

## **The Styles Of Khutbah Discourse (A Stylistics Study)**

Nashihah Khumda

Doctors (S-3) Student of Language Educational, Universitas Negeri Semarang Post Graduate;  
Lecturer of UIN Walisongo Semarang

**Abstract.** The use of language style in everyday interactions occupies a strategic position especially in the formation of an interesting, quality, and meaningful discourse. One of them is the use of language style in *khutbah* discourse published in the mass media. The formulation of the problem in this research is how the use of language style found in the discourse of the *khutbah* based on the study of stylistics? To answer the research questions, conducted this research stage using stylistic approach of *khutbah* discourse published in the *Rindang* magazine, Religious Affairs offices in Central Java. The data used in this study is in the form of fragments of discourse that allegedly contains certain language styles. The results and findings obtained in this study are the types of language styles found in the *Rindang* magazine especially in *khutbah* discourse which are types of language styles based on sentence structure including climax, anticlimax, parallelism, antithesis, and repetition. Language style is based directly on whether or not the meaning found in the discourse of the *khutbah* is rhetorical style, asyndeton, euphemism, pleonasm, and paradox.

Keywords: *khutbah* discourse , language style, stylistics.

### **1 Introduction**

The position of language in life is very important. Language is located as media that functions to create harmony in life. The capacity of language as a medium of communication is a way of conveying ideas in the language itself. One of them is by utilizing the use of language style. Language style is a way of expressing one's self through language. According to Keraf (2000: 113) language style is a way of expressing oneself through language.

Aminudin (1997: 24-25) explained that there were three events in presenting an idea, namely invention, disposition, and style. Invention is the stage of crossing ideas and finding ideas. Whereas disposition is the stage of compiling ideas to be conveyed in utterances, while the way (style) is the contents of rules arranged through the language vehicle. All three in the reality of language use still need one more thing, language style. Style includes the choice of words (diction) and sentence structure used by language users. With the style of language that can be understood the peculiarities of the speaker or writer. Besides this, one thing that is also important to understand is the variety of languages. According to Pateda (1991: 84), language variations are selected based on place, time, user, situation, and status.

In the context of *khutbah* discourse, the idea exposure is more likely in the form of speech arranged through language discourse with the aim of educating listeners / readers of *khutbah* containing religious messages (Islam). The style of language in the *khutbah* discourse has its own characteristics. The *khutbah* discourse on *Rindang* magazine which is the source of the research data was written by five discourse writers namely (1) Zaenuri, (2) Khamdani, (3) Amin Handoyo, (4) Achmad Suyuti, and (5) Mustaghfiri Asror.

## 2 Discussion

The variety of language styles found in the *khutbah* discourse of *Rindang* magazine is the following types of language styles.

### **Language style based on sentence structure**

The type of language in this category is climax, anticlimax, parallelism, antithesis, and repetition.

#### 1.1 Climax

Climax style is a style of language that contains a sequence of thoughts that each time increasing importance from simple ideas to main ideas. This is found in the *khutbah* of *Rindang* magazine as the following fragment of the discourse.

- (1) Theft, bribery, fraudulent acts and misappropriation carried out by government officials as well as businessmen and the private sector, as a consequence are very detrimental to the people, damage the country's economy and degrade the nation's dignity. (Ahmad Suyuti, July 2006 edition)

The main idea in the fragment of discourse (1) is detrimental to the people. This begins with a statement of activities in the form of theft, bribery, cheating, smuggling, and so forth. The idea of fragmenting the discourse is increasingly increasing in importance as the suicide ban is preached to the reader or listener.

#### 1.2 Anticlimax

Anti-linguistic style of language is a style of language that contains a sequence of thoughts that each time decreases the importance of the main idea to a simple idea. This can be seen in the following discourse (2).

- (2) Avoiding sinful acts at home, for example lying, lying, prejudiced, fighting, and other bad qualities. (Zaauri, May 2006 edition)

The expectation arising from the use of statements in discourse (2) is the invitation that as human beings must avoid acts that are prohibited by religion, such as lying, lying, prejudiced, fighting, and other bad qualities.

#### 1.3 Parallelism

It is a style of language that seeks parallels in the use of words or phrases that occupy the same function in the same grammatical form al.

- (3) Suicide is not only committed by adults but also by young children. (Amin Handoyo, February edition, 2006: 7)

Fragment of discourse (3) contains sentences containing parallels between parents and young children are prohibited from committing suicide. Starting with the sentence *Suicide is not only done by those who have grown up.*

#### 1.4 Antithesis

Antithesis style is the use of language style that is in conflict between the contents of the message with the statement. This style of language is a style that contains a combination of words that have conflicting meanings. This is found in the *khutbah* of Rindang magazine as the following fragment of the discourse.

- (4) Anyone who lives in the world, male or female,  
rich or poor, as long as they are still breathing,  
they will never escape the trials of Allah SWT.  
(Amin Handoyo, February, 2006 edition: 4)

Discourse (4) contains a very striking description of the rich and poor, male and female. However, before God humans have the same value and will surely get a test from Allah SWT. The sentence contains a statement that there is no difference between the rich and the poor, both men and women, both officials and commoners are all the same before Allah SWT.

#### 1.5 Repetition

Style of repetition is a style of language in the form of repetitive forms or syllables, words or parts of sentences that are considered important for the max. Repetition is also an affirmative style of language that repeats a word in succession. This is found in the *khutbah* of Rindang magazine as the following fragment of the discourse.

- (5) Because then we will be placed by God in a  
noble degree, glorious in the world, especially  
more glorious in the hereafter. (Khamdani,  
March edition: 2)

The word noble is always repeated to attract attention and as an affirmation to the reader or listener to always explain what Allah insulted and stay away from all His prohibitions of being a noble human being.

### **Language style is based on whether there is meaning or not**

Types of language styles in this category are rhetorical style, asyndeton, euphemism, pleonasm, and paradox.

#### 2.1 Rhetorical

This style of language is used to achieve more effects as an effective way of speech. Put forward questions that don't really need to be answered.

This is found in the *khutbah* of Rindang magazine as the following fragment of the discourse.

- (6) Does our person belong to a group of people  
who believe strongly, who always uphold the  
values of honesty and truth (Ahmad Sayuti,  
July edition, 2006: 8)

The piece of discourse (6) contains an element of the question "Are our people included in the group of people who believe strongly, who always uphold the values of honesty and truth?" Is a question that really does not require an answer?

## 2.2 Asyndeton

Asyndeton is a style of language in the form of a reference that is dense with the characteristics of several words, phrases, clauses which are equivalent not connected with conjunctions. This style of language is found in the *khutbah* of Rindang magazine as the following fragment of the discourse.

- (7) Soon the Indonesian people will commemorate the historic day, namely the independence of the Republic of Indonesia (Khamdani, August edition, 2006: 2)

The piece (7) of his statement was put forward without any connecting words with the intention of attracting the attention of the listener or reader, so that the sentences delivered by the preacher could be directly digested and then practiced in daily life.

## 2.3 Euphemism

Euphemism is a style of language that is characterized not offend or subtle expressions in place of references that are deemed insulting. Avoidance of offenses against communication partners is described in the following discourse.

- (8) Soon the Indonesian people will commemorate the historic day, namely the independence of the Republic of Indonesia (Khamdani, August edition, 2006: 2)

## 2.4 Pleonasm

This style of language is a style of language with the character of the use of words or more words than those used. There are sentences that are not so important in the following discourse.

- (9) Lately there is a phenomenon that is really very sad in Indonesian society (Amin Handoyo, February edition, 2006: 2)

The use of the word *really* and *very much is* used both as an affirmation of the preacher that it is truly a sad phenomenon of society in Indonesia today. Because lately suicide is very widespread among children to adults.

## 2.5 The paradox

Style of language that contains a real contradiction with the facts. This style of language is found in the *khutbah* of Rindang magazine as the following fragment of the discourse.

- (10) For Muslims who perform sacrificial worship are allowed to eat a portion of sacrificial meat. But we must be careful and not to overdo it (Zainuri, January edition, 2006: 7)

The use of the word *may ... is* a contradiction. The conflicting quotations in discourse (10) are not absolute contradictions, but conditional conflicts. This means that someone is still allowed on the condition that they must be careful and not excessive.

### **3 Conclusion**

Types of language styles contained in the *Rindang* magazine *khutbah* discourse are types of language styles based on sentence structures including climax, anticlimax, parallelism, antithesis, and repetition. Language style based directly on whether or not the meaning found in the discourse of the *khutbah* is rhetorical style, asyndeton, euphemism, pleonasm, and paradox.

### **References**

- Aminudin, 1997. *Stylistica: Introduction to Understanding Language in Literary Works*. Semarang: CV IKIP Searang Pres
- Keraf, Godys. 2008. *Language and diction*. Jakarta: Gramedia.
- Pateda, Mansur. 1991. *Applied Linguistics*. Flores: Nusa Indah.