

Language Style (Teenage Language) Used By Ustaz Hanan Attaki

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ABSTRACT

Every Muslim scholar in Indonesia has particular rhetorical styles as they aim to persuade audience. One of the popular scholars in the teenage environment is Ustaz Tengku Hanan Attaki, LC. Usually, Ustaz or preachers use a formal language style when delivering their speeches. In contrast, Ustaz Hanan Attaki used a variety of informal language styles, as the majority of his followers were teenagers. Thus, this study aimed to analyze the language style type used by Ustaz Hanan Attaki and identify the language functions implemented through each style. The method used was a descriptive qualitative design with a stylistic approach. The data were collected from several episodes of Ustaz Hanan Attaki's speech that were downloaded from YouTube. Data focused on teenage language style, categorized into four types: irregular words, a tendency to abbreviate words, the use of particles, and the use of foreign language. The data analysis used Miles and Huberman models reduces, displays the data, draws conclusions, and verifies data. The results showed that Ustaz Hanan Attaki conveyed various language styles. They included word choices and combined them with formal and informal language styles in four types of teenage language. The dominant language style used was foreign language types as it aimed to express his ideas and opinions as well as to attract listeners' attention.

Keywords: *Language Style; Teenager Language Used; Ustaz Hanan Attaki.*

INTRODUCTION

Language is used to communicate as a communication tool. Language is a human system of communication that utilises arbitrary signals, including voice sounds, gestures, and written symbols. Language is a purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions, and desires through voluntarily produced symbols Collinson et al., (1924). Bahasa & Joos, (2024) state that in communication, people usually speak to each other to achieve a purpose and carry a function. When people use a language, there is not only a language function but also a language style. It is because people use different styles based on whom they are talking to (participants), such as the social background of the speaker and listener and the location or place where the communication occurs. The study of language style is a key focus in sociolinguistics. Holmes (1992) in Clark & Yallop, (2006) states that 'the sociolinguist aims to move towards a theory which provides a motivated account of the way language is used in a community, and of the choices people make when they use language. In addition, Trudgill, (1974) states that sociolinguistics is a subfield of linguistics that discusses

language as a social and cultural phenomenon. When we hear the word "speech," based on Indonesian people's minds, imagine a Muslim master who talks in front of an audience and urges us to Allah and changes our mindset in order to act based on Islamic principles. When delivering a speech, there are several ways to attract the listener's attention. To deliver a successful speech, one should consider how to pronounce words, use intonation and tone (pitch control), maintain a suitable duration, convey the right attitude, and utilise a clear voice while also mastering the topic and language. Therefore, we can conclude that mastering the topic alone is not enough to achieve the goal of delivering a speech; one should complement it with effective language styles.

A sentence for delivery will be a more appealing idea in terms of language style than using ordinary words Tanto, (2019). According to Octaviani & Purwarno, (2021), language style holds an essential understanding of one particular language itself. Through language style, the connection and relation between language users are formed mutually Wahyudiantari, (2023). Language style has evolved and been modified by language users in various communities over time, adapting to changes in technology Indra & Hamzah, (2018).

Br Sitepu et al., (2023) state that the use of language cannot be separated from its style. Every individual, group, or nation has its unique language style. As a result, no one speaks in the same manner, even when discussing the same topic, because everyone has different ideas, concepts, or even feelings. According to Moore (2004), as cited in Purba et al., (2021), the way speakers negotiate their positions and goals within a system of distinction and possibilities depends on their style of speaking. Style is influenced by a variety of social factors, including educational attainment, social class, age, and gender. Language style refers to the way a speaker communicates with others, adapting their approach to the situation and context.

Several previous studies have addressed a subject related to the current study. Abdillah et al., (2022) describe the diction and language style used in The Jakarta Post newspaper's commercial advertisements. Based on an analysis of 19 data points, including 11 for Soft Style and 8 for Hard Style advertisement styles, 13 for connotation diction, and 6 for denotation diction, the following findings were discovered. Meanwhile, six data points on hyperbole language styles, five data points on alliteration language styles, four data points on metaphorical language styles, two data points on personification language styles, and one data point each for assonance and metonymy language styles were discovered. Furthermore, the function of the language style is found, namely 8 data functions to persuade the reader, 5 data functions to create a certain mood, 3 data functions to make the writer's idea more straightforward, 2 data functions for the artistic effect of the writer's idea, and 1 data function to increase the reader's taste.

The following relevant study Fitriati et al., (2025), investigated teenagers' language attitudes towards Javanese. The study involves Junior High School students, with 127 survey responses and 42 respondents joining the interviews. The findings reveal that 44.1% of respondents learned Javanese as their mother tongue, while 55.1% acquired Indonesian. Proficiency in Javanese varies: 41.7% can fluently use Javanese Ngoko, but

only 4.7% are fluent in Krama. An article written by Widyanti, (2013) found that figurative language often contains persuasive elements. In her research, language style commonly appears in advertisements that are considered declarative.

Furthermore, Alfianika, (2015) conducted research on the *Betawi* language and language style in Ustaz Yusuf Mansur's speech during the *Wisata Hati* program on ANTV. The results showed that the language style reps were found in three lectures by Ustaz Yusuf Mansur, including epizeuxis, anaphora, and anadiplosis. Of the three types of stylistic repetition found, 33 utterances contain stylistic repetition. Stylistic repetition epigenesis types totalled 22 utterances. Stylistic repetition consists of 3 types of anaphora speech. Stylistic repetition and anadiplosis are eight types of utterances. Thus, from the results of the research, the authors can conclude that Betawi has stylistic hallmarks used by Ustaz Yusuf Mansur in rhetoric. Additionally, Manik & Sihite, (2023) identified 14 types of language analysed in this study based on both form and content. Each type of language style has different functions according to their types by reaching 65 (sixty-five) data, for the type of Parable style 3 data, Metaphor style 10 data, Personification style 3 data, Antithesis style 13 data, Hyperbole style 12 data, Climax style 9 data, Sitir style 3 data, Erotic style 1 data, Assonance style 4 data, Chiasmus style 2 data, Epizeukis style 1 data, Epistrophe style data, Anaphora style 2 data, while Allusion style are null.

Telaumbanua et al., (2024) also found the language styles used by Generation Z teenagers in their Instagram posts. The findings indicated that Generation Z teenagers predominantly use casual language styles in their Instagram posts, characterized by the frequent use of slang, colloquial language, abbreviations, and informal greetings and farewells. Several factors influencing these language styles were identified, including technological affordances, social factors, and linguistic trends. Asmiati et al., (2023) found the language style indicated in the novel trilogy Hujan Bulan Juni, Sapardi Djoko Damono, who used the language styles of Alliteration, Assonation, Anastrof, Apofasis or Preterisio, Apostrophe, Asindeton, Polisendeton, Chiasmus, Elipsis, Euphemismus, Litotes, Histeron Proteron, Pleonasm and Tautology, Periphrasis, Prolepsis or anticipation, Erotesis or Rhetorical Question, Sylepsis and Zeugma, Correction or Epanortosis, Heperbola, Paradox, Oxymoron. It was because Sapardi Djoko Damono effectively utilized language to achieve the aesthetic effect.

Apriyani & Asmawati, (2019) investigate the casual style used by teenagers on social media, specifically Instagram. Teenagers often use Instagram comments to interact with their friends in a casual style. The data source is the posts on their Instagram account, and the researchers selected nine posts from 3 accounts that utilised Instagram comments and featured a casual style that they were looking for. Based on their analysis, the researchers found that from three accounts and nine posts, they concluded that 51 casual styles are used in Instagram comments by teenagers. There are 32 declarative types of casual style; there are three exclamative types of casual style, seven interrogative types of casual style, and eleven harsh word types of casual style.

Moreover, Indra & Hamzah, (2018) identified the types of language styles and the frequency of use by Facebook users in Indonesia. The source of data in this research is Facebook users in Indonesia. This research focused on the language style used by

Facebook users, from teenagers to pre-adult users in Indonesia. The researcher employed the descriptive method, which involves describing the phenomenon based on the data source. The research analyzed the status of Facebook users to identify the types of language styles and the most frequently used style by Facebook users in Indonesia. In the analysis, the researcher identified four distinct language styles: formal, consultative, casual, and intimate. Then, the casual style is the most commonly used language style among speakers, with a percentage of approximately 70%. Furthermore, the writer found that Facebook users primarily use the platform for casual purposes. Additionally, Setyawati, (2016) researched the use of slang or teenage language in social networking for communication purposes. The findings showed that the use of slang in the form of communication in social networks, such as (a) the word irregular and cannot be formulated, (b) tending to abbreviate words, and (c) using particles. Factors behind the use of slang in social networking are (a) to strengthen the relationship, look for a form of identity, expressing self-expression; (b) to convey things that are considered to be closed for any other age group or that the other party cannot know what he was talking about; and (c) for concealment or antics.

Rhetoric is the ability to speak. It refers to a human activity that involves communicating and using language as a means of expression. Rhetorical, as a means of conscious art, had been active as a means of unconscious art in language and its development; indeed, the rhetorical is a further development, guided by the clear light of the understanding of the artistic means which are already found in language. The attractive word arrangement used in delivering a speech is a root of rhetoric, which has the function of persuading the audience. Every Muslim master in Indonesia is called Ustaz, who has a different rhetorical character to persuade the audience. The use of rhetoric is evident in the language style they employ. One of them is Ustaz Tengku Hanan Attaki, Lc. a popular Ustaz in the teenage environment. Ustaz Tengku Hanan Attaki, LC, is from Aceh but now lives in Bandung. He graduated from Al-Azhar University in Egypt, specifically from the Faculty of Ushuluddin. He often delivers speeches in Masjid Trans Studio Bandung. Usually, the audience is primarily attending from teenagers. It can be seen that the audience in every meeting of his missionary is mostly teenagers. His style and rhetoric are relaxed. He has been a missionary with Pemuda Hijrah since 2015, utilising the Shift jargon. The material presented and explained by Ustaz Hanan Attaki is understandable for teenagers. It is likely influenced by the teenage language style used by Ustaz Hanan Attaki.

Al Mustofa et al., (2022) also researched the language style used by Ustaz. He is Ustad Adi Hidayat. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method to view, analyze, and describe data regarding Ustaz Adi Hidayat's repetition style in the Friday sermon. This study uses the theory of repetition style, according to Keraf. The findings of this study are (1) Ustaz Adi Hidayat, in his Friday sermon, uses all types of repetition language styles, especially mesodiplosis repetitions of 15 data; (2) There is a combination of two different repetition styles in one data, (3) Ustaz Adi Hidayat's repetition style in Friday sermons have relevance as Indonesian language teaching materials in high school and character education. From the results of the study, the repetition language style used

by Ustaz Adi Hidayat aims to emphasize the important words or phrases so that they are easy to understand and affect the feelings of the congregation.

Nuraini & Pahamzah, (2021) state that slang language is the language used by teenagers which are created freshly, originally, sharply, and conditionally. Slang language consists of words, phrases, or terms that do not language language. (Setyawati, 2016) states the characteristics of teenage languages, such as (a) Irregular words that cannot be formulated into a type, e.g., *lo, gue, nyokap, amsyong*, etc., (b) Tendency to abbreviate words, shortening the word type. For example, GPL is an abbreviation from *'gak pake lama.'* (c) Using particle: use of specific affix/suffix and particle type. For example, *deh/ dah. Dong, sih, tuh, nih, kok, kan, lho, and yah.* (d) The use of foreign language types, such as English (next time, posting) and Arabic (*faedah*). According to (*Keraf Diksi Dan Bahasa*, n.d.) language style is divided into two categories: non-language, which is based on the author, time, medium, subject, place, audience, and purpose. Additionally, there is a language style characterised by word choice. There are official language styles, non-official language styles and conversation language styles.

Language style serves to express ideas and feelings through language. It is also influencing the audience's attention. Therefore, it is important for Muslim to have their own lengthier gauge style and character. One of them is Ustaz Hanan Attaki, who uses a teenage language style in delivering the speech. Based on several previous researches, everyone uses a language style when they speak, communicate, and write. Language style also has various types and functions. It is essential to comprehend the various types and functions of language style. It is used in communicating to help us to convey messages effectively and clearly. Usually, Ustaz or preachers use a formal language style when delivering their speeches, which is liked or interesting to various groups, from young to old. In contrast, Ustaz Hanan Attaki employs a predominantly informal language style, and the majority of his followers are teenagers. Therefore, it is interesting to know how Ustaz Hanan Attaki uses the language style and what its types and functions are. The objective of this research is to analyze how Ustaz Hanan Attaki uses teenage language. Also, to find out meaning and function of the language used by Ustaz Hanan Attaki. In this study, the researchers analyze the characteristics of language styles and functions used by Ustaz Hanan Attaki in *Jodoh pasti bertemu* and *Cinta dalam diam* dan *Agar do'a kita dikabulkan Allah* youtube videos based on the theory proposed by Setyawati, (2016).

METHOD

This research employed a qualitative research design. Qualitative research is one of the research procedures that analyze descriptive data in the form of speech or writing, as well as the behaviour of people being observed. According to Creswell, (2016), qualitative research is a tool for discovering and understanding the meanings that various individuals or groups assign to social or humanitarian concerns. This study employed a descriptive-qualitative method with a stylistic approach. A qualitative-descriptive approach was chosen to reveal existing language phenomena with in-depth explanations that are not sufficient to be explained solely in numbers. The descriptive qualitative

analysis used to examine the language style employed by Ustaz Hanan Attaki. This research focused on analyzing the language style and its function. The objective of this research was to reveal the speaker's characteristics in terms of language style, type, and function. Several episodes of Ustaz Hanan Attaki's speech were downloaded from YouTube and transcribed. This research employed two methods to collect the data. The first is to listen carefully and the second is to identify and underline.

The steps in the data collection process are as follows: (1) Listen carefully to the speech "*Jodoh pasti bertemu*", "*Cinta dalam diam*" and *Agar do'a kita dikabulkan Allah*, which was taken from YouTube. (2) Transcribe the speech (3) Identify and underline the utterances that contain the use of language style. The analysis process in this study employs a descriptive-qualitative approach to analyze the data. Data analysis using Miles and Huberman's models, where the analysis model in this study underwent three stages. They are first reducing the data by selecting data relevant to the rhetorical language style and second, displaying the data, namely the data obtained are presented in the form of text and table form according to the type of language style being studied and third, drawing conclusions and verifying data, drawing conclusions that aim to find meaning in the data being analyzed based on the type of language style by looking for relationships, similarities, and differences to conclude.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Some words of teenage language were found in Ustaz Hanan Attaki's speech.

Table 1. (a) Irregular words and cannot be formulated type

No	Data	Sentence	Meaning
1	Omongin	Saya <i>omongin</i> hari ini	Bicarakan
2	Gimanapun	<i>Gimanapun</i> kita kuat	Bagaimanapun
3	Temen	<i>Temen-temen</i> yang dirahmati Allah	Teman-teman
4	Perhatiin	<i>Perhatiin</i> dalam surah Al-baqarah	Perhatikan
5	Jomblo	Temen-temen yang masih <i>jomblo</i>	Tidak memiliki pasangan
6	Ngeletakin	Kenapa Allah <i>ngeletakin</i> ayat itu di tengah?	Meletakkan
7	Sampein	Do'a yang <i>disampein</i> ke Allah	Disampaikan
8	Doang	Itu <i>doang</i>	Saja
9	Nikung/ tikung	Kayak kita di <i>tikung, nikung</i> balik	Direbut
10	Ribet	<i>Ribet</i> minta ke manusia	Sulit/payah
11	Diledekin	<i>Diledekin</i>	Diejekin
12	Mulu	<i>Mulu</i>	Saja/terus
13	Amat	Saya gitu <i>amat</i>	Terlalu/sangat
14	Mumpung	<i>Mumpung</i> bulan Ramadhan	Selagi

The findings above indicate the presence of irregular words and cannot be attributed to a specific type of teenage language style that occurs in the speech. There are fourteen irregular words and cannot be formulated such as ; *omongin, gimanapun, temen, perhatiin, jomblo, ngeletakin, sampein, doang, nikung/tikung, ribet, diledekin, mulu, amat, and mumpung*. This type can be classified into the informal language style used by Ustaz Hanan Attaki. It can also be used in formal situations. In addition, in this situation, the

speaker uses this teenage language style type to express himself freely and convince the listener. It can be the first step in using a teenage language style.

Table 2. (b) Tend to abbreviate words type.

No	Data	Sentence	Meaning
1	Baper	<i>Baper</i> pastinya	Bawa perasaan
2	Jaim	Agak-agak <i>jaim</i> gitu	Jaga image
3	Japri	Dia <i>japri</i> gak di buka	Jalur pribadi
4	Selebgram	Seorang <i>selebgram</i>	Selebritis instagram
5	Caper	<i>Caper</i> sama penjual roti	Cari perhatian

The utterances above show the abbreviation of the word 'that occurs' in the speech. There are five words found in this teenage language style type, such as; "*baper*" from the complete word "*bawa perasaan*", "*jaim*" from the complete word "*jaga image*", "*japri*" from the complete word "*jalur pribadi*", "*selebgram*" from the complete word "*selebritis instagram*", and "*caper*" from the complete word "*cari perhatian*." The use of a teenage language style in utterances serves to establish a closer and more connected relationship with the listener.

Table 3. (c) Using particle type

No	Data	Sentence	Meaning
1	Kan	Itu <i>kan</i> ayat tentang ramadhan	Penegasan
2	Tuh	Ayat tentang ramadhan <i>tuh</i>	Penegasan
3	Mah	Kalau yang paling populer <i>mah</i>	Penegasan
4	Yah	Ayat 183-185 <i>yah?</i>	Penegasan
5	Nah	<i>Nah</i> , selain Allah membahas tentang masalah puasa	Penjelasan
6	Lho	Itu lebih untung <i>lho</i>	Penegasan
7	Nih	Ibu di suruh pilih <i>nih</i>	Penegasan
8	Sih	Itu <i>sih</i> masalahnya	Penegasan
9	Deh	Pokoknya enggak bakal kecewa <i>deh</i>	Penegasan
10	Euy	Jadi ngelunjak euy	Penegasan

From the data above, the researcher identified ten words that use a particle type characteristic of teenage language style. There are "*kan*", "*tuh*", "*mah*", "*yah*", "*nah*", "*lho*", "*nih*", "*sih*", "*deh*", and "*euy*". The use of a teenage language style in the utterances serves to emphasise the listener.

Table 4. (d) The use of foreign language type

No	Data	Sentence	Meaning
1	Mention	Saya banyak <i>mention</i>	From English: Menyebutkan
2	Booster	Yang mudah-mudahan hari ini bisa jadi <i>booster</i>	From English: penyemangat
3	Stop	<i>Stop</i> ya jangan di bahas lagi	From English: berhenti
4	Ijabah	Di <i>ijabah</i> Allah	From Arabic : dikabulkan
5	Jihad	Tentang <i>jihad</i>	From Arabic: berjuang
6	Mustajabah	Doa yang <i>mustajabah</i>	From Arabic: waktu baik berdo'a
7	Terzolimi	Kalau lagi <i>terzolimi</i> itu ngapain?	From Arabic: teraniaya
8	Window shopping	<i>Window shopping</i> aja pah	From English: tempat perbelanjaan

9	Sale	Itu lagi <i>sale</i> 70%	From	English:
10	Daily	Do'a-do'a <i>daily</i>	potongan harga	From English:
11	Request	Shalat <i>request</i> namanya	keseharian	From English:
12	Please	<i>Please</i> Allah	permintaan	From English:
13	Simple	Se <i>simple</i> apapun	tolong/mohon	From English:
14	Traveling	Saya masih suka <i>traveling</i>	sedherhana	From English:
15	Di read	Gak di <i>read</i>	jalan-jalan	From English: dibaca
16	Closing	Pas penutupan ,closing	penutupan	From English:

The findings above demonstrate the existence of a foreign language type of teenage language style in speech. There were sixteen words, such as mention, booster, stop, *ijabah*, *jihad*, *mustajabah*, *ter-zolimi*, window shopping, sale, daily, request, please, simple, travelling, *di-read*, and closing. The function of using a teenage language style in the utterances was to attract the listener's attention and express the idea or opinion. Foreign language type was the mostly style found in Ustaz Hanan Attaki's speech

Table 5. The Classification of Language Style

No.	Teenager Language Style	Frequency	Percentage
1	Irregular words and cannot be formulated type	14	27, 75 %
2	Tend to abbreviate words type	5	18,75 %
3	Using particle type	10	23,75 %
4	The use of foreign language type	16	29, 75 %
	Total	45	100%

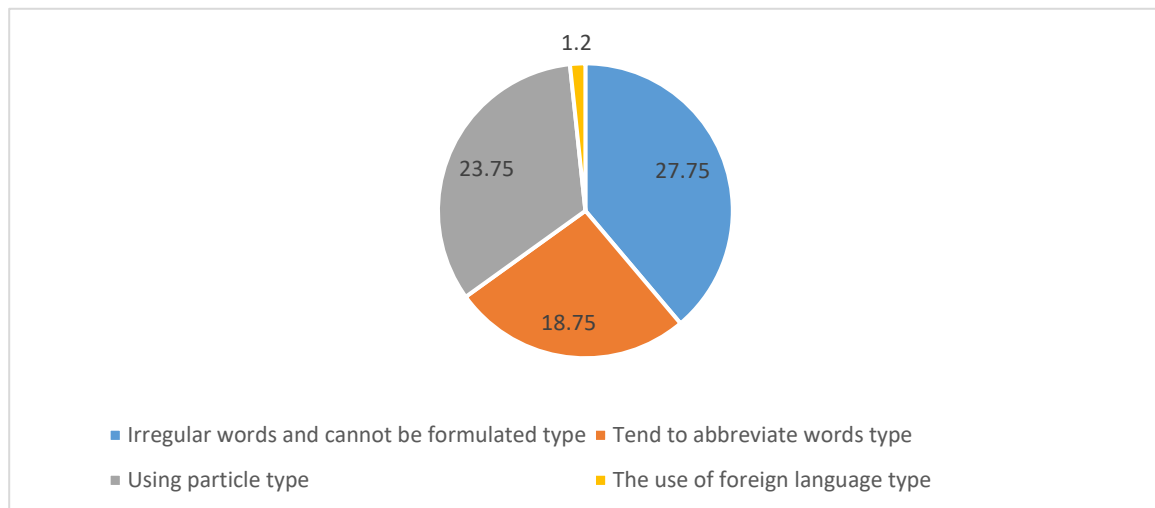


Figure 1.

Table 6. The Classification of Language Style's Function

No.	Teenager Language Style	Function
1	Irregular words and cannot be formulated type	to express himself freely and convince the listener

2	Tend to abbreviate words type	to be closer and well-connected with listener
3	Using particle type	to emphasize the listener.
4	The use of foreign language type	to attract the listener's attention and express the idea or opinion

According to the study's findings, four types of teenage language styles were identified: irregular words and cannot be formulated type, type. There are fourteen words such as *omongin*, *gimanapun*, *temen*, *perhatiin*, *jomblo*, *ngeletakin*, *sampein*, *doang*, *nikung/tikung*, *ribet*, *diledengin*, *mulu*, *amat*, and *mumpung*. Second, Five words found in tend to abbreviated words type, such as; "*baper*" from the complete word "*bawa perasaan*", "*jaim*" from the complete word "*jaga image*," "*japri*" from the complete word "*jalur pribadi*," "*selebgram*" from the complete word "*selebritis instagram*," and "*caper*" from the complete word "*cari perhatian*". Third, ten words of using particles type There are "*kan*," "*tuh*," "*mah*," "*yah*," "*nah*," "*lho*," "*nih*," "*sih*," "*deh*," and "*euy*." Fourth, sixteen words of the use of foreign language types such as; mention, booster, stop, *ijabah*, *jihad*, *mustajabah*, *ter-zolimi*, window shopping, sale, daily, request, please, simple, traveling, di-read, and closing. It is in line with a study conducted by Setyawati, (2016) that states the characteristics of teenage languages, such as (a) Irregular words that cannot be formulated into a type, e.g., *lo*, *gue*, *nyokap*, *amsyong*, etc., (b) Tendency to abbreviate words, resulting in short word types. For example, *GPL* is a short word from '*gak pake lama*.' (c) Using particle: use of specific affix/suffix and particle type. For example, *deh/dah*. *Dong*, *sih*, *tuh*, *nih*, *kok*, *kan*, *lho*, and *yah*. (d) The use of foreign language types, such as English (next time, posting) or Arabic (*faedah*).

The data analysed above illustrates that teenage language characteristics, particularly the use of foreign language, mostly appear as a means to express ideas or opinions related to the topic of speech. The second was Irregular words, which cannot be formulated in a type that expresses itself freely and convinces the listener. The third was using a particle type to emphasise the listener. The last is a tendency to abbreviate words, which serves as a function to be closer and well-connected with the listener. All the types of teenage language used by Ustaz Hanan Attaki demonstrated a function to attract the audience's interest and attention.

In contrast, the findings of the present study differed from those of some previous studies. Setyawati, (2016) researched the use of slang or teenage language in social networking for communication purposes. The findings showed that the use of slang in the form of communication in social networks has only three types they were: (a) the word irregular and cannot be formulated, (b) tends to abbreviate words, and (c) using particles. Factors behind the use of slang in social networking are (a) to strengthen the relationship, look for a form of identity, expressing self-expression; (b) to convey things that are considered to be closed for any other age group or that the other party cannot know what he was talking about; and (c) for concealment or antics. Unlike Setyawati, (2016), in her study, she did not find the type of teenage language style of the use of foreign language type. We found it occurs in Ustad Hanan Attaki's speech as the most

dominant language style used, reaching 29,75% of the total data, which has the function of attracting the listeners' attention and expressing the idea or opinion.

According to (*Keraf Diksi Dan Bahasa*, n.d.), one of the language style categories is non-language, which is based on an author, time, medium, subject, place, audience, and purpose. Moreover, there was a distinct language style characterized by word choice. There are formal and informal language styles, as well as conversation language styles. Besides, it also refers to a language style categorization that is based on word choice and combines official and non-official language styles. Every person has different characteristics, just as the Ustaz does when delivering a speech. Every Ustaz has its rhetorical style and language. Previous research conducted by Alfianika, (2015) focused on the Betawi language and the language style used by Ustaz Yusuf Mansur's Speech in the *Wisata Hati* program broadcasted on ANTV concluded that Betawi and stylistic hallmark reps used by Ustaz Yusuf Mansur in rhetoric. In addition, the research conducted by Al Mustofa et al., (2022) found Ustaz Adi Hidayat in repetition language style to emphasize the important words or phrases so that the listener easily understands and affects the feelings of the congregation. (1) Ustaz Adi Hidayat, in his Friday sermon, uses all types of repetition language styles, especially mesodiplosis repetitions of 15 data; (2) There is a combination of two different repetition styles in one data; (3) Ustaz Adi Hidayat's repetition style in Friday sermons have relevance as Indonesian language teaching materials in high school and character education. The current research found that Ustaz Hanan Attaki conveyed a different style. There were word choices and a combination of formal and informal language styles used, particularly in four types of teenage language styles. The dominant language style used was the foreign language. The teenage language style (colloquial style) used by Ustaz Hanan Attaki in his speech successfully captures the attention of teenagers.

CONCLUSION

Almost all scholars or Ustaz tend to use formal language in delivering their speeches, especially when their audience is teenagers. Nevertheless, the current study represented that Ustad Hanan Attaki used a different language style, which differs from the other Ustad. He tends to use a teenage language style. Based on the presented data, it is possible to infer that the language style employed all four types of teenage language styles, including the use of irregular words and cannot be formulated types, abbreviated words, short word types, the use of particle types, and the use of foreign language types. The study found that Ustaz Hanan Attaki used a total of 45 language styles, consisting of 14 irregular words that cannot be categorised into a specific type; five tend to abbreviate words, resulting in short word type data; 10 use particle type data; and 16 use foreign language type data. Exploring Language Style in the episode Ustaz Hanan Attaki speech are : *Jodoh pasti bertemu and Cinta dalam diam dan Agar do'a kita dikabulkan Allah*. The use of foreign language type is the most dominant language style, accounting for 29.75% of the total data. In contrast, the tendency to abbreviate words makes the word type the least dominant, with only 18.75% of the total data. The function of all teenage language styles used by Usdtaz Hanan Attaki was found to be expressing ideas or

opinions based on the related topic of speech, expressing himself freely and convincing the listener, and being closer and well-connected with the listener. The speech delivered by Ustaz Hanan Attaki was understandable for teenagers. The teenage' language used by Ustaz Hanan Attaki in his speech successfully influences and attracts his audience's interest and attention.

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