CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION
AND
SUGGESTION
5.1 Conclusion

This chapter presents the summary of the writer’s analysis upon the data collected using the designed-research methodology proposed in Chapter III.

From the data and findings, we can conclude that people’s speech does not reflect only the aspects of their identity such as their ethnicity, age, gender, and social background, but also reflects the contexts in which they are using the language. People are normally used standard forms of language when they are facing a formal situation such as in public. Giving opinion through a radio show can also be included into the formal situation. However, from the findings we can see that although the context is formal, most of the subjects under study were using a vernacular language style which vary their linguistic features such as their pronunciation feature, grammatical feature, which eliminates some parts of the sentence such as the subject, the objects etc. Also some syntactical features, which resulted in the many syntactical reduction and contraction also syntactical insertion. Besides that there are many vocabulary features appear in every conversations such as giving new meaning in a word which is different from its original meaning, creating new words adjusting to the situation and the need of the speaker, -ok- insertion etc.
Therefore, it is proved to be true that stylistic variation can be observed in all languages including in Indonesian. However, from this study the writer can conclude that context is not always a crucial factor to determine someone's style of language. It is indeed the role of the addressee or addresseeor which contributes a lot in someone's language style. If the addresseeor can eliminate the boundaries between him or her and the addressee then the addressee can be more involved with the feeling factor (the participants in this case) then they tend to use more relaxed language or vernacular language. So their language style are not only in their vernacular language choices but also in their pronunciation features, grammatical features, syntactical features and lexical features.

It is particularly interesting too to see that the speakers also converged their speech, in other words, they accommodate their speech more or less like the radio broadcasters eventhough they were strangers one to another.

5.2 Suggestion

Due to the limited time and the broad scope of radio broadcastings, the writer could only observed and analyzed one radio program on one radio station. As there are a lot of radio stations and shows which can be used as subjects under study, therefore, the writer suggests that there will be further research on language style found in broadcasting world.
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