

The Relationship of Language Variation with Social Groups and Language Use in Perumnas Tanjung Karang Permai

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Abstract

This study discusses Language Variations in Perumnas. In the research method, the data were analyzed based on the definition of descriptive qualitative method with the data technique of Simak Libat Bebas Cakap (SLBC), Recording technique, Observation and Note taking Technique. This study uses the theory of Sudaryanto (1993) regarding the method Simak. The conversations of the Perumnas social group were analyzed. Then each word in the conversation is classified based on the type and the causal factor. After analyzing the researcher explained the data found later and concluded this research. From several aspects that have been mentioned in Language Variations in chapter two, there are several types of language variations used in Perumnas 4 formal data variety, 9 data variety informal, 10 data variety Casual, 3 data variety Intimate, and 1 data variety Consultative.

Keywords : *Language Variation, Factor of Language Variation, Language Use*

1. INTRODUCTION

Perumnas, Tanjung Karang Permai West Nusa Tenggara is a housing complex whose residents come from various regions, ethnicities, religions, and cultures so that they have a variety of languages and very diverse social groups. Language has a very wide area of use and various types of speech. Among speakers of any language, there is variation in how they use their language. Problems related to this are the social identities of speakers and listeners involved in communication and the social environment in which speech events occur. Most importantly, language choice and language use vary, due to the context of age, gender, culture, etc. So the choice of language variation is made consciously and replaces the choice depending on factors and context. The interaction between one person and another is different, many factors also cause language

variations. And the development of society influences language so that it turns into various kinds.

In the view of sociolinguistics, language is not only seen as an individual phenomenon but is a social phenomenon. As a social phenomenon, language and language use are not only determined by linguistic factors, but also by non-linguistic factors. Non-linguistic factors that affect the use of language, namely social factors (social status, education level, age, economic level, gender, etc.) Situational factors concerning who speaks in what language, to whom, when, where, and about what problem. Due to the those factors, there is a diversity of languages shared by the whole community, or what we call language variations. Many factors influence language variation, so ex researcher the use of language in existing social groups. Language becomes diverse and diverse, not only because of its inhomogeneous speech but also because of its very diverse social interaction activities. The society into groups consisting of various ethnic groups. The diversity of these ethnic groups have given rise to cultural differences, including language and variations.

Humans are social creatures, in their lives, they are always in touch with each other. This forms a set or unity of humans that are interconnected so that they are called social groups, what meant by social groups are two or more people who have same identity and interact in a structured way to achieve goals. A social group is defined as a collection of people who are aware of the term and interact with each other, giving rise to linguistic diversity. Every activity carried out by the community greatly affects the development of language diversity. Chaer and Agustina (1995) state that the types of language variations are divided into four, namely: (1) in terms of speakers, (2) in terms of usage, (3) in terms of formality, (4) in terms of facilities. Language variations can be distinguished based on speakers and their use. Based on how the social position in society, gender, when the language is used and where it is, what is the formal situation.

In this study, the researcher discusses Language Variation in Perumnas, Sekarbeladistrit, Tanjung Karang Permaisubdistrict . and the Limitation of this study is to determine the type and factor that cause Language Variation in Perumnas. This study uses the theory of Cher and Agustina (1995).

From the background above that, the formulation of the problem in this study is what types of Language Variation in a social group at Perumnas ? And What is the cause of language variation in a social group at Perumnas?

2. METHOD

The method used in this research is the method of qualitative description. This type of research describes the research findings by using data or linguistic facts. The selection of this type of research is based on the purpose of research who want to get an overview of language variations in the general population and the factors that influence the occurrence of language variations. The implementation of descriptive research methods is not limited to data collection and compilation.

3. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The speech in question is speech that is included in sociolect language variations, namely language relating to age levels that occur in the Perumnas community, Tanjung Karang Permai District in daily conversation. The data collection process was carried out by researcher by going directly to the field located at Perumnas, Tanjung Karang Permai. The researcher observed and recorded events in the form of utterances spoken by the village community. From the results of observations and recordings, the researcher found several sociolect utterances from local community conversations which included education levels, age levels, and social group.

3.1. Conversation at the age level (within the circle of friendship) SasakPancor East Lombok Language

7 February 2022 (13.35)

Participant :

Name	Age	Job
Safira Amalia	20 years old	College Student
ShofiyatiFebrina	20 years old	College Student

Sofia : Wah **iti** Aneng mbe ?
(Kamu sudah darimana ?)
where have you been ?

Shafira : ndrek be, iti, wah iti aneng mbe ?
(Ndakada, Kamu dah kemana ?)

not going anywhere, where have you been?

Sofia :wah kulalo aneng es kepal
(Saya baru pulang dari es kepal)
I just came back from ice kepal

Shafira :Ngumbetono ?
(Ngapain disana ?)
what are you doing there ?

Shofia : mangan, wah iti manganke ?
(Makan,kamu sudah makan ?)
I ate, have you eaten?

Shafira :ndekman
(belum)
not yet

Shofia :masi iti sakit ne ?
(Masih kamasakitni ?)
are you still sick?

Shafira :aok aku sakit
(Iyasayasakit)
yes I am sick

Shofia :alonginep wat alo
(sana minum obat)
take medicine first

Shafira :ndrekowat
(ndakada Obat)
I don't have medicine

Shofia :owat epe mele ite bareh kubeliang
(Obat apa kamu mau nanti saya beliin)
what medicine do you need ?

Shafira : ndek kutaok be obatepe
(Saya ndak tau obat apa)
I don't know what medicine I need

Shofia :mbe jek taokde ngan beli obat
(dimana jak tempat orang beliobat)
where do people buy medicine ?

Shafira : apotik so
(di apotiklah)
at the pharmacy

From this conversation we can see:

- a) The type of language variation used is informal with colloquial language variations but uses intimate and casual language styles.
- b) The cause factor of the conversation is that both speakers are the same age.

3.2. Bali Language (within the circle of Family/ social group)

6 February 2022 (03.30)

Name	Age	Job
I Made Deker	62 years old	Retired BUMN
Ni KetutSriniawati	57 years old	Housewife

NKS: Ooo waktu to

(Ooo.. yang waktu itu)

at the time

IMD : **yange** kanmetakon jak Pan Bayu Nyenngelah HRV item ngandangto..

(sayakannanyasama Pak Bayusiapa punya mobil HRV yang parker sembaranganitu)

I asked Mr. Bayu who parked the car that was parked carelessly

NKS :Mihh... Orahanawaksisepuh I yordipanakneglemburngelah

(Astaga.. Udah saya bilang Orang tuanya si Yordi anaknya Glembur yang punya)

Gosh.. I already told Yordi's parents, Glembur's son, whoownsit

IMD : Yen nawang Pan Bayunawangngorang ye man bagian tanah

hasil listrik to pas yange mulih

(siapa tau.. Pak bayutau..dia bilang dapet bagian tanah hasil pasang listrik tu pas saya pulang)

who knows.. Mr. Bayuknows.. he said he got a share of the land from the electricity installation when I got home.

NKS : ye kanjumlah ye btn, ye keceplosanbiasane ye gedeomonganne. Cenik BTN ye mungkin

(eee..kan rumah dia BTN dia keceplosan..biasanya dia ngomong besar. Mungkin karna BTNnya kecil)

eh.. the house in the housing he slips .. usually he talks bullshit. Maybe because the house is small.

IMD: Care cangkenecenik ?

(Seperti saya ni kecil ?)

like researcher?

NKS : Sing.. cenikantipe 21. Ye ngorte "med cang di Badung" jak mbah

(ndak..Kecilan lagi tipe 21. Di bilang bosen dia di Badung kembah)

even smaller, he has type 21. because he said to grant mother bored in badung

IMD :si kadek dingeh ?
(kadek yang denger?)
did kadek hear ?

NKS : sing.. yangedingeh

(ga..saya yang denger sendiri)
no I heard it myself

IMD :Makanecang sing onkonsinggahnyenkeBadung

(Makanyasaya ga di tawarinsinggah pas keBadung)
That's probably the reason I wasn't offered to Badung

From this conversation we can see:

- a) The type of language variation used is informal with basilek language variations with the Tabanan dialect but uses intimate language style
- b) The causal factor of the conversation is that the two speakers are brothers and sisters, there are differences in age, gender, and economic level.

**3.3. Sasak Sekarbela Language
(within the circle of friendship/ ethnic group)
15 February 2022 (20.57)**

Name	Age	Job
AzrinaHisnaAmni	22 years old	College student
Nelly Riszdiani	19 years old	Student

Azrina :Epe kat **bi** ? Bubble epe ?
(Apa kamu bilang ? Bubble apa ?)
what did you say ? what bubble do you mean ?

Nelly :Sikn darak manis ne
(Yang ndak mani situ)
those unsweet bubbles

Azrina :Luek indomaret kan..
(banyak di indomaret kan)
many in indomaret

Nelly : Pire sekek angkak
(Berapa harganya satu)
how much does one cost

Azrina : Pire a beli kupiranne.. sik enu kino tergantung sik becetan sik

Name	Age	Job
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l
e
kan, beluk ribu singsik becik, bi ngumbe ?
(Berapa saya beliwaktu itu, yang itu tergantung mana besaran mana kecilan, 8 ribu yang kecilan, maungapain ?)
I forget how much it cost at that time, depending on how big and how small, 8 thousand small ones. What do you want to do?

Nelly: Antek ne
(supaya)
of course

Azrina :Sik bebas gula inokan
(yang bebas gula itukan)
that sugar free

Nelly :Antek ne beuagakbeu.. Wah empattaon
(Supayabisaudahempattahun)
so that it can be eaten already four years

Azrina :Leguk tetep iye manis
(Tapitetepdiamanis)
but still sweet

Nelly: Tumben ne matisarafne..mesi arak resenesakit
(Tumbenmatisarafnya, masihrasanyasakit)
the nerve is dead, it still hurts

Azrina :Tempeleng iye
(Tampardia)
try to slap

Nelly :Mesi iye sakitdakek ne tempeleng
(Masih sakitwalaupunditampar)
it still hurts even though it's slapped

Azrina :Angkakmesiberarti ye idup
(berartimasihdiahidupsarafnya)
that mean the nerves are still sick

From this conversation we can see:

- a) The type of language variation used is informal with a casual style of language variation.
- b) the causal factor of the conversation is that the two speakers are friends and have different ages and levels of education.

3.4. Keselet Sasak Languge Sakra East Lombok (within the circle of Family/ social group)

17 february 2022 (21.25) via Telephone

Muhammad Fauzan	20 years old	College Student
Nurul Hidayat	17 years old	Student

F

auzan:Halo adek...

Dayat : Halo..

Fauzan : Mbi ktaokn papuq ?

(Dimana kakek?)

where is grandpa ?

Dayat : Yak n tendemtaoh.

(Diamautidur)

he want's to sleep

Fauzan :Uah m **mangan**? Berembe kabar papuq ?

(Udahkamumakan ?Gimana kabar kakek ?)

have you eaten ? how are you grandpa ?

Dayat :uah.. Sehat

(udah... sehat)

I have eaten already, healthy

Fauzan :Uah n **bekelor** ?

(Udahkakekmakan ?)

have grandpa eaten ?

Dayat :Uah n

(udah)

grandpa has eaten

Fauzan :Apekelak m ?

(Apa kamu masak ?)

what are you cooking ?

Dayat : Mie doang

(mi aja)

eaten noodles

Fauzan :Berembe kabar m ?

(gimana kabarmu ?)

how are you ?

Dayat :Sehatke

(Sehat)

i'm good

From this conversation we can see:

- The type of language variation used is informal with a casual style of language variation
- The causal factor of the conversation is that the two speakers are brothers and have differences in age and education level.

3.5. Sumbawa Language (conversation at the age level within social group)

12 Februari 2022 (21.45)

Name	Age	Job
Agustiawan	24 years old	Fresh Graduate
Muhammad Rizky	20 years old	College Student

Agus :Mepangmu ki ?

(Darimana kamu ky?)

Where were you ki ?

Rizky :Beru mole kales Gunungsaritah

(Baru pulang dari gunungsari)

just go back from gunung sari

Agus :Melokrunanmo nah

(Gimanakabarmu ?)

how are you ?

Rizky :allhamdulilah balongsi nah, sia ka melok rungan nah ?

(Allhamdulilah baiksi, Kamu gimana kabarmu ?)

Allhamdulilah good, and how about you ?

Agus :Balongsiampo nah.. Mepang mu kuliah to nah?

(Kabarbaikjuga, Dimana kamu kuliahs ekarang ?)

I,m good too, where are you studying now ?

Rizky : iye kajikuliah pang UIN si nah, sia ka mepangkuliah to nah ?

(Saya kuliah di UIN, Kamukuliahdimana ?)

I study at UIN, and how about you ?

Agus: ohberu po ku lulus nah

(iyas aya baru lulus juga)

i just graduated

Rizky :Masyaallah mantap, melokinah ?

(Masyaallah mantap, terus gimana ?)

Masyaallah good job, and then ?

Agus : oh nosoda nah sate ku to runganrunanganmu nah

(oh ga ada sih cumin mau tau kabarmu aja)

no, i just want to kmow how are you ?

Rizky :oh balongsih nah , iyaninakaklamen dean sih

(ohh..baik, ya sudah kalau begitu)

ohhokay.. that's all

From this conversation we can see:

- a) The type of language variation used is formal with a casual style of language variation

- b) The causal factor of the conversation is that the two speakers are old friends who have not seen each other for a long time and have differences in age and education level.

Table 1. Data Finding

Data	Word	Means	Origin
1	Iti	You/ Anda	East Lombok
2	Yange	I/ Saya	Bali
3	Bi	You (for female) / kamu	SasakSekarbela
4	Bekelor and Mangan	Bekelor = eat (formal) Mangan = eat (informal)	KeseletsasakSakra Lombok
5	Mu	You / Kamu (informal)	Sumbawa

Conversation 1 is informal, “iti” is the word “you” that is often used by people who are teenagers in having conversations. For example, in the conversation above, a speaker is about 20 years old. The factor in this conversation have social factor are gender and age .In this situation the speaker pronounce the word “iti” with a friend of the same age and same gender. The speaker is having a conversation with someone using the word. In this situation, the speaker pronounces the word “iti” with a friend of the same age. This word is familiar in East Lombok when speaking to people of the same age. This conversation uses Pancor dialect. This language variation is a colloquial language variation which is a social variation used in everyday conversation. The word colloquial comes from the word colloquium (conversation). So, colloquial means spoken language, not written language. And the conversation above uses language at the level informal, namely the familiar variety because the relationship between speaker 1 and speaker 2 has a friendly relationship. variation in terms of formality, based on Lilis (2011) using intimate and casual language styles because the example above is a friend who speaks using incomplete language and with unclear articulation, while in terms of speakers it is sociolect, namely variations concerning personal matters.

Conversation 2 is informal. *yo* means you are a bit harsh because in the context here speaker 1 and speaker 2 are close relatives, while “*yange*” means “I am” in smooth Balinese and *cangis* “I” in a low level of Balinese. The situation of this conversation by two brothers and a sister who are expressing their respective opinion toward their neighbors. Uses the word “*yange*” to talk with his sister. While if you see the word “*rage/tiang*” the words that respect because in terms of age and different level economic. So IMD just said “*yange*” to NKS because IMD felt the economy was higher than NKS. If you look closely, the relationship between the two speakers is included in the variation of Intimate Language (Intim) because the speakers have close relationships such as family members and use Balinese dialects. According to Ismiyati (2011), variations in basilek language include languages with low connotations, for example, regional dialects such as the Tabanan dialect. Meanwhile, in terms of formality, it is an intimate language variation used by speakers whose relationship is already intimate or intimate, such as between family members or close friends (Agustina and Chaer, 2010).

The conversation 3 is informal. In this conversation social factor are different age, different level education, and different gender. *bi* means you are intended for women of the same age or when adults talk to children. In this conversation situation, the two female friends, one of them suggested that her best friend and use the sentence “*bi*” while if it was a boy using the sentence “*mek*”. But in this conversation situasional Azrina said that because she was confused to Nelly, when she was told to buy candy at the supermarket. Because Azrina is confused, she doesn't know what unsweet candy is what Nelly means. Variations of language used in informal situations for talk to friend. The casual variety according to Listyaningsih (2014) can be seen using a lot of allegro forms, namely the form of words or shortened utterances. Her vocabulary is full of lexical dialect and regional language elements.

The conversation 4 is informal. Sociolect is very clear in the conversation above, we can see the difference in the variety of languages used by Fauzan and Dayat, from their conversation we can see the difference age and different level education between Fauzan and Dayat. In this situation, Fauzan is asking about his family. So, that he asked how his

brother and Papuk were. According to (Chaer and Agustina, 2004), based on age, it can be seen the differences in the variety of language used by children, adolescents, adults, and people who are classified as elderly. The higher the age of a person or speaker, the more words he will master, as well as understanding the structure of the language. In the first conversation the speaker uses the word "**bekelor**". Bekelor is a word that is often used in conversation for people who are classified as elderly. While in the second conversation is the word "mangan". If you pay attention, the word "mangan" is used more by children or their peers, because it sounds harsher than the word bekelor. Although they have the same meaning, these two words are used by speakers in different ways, be it age or education level. While the word m means you are the same age or smaller while n also means you but it is intended for someone else.

Conversation 5 is Formal. Aspects of linguistic distinction that do not always exist in language, namely gender (Sumarsono, 2014). In this situation, the two friends have not seen each other for a long time. So there is a gap in terms of age and education. The word "mu" is an informal language while the formal language is "sia" which is used when talking to new people and older people. we can see that there is an informal style or a casual style because of the conversation with fellow friends. Using a vulgar sociolect is a language variation that tends to be harsh, this is due to the speaker's relationships such as age, occupation, and socioeconomic conditions According to Poedjosoedarmo (1978) dialect is a variation of a language that is determined by a background of the origin of the speaker.

4. CONCLUSION

The results obtained from the research on "The Relationship Of Language Variation with Social Groups and Language Use in Perumnas Tanjung Karang Permai" it can be concluded as follows. The types of language variations used at Perumnas Tanjung Karang Permai when interacting with social groups are divided into four, namely the formal variety 4 data, the informal variety 9 data, the 10 data casual variety, the 3 data intimate variety and the 1 data business (consultative) variety. The factors that influence the use of the four language variations in social groups in the Perumnas community are social and situational factors. It

is clear that differences in age, gender, education level, economic level and social status can affect a person's language variation

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