
AN ANALYSIS OF LANGUAGE VARIATIONS USED OF SOCIETY IN THE MOJOPURNO VILLAGE

PROCEEDING
REINFORCING EDUCATION,
LANGUAGE, AND SOCIO-
CULTURE

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ABSTRACT

Language and society are two things that can not separate and every society has its own language, not only every society but also in every community has certain language. The purpose of this research is to describe the form of language variation and the factors that cause the variation of language. The language variation referred to in this study is the variety of languages used by coastal communities when interacting socially in their daily life. This research method uses descriptive qualitative which explains the object naturally. Methods of data collection using the method of listening, free to speak proficiently. The tapping technique is done by tapping, which is recording secretly and note-taking techniques are used to record language that is not clear to make it easier researchers describe the findings of the data. The results of this study found a form of language variation in the form of two languages, namely Javanese and Indonesian. As well as sociolek factors which include education, age, occupation, and gender. There is also a vulgar form that is often uttered by some people, this is due to environmental factors. Apart from that there are several factors that are involved the background for language variation, namely, factors of origin, familiarity factors, and environmental factors.

Keywords: *Language variations, society , sociolinguistic.*

INTRODUCTION

Language is a human aid to express feelings through sentences so that speech partners can understand them. Language is also able to provide a social value to people who carry the language itself. Sudaryanto 1983 in Kesuma (2007: 9) states that, "human language is a language produced by means of human speech, namely through the human mouth ". In addition, language can also be obtained from the form of attitudes or body movements carried out by humans. The ability that humans have in language is very diverse. Some humans are able to have the expertise to understand several languages which are obtained from an experience, knowledge, and those that are obtained from social interactions.

In everyday life, several variations of language are used by each individual in conveying an intention either individually or as a group. Language also serves as a differentiator for community groups from one another. Therefore, there will appear a variety of forms of language and various meanings. Language diversity occurs in social communication obtained from community activities. So that there will appear various forms of the variety of languages used in communication in it.¹

Variation of language is the various ways human language expresses several

¹ Ami Muhammad, "Analisis Variasi Pemakaian Bahasa Manggarai Pada Masyarakat Desa Golo Ndaring Kecamatan Sano Ngooang Kabupaten Manggarai Barat," 2021.

meanings in different structures. Made Iwan Indrawan classifies language variations into twelve varieties (2006: 28). That is:

1. Individual and societal language varieties

Human life has an individual language variety. It is commonly referred to as speech in sociolinguistics termed as idiolect. While societal language variety refers to a variety of a language that is shared by every individual as members of speech community.

2. Regional and temporal language varieties

Regional varieties of a language have been referred to as dialect. The study of regional dialect is called dialectology. In general the varieties display different features in their pronunciation (phonology), structure (grammar), and meaning.

3. Native and non native language varieties

Native language is develop by a community since its first settlement in a land and used through its generations. The native variety might distinguished from the non native varieties to the pronunciation and the use of grammar.

4. Spoken and written language varieties

The spoken variety is characterized with its pronunciation, intonation, and stress. While in written variety is colored with punctuation, marks, capitalization, of letter, and spacing. In writing does underlining, italicizing, and bold typing for the same purpose. The written variety cannot convey feeling easily but it may the letters to express emotions.

5. Formal and informal language varieties.

The difference of formal and informal variety can be seen in the used of form and vocabulary. Some words may also express different meaning in a different variety. Therefore formal and informal language variety can be different using the common lexical meaning.

6. Standard and non standart language varieties.

A standart language is developed as a result of a socialitical process. These varieties differ principally in their phonology. The language used in the formal occasions is often characterized wide, the use of standart form.

7. Uppear and lower class language varieties.

Upper and lower variety is diglossia used to refer to a situation where a language is formally diglossia stratified. There are two types of diaglossia, that are formal diglossia and non-formal diglossia.

8. Women and men language varieties.

Language varieties might result different from sex. There are two ways in which language is differentiated according to sex of speaker: sex exclusive differentiation and sex preferential differentiation.

9. Restricted and Elaborated language varieties

A restricted language variety is the one which is more context dependent. The characterized with the use of simpler and shorter expressions.

10.Ethnic language varieties.

There are several ethnic living as one nation in a country. The language develop in to several ethnic varieties known as ethnolect. Its regarded as an identity of the speakers and a symbol of their culture.

11.Professional field language varieties.

Language used of members of professional field in different from the one used in other fields. It is associated with particular profession (occupation sociolect).

12.Secret language varieties.

In community, there are people who use a special code when communication each other. It is classified as a secret language variety. One of secret language varieties is argot. It was borrowed from French. It may be applied to the language or sociolect of any social group whose members evidence a desire to conceal the content of their communication from some other group.²

Mojopurno village community consists of several individuals who live in one place. They have their own knowledge in understanding a language. The people in Mojopurno village will use the language according to the language spoken by the speaker to the interlocutor. Consider the following data:

A variation of the Javanese language spoken by children in the village of Mojopurno.

A : "*Cah, ayo dolanan.*"

B : "*Ayo.*"

A : "*Dolanan opo mbak?*"

B : "*Monopoli.*"

The example above is a language variation in terms of speakers who are included in the Javanese language variation. The word "*opo*" which means 'what' is a question word that is characteristic of Javanese people with a vowel /o/. In addition, there are variations of the Javanese language from the word [dolan], which differentiates it from other Javanese dialects that mention the word [dolan]. However, the people of Mojopurno village also still use the word "*dolan*" if there is no -an ending. The greeting word "*cah*" is also a characteristic of the village community greeting words Mojopurno.

The people of the island of Java, especially East Java, are a society that has many variations of the language. Javanese is one of the regional languages in Indonesia. The language situation of the Javanese speaking community is colored by the use of Javanese, Indonesian, and the use of other languages. The Javanese language has many social variations as well as regional variations.

Mojopurno villagers who live in Magetan will use their mother tongue when communicating with their relatives, but mixed languages will emerge. When the people of Mojopurno village talk to Javanese. Mixed language variations will often occur, for example in Javanese and Indonesian if the speakers do not know the interlocutor. Sociolek forms such as language at the level of age, education, gender, and occupation also affect language variation based on the speaker's perspective.

Based on the explanation above, the research focuses on the problem of language variation in terms of speakers based on language variations, sociology, vulgarity, as well as the factors behind the variations in language that exist in the community in Mojopurno Village.³

METHOD

This study used descriptive qualitative research, namely research that produces data as it is in accordance with what is obtained in the field and is followed by an analysis of the data. Bogdan and Taylor (1975: 5) in Melong (2010: 4) defined qualitative methods as research procedures that produce descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observable behavior.

² Nia Kurnia, "Language Variations of the Street Children Community and Its Impact on Listeners Attitudes," 2019, 5 & 35.

³ Kick Hazen, "Language Variation. Language in Use," n.d.

In this study, the subject of his research was the language used by the Mojopurno village community. The choice of research subjects was based on the use of language variations among the community in the communication process. The object of this research is the variety of language used by the Mojopurno village community, which includes the forms and meanings of the variations of the language used in the interaction among the community.

The data collection method used was the listening method and the proficient method. The tapping technique is called the basic technique in the listening method because in essence, listening is manifested by tapping. This tapping technique is followed by the listening technique without engaging proficiently. the researcher did the tapping by participating in the conversation and listening to the conversation. Researchers are involved directly with the people who are interacting on a daily basis.

The data collection method also uses proficient techniques. Proficient method has a basic technique in the form of fishing technique. The provocation or stimulation can take any form or the meanings arranged in the question.

This method is also followed by taking notes to make it more accurate to retrieve the data. The note-taking method serves to record conversations that have been heard during the dialogue. This technique of note-taking is done when a conversation cannot be heard clearly, so it requires note-taking techniques.

This stage is a data analysis carried out after the language data has been collected. The data generated from the technique of listening, engaging, proficient, tapping, and taking notes, then analyzed using the method of language variation in terms of speakers based on variations in language, sociology, vulgarity, and factors underlying the language variations of the people in Mojopurno village when doing social interactions.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Research results, present and discuss answers to research problems. These findings are in the form of a description of language variations by the people in Mojopurno village. Data obtained from the field were reported based on observations of the community in Mojopurno village. After analyzing the data obtained in this study.

Language variation is the different ways of human language to express the some meaning at different structure. Made Iwan Indrawan classify language variation into twelve varieties (2006: 28). That are: (1) Individual and societal language varieties, (2) Regional and temporal language varieties, (3) Native and non native language varieties, (4) Spoken and written language varieties, (5) Formal and informal language varieties, (6) Standard and non standard language varieties, (7) Uppear and lower class language varieties, (8) Women and men language varieties, (9) Restricted and Elaborated language varieties, (10) Ethnic language varieties, (11) Professional field language varieties, (12) Secret language varieties.

Research conducted in the village of Mojopurno shows that there are variations in language based on the speaker's perspective based on variations in language, sociology, and vulgarity. Language data found during research in the coastal environment of Surabaya show that there are two variations of the language, namely the Javanese language variation which consists of Javanese ngoko and manners, and variations of the Indonesian language.

The variation of the Javanese language is influenced by people who come from Javanese tribes, especially East Java and the people of Mojopurno village, while the Indonesian language variations are influenced by the presence of new people in the Mojopurno village community.

Indonesian Language Variation

The variation of Indonesian that is practiced by people in the village of Mojopurno when interacting with new people who are known or the habits of some people who use Indonesian.

Context : a conversation conducted by a buyer who is buying a drink.

P1 : *"Bu, beli minuman. Berapa ya?"*

P2 : *Dua ribu lima ratus*

P1 : *Beli 1. Ini bu (memberikan uang ke penjual)*

P2 : *Kembali tujuh ribu lima ratus*

P1 : *Terima kasih*

P2 : *Ya*

Based on the above conversation dialogue, the buyer (P1) who recently visited the shop tried to use Indonesian because the buyer (P1) tried to interact with the seller (P2) who did not know he was from where. The seller is a Madurese who lives in Mojopurno. he uses the language according to the speaker who invites him to chat. In everyday life the seller uses Javanese and Madurese languages, the seller will use language in accordance with the speaker who invites him to speak as is done by the buyer.

Mixed Language Variation

Language variations are carried out by some people in Mojopurno village who use mixed languages, for example Indonesian and Javanese. Language that is accidentally spoken is caused by several factors, one of which is the factor of the area of origin.

Context : a conversation carried out by a person asking for a home address.

P1 : *Dek, permisi mau tanya rumahnya Alifia. Dimana ya?*

P2 : *Oh itu mbak masih lurus disana (menunjukkan arah lokasi) nanti di kanan jalan ada rumah cat warna hijau toska, pagar rumahnya warna hitam.*

P1 : *Oh yowes makasih ya.*

P2 : *Iya*

A person who asked for his home address came in Indonesian to ask the address of his friend to one of the Mojopurno villagers. P1 uses Indonesian to P2 because he interacts with new people. He also tries to respect the person because Indonesian is a formal language that is often used by some people in formal situations such as schools, meetings, and so on. Indonesian is also the language that unites the nation so that it can be used by all Indonesian people who do not know where it came from.

P1 does not fully use Indonesian, but he also uses Javanese when answering such as the

word 'yowes' in Javanese which means 'yasudah'. Does not guarantee that the Javanese who use the language Indonesia will continue to use Indonesian. There is a mother tongue that is often spoken or seen from the accent they speak.

NO	Word	Meaning
1.	<i>Dolanan</i>	Play
2.	<i>Cah</i>	Friend
3.	<i>Ayo</i>	Come on
4.	<i>Opo</i>	What
5.	<i>Yowes</i>	Alright
6.	<i>Tuku</i>	Buy

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis and discussion of research data, the researcher can conclude the following:

- Research conducted in Mojopurno village to the Mojopurno village community shows that there are variations language based on the speaker's perspective based on language variation, sociolek, and vulgarity. The language data found during the research in Mojopurno village shows that there are two variations of the language, namely variations of Javanese language consisting of Javanese ngoko and krama, and variations of Indonesian.
- The factors that underlie the language variations of the people in Mojopurno Village are factors of origin, factors of familiarity, factors of mutual respect, and environmental factors. These four factors greatly influence the emergence of language variations in Mojopurno Village. The things that are very dominant in this research are sociology and vulgarity.

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