structure were found to include climax, anticlimax, parallelism and repetition. The direct aspect of meaning is found in seven rhetorical styles, namely alliteration, assonance, coincidence, polisidenton, euphemism, erotesis, hyperbole, and three types of figurative language styles, namely simile, cynicism, and satire.

Conclusion

Based on the analysis that has been carried out on the language styles of state officials in the context of spontaneous interviews, it can be concluded that in general state officials use four language styles, namely language styles based on word choice, tone contained, sentence structure, and direct or direct meaning. First, language style is based on word choice. This language style is the dominant language style used by state officials. This tendency is more towards the use of informal language styles and conversational language styles. Language style is based on tone, this language style is only found in Anies Baswedan's speech. The language styles used include simple language styles, medium language styles, and powerful noble language styles. Furthermore, language style is based on sentence structure, this language style is found but does not become the dominant language style. Language styles based on whether the meaning is direct or not include rhetorical language styles and figurative language styles, these language styles are not found very often. However, when compared between the two styles, rhetorical language style is used more often than figurative language style.

References

1. Mayasari Diana. "sociolinguistics an introduction to understanding community language." lecturer repository, 2020.
2. Riana Rati, Sofyandanu Setiadi, Enggar Dhian, Pratamanti. "the language mistakes of the governor of dki jakarta in his speech at the seribu islands." dra. Rati riana, m. Pd. Enggar dhian pratamanti, ssm hum. Sofyandanu setiadi, s. Pd. M. Pd, 2018, 90.
3. Subiyatningsih, Foriyani. "the language of the public leader: case study of the language use of the mayor of surabaya tri rismaharini (language of the public leader: case study of the language used by tri rismaharini, mayor of surabaya)." kandai,2018:14.2:225-242
4. Widiatmoko, Vishnu. "analysis of the cohesion and coherence of national column news discourse in the online magazine detik." indonesian literature journal, 2015, 4.1.
5. Subiyatningsih, Foriyani. "the language of the public leader: case study of the language use of the mayor of surabaya tri rismaharini (language of the public leader: case study of the language used by tri rismaharini, mayor of surabaya)." Kandai, 2018:14.2:225-242.
6. Widiatmoko, Vishnu. "analysis of the cohesion and coherence of national column news discourse in the online magazine detik." indonesian literature journal, 2015, 4.1.
7. Mayasari Diana. "sociolinguistics an introduction to understanding community language." lecturer repository 2020.
8. Ahmadi, Agus. "religious moderation in indonesia's diversity." innovation-journal of religious education and training,2019:13.2:45-55.
9. Subiyatningsih, Foriyani. "official language: case study of surabaya mayor's language use tri rismaharini,.
10. Hardianto Musa, wahyu widayati, sucipto sucipto. "diction and language style in president soekarno's speech text." phonema scientific journal: journal of indonesian language and literature education, 2017, 4(2).
11. Saputra Erlan, Muhammad Saleh, Maria Helena emma. "language style of the text of the speech of the president of the republic of indonesia joko widodo." journal of indonesian language and literature learning, 2020, 1(2).
12. Ilham Ilham, akhiruddin akhiruddin. "analysis of rhetorical language style and figurative language style in nadiem makariem's speech." gurindam: journal of language and literature,2022:2.1:53-63.
13. Riana Rati, Sofyandanu Setiadi, Enggar Dhian, Pratamanti. "the language mistakes of the governor of dki jakarta in his speech at the seribu islands." dra. Rati riana, m. Pd. Enggar dhian pratamanti, ssm hum. Sofyandanu setiadi, s. Pd. M. Pd., 2018, 90.
14. Ahmadi, Agus. "religious moderation in indonesia's diversity." innovation-journal of religious education and training,2019:13.2:45-55.
15. Hardianto Musa, Wahyu Widayati, sucipto sucipto. "diction and language style in president soekarno's speech text." phonema scientific journal: journal of indonesian language and literature education, 2017 4(2).
16. Ilham Ilham, Akhiruddin Akhiruddin. "analysis of rhetorical language style and figurative language style in nadiem makariem's speech." gurindam: journal of language and literature,2022:2.1:53-63.