**AN ANALYSIS OF STUDENTS' DICTION ON SPEAKING ENGLISH
BY THE THIRD SEMESTER OF ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
AT MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF MATARAM**

A THESIS

**Presented as A Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Bachelor Degree
of Education in English Language Teaching**

By

ZAUQUNY QASYPIA
116120028

**MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF MATARAM
FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
ENGLISH EDUCATION PROGRAM
MATARAM
2020**

APPROVAL SHEET

AN ANALYSIS OF STUDENTS' DICTION ON SPEAKING ENGLISH BY THE THIRD SEMESTER OF ENGLISH DEPARTMENT AT MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF MATARAM

A Thesis by	: Zauquny Qasypia
Student's Number	: 116120028
Approved on	: July, 2020

By

First Consultant

Hidayati, M.Hum
NIDN:0820047301

(......................................)

Second Consultant

Moh. Fauzi Bafadal, M.Pd
NIDN: 0813028501

(......................................)

MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF MATARAM
FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
ENGLISH EDUCATION PROGRAM

Head of English Program,

Hidayati, M.Hum
NIDN.0820047301

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ACCEPTANCE

AN ANALYSIS OF STUDENTS' DICTION ON SPEAKING ENGLISH BY THE THIRD SEMESTER OF ENGLISH DEPARTMENT AT MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF MATARAM

AThesis by	: ZAUQUNY QASYPIA
Student Number	: 116120028
Approved on	: July, 2020

By

The Board of Examiners Committee
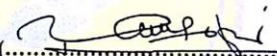
Hidayati,M.Hum
NIDN.0820047301 (.....................................)

H. Irwandi, M, Pd
NIDN.0816038701 (.....................................)

Muhammad Hudri, M, Pd
NIDN.0810058301 (.....................................)

FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF MATARAM

Dean

Dr. Hj. Maemunah, S.Pd. M.H
NIDN. 0802056801

iii

DECLARATION

The undersigned below, the researcher is a student of English Education Program, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Muhammadiyah University of Mataram, states that

Name   : **Zauquny Qasypia**

Nim   : **116120028**

Address : **Koko Lauk 1 Kelayu Selatan, Selong**

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Mataram, July 2020
Researcher,

Zauquny Qasypia
116120028

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Jl. K.H.A. Dahlan No. 1 Mataram Nusa Tenggara Barat
Kotak Pos 108 Telp. 0370 - 633723 Fax. 0370-641906
Website : http://www.lib.ummat.ac.id E-mail : upt.perpusummat@gmail.com

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Nama   : Zauquny Qacypia
NIM   : 116120028
Tempat/Tgl Lahir : Kelayu, 11 Agustus 1997
Program Studi   : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Fakultas   : FKIP
No. Hp/Email   : 0878 8921 1041
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Zauquny Qacypia
NIM. 116120028

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Iskandar, S.Sos.,M.A.
NIDN. 0802048904

v

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Website : http://www.lib.ummat.ac.id E-mail : upt.perpusummat@gmail.com

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Sebagai sivitas akademika Universitas Muhammadiyah Mataram, saya yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama : Zauquny Qaeypia
NIM : 11620028
Tempat/Tgl Lahir : Kelayu, 11 Agustus 1997
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Fakultas : FKIP
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Penulis

Zauquny Qaeypia
NIM. 11620028
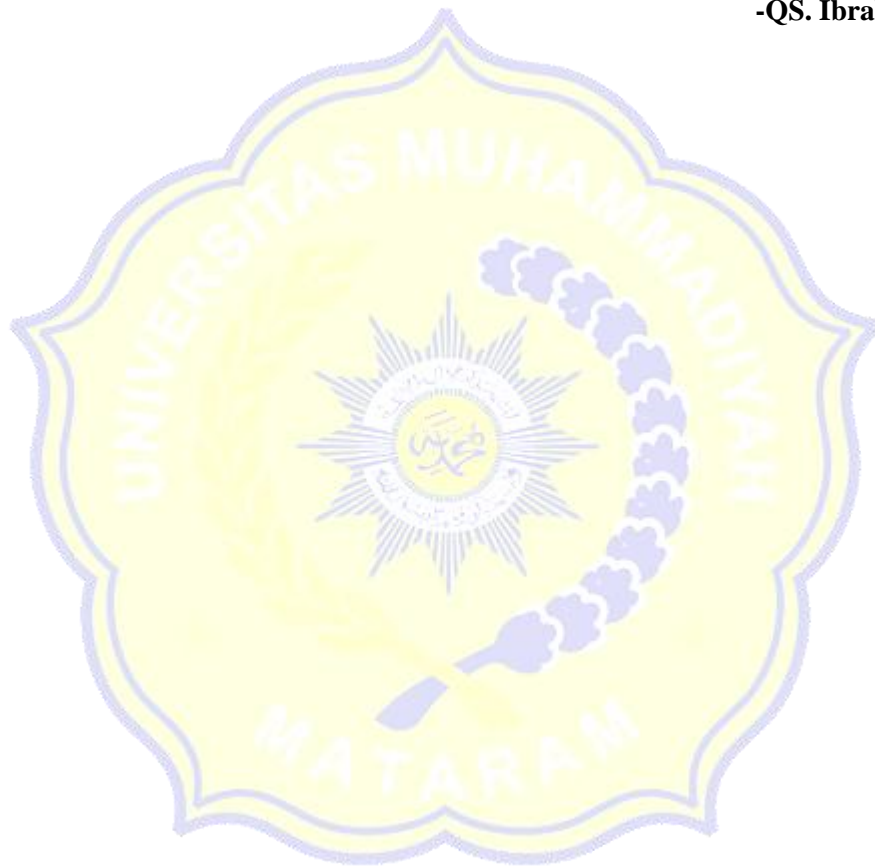
Mengetahui,
Kepala UPT. Perpustakaan UMMAT

Iskandar, S.Sos.,M.A.
NIDN. 0802048904

MOTTO

**"If you are grateful, I will surely increase you (in favor), but if you deny, indeed,
My Punishment is severe"**

-QS. Ibrahim:7-

DEDICATION

Researcher dedicates this thesis to:

1. Her beloved parents, mom (Mrs. Nur Aida) dad (Mr. Huzaini) and her brother (Zia Zannititah Pawana) who have given love and support. There is no more meaningful in this world than you.

2. Her consultants (Mrs. Hidayati, M.Hum, and Mr. Moh. Fauzi Bafadal, M.Pd) always give advice and guide the researcher so that she can presented this thesis.

3. Her best friend (Tri, Yana, Launa, Geiza, Lalu, Ismi Hardiana and Jeffry), you are a good listener for every problem faced by the researcher. Especially when she had to revise this thesis and re-start over and over again.

4. Her lecturer in the English Department Muhammadiyah University of Mataram. A lot of gratitude to you.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Alhamdulillahirobbil'alamin first, praise be to Allah SWT for all the blessing, grace and guidance has given to the researcher until the researcher could be accomplish this thesis entitled "An Analysis of Students' Diction on Speaking English by the Third Semester of English Department at Muhammadiyah University of Mataram". Second, the best wishes and salutations are upon great messenger prophet to Muhammad SAW, Peace Be Upon Him.

Third, the researcher would like to express her deep thanks to:

1. Dr. H. Arsyad Abd. Gani, M.Pd as the Rector of the Muhammadiyah University of Mataram who had been given the allowed to follow study in Muhammadiyah University until this thesis accomplished.

2. Dr. Hj Maemunah, S.Pd.,MH. as the Dean of Faculty of Teacher Training and Education Muhammadiyah University of Mataram.

3. Mrs. Hidayati, M.Hum as the Head of English Education Program and as my first consultant who has helped the researcher for guiding, advising during consultation until this thesis accomplished.

4. Moh. Fauzi Bafadal, M.Pd as the second consultant who has given knowledge, time, assistance, and important advice in this thesis accomplished.

5. The lecturers of English Education Program who have share the knowledge and taught me.

Hopefully your truly kindness will be replied by Allah SWT and this research was beneficial for the readers. Aamiin.

Mataram, July 2020

The researcher

ZAUQUNY QASYPIA
NIM. 116120028

Qasypia, Zauquny. 2020. **An Analysis of Students' Diction on Speaking English by the Third Semester of English Department at the Muhammadiyah University of Mataram.** English Education Program Faculty of Teacher Training and Education at the Muhammadiyah University of Mataram.

ABSTRACT

Diction, in it's original, primary meaning, refers to writers' or speaker distinctive vocabulary choices and style of expression. Diction covers which definition of words is used to convey an idea, how to form a group of words which is precise or to use for a situation. Therefore, the aims of this research were to analyze the diction that were commonly used and how the diction commonly used by the third semester of English Department. The results of this research indicated that the diction commonly used by the third semester are abstract word (20%) an example "**Happiness** is the secret sauce that can help us be and do our best", scientific word (14.5%) an example "The **structure** of the human will not support", connotative meaning (12.74%) an example "Happiness is more than a good felling or a **yellow smiley face**", concrete word (9.09%) an example "For getting smart phone and getting internet you need have **money"**, special word (7.27%) an example "A **big** part of how happy we are depends on our mindset", and slang (7.27%) an example "Maybe yesterday is your **fucking failure** and then you give up but today is your struggle."

Keywords: Diction, speaking

Qasypia, Zauquny. 2020. "**An Analysis of Students' Diction on Speaking English by the Third Semester of English Department at the Muhammadiyah University of Mataram**." Program Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris, Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Mataram.

ABSTRAK

Diksi, dalam arti asli, utama, mengacu pada pilihan kosa kata dan gaya ekspresi penulis atau pembicara yang khas. Diksi mencakup definisi kata-kata yang digunakan untuk menyampaikan suatu gagasan, bagaimana membentuk sekelompok kata yang tepat atau digunakan untuk suatu situasi. Oleh karena itu, tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis diksi yang umum digunakan dan bagaimana diksi yang biasa digunakan pada semester III Jurusan Bahasa Inggris. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa diksi yang biasa digunakan pada semester III adalah kata abstrak (20%), contoh *"**Kebahagiaan** adalah rahasia yang dapat membantu kita menjadi dan melakukan yang terbaik",* kata ilmiah (14,5%), contoh "***Struktur** manusia tidak akan mendukung",* makna konotatif (12.74%), contoh "*Kebahagiaan lebih dari sekedar perasaan baik atau **wajah tersenyum**"*, kata konkret (9.09%), contoh "*Untuk mendapatkan ponsel dan mendapatkan internet Anda perlu punya **uang**"*, kata khusus (7,27%), contoh "***Sebagian besar** dari seberapa bahagia kita bergantung pada pola pikir kita"*, dan bahasa gaul (7,27%), contoh *"Mungkin kemarin adalah **kegagalanmu** dan kemudian kamu menyerah tapi hari ini adalah perjuanganmu."*

Kata kunci: Diksi, berbicara

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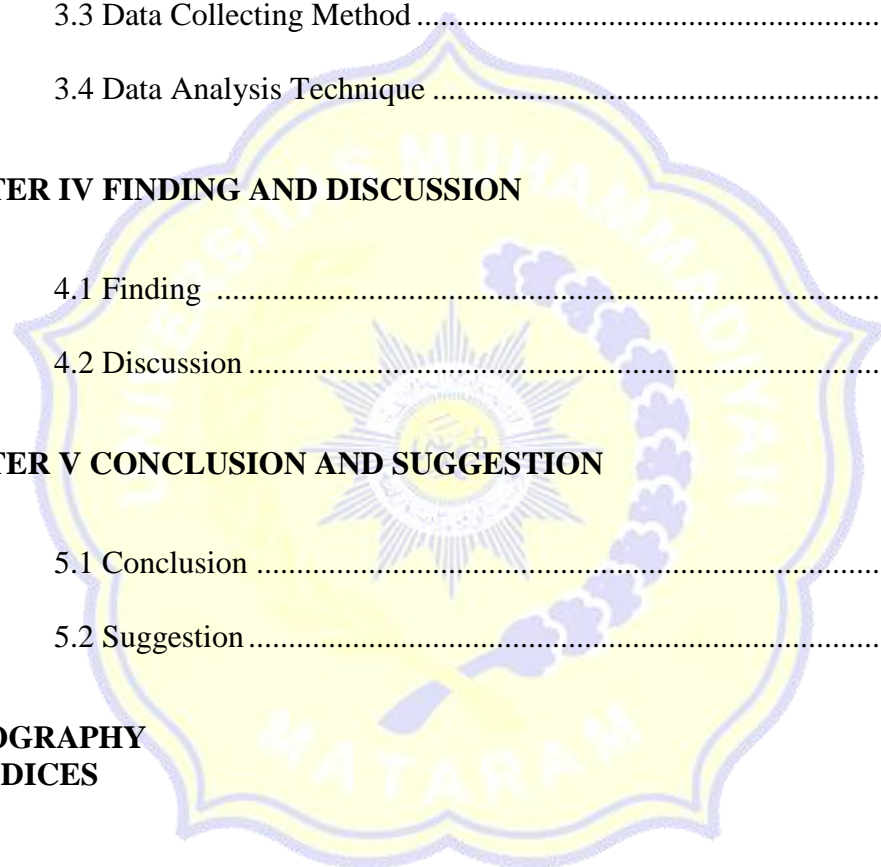
CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter covers background of the study, research question, the purpose of study, the scope of study, the significance of study, and definition of key terms which are related to the topic of research.

1.1 Background of the Study

In learning foreign languages, especially English, there is something that needs attention. In English, some skills must be considered and determined to master English well. These skills include: Listening, Reading, Speaking, and Writing. In practice, the four language skills are interrelated and inseparable. One of these skills is speaking. Speaking is essential to be taught from an early age so that it can be used as a provision at a higher level and also serves to train students in conveying or expressing ideas. Speaking is an interactive process of conducting meaning that involves producing, receiving, and processing information (Brown, 2001;267).

However, most people still have difficulty in speaking. Two factors affect difficulties in speaking, namely external factors and internal factors. External factors are come from outside oneself, for example, the social environment and the attention of parents, while internal factors are factors that are excluded from a person that contains intelligence, shame or fear, lack of confidence, mastery of diction that is not fulfilling.

In this research, the researcher focussed on the students' diction. According to Lamuddin (2002;89) diction is the result of voting certain words to be used in a speech-language. Word selection is made if available some words that have almost the same meaning or similarity. The choice of words is not just chosen which word is right, but also which word which is suitable. In order, diction in speaking is essential because the function of diction is to get beauty to increase expressivity, then a word will be clearer if the diction is appropriate.

There have been several studies conducted previously relate to the diction, the first research conducted by Ahmed Sardi (2015). The title is "The Distinct Types of Diction Used by the EFL Teachers in the Classroom Interaction", the result of this research is the researcher identified the teachers mostly used informal diction or word choice in teaching such as colloquialism, dialects, and slang while formal diction appeared as very formal, semi-formal and less formal. Second, Nurlaila Ridwan (2015), the title is "An Analysis to Diction and Lexical Relation Toward and Editorial in Jakarta Globe." The result of the study shows some kinds of lexical relations and diction used in editorials. The lexical relations that found were synonyms, antonym, hyponym, and the kinds of diction that found are abstract words, popular word, concrete word, common word, and jargon.

From the previous studies above, the researcher was interested in analyzing the students' diction on speaking English by the third semester of

the English Department at Muhammadiyah University of Mataram, so the researcher conducted the research with the title ''An analysis of students' diction on speaking English by the third semester of English Department at Muhammadiyah University of Mataram."

1.2 Research Questions

The research question of this research are :

1. What are the types of diction commonly used by the third semester of the English Department at the Muhammadiyah University of Mataram?

2. How that diction commonly used by the third semester of the English Department at the Muhammadiyah University of Mataram?

1.3 The Purpose of the Study

Based on the research question above, the purposes of the study are:

1. To investigate the types of diction commonly used by the third semester of the English Department at the Muhammadiyah University of Mataram.

2. To analyze how the diction commonly used the third semester of the English Department at the Muhammadiyah University of Mataram.

1.4 The Scope of the Study

The research focussed on the types of diction based on Gorys Keraf's theory (2010) and the participants of this research were the third semester students of the English Department at Muhammadiyah University of Mataram.

1.5 The Significance of the Study

The significance is expected from this study are theoretically and practically.

1. Theoretically

a. Enrich the theory about diction especially on speaking.

b. Give some knowledge about how the importance of choosing the right diction in speaking.

2. Practically

a. Students

Students can implement the right choice on the good in selection words when speaking in class or public speaking.

b. Lecturer

It is expected to be used as an illustration and input about the importance of mastering student diction for developing speaking skills.

1.6 Definition of Key Term

To avoid misinterpretation, the researcher describes the use of the term in this study as follows :

1. Analysis

An analysis is a process of breaking up a concept, preposition, linguistic complex, or fact into a simple or ultimate constituent (Robert Audi, 1999).

2. Diction

    Diction is the choice of words or diction far wider than what is reflected by the relationship of those words. This term is not only used to express an idea but also includes phraseology, style of language and expression (Keraf, 2008;22-23).

3. Speaking

    Speaking is a process of interaction where speakers intend to build meaning through producing, receiving, and processing information (Bailey, 2000;25).

    In this case, the researcher focussed on analyzing the types of diction and the diction commonly used by the third semester of the English Department at Muhammadiyah University of Mataram in speaking class.
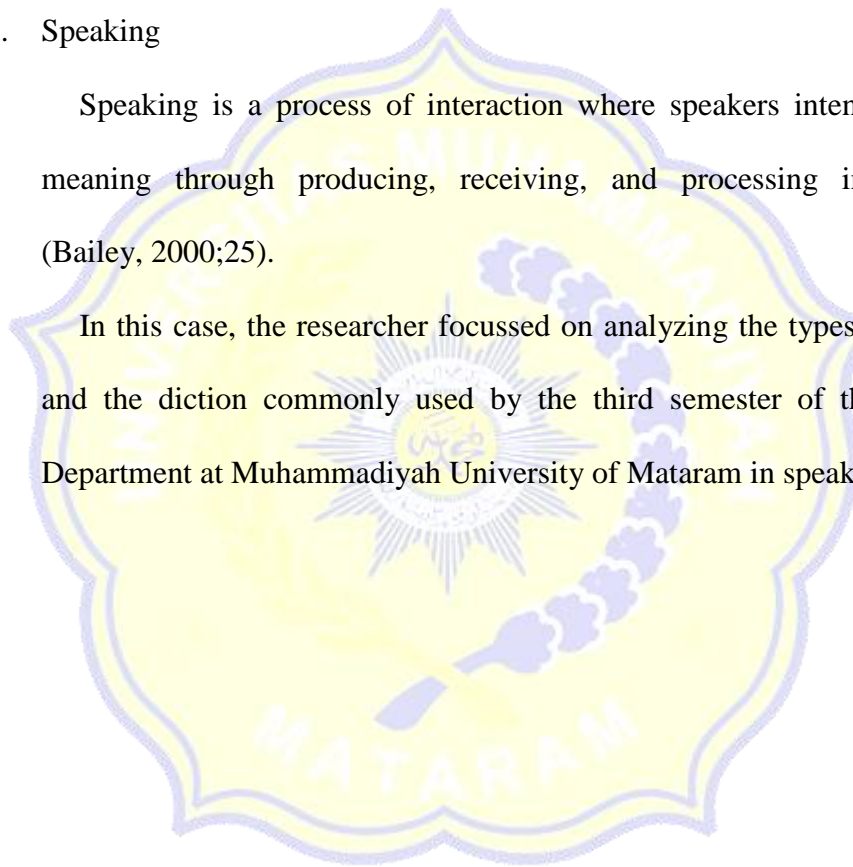
CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses about the definition of speaking, the aims of speaking, definition of diction, types of diction, term of accuracy of diction, and previous of study.

2.1 Definition of Speaking

Speaking is one of the most important things in our life to convey ideas. Without speaking, we will have difficulty in communicating. There are many definitions of speaking that have been proposed by experts.

According to Fulcher (2003;23) Speaking is the use of language to communicate with others. It means that activity involves two or more people in whom the participants are both hearers and speakers having to react to whatever they hear and their contribution a high speed, so each participant has an intention or a set of plans that he wants.

Cameron (2001;40) says that speaking is the act of language to express meanings so that other people can make sense of them. Moreover, it is recognized as an interactive, social, and contextualized communicative event. Chaney (1998) in Kayi (2006;1) speaking as the use of language quickly and confidently with few unnatural pauses, which is called fluency. Speaking is the process of building and sharing meaning through the use of verbal and nonverbal symbols, in a variety of contexts.

From those theories, the researcher assumes that speaking is related to communication. Speaking is a skill to use a language appropriate to express someone's ideas, opinions, or feelings to give or get information and knowledge from other people who are doing communication.

2.1.1 The Aims of Speaking

The main purpose of speaking is to communicate. Speaking is an important tool to communicate or to deliver mind things about what the speaker will be said with their society. That is why, speaking is very important. There are four aims of speaking (Tarigan, 2008;30-36), namely:

a. To inform

To inform means the speaker wants to inform and share ideas, information, process feeling or opinion to the hearer, and give knowledge as well in particular purpose (Tarigan, 2008;30). In this case, the speaker wants to inform you about a fact. For example, your friend told you that tissue made of bark, it means you got new information from your friend.

b. To entertain

To entertain means the speaker wants to make the hearer feels happier with the materials which are selected primarily based on their entertainment value (Tarigan, 2008;32). For example, when the teacher told about the story to the students, the parents tell the funny story to their children. By doing it, speaking will be more interesting to be heard by the listeners.

c. To persuade

To persuade means, the speaker tries to confirm the hearer to do something in a certain activity (Tarigan, 2008;35). The teacher has to make good teaching to the students by giving them an example in delivering the material. From the example, the students can understand the mindset of the lesson and be active to join the lesson. The activities need action to make the listener interested to perform the actions in which the speaker wants.

d. To discuss

To discuss means the speaker wants to talk something because the purpose of speaking is to make some decisions and plan (Tarigan, 2008;36). From the statement, it can be concluded that through speaking, somebody can inform their feeling and knows somebody's feeling from asking him in their communication and make some decisions. The example is to make a small discussion in the classroom.

From what has been explained above, the researcher assumes that the aim of speaking is not just to communicate with each another, but the aims of speaking are to inform, to entertain, to persuade, and to discuss something with each other.

2.1.2 The Aspects of Speaking

Brown (2001;406-407) says in speaking, some aspects must be fulfilled by the learners. Those are fluency, comprehension, grammar, vocabulary, and pronunciation . It can be used as a measurement of whether our speech is good or not.

a. Fluency

It refers to one's ability to speak smoothly and quickly. Fluency is the matter of the way someone speaks the language without any trouble like thinking the word and confusing the idea.

b. Comprehension

Comprehension is a student's competence to comprehend all of the speakers says to them.

c. Grammar

Grammar is the way to organize the word into the correct sentence. It is important that if the speaker can master grammar to organize the word so the speaker also easy to speak English well.

d. Vocabulary

Vocabulary is the basis of language. It appears in every language skill. It is important because we can say nothing without vocabulary in our minds. Vocabulary is about the choice of a word that is used appropriately based on the context of speaking.

e. Pronunciation

Based on the definition, pronunciation is an important component of language. Therefore, it is necessary if the students have good pronunciation because if they have good pronunciation so their speaking will be understandable.

From the explanation, the researcher assumes that to get good in speaking, we have to master the aspects of speaking, the aspects of speaking are fluency, comprehension, grammar, vocabulary, and pronunciation.

2.2 Definition of Diction

Diction is a choice of words. It's mean, we choose the right word and harmony to express ideas to obtain certain effects. Diction is very important. Both in the world of coral-fabrication and the world of speech in our life. There are many explanations about diction, as follows:

White (1986;313) describes that diction is when a writer can express simple and complex ideas by choosing word are both accurate and economical, and by choosing modes of expression and explanation that are appropriate to the target audience.

Keraf (2010;24) diction is as follows: first, the choice of words or diction includes the understanding of which words are used to convey an idea, how to form a grouping of the right words or use appropriate expressions, and which style which is best used in a situation. Second, the choice of words or diction is the ability to distinguish precisely the nuances of meaning of the

ideas to be conveyed, and the ability to find forms that are appropriate to the situation and sense of value possessed by the listener community group. Third, the choice of the right and appropriate words is only possible by mastering a large number of vocabulary or words of that language. The purpose of the vocabulary or of a language is the whole word owned by a language.

Diction is the accuracy of word choices. According to Widjono (2007;98) "the use of the accuracy of the choice of words is influenced by the ability to use language associated with the ability to know, understand, master, and use a number of vocabulary actively that can express ideas accurately to be able to communicate effectively to readers or the listener ".

Based on the opinions of the experts that have been described, the researcher assumes that diction is the ability to distinguish precisely the nuances of meaning from the ideas to be conveyed and the ability to find forms that are appropriate to the situation and sense of value possessed by the listener community group.

2.2.1 Types of Diction

According to Gorys Keraf's theory (2010;89,108) and Lisa Miller (2019), the types of diction are diction based on its meaning (denotative meaning, connotative meaning), diction based on lexical (synonym, antonym, homonym, homophones, homographs, polysemy, hypernyms, and hyponym), formal diction, and informal diction (abstract word, concrete word, common word, special word, popular word, jargon, slang, foreign word, and loan word).

1. Diction Based on Its Meaning

a. Denotative Meaning

Denotative meaning is a word that has an original meaning, meaning the origin, or the true meaning possessed by a word (Chaer, 2012;292). According to Tarigan (2009;56) denotations of something words are meanings that are "general, traditional, and."presidential". Keraf (2010;27) suggests that denotative is a word that does not contain meaning or feelings additional.

b. Connotative Meaning

Connotative meaning is a word or sentence that has meaning not actually.

2. Diction Based on Lexical

a. Synonym

The word synonym consists of sin ("same" or "similar") and root onim word "name" which means "a grouped word with other words in the same classification based on general meaning ". In other words, synonyms are words that have the same denotation but different connotations (Tarigan, 2009;17). According to Keraf (2010;34), synonymy is a term that is can be limited as, (1) studies of various words which have the same meaning, or (2) the state in which two words or more has the same meaning. Conversely, synonyms are words that have the same meaning (syn = same, onimi = name).

b. Antonym

An antonym is a word that has the opposite meaning to another word.

c. Homonym

Homonym is words that have the same pronunciation and spelling but the meanings are different from each other.

d. Homophones

Homophones are words that have different spellings and meanings but have the same pronunciation.

e. Homographs

Homographs are words that have different pronunciations and meanings but have the same spelling.

f. Polysemy

Polysemy is a word that has more than one meaning

g. Hypernyms and Hyponyms

Hypernyms are a word that can represent many other words. While hyponyms are words that can be represented by the word hypernym.

3. **Formal diction**

Formal diction is the use of sophisticated language, without slang or colloquialisms. Formal diction sticks to grammatical rules and uses the complicated syntax-the structure of sentences. This elevated type of language is often found in professional texts, business documents, and legal papers.

4. **Informal diction**

Informal diction is more conversational and often used in narrative literature. This casual vernacular is representative of how people communicate in real life, which gives an author freedom to depict more realistic characters. Most short stories and novels use informal diction. There are ten types of informal diction follows :

a. The abstract word

Abstract words are words that have a referent in the form of concepts words described as difficult abstract references that cannot be absorbed by human senses. Abstract words are often used to explain the thoughts that are technical and specialized.

b. Concrete word

The concrete is a word that refers to something that can be seen or sensed directly by one or more senses. Concrete words refer to specific goods and actual experience. The concrete used to present vivid pictures in the mind of the reader to exceed other words.

c. Common word

Common words are words that have a broad scope of coverage, general words refer to many things, to the set, and to the whole.

d. Special word

Special words are words that refer to specific directives and concrete. A special word is showing that special object.

e. Scientific word

Scientific word is a word used by the intelligentsia, especially in scientific writings.

f. Popular word

Popular words are a word commonly used by all levels of society, both by the intelligentsia or to the average person.

g. Jargon

Jargon is technical words or secrets in a field of science particular, in the arts, commerce, collection of secrets, or other special groups.

h. Slang

Slang word is non-standard words are informal, organized typically, used powerful and witty in conversation, the word also a slang word high or pure. The use of slang is to introduce many new words into the language by combining old words into new meanings. Slang also introduces an entirely new word.

i. Foreign word

Foreign word elements are derived from foreign languages are still retained in its original form because it has not fused with the language original.

j. Loan word

Loan word is a word from a foreign language that has been adapted to Indonesian form or structure.

From the explanation above, the researcher assumes that the types of diction are diction based on its meaning (denotative meaning, connotative meaning), diction based on lexical (synonym, antonym, homonym, homophones, homographs, polysemy, hypernym, and hyponym), formal diction, and informal diction (abstract word, concrete word, common word, special word, popular word, jargon, slang, foreign word, and loan word).

2.2.2 Term of Accuracy of Diction

Keraf (2010; 88-89) explains the terms of accuracy of diction as follows:

1. Carefully distinguish denotation from the connotation of two words which have meanings that are similar to each other, he must determine which one will be used to achieve the meaning. If only the basic understanding he wants, he must choose a denotative word; if he wants a reaction certain emotional, he must choose the word connotative according to the target to be achieved.

2. Carefully distinguish almost synonymous words. Synonymous words do not always have a mutual distribution complete. Therefore, the speaker must be careful in choosing words of many synonyms that are there to convey what he wants, so that no different interpretations arise.

3. Distinguish words that are similar in spelling. When the speaker alone unable to distinguish words that are similar in spelling, then it will bring unintended consequences, which is wrong to understand.

4. Avoid the words of creation itself. Language always grows and develops in accordance with developments in society. The development of language is first seen from the increase in the number of new words. But that does not mean that everyone can create new things as they wish. New words usually appear for the first time because they are used by famous people or famous authors when other community members receive words that, then that word will eventually become the property of the people.

5. Beware of using foreign endings, especially words foreign containing the foreign suffix. Pay attention usage: favorable - favorite, idiom - idiomatic, progress - progressive, culture - cultural, and so on.

6. Verbs using prepositions must be used in a manner idiomatic: remember will not remember towards; hope, hope will, expect not expect; dangerous, dangerous for, endangering something not endangering something; afraid of, frightening something (locative).

7. To ensure accuracy of diction, the speaker must distinguish words general and special words. Special words better describe something other than common words.

8. Use sensual words that indicate perception special.

9. Pay attention to changes in meaning that occur in words that are already known.

10. Pay attention to the continuity of word choices. Continuation of choice A word is a technique of choosing words in such a way that they mean, or someone's mind can be conveyed precisely and economically.

Accuracy of diction serves to generate ideas that are right on the imagination of the reader or listener, if the accuracy of diction in an article as desired by the author, then the reaction will arise desired by the author.

2.3 Previous Studies

The first research conducted by Ahmed Sardi (2015). The title is "The Distinct Types of Diction Used by the EFL Teachers in the Classroom Interaction". Proper vocabulary or diction is concerned with the choice of word used in conveying a thought, how forms groups of proper words or use the proper expressions, and the proper style in each situation. Diction in speaking is being a difficulty for English teachers in the classroom interaction. Especially for beginners, English teachers, some of them are ignorant of choosing proper/right vocabulary in describing and explaining materials in teaching or use English to give some instructions. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to identify the kinds of diction that teacher commonly uses in EFL classroom teaching interaction. This study employed a qualitative research design and applied discourse analysis method particularly conversational analysis in analyzing the teacher's utterances. The participants of this research were two English teachers and the students at SMPN 2 Lembang, Pinrang, Indonesia. The teachers were observed while the data were collected using observation reports, audio recording, and interviews. This study identified the teachers mostly used informal diction or word choice in teaching such as colloquialism, dialects, and slang while formal diction appeared as very formal, semi-formal, and less formal. The EFL teachers produce a couple frequently words regardless of the meaning and the structure to communicate with the students. Also, the teachers speak

Indonesian and local language much more than English in the class considering the student level and interest which is poor. This research certainly provided a couple of positives in order to know how to use appropriate diction to achieve better quality in teaching classroom interaction by the EFL teachers as in ESL.

The first research, the researcher focuses at the kinds of diction that teacher commonly uses in EFL classroom teaching interaction and the participants of this research were two English teachers and the students at SMPN 2 Lembang, Pinrang, Indonesia, while this research focuses on the students' diction on Speaking in Speaking for Academic Purpose subject and the participants of this research are the third semester of English Department at the Muhammadiyah University of Mataram.

The second one is, Nurlaila Ridwan (2015). The title is "An Analysis to Diction and Lexical Relation Toward and Editorial in Jakarta Globe." This research aims to know the types of lexical relations and diction written in editorials Jakarta Globe August edition to understand the context of the editorials. The researcher employs the qualitative method by collecting the random texts of editorials chosen to be analyzed to know the diction and lexical relation in understanding the context of the editorials. After selecting the data, the researcher analyzes the word in the text by using the theory of diction and lexical relation related to semantic. The result of the study shows some kinds of lexical relations and diction used in editorials. The lexical

relations that found were synonyms, antonym, hyponym, meronyms, and metonyms and the kinds of diction that found are the abstract word, popular word, concrete word, common word, and jargon. By knowing a word meaning and lexical relations well, the text can be easily understood by the readers and will convey the same ideas to the words. On the other hand, the researcher finds synonym as lexical relation and also popular word as the diction that often by the editor in the editorials.

In the second research, this study aims to know the types of lexical relations and diction written in editorials Jakarta Globe August edition to understand the context of the editorials diction written in editorials, while this research aims to know the types of diction that commonly used on speaking by the third semester of English Department at the Muhammadiyah University of Mataram.

Therefore, from the previous studies, the researcher can get the benefit from them. Some theories about diction and types of diction from other experts, The first research, the researcher focusses at the kinds of diction that teacher commonly uses in EFL classroom teaching and the second research focusses to know the types of lexical relations and diction written in editorials Jakarta Globe August edition, while in this research the researcher focusses to analyze the types of diction commonly used by the third semester of the English Department at the Muhammadiyah University of Mataram.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter elaborates methodology which is applied for the research. It covers research design, research participants, data collecting method, and data analysis technique.

3.1 Research Design

The researcher chose a suitable method to support this research. The method was qualitative research. Bryman and Bell (2007) stated that qualitative research is a research strategy that indicates the relationship between theory and research and usually emphasizes on how the theory was generated. Moleong (2017) affirms, that qualitative research is a research, which has a result of descriptive data in the form of written or oral form observing people or behavior.

The purpose of the qualitative research was to make a systematic, factual and accurate description or painting of the facts, properties, and relationship between the phenomena investigated, so the researcher used the qualitative research to analyze and investigate the students' diction commonly used on speaking by the third semester of English Department at the Muhammadiyah University of Mataram.

3.2 Research Participants

A participant is a person who takes part or becomes involved in a particular activity or event (Arikunto, 2013;130). The researcher took the

participants from the third semester of English Department students by using the snowball sampling procedure, they were 25 students. The researcher observed the students in Speaking for Academic Purpose subject that was held by Mr. Moh. Fauzi Bafadal, M.Pd. and this research was conducted from December 2019 until April 2020.

3.3 Data Collecting Method

Data collection is carried out to obtain the information needed in order to achieve research objectives. Before conducting research, a researcher usually has a hunch based on the theory she uses. The hunch is called a hypothesis. To get the data from the respondent, the researcher used two instruments, namely documentation and field notes.

1. Documentation

   Documentation according to Sugiyono (2017;329) is a method used to obtain data and information in the form of books, archives, documents, written figures, and pictures in the form of reports and information that can support research. In this research, the researcher used a video in the form of a recording of students' speeches when they were taking an exam. The purpose of these videos was to make the researcher easier to find out the types of diction commonly used by the third semester of the English Department at the Muhammadiyah University of Mataram.

2. Field notes

According to Bogdan and Biklen (1982), fieldnotes is written notes about what was heard, seen, experienced, and thought in order to collect data and reflect on data in qualitative research while in the field, the researcher was required to make notes, but these notes are only temporary and are only useful as an intermediary tool, namely between what is seen, heard, felt, and touched with the actual notes called field notes (Moleong, 2010). In this research, the researcher noted what she has heard from the video.

3.4 Data Analysis Technique

According to Afrizal (2013;56), in analyzing the data, there were some steps in doing data analysis as follows :

1. After the videos in form of students' speeches at the third semester have been collected the researcher tried to review the videos recorded.

2. Analyzing the types of diction and how diction commonly used by the third semester of English Department at Muhammadiyah University of Mataram in speaking when they were taking an exam.

3. The researcher classified the data in the form of videos of students' speeches when they were taking an exam into several groups to simplify the processing data.

4. Giving the conclusion about the types of diction commonly used by the third semester after the data has been analyzed.