Sociolinguistics Analysis on Language Style in Niki Songs

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Article Info	Abstract
	Sociolinguistics enables us to comprehend how the language reflect and even shape evolving relationships and ways of interaction in a society. This study is focusses on the language style used on Niki songs. The aim of this study is to find out the differences and similarities of the language style used in "Backburner" and "Anaheim" songs, and to determine the most dominating type of language style used based on Martin Joos' theory. A descriptive qualitative research technique was used to analyze the data in this study. The data being examined is from Niki's songs. The result of the study showed three language styles are utilized in "Backburner" out of a total of 28 data points: consultative style (9 data, 32%), casual style (12 data, 43%), and intimate style (7 data, 25%). On the other hand, there are three language styles utilized in "Anaheim" out of a total of 35 data: consultative style (11 data, 31.5%), informal style (11 data, 31.5%), and intimate style (13 data, 37.5%). Furthermore, the most dominating style employed in "Backburner" is casual, while "Anaheim" is intimate, and both songs have an overall informal style.

Artikel Info	Abstrak
	Sosiolinguistik memungkinkan kita memahami bagaimana bahasa mencerminkan dan bahkan membentuk hubungan dan cara interaksi yang berkembang dalam suatu masyarakat. Penelitian ini fokus pada gaya bahasa yang digunakan dalam lagu-lagu Niki. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui perbedaan dan persamaan gaya bahasa yang digunakan dalam lagu "Backburner" dan "Anaheim", serta untuk mengetahui jenis gaya bahasa yang paling mendominasi yang digunakan berdasarkan teori Martin Joos. Teknik penelitian deskriptif kualitatif digunakan untuk menganalisis data dalam penelitian ini. Data yang diteliti berasal dari lagu-lagu Niki. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan tiga gaya bahasa yang digunakan dalam "Backburner" dari total 28 titik data: gaya konsultatif (9 data, 32%), gaya santai (12 data, 43%), dan gaya intim (7 data , 25%). Di sisi lain, ada tiga gaya bahasa yang digunakan dalam "Anaheim" dari total 35 data: gaya konsultatif (11 data, 31,5%), gaya informal (11 data, 31,5%), dan gaya intim (13 data, 37,5%). Selain itu, gaya yang paling mendominasi yang digunakan dalam "Backburner" adalah gaya kasual, sedangkan "Anaheim" adalah gaya intim, dan kedua lagu tersebut secara keseluruhan memiliki gaya informal.

I. INTRODUCTION

Sociolinguistics plays a crucial role in the study of communication and interaction. Sociolinguistics studies are about how language is used in societal interaction. It is a study of how many social characteristics, such as ethnicity, gender, age, and socioeconomic class, influence language usage and, in turn, how language use reflects and reinforces societal norms and expectations. Sociolinguistics is an essential introductory work for all sociolinguistics students and a fantastic resource for English language studies, linguistics, and applied linguistics. Sociolinguistics is the field of study that examines the relationship between language and society. It provides insights into the language patterns and practices employed in social

interactions. (Purba, Sinurat, et al., 2021; Wilson, 2022)). Sociolinguistics explores the relationship between language and society, where language serves as a means of social interaction, and the study reveals that human society functions as a system. (Emike et al., 2021).

The relevance of sociolinguistics in the analysis of language in songs becomes highly significant because songs often serve as reflections of social and cultural expressions within a society. The language in song lyrics can mirror social changes, cultural tensions, or even resistance against existing norms. By analyzing language within a sociolinguistic context, we can have a better understanding of how songs work, it is not only convey artistic messages but also serve as reflections of social life and values

embedded within a community (Putri & Zakrimal, 2019). Furthermore, sociolinguistic analysis in songs can help uncover how language functions as a tool to reinforce or break down social boundaries, including those related to social class, ethnicity, or gender identity. Thus, the fundamental concept of sociolinguistics allows us to perceive song lyrics not merely as a sequence of words but also as a tangible manifestation of the evolving social dynamics within a society. This analysis contributes to understanding how language, in this case through songs, serves not only as a means of communication but also as a medium that encapsulates, records, and celebrates the complexity of human social life (Bulain & Linuwih, 2022).

Language style refers to the specific method in which speech is constructed by the purposeful and deliberate use of linguistic and non-linguistic elements. These elements are chosen and organized systematically to convey information about the topic, situation, function, intention of the author/speaker, and substance of the speech. Language is a crucial factor in applying language itself to engage with the proper usability method (Dhila et al., 2022). A diverse range of language styles is employed by individuals in the process of communication. As an illustration, the linguistic register used during meetings is characterized by formality, which contrasts with the language utilized in everyday interactions with friends. Certain words also fulfill a significant function within specific sentences. Language serves as a bridge for appropriate information flow, and in usability, language can be distinguished based on formal and informal contexts. According to Purba, Sulistia et al. (2021), the language style of individuals can be influenced by their emotional and psychological state. For instance, a formal register will be employed when the president delivers a speech before the populace. This is because the setting adheres to conventional norms and serves certain functions in communicating such information. When a father figure engages in dialogue with a mother figure, the situation is characterized by its distinctiveness. In general, the father employed a form of language characterized by familiarity and emotional closeness with the mother to a degree that can be deemed reasonable or justified. When individuals share a strong bond, they employ personal language such as, within intimate relationships, individuals often employ terms of endearment such as "honey," "baby," or other personalized appellations specific to their particular circumstances.

Humans rely heavily on language style to convey their ideas. People's language styles vary depending on who they speak with and where they speak. As a result, people may easily modify their style according to the guidelines. Everyone is aware that each region and country has its own language. In their words, everyone has their own language style of expressing themselves, and they explain their own. Their thoughts using various language approaches and different speech communities exhibit various linguistic styles (Rosyda, 2021: Joos, 1976). The primary function of language in the context of communication is to effectively transmit information or ideas from the speaker to the listener. The language exhibits a diverse array of styles, each facilitating social contact and promoting an understanding of the importance of social communication (Purba, Sulistia, et al., 2021). People may utilize various pronunciations or styles of language when they use the language. This claim demonstrates some disparities in some contexts in a speech and can be categorized in various ways.

There are several types of language used by people when communicating with society. Joos (1976), as mentioned in (Athira Putri & Halim, 2022), categorized the language style into five types. The first language style is the frozen (oratorical) style, the most formal style used in palaces, churches, state speeches, and other official situations. Other styles are less intricate than this one. The sentence's syntactic structures are interconnected. This style of expression requires specialized knowledge and is used by experts. The second style is the formal (deliberative) style used in severe situations. It is also used when the audience is large or for limited speaker-listener interaction. Academic communication tends to be less refined than rhetorical approaches in formal classroom lectures. Technical legal writing adopts a formal style that focuses on one issue. The third style is the consultative style, used in semi-formal settings. This language is expected of everyday speakers. Consulting involves formal communication where the context of commercial transactions, translation activities, doctor-patient dialogues, school principal meetings, or first meetings with unknown people influences word choice. Dialogue between two people often uses a consultative style. Intermittent speech and quick responses using a restricted repertoire of

conventional signals are common during conversation. The fourth is casual style, employed for conversational purposes in informal or non-academic contexts, typically in interactions with friends or occasionally with family members. This style is commonly observed outside educational settings, such as during casual student conversations. One notable characteristic of informal communication is the tendency to omit unstressed words, particularly those at the beginning of a phrase. The fifth style is the intimate style, which refers to a distinct form of communication exclusive to familial, romantic, and close interpersonal relationships. The terms of endearment encompass expressions such as dear, darling, and honey, as well as familial designations like Mom, Dad, and other affectionate nicknames that may be employed within this context.

Language style also can be found in songs. A song lyric can be classified as literature due to its inclusion in a literary work and its incorporation of essential elements, similar to poetry. Vocal expression is the manifestation of an individual's thoughts and emotions, and it is associated with music composed for the purpose of being sung. (Rosita et al., 2019). One of the purposes of the use of language style in the song is to show the listeners the characteristics of the singer. The lyrics of a song serve as artistic expressions of the composer's emotions, encompassing a range of sensations, including love, struggle, jealousy, peace, and the enhancement of communicative aesthetics. Furthermore, lyrics can be regarded as artistic manifestations and literary compositions originating from the imaginative faculties of the writer. When harmoniously integrated with the accompanying music, the aesthetically pleasant words crafted inside the lyrics can provide an enhanced and delightful auditory experience for the listener (Mulyati et al.,2020; Gina et al., 2022).

In this study, the researchers have chosen two songs from Niki entitled "Backburner" and "Anaheim." Niki is an Indonesian singer-songwriter and musician. Her music blended pop, R&B, and electronic elements and helped her acquire recognition. Nicole Zefanya, Niki's full name, was born on January 24, 1999, in Jakarta, Indonesia. She shot to fame with 2017's "Polaris" and has continued that success with subsequent singles and albums. Niki is well-known for her powerful, moving voice (Niki Zefanya, 2022). She has also worked with notable musicians in the business. Niki has worked with musicians from all around the world. She collaborated with Indonesian rapper and producer Rich Brian on the song "Amen." Niki's music has gained international acclaim for her ability to reach an international audience with her music and lyrics.

Niki's songs "Backburner" and "Anaheim" from the album "Nicole," which were released in 2022, are chosen as the subjects of this study because they are widely regarded as charming works of music. It is a melancholy and captivating tune with a gentle, delicate cadence that allows each note to linger in the air. The words are deeply poetic and emotionally evocative, exploring love, longing, and spirituality themes. Niki's powerful, gravelly voice lends the song an air of authenticity and honesty, making each word she sings sound like a great discovery. This research concentrated on looking at the language style employed by Niki in her song lyrics "Backburner" and "Anaheim" by using Martin Joos' theory. Joos' theory provides a framework for understanding how language adapts to diverse social situations, offering a lens through which researchers can analyze and categorize language styles. In the context of this study, Joos' theory serves as a tool to explore the language style employed by Niki in her songs "Backburner" and "Anaheim" and to answer specific research questions related to the differences, similarities, and dominant language style in these musical expressions.

Every singer has a distinct communi-cation style. Various criteria feature in a song can be used to identify the style variances. It can have an impact on the outcome of the song. A singer's voice has a distinct style. Song expresses thoughts and feelings as a piece of music with song lyrics. The researchers are interested in finding out the language style used in Niki's songs entitled "Backburner" and "Anaheim," compare and contrast the language style found between those two songs, and find out the most common language style used in those two songs.

II. METHOD

A qualitative descriptive research technique was used to analyze the topic in this study. It will be the most effective in analyzing this research. The method is appropriate because there is no set number to count, and the data are studied in the description. Aspers and Corte (2019) determine that qualitative research is a cyclical process that enhances understanding within the scientific community by uncovering new signifi-cant nuances as one approaches the subject of study. Nainggolan et al. (2021) stated that the

qualitative collects information from people by filtering it through their eyes or ears, then organizes and evaluates it.

The data being examined is in the form of lyrics. This study analyzes the language style used in Niki songs. The five language styles covered by Martin Joos' sociolinguistics theory—the frozen style, the formal style, the consultative style, the casual style, and the intimate style—are used in this study. The researchers focus on the song's lyrics to examine the lyric script's various words and the language styles.

The researchers decided to employ a variety of ways to collect data for this study to conduct a practical data analysis. The researchers will look for data on the internet. Spotify is the primary resource the researchers use to find data on the internet. On Spotify, the researchers will listen to Niki's songs "Backburner" and "Anaheim." The researchers began by listing the data containing the language style employed in Niki songs. The researchers then categorized them using Martin Joos' theory of language style. The following steps were also followed in analyzing the data:

1. The data was gathered from the song's lyrics by obtaining the transcription of the lyrics that appeared in the song.
2. The data was chosen and classified into five language styles.
3. The data transcription are categorized and recognized based on their styles.
4. The data was examined.
5. Then, the researchers examined the analytic results to conclude the language style used in both songs

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

After data analysis, the next stage is to determine what is in the lyrics of "Backburner" and "Anaheim," as well as the language style in these lyrics. The researchers constructed the data into tables to make it easier to categorize the discovered data.

Table 1. Language style in the song lyric "Backburner"

Language Style	Lyric
Consultative Style	Hope he doesn't strike me down
	Maybe I'm just not better than this, I haven't tried
	You look ugly when you cry
	But I'm the one you think to call
	How do you feel lucky and appalled at the same time?
	After everything you put me through
	I somehow still believe in you

Language Style	Lyric
Casual Style	Hey, are you still there? Good
	Maybe I'm just not better than this, I haven't tried
	I can't lie, it feels nice that you're calling
	You sound sad and alone, and you're stalling
	And for once, I don't care about what you want
	As long as we keep talking
	The goo goo dolls are dead to me
	The way you should be too
	Maybe I'm just not better than this, I haven't tried
	But guess I won't ever mind crisping up on your backburner
	Hey are you still there? Good
	Maybe I'm just not better than this, I haven't tried
	But guess I won't ever mind, guess I won't ever mind
	Guess I won't ever mind crisping up on your backburner
Intimate Style	And now you're sounding like a hurt puppy
	You look ugly when you cry
	But I'm the one you think to call
	Maybe I blame my mother bleeding into my stride
	Maybe it was my father and his wandering eyes
	I'll always be in your corner
	As long as you still think of me

Table 2. Language style in the song lyric "Anaheim"

Language Style	Lyric
Consultative Style	Say you see I'm lying, babe, and let this go
	I can never promise you tomorrow
	Cause I have yet to learn
	How not to be his
	This city will surely burn
	If we keep this as it is
	You wanna be my new home But baby, let up
	I won't ever recognize these roads
	All I ask of you is please don't sleep
	On this bed of promises I can't keep
Casual Style	If I could I'd freeze this moment, make it my home
	I can tell you mean it when you kiss me slow
	In a perfect world, I'd kill to love you the loudest
	But all I do is live to hurt you soundless
	Say you see I'm lying, babe, and let this go
	Here you are, a hero
	You wanna be my new home
	But baby, let up
	I won't ever recognize these roads

	I could spend my days studying your laugh's melody
	I don't think that I'll ever memorize this route
Intimate Style	You're all I want to want to know
	I can tell you mean it when you kiss me slow
	This city will surely burn
	If we keep this as it is
	I'd give anything to stop time
	To teach my mind to put you first
	Cause I am lost, but not in you
	Yes, I am lost, but not in you
	And I can't live with myself cause I know you'd die for me
	All I ask of you is please don't sleep
	On this bed of promises I can't keep
	Cause I am lost, but not in you
	Yes, I am lost, but not in you

Based on the data presented above, the researchers identified three distinct language styles that are most commonly found in two Niki songs entitled "Backburner" and "Anaheim". The three styles are consultative, informal, and intimate. The researchers are unable to identify the frozen style in the song lyrics due to the presence of raw emotions and casual language. The frozen style is characterized by its high level of formality and lack of variation, typically observed in legal documents, religious writings, and public announcements (Tanjung, 2022). Meanwhile, the formal style is absent in this case. Despite the themes exploring intricate emotions, the expression remains casual and lacks the necessary formal frameworks. The formal style is typically employed in more formal settings, such as speeches, academic writing, and business presentations (Purba, Sinurat, et al., 2021).

According to the outcome, "Backburner" has a distinctly casual feel, as it uses slang, abbreviations, and a straightforward style. The song explores deep emotions such as longing, interconnection, and frustration, effectively expressing them with a raw and powerful intensity. On the other hand, "Anaheim" creates a more balanced combination of casual and intimate styles. The writing successfully combines raw emotions and vulnerabilities with everyday vocabulary, resulting in a diverse range of sentiments involving longing, self-destructive tendencies, and feelings of hopelessness. Although both songs possess an informal style, "Backburner" enhances this informality by incorporating numerous slang terms such as "backburner," "crispy," and "dude." In contrast, "Anaheim" enhances its storytelling by incorporating metaphors and vivid imagery, such as a "bed of promises" and a suggestion to "memorize this route," successfully integrating these components with everyday language. "Backburner" focuses on the complicated mix of relationship dynamics and emotional tensions, while "Anaheim" goes into the speaker's intense inner pain and longing within the distinct setting of Anaheim City. Essentially, "Backburner" and "Anaheim" both have a casual style of expression, but they differ in the level of depth and complexity with which they explore and express emotions.

Both songs create a thoughtful and melancholic ambiance, exploring the deep dimensions of love, sadness, and introspection. The sad and peaceful tone acts as something that unites both "Backburner" and "Anaheim," enabling them to explore the complexity of human emotions with profoundness and genuineness. Repetition is a commonly used technique in these songs, serving as an effective means to emphasize and convey strong emotions. In the song "Backburner," the repeated use of the term "backburner" enhances the emotional meaning, whereas in "Anaheim," repetition of the phrase "I am lost, but not in you" increases the sensitive examination of one's sense of self and the bonds between individuals. Both songs use a direct appeal to the listener, creating a feeling of intimacy and a longing for understanding. In "Backburner," the singer seeks a connection through shared thoughts, as indicated by the line "As long as you still think of me." Similarly, in the song "Anaheim," the explicit request "You wanna be my new home" establishes a connection between the singer and the listeners, welcoming them into a mutually shared emotional world. Moreover, in both songs, the primary focus is on casual sentence constructions, frequent use of contractions, and casual style, which takes dominance over standard vocabulary. The language selection enhances genuineness and connection, establishing an ambiance of open and sincere conversation that harmonizes with the intimate and deep subjects examined in the songs. Both "Backburner" and "Anaheim" share lyrical aspects and utilize similar visual techniques to effectively communicate their emotional narratives powerfully and understandably.

Based on the analysis above, it is clear that both songs mostly fall under Joos' casual style category. The directness, use of common terms, and the informal manner utilized in both "Backburner" and "Anaheim" are characteristic

of the main characteristics connected with this specific style. The research highlights similarities in their informal style of communicating. Nevertheless, it is important to highlight that within the context of the casual style, "Anaheim" occasionally breaks down, displaying characteristics of the intimate style. This change is evident in moments where the song displays weakness and exhibits an amount of dependency on the listener. The moments of intimacy in "Anaheim" enhance the emotional complexity, resulting in a sophisticated combination of relaxed and intimate aspects that enhance the song's musical composition. Thus, although both songs possess a casual style, "Anaheim" shows occasional glimpses of the intimate style through expressions of vulnerability and dependence on the listener.

The total language styles used in Niki songs entitled "Backburner" and "Anaheim" can be seen from the following tables:

Table 3. Total language style used in the song entitled "Backburner"

No.	Language Style Type	Number	Percentage
1.	Consultative style	9	32%
2.	Casual style	12	43%
3.	Intimate style	7	25%
	TOTAL DATA	28	100%

Table 4. Total language style used in the song entitled "Anaheim"

No.	Language Style Type	Number	Percentage
1.	Consultative style	11	31,5%
2.	Casual style	11	31,5%
3.	Intimate style	13	37,5%
	TOTAL DATA	28	35

IV. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION
A. Conclusion

Based on the results and analysis, the researchers reached the following conclusions: The researchers found out three language styles from both songs of Niki entitled "Backburner" and "Anaheim": consultative, casual, and intimate. The frozen style and formal style, characterized by high formality and lack of variation, are absent in the song lyrics due to raw emotions and casual language. The "Backburner" song has a casual feel, using slang, abbreviations, and a straightforward style to explore deep emotions like longing, interconnection, and frustration. The "Anaheim" song creates a balanced combination of casual and intimate

styles, combining raw emotions with everyday vocabulary. Both songs use repetition to emphasize and convey strong emotions, creating a thoughtful and melancholic ambiance. Both songs use direct appeal to the listener, creating a feeling of intimacy and longing for understanding.

Both songs fall under Joos' casual style category, with directness, common terms, and an informal manner. However, "Anaheim" occasionally breaks down, displaying characteristics of the intimate style. This change is evident in moments where the song displays weakness and exhibits dependency on the listener. The intimacy in "Anaheim" enhances the emotional complexity, resulting in a sophisticated combination of relaxed and intimate aspects that enhance the song's musical composition.

An intrinsic goal of using linguistic style in songs is to express the singer's unique characteristics to the audience. The lyrics, as artistic manifestations of the composer's feelings, embrace a wide range of human emotions, including love, conflict, jealousy, and peace, and contribute to the enhancement of communicative aesthetics. Furthermore, song lyrics can be seen as artistic manifestations and literary works that stem from the writer's inventive faculties. When harmoniously harmonized with the accompanying music, these visually appealing words inside the lyrics create an expanded and enjoyable aural experience for the listener.

B. Suggestion

The discussion regarding this research is still very limited and requires a lot of input. The suggestion for future authors is to study it more deeply and comprehensively about Sociolinguistics Analysis on Language Style in Niki Songs.

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