The Different Language Style and Language Function Between Students and Teachers in Updating Their Status In Facebook Webpage
(A Case Study of the Topic National Final Examination 2011)

A THESIS
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
Strata 1 Degree Majoring Linguistics in English Department
Faculty of Humanities Diponegoro University

Submitted by:
NURUL ADHALINA
NIM. A2B007087

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
DIPONEGORO UNIVERSITY
SEMARANG
2011

PRONOUNCEMENT
The writer honestly confirms that she compiles this thesis by herself and without taking any result from other researchers in S-1, S-2, S-3 and in diploma degree of university. The writer ascertains also that she does not quote any material from other publications or someone’s paper except from the references mentioned.

Semarang, 22 September 2011

Nurul Adhalina

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

You can’t go back to make a new start, but you can start now to make a new end…… (Anonymous)

Why do we fall?
So that we can learn how to get up…. (Thomas Wayne)

This thesis is dedicated to
My beloved parents, family, and everyone who always support me to finish this thesis.
“Thanks for everything”

APPROVAL
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First and foremost, praise to Allah SWT. for the blessing, help and strength during this time, so that the writer can finish this thesis entitled “The Different Language Style and Language Function between Students and Teachers in Updating Their Status in Facebook Webpage (A Case Study of The Topic National Final Examination 2011)”. The writer would also thanks to the following parties:

1. Dr. Agus Maladi Irianto, M.A., the Dean of Faculty of Humanities, Diponegoro University.
2. Dr. Ratna Asmarani, M.Ed, M.Hum, the Head of English Department of Faculty of Humanities, Diponegoro University.
3. Ayu Ida Savitri, S.S., M. Hum., as thesis supervisor. Thank you so much for helping and giving the writer an attention to do this thesis. The writer would like to say sorry for all
mistakes made during consultation.
4. All lecturers and staffs of Faculty of Humanities, Diponegoro University.
5. Both of parents, H. Abdullah Arifin and Hj. Dhoniyah. A warm thank for you all for the
greatest love, support, patient, and pray for the writer. All of that are so meaningful to her.
6. The older brothers and older sisters, thank you for always reminding the writer to do this
thesis and finish it as soon as possible.
7. A little niece, thank you for giving the writer smile when she is feeling down facing this
thesis. She can lift the writer’s spirit.
8. All the writer’s friends, wherever you are, thank you so much for sharing experience,
knowledge, and information about thesis. Keep struggling guys, we can do it !

The writer really realizes that this thesis still has many shortcomings. Therefore, the
writer needs some critics, comments, even suggestions from anyone to make this thesis
tbetter.

The writer


Kata kunci : Bahasa, Facebook, Status Updated, Gaya Bahasa, Fungsi Bahasa

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains the Background of the Study, the Scope of the Study, the Purpose of the Study, the Previous Study, Research Methodology, and the Organization of Writing.

I.1. Background of the Study

Basically, human is a social creature who builds their relationship with others from their interaction. One of the ways to do the interaction is by holding a communication. Communication itself is a process which someone, some people (social group or community), or some societies create and use information in order to connect each other. In doing it, people need a tool, which is known as language.

Language is one of the important things for human. By receiving and sending language, people can fulfill their needs to survive. Language is primarily spoken, although it can be transferred to another way, such as written. It also makes people easier to exchange
information and to express their ideas or feelings.

All languages are continuously changing as far as culture develops. It creates many variations in using language. The use of language variation itself is influenced by many factors, such as linguistic environment, social background, non-linguistic factor, etc. Every language has different variation since its characteristics are commonly different one to another. Style, as a part of language variation, is different variation of a language used by a person in different situation and need. We can recognize the speaker's background and the reason of using a variety of language from the style that he/she used (Trudgill, 2002:2).

In this modern era, the development of technology makes human's communication easier than before. Everything can be accessed quickly with the help of modern technology such as telegram, facsimile, mobile phone, or internet. The latest, modern technology is dominated by mobile phone and internet. By browsing the internet, people can get a lot of anything from all over the world. Today, one of social networking sites that have important role in communication is Facebook. This is a kind of friend maker website that connects to internet network. People uses this site to get connected each other's, to get information, to meet new or old friends, and many others. Their activities in Facebook webpage such as make status updated, send wall post or comment, etc. These are done by updating some language style, both in informal or formal.

Based on the reasons above, the writer is interested in analyzing this case and presents it as a thesis entitled “The Different Language Style and Language Function between Students and Teachers in Updating Their Status in Facebook Webpage” (A Case Study of The Topic National Final Examination 2011).

I.2. Scope of the Study

In this research, the writer limits the problem on the different language style and function between students and teachers when they are updating their status in Facebook webpage. Therefore, the writer needs to classify the type of language style along with the factors that influence language style choice. In addition, the writer also explains the social dimension to support the explanation of that factors and types of language function that expressed in updated status by Students and Teachers.

I.3. Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study is to identify the different language style and function used by students and teachers in updating status in Facebook webpage about National Final Examination.

I.4. Previous Study

There are several theses that can be used as reference by the writer. Certainly, they are related to the topic that will be analyzed. But here, the writer only uses two theses as the reference.


The finding of the research are:
- The use of Language variation in that film is more influenced by setting and function.
- The speech function also influences language variation that is used by Horatio.
- Formal style is marked by the use of politeness strategy.
- Informal style is marked by the use of Slang language.
- Language variation that is more often used is Informal style.

The finding of the research are:
- The use of Language variation by main actor are informal, Black English, Slang, Casual, and Intimate.
- Connotative and Emotive are Language function that often used on the Comic.
- External factor is dominant in influencing the use of language variation, such as participant, setting, topic and language function.

I.5. Research Methodology

In this research, the writer used descriptive-qualitative method. Descriptive method is a research method which describes systematically a situation or area of interest factually and accurately (Isaac and Michael, 1987: 42). Meanwhile, qualitative research is used because the research is based on data in the form of words, not as numbers (Sudaryanto, 1993: 57). Regarding with collecting and analyzing data, the writer uses some methods as follow:

1. Method of Collecting Data
   a. Documentation and Observation Method
      This research used documentation method where data were gained from printed texts like magazines, book, diaries, and so on (Arikunto, 1998: 8). In this study, the writer got the data from the Facebook webpage as the data source. The writer also used observation method data by analyzing an object systematically (Arikunto, 1998:9). The writer then observed and examined the data source based on its phenomena. The phenomena existed in this research is about the language style and function used by Students and Teachers in Facebook web page.

   b. Population
      Sevila and friends (1993) in Metode Penelitian Bahasa defines a population into groups which are object of generalization. In this research, the population is related to the speaker unit that is all updated statuses of the four Facebook users in their Facebook webpage.

   c. Sample
      In this research, the writer used the purposive sampling, because the writer has a certain purpose for a certain case or phenomenon happened (Blaxter, 1996: 162-163). The updated statuses were chosen based on the same topic, which were discussed by students and teachers. As a result, the writer analyzes two Junior High School students and two Junior High School teachers who are talking about the result of the National Final Examination in their Facebook webpage.

   d. Simak Libas Bebas Cakap Technique
      The writer used this technique in the research where the writer only acts as an observer without taking part on the process of creating the data source (Sudaryanto, 1993:133). The writer observed the updated status in Facebook webpage. After observing the data source, the writer applied the Catat technique by listing the data source. Then, the writer listed the updated statuses by students and teachers.
2. Method of Analyzing Data

For analyzing the data, the writer used Padan method (Sudaryanto, 1993: 13) where the writer used non linguistics factors based on Holmes (2001, 8-10) in analyzing language style and function between students and teachers with the same topic in Facebook webpage.

I.6. Organization of the Writing

In conducting this research, the writer creates a systematic writing outline which covers in five main chapters as follows:

1. CHAPTER I : INTRODUCTION
   This chapter consists of the Background of the Study, the Scope of the Study, the Purpose of the Study, the Previous Study, the Research Methodology, and the Organization of the Writing.

2. CHAPTER II : LITERARY REVIEW
   This chapter explains the Definition of Sociolinguistics, Language Variation, Language Style, Language Function and Mass Media.

3. CHAPTER III : RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
   This chapter explains the Type of Research, the Method of Collecting Data, the Method of Analyzing Data, and the Method of Presenting Data.

4. CHAPTER IV : DISCUSSION
   This chapter provides the analysis of Language Style, Factors of Language Style Choice, Social Dimension, and Language Function between Students and Teachers in Facebook webpage.

5. CHAPTER V : CONCLUSION
   It contains a summary of the whole analysis according to the result of the research.

CHAPTER II
LITERARY REVIEW

This chapter explains the definition of Sociolinguistics, Language Variation, Language Style, Language Function and Mass Media.

II.1. Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is a combination of two cultures of social science, sociology and linguistics. Sociology is the study of society, while linguistics is the study of language elements (phonemes, morphemes, sentences, etc.) and all things associated with its elements.

People use language to communicate with others. They use different kind of language when they talk to others in different situation. Holmes (1992:1) said that sociolinguistics is an attempt to explain the relationship between language and society, why we speak differently in different social contexts, so it is easy to identify the social function of language and how language is used to convey social meaning such as relationships, situation, topic, and so on.

Examining the way people use language in different social context provides a lot of
information about the way language works as well and about social relationship in a certain community.

Fishman and Trudgill explained the definition of sociolinguistics as follows:

...
the study of the characteristic of language varieties, the characteristic of their speaker as these constantly interact, change and change one another structure within speech community (Fishman, 1972)

...is that part of linguistic which is concerned with language as a social and cultural phenomenon. It investigates the field of language and society and has close connection with social science, especially psychology, anthropology, human geography, and sociology (Trudgill, 1974:32).

From all the definitions above, it can be concluded that generally, Sociolinguistics concerns in many things that related to language and society. The different ways in communication such as different intonation, different word choice, different style, and what things contributing language variety are also studied in Sociolinguistics.

That is why, the writer used Sociolinguistics as a basic science in analyzing language style and function in Facebook webpage.

II.2. Language Variation

When a person interacts with others there will be a communication using language. In communication, language is characteristically various due to the person who use that language and the context. Holmes said (1992:2) that we choose our words carefully according to who we are talking to. Language choice conveys information about the social relationship between people as well as about the topics of discussion. That opinion is strengthened by Gleason as follow:

“as we listen to a person speaking our native language, we hear not only what is said, but also certain thing about the speaker, if he is an acquaintance, we recognize him, if not we identify him as male or female and perhaps obtain some ideas of his age, his education and his social background” (Gleason, 1980).

From Gleason and Holmes’s statements above, it can be said that in our conversation, the use of language can be adjusted with whom the people we speak because from language which is presented by the speakers we can get clue about their age, their education, or even their social status of the speakers’ language.

In this study, from a updated status written by Facebook users, the writer can identify their social status, range of age, and education from the language they used. The writer can also know the different language variations that use in writing status of Facebook.
II.2.1 Factors of Language Variation Choice

Language variation occurs because of two factors: users and usage. Trudgill (1974:103) stated that:

*Language in other words varies not only according to the social characteristic of this speaker (such as social class, ethnic group, age, and sex), but also according to the social contexts in which we find himself. The same speaker used different linguistic varieties in different situation and for different purposes.*

Language variations do not only occur due to factors such as social class of the user, ethnic group, age and gender, but also the social context where it is used as a place, purpose, subject, etc. Although a language is used by the same user, in different situations and purposes, a variety language that is used will differ. Factors of language variation choice according to some experts are following:

a. According to Sankoff, there are three dominant factors in choosing language variation. These three factors of the participant, setting, and topic. He claims: *of those, the three which have been discussed most widely, and which often the most powerful in predicting language choice, are those involving participant, setting, and topic (possibility in that ordered)* (Sankoff in Pride, 1977:35).

b. Sankoff’s opinion is reinforced by Holmes (2001: 8) by adding the Function component. Here the explanation of four factors:

1. Participant
   In the communication, whether direct or indirect communication, there must be actor or usually called participant. Participant consists of *who is speaking* and *who are speaking to* or *the speaker* and *the listener/hearer*. These participants are needed in order that a communication is running well, that is feedback between speakers and hearers.

2. Setting
   It covers social context of the interaction and *where* are the participants speaking? Setting refers more to the scene of a communication under way, such as the communication between teachers and students in the school, the conversation between mother and child at home, the conversation among friends in the mall, etc.

3. Topic
   There is certainly a more focused discussion on a talk. For example: discussion/chat among students about national examination, the meeting of the members of Parliament in relation to taxes, etc. So, in this case, topic is *what* is being talked about by participant.

4. Function
   *Why* are participant speaking? When participants are doing interaction with others, there must be a reason why they do that. For instance, a headmaster gave a speech about school discipline in a ceremony. The function of his speech is *to inform* the students/hearer about school discipline.

From those explanations above, basically, factors of language variation choice is more influenced by social factors. The social factors cover participant, setting, function, and also topic. These dominant factors have important role in influencing language variation choice.

This research is analyzed by those factors above. This way allows the writer to identify
the selection of variations language that used by Students and Teachers in updating their statuses on Facebook webpage.

**II.2.2. Social Dimensions**

Holmes (2001: 9-10) also explained about social dimensions which relate to the four factors above. Here are the explanations:

1. **Social Distance Scale**
   - It is useful in emphasizing that how well we know someone is a relevant factor in linguistic choice.
   
   | Intimate | Distant |
   |
   |

2. **Status Scale**
   - It points to the relevance of relative status in some linguistic choices.
   
   | Superior | High status |
   |
   |

3. **Formality Scale**
   - It is useful in assessing the influence of the social setting or type of interaction on language choice. In a formal transaction such as one with the bank manager in his office, or at a ritual service in church, the language used will be influenced by the formality of the setting.
   
   | Formal | High formality |
4. Functional Scale
It divides into two scales; the referential scale and affective scale. Language can convey objective information of a referential kind; and it can also express how someone is feeling. By contrast, interactions which are more concerned with expressing feelings often have little in the way of new information to communication. For instance, talk between neighbors over the fence at the weekend about the weather, is more likely to be mainly affective in function, and intended to convey good will towards the neighbor rather than important new information.

Referential

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>High</th>
<th>Low</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>information</td>
<td>information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>content</td>
<td>content</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The social dimensions as described above also help the writer to be able to identify the choice of social factors linguistic variation. With the help of a social dimension, the writer could show the result of social factors of how far social factors influence variation of the language used by the Facebook user when they make status update in Facebook webpage.

II.3. Language Style
When a person interacts with others, it must occur a communication. Their communication will be influenced by the circumstance or the social context in which they may have different styles of language depending on situation and condition of its social context. For instance, language style used in a conversation between teacher and student in the school will be different from student and his friend in the mall.

Wardhaugh (2006:51) said that we can speak very formally or very informally, our choice being governed by circumstance. A similar opinion was also expressed by Holmes
(1992:276). He said that styles are analyzed along a scale of formality.

Wardhaugh and Holmes’ statements are clear enough that when we talk to others, the selection of words should be tailored to the circumstances surrounding environment, both in formal and informal situations.

To distinguish the use of language style by students and teachers, the writer used types of language style by Martin Joos (1972: 278) in his book “The Five Clocks”. He classified both spoken and written style into five levels. They are such as follow:

a. Frozen
   It is the most formal style that usually used in respectful situation or formal ceremony. It is also called oratorical style which characterized by the very careful, has fixed form, and has symbolic or historical nature.

b. Formal
   Generally, it is used in the formal events, talks about the serious problem such as in the formal speeches and official meeting. The characteristics of formal language are its careful and standard speech, low tempo speech, technical vocabulary, complex and divergence grammatical structure, use of full name address, avoidance of main word repetition and its use of synonyms.

c. Consultative
   It is used in some group discussion, regular conversation at school, companies, trade speech conversation, etc. It was the most operational among the other styles. One of the characteristics of consultative language is its tendency of average speed, which is higher than formal style. The sentence tend to be shorter (resemble or indeed, phrase) and less well planned (tend to spontaneous). Since it is spontaneous, people tend to repeat some unnecessary words, choose the wrong word choice or use many slang or jargon.

d. Casual
   It is often used in the conversation between friends or family. It is usually applied in daily conversation, in relaxed time such as when they picnic or sport, etc. It also uses colloquial words (informal words, and usually apply in daily conversation). In this style people often use slang language where the sentences tend to be shortened and the disappearing word.

e. Intimate
   It is a style among intimate members of a family or friends that do not need a complete language with clear articulation. It is enough to use short utterances. Another characteristic of this style is grammar unnecessarily used here, because it can bring disorder to this intimate style.

The explanation of Martin Joos above was also supported by Wardhaugh (2006: 51). He said that people may try to relate the level formality chosen to variety of factors: the kind of occasions; the various social, age, and other differences that exists between the participants; the particular task that is involved, e.g., writing or speaking; the emotional involvement of one or more of the participants; and so on.

It could be argued that the level of formality in language variation (style) in communication is also influenced by the level of social diversity, age, and anything else that related to the speakers. Thus, it is clear that in this research, the use of language style by the Facebook user is in various types which are influenced by the level of formality.

II.4. Language Function
In principle, the language has some features that are used based on human needs; as a tool to express ourselves, to communicate, to organise and to adapt into social integration in our environment, and to do social control (Keraf 1996: 3).

To analyze the objects of this research, the writer tended to use Holmes’s explanation, because it is clearer than others. Holmes stated that language function has a role in language variety and it is one of important factors. Here some functions of language according to Holmes (2001: 259):

1. Expressive
   It expresses the speaker’s feeling such happy or sad, e.g. *That is excellent answer.*

2. Directive
   It is used to get someone to do something, e.g. *Please, get me a glass of drinking.*

3. Referential
   It is used to provide information, e.g. *I need them for a meeting*

4. Metalinguistic
   It is used to comment on language itself, e.g. *‘Hegemony’ is not a common word.*

5. Poetic
   It focuses on aesthetic features of language as poem, e.g. an ear-catching motto, and rhyme, *Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers.*

6. Phatic
   It expresses solidarity and empathy with others, e.g. *Hi, how are u, nice day isn’t it!*

II.5. Mass Media

In order to make communication going well, people need a tool or instrument that is called media. Lane, in her essay of “What is media Literacy?”, defined mass media as any medium that is used to delivery a “message” on a large scale to a mass audience (2007). The medium, as mentioned before, change over time since the technology develops to be more complex than before. This happens due to the increasing of human needs and intelligence. Therefore, ‘message’ can not only be spread through letter, newspaper, magazine, and television news or educational channel and program, but also through the internet. The internet is already the center of mass media. It is allowing greater flexibility in working hours and location, especially with the spread of unmetered high-speed connections and web applications. Now, it can be accessed almost anywhere.

Nowadays, one of the one of social networking sites that has important role in communication is Facebook. Facebook has affected the social life and activity of people in various ways. It can reunite lost family members and friends. People also use this site easily to communicate each others and create virtual communion.

This study is based on phenomena happens in Facebook, that is the use of language style and function by Facebook users. In this case, the writer only observed Facebook users who are students and teachers.
CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the writer presents the method applied in conducting this research; the Type of Research, the Method of Collecting Data, the Method of Analyzing Data, and the Method of Presenting Data.

III.1. Type of Research

In this study, the writer used the descriptive method in a qualitative research. Descriptive method is a research method which describes systematically a situation or area of interest factually and accurately (Isaac and Michael, 1987: 42). Meanwhile, qualitative research is used because the research is based on data in the form of words, not as numbers (Sudaryanto, 1993: 57). The data are written words of the updated status in Facebook webpage. These data are closely related to the phenomenon of language, that is different language style and language function.

III.2. Method of Collecting Data

1. Data Source

According to Arikunto (1998: 117), data source is the subject from which the data are obtained. There are two data resource, namely primary data and secondary data. Primary data is the data obtained directly by the researcher, whereas secondary data is data that obtained by the second part.

The writer used the primary data in this study, that is, printed text of updated status in Facebook webpage.

2. Technique of Collecting Data

In conducting this research, the writer used some methods of collecting the data as follows;

a. Documentation and Observation Method

Documentation method is a method of gaining data from printed texts like magazines, books, diaries, and so on (Arikunto, 1998: 8). This research used documentation method because the writer gained the data from the Facebook webpage as the data source. Even though Facebook contains some comments and statuses (spoken) printed text as it is displayed in the form of written spoken language.

Arikunto also says about another kind of method which is observation method. Observation method is a method of collecting data by analyzing an object systematically (Arikunto, 1998: 9). In this study, the writer also observed and examined the data source based on its phenomena. The phenomena existed in this research is the language style and function used by students and teachers in updating status in Facebook webpage. By observing the updated status systematically, the writer can identify the different language style and function between students and teachers in Facebook webpage.

b. Population

Sevila and friends (1993) in Metode Penelitian Bahasa defined a population into groups which are object in a research. In connection with the study of language, understanding the population concerned with two things: the problem of speakers unit and the problem of territory unit. The first one, population is defined as the
total population of individuals who are members of language speech community which will be investigated, and as subject to the withdrawal of the generalizations about the intricacies of the language. The second one, population in terms of territorial unit is defined as the entire region that was the whole individual members of the public said language, which became the target of the compilation.

The population in this research which related to the speaker unit is all updated status by Facebook users in Facebook webpage.

c. Sample

The smaller number of population called as sample. Sample is the strategy that enables researchers to pick up a sub-group and then use the sub-group as a basis for making evaluation about the large group (Hadi, 1983: 2).

Blaxter (1996: 162-163) grouped the sampling strategy into two kinds; the probability sampling and the non-probability sampling. The probably sampling consists of simple random, systematic, stratified, cluster, and stage sampling. Meanwhile, the non-probability sampling consists of convenience voluntary, quota, purposive, dimensional, and snowball sampling.

The purposive sampling is handpicking supposedly typical or interesting cases. Meanwhile, the event sampling is kind of sampling method using routine or special events as the basis of the sampling (Blaxter, 1996: 162-163).

In this study, the writer used the purposive sampling to analyze the sample of updated status which is made by two students and two teachers in Facebook webpage. The kind of purposive sampling is done by choosing the data sample with certain purpose for certain cases or phenomena happened. The phenomenon in this research is the language style and function of students and teachers in Facebook webpage. This kind of sampling is chosen because the writer analyzed and identified the different language style and function between students and teachers in updating status with the same topic in Facebook webpage.

d. Simak Libas Bebas Cakap Technique

Sudaryanto (1993: 133) explained two ways of collecting data in a research. They are Simak and Cakap method. Simak method is a method of observing the data. Because this research is conducted by gaining data not by interviewing, thus it can be categorized as applying Simak method.

For addition, this research also used the Simak Libas Bebas Cakap Technique. In this technique, the writer only acted as an observer without taking part on the process of creating the data source. The writer only observed the written applies status update in Facebook webpage. After observing the data source, the writer applied the Catat technique by listing the data source. Then, the writer listed the updated status by students and teachers.

III.3. Method of Analyzing Data

In analyzing research data, the writer used data analysis methods as follow:

1. Padan Method

According to Sudaryanto (1993: 13), Padan method is method of analyzing data which its instrument is outside, independent, and not as a part of the data. Language style and function in Facebook is spoken languages that are assessed in written, either in the use of words, sentences, or abbreviations. The steps for analyzing data as follow:

a. Reading and understanding updated statuses in Facebook that have been selected as
the research sample.
b. Taking note of updated statuses, and then classifying them according to their age and occupation (students and teachers).
c. Determining these updated statuses based on language style; either Frozen, Formal, Consultative, Casual, or Intimate.
d. Analyzing the Language Style
   The writer analyzed language style of students and teachers in their updated status based on Martin Joos (1972: 278) in his book “The Five Clocks”, by looking at the elements of the language, such as vocabulary, grammar, and abbreviation.
e. Analyzing the Factors of Language Variation Choice
   The writer analyzed the non-linguistics factors as the dominant factors of language style choice by students and teachers based on Holmes’s explanation (2001:8) : Participants, Setting, Topic, and Function.
f. Analyzing the Social Dimension
   The analysis of the social dimension based on Holmes explanation (2001: 9-10), is intended to strengthen the analysis of the language style choice. This analysis was done by looking at comments of each updated status.
g. Analyzing the Language Function
   The writer revealed the language function of students and teachers in their updated status. In this case, the writer used Holmes’s explanation about language functions (2001: 259).

III.4. Method of Presenting Data

Sudaryanto stated that in presenting data analysis of research, researcher can use Formal method and Informal method (1993: 144). He explained Informal method is a method used by describing the data in technical words through sentences. Meanwhile, the Formal method is a method used by describing the data through signs and symbols. In presenting the data, the writer applied the informal method since the writer described the analysis result by using common words (natural language) and does not use any symbols.