

An Analysis of Language Varieties in Karang Taruna Prenduan Sumenep

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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 language that used by people's group and that understood by its member's of this group is called speech community. This study aims to investigate the kind of language variations and its meaning used in Karang Taruna Prenduan. It employs a qualitative design. The data of the research were collected through observation and interview with the Karang Taruna members with snowball technique. The findings obtained from this research show that Among twelve classification language variation of speech varieties used by the members the community use secret language variation because nobody knows and just the members who know the meaning of language variation in the community. The language variety coming from creative thinking process of the members and also coming spontaneously.

Keywords: Speech Community, Language Variation

ABSTRAK

Bahasa dan masyarakat adalah dua hal yang tidak dapat dipisahkan dan setiap masyarakat memiliki bahasa sendiri, tidak hanya setiap masyarakat tetapi juga di setiap komunitas memiliki bahasa tertentu, bahasa yang digunakan oleh kelompok masyarakat dan yang dipahami oleh anggota kelompok ini disebut pidato masyarakat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis variasi bahasa dan artinya yang digunakan di Karang Taruna Prenduan. Ini mempekerjakan desain kualitatif. Data penelitian dikumpulkan melalui observasi dan wawancara dengan anggota Karang Taruna dengan teknik bola salju. Temuan yang diperoleh dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa Di antara dua belas variasi variasi bahasa varietas bahasa yang digunakan oleh anggota komunitas menggunakan variasi bahasa rahasia karena tidak ada yang tahu dan hanya anggota yang tahu arti variasi bahasa dalam komunitas. Variasi bahasa berasal dari proses berpikir kreatif para anggota dan juga datang secara spontan.

Kata kunci: Komunitas Bicara, Variasi Bahasa

1. Introduction

Bahasa Indonesia is the official language of Indonesia, an archipelago of 17,508 islands that is the world's largest Muslim-majority nation, with a total population of nearly 242 million. Over 300 different native languages are spoken in Indonesia. Indonesia is home to 240 million people with variety of ethnic groups. Each of these groups has its own distinct language and culture.

We use language to ask for and give people information. We use it to express indignation and annoyance, as well as admiration and respect. Often one utterance will simultaneously convert both information and express feeling (Holmet, 2001:7)

According to Kridalaksana in Mulyadi (2009: 2) language is system of arbitrary sound symbols which is used by society to cooperative, interaction and self identification. Blonch and Tragger say that language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbol by means of which a social group cooperates. It is different from Mary Finociarro that language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbol which permits all the people in a given culture to communicate or interact (Mulyadi, 2009:2).

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 or group of people has certain language, the language that used by people's group and that understood by its member's of this group is called speech community. Speech community is group of people who can all understand each other when they speak, They are usually in the same area, speaking the variant of language, or the same standart language and a speech community is a group that decides how language will be used.

Wardhaugh (2006: 10) says that There are several possible relationships between language and society. One is that social structure may either influence or determine linguistic structure and/or behavior. Certain evidence may be adduced to support this view: the age-grading phenomenon whereby young children speak differently from older children and, in turn, children speak differently from mature adults. second possible relationship is directly opposed to the first, namely linguistic item may influence the social concepts. A third possible relationship is that the influence is bi-directional: it means that language and society may influence each other. fourth possibility is to assume that there is no relationship at all between linguistic structure and social structure and that each is independent of the other.

According to Labov in Wardhaugh (2006: 121) speech community is not defined by any marked agreement in the use of language elements, so much as by participation in a set of shared norm, These norm may be observed in over types of evaluative behavior and by the uniformity of abstract patterns of variation which are invariant in respect to particular level usage. A speech community comes to share a specific set of norms for language use through living and interacting together, and speech communities may therefore emerge among all groups that interact frequently and share certain norms and ideologies. Such groups can be villages, countries, political or professional communities, communities with shared interests, hobbies, or lifestyles, or even just groups of friends. Speech communities may share both particular sets of vocabulary and grammatical conventions, as well as speech styles and genres, and also norms for how and when to speak in particular ways.

Language variation is the different ways of human language to express the some meaning at different structure. Variation at different levels of linguistic structure are phonetic levels, morphological levels, syntactic levels, semantic levels (vocabulary choice). Made Iwan Indrawan classify language variation into twelve varieties (2006: 28). That are :

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. Varieties of language that are based on different periods of time of it is used are named chronological language varieties or chronolect.

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.

The researcher found the phenomenon of speech community. There are many language variety used by the members. This phenomenon seldom detectable in a community in Madura island. but the researcher found it in a community in Prenduan Sumenep. The community is Karang Taruna and the members use some speech variety to speak with other members.

Prenduan is one of territory in Madura island especially in Sumenep regency. There is one of organization. Karang Taruna is teenager organization. When the researcher comes together in a area with organization's member of karang taruna, the researchers often don't understand what the member speak because the members of the community often use spesific word or just understood by the member. So, It makes the researcher interst to analyze the language with the tittle " An analysis of

language variation in Karang Taruna Prenduan Sumenep”. This study aims to investigate the kind of language variations and its meaning used in Karang Taruna Prenduan.

2. Research Method

In this research the researcher uses the qualitative research. Qualitative Research is collecting, analyzing, and interpreting data by observing what people do and say (Anderson, 2006:3). The kind of this research is descriptive approach. Descriptive is design to obtain information, concerning the current status of phenomenon. The researcher uses descriptive research because the data which will be gotten by the writer is verbal data. The data of the research were collected through observation and interview with the Karang Taruna members with snowball technique. Observation is one of important technique to be used, through observation the research can investigate phenomenon that is happening in real condition about language variation of Karang Taruna Prenduan Sumenep used by the members. The researcher observed the real condition about language varieties that spoken in their communication. Unstructured interview is used in this research to get information from the members about the meaning of language varieties that used by members.

The participant of this research is the members of Karang Taruna Prenduan Sumenep that consist of 57 members, the researcher uses haphazard sampling in this research. (Neuman :2000:196).

Data analysis is a technique employed to process and analysis the obtained data, so that the research is able to make inference of the study. In doing a research a researcher can apply either systematical it relates with how the analysis the data. The researcher use some steps to analyze the data: (1) First, the researcher join in meeting of members of the community, (2) Doing observation of the members' communication, (3) Collecting the language varieties that used by the members of the community, and (4) Interviewing the members to know the meaning of language varieties.

3. Result and Discussion

3.1 Bentuk Hegemoni

Speech community is a group of people who from a community, e.g a village, a region, a nation, and who have at least one speech variety in common (Longman, 2001:103). They are usually in the same area, speaking the variant of language, or the same standard language. Speech community is a community whose members shared at least a single variety and the norms for its appropriate use. Societal variety is a variety of a language that is shared and spoken by members of particular speech community.

One way of characterizing certain variation is to say that speakers of a particular language sometimes speak different dialects of that language. Wardaugh (2006:25) that “variety is a specific set of linguistic item or human speech pattern (presumably, sound, word, grammatical, features, ect.) Which we can uniquely associate with some external factor (presumably, a geographical area or social group)”.

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Based on data that are collected from interview and observation from 57 members of Karang Taruna Prenduan Sumenep as participant of this research although there are 12 kind of language varieties, language varieties found in Karang Taruna Prenduan Sumenep is only Secret Language Varieties.

Tabel 1. The meaning of language varieties used by the members of Karang Taruna Prenduan Sumenep

No	Word	Meaning
1	<i>Bomat</i>	<i>bomat</i> is the abbreviation of <i>bodoh amat</i> . The meaning is stupid
2	<i>Crot</i>	Brotherly
3	<i>Encak</i>	Vain
4	<i>Illep</i>	Buy
5	<i>Jeko</i>	Deaf
6	<i>Leppoh</i>	Talkative
7	<i>Mahendri</i>	Arrogant
8	<i>Mangajes</i>	Thank you
9	<i>Mokrol</i>	Joking
10	<i>Mudneb</i>	Chamberlain
11	<i>Mutek</i>	Leader
12	<i>Mutkes</i>	secretary
13	<i>Nabelleh</i>	Funny
14	<i>Okem</i>	Angry
15	<i>Samot</i>	Naughty
16	<i>Songpah</i>	Carried on, <i>songpah</i> use to order the someone to do something
17	<i>Yundo</i>	Correct

Most members can give a name/word to whatever it is they speak. On occasion, some of these words may appear to be strange to those who take a scientific interest in languages, but we should remember that human naming practices often have a large ‘unscientific’ component to them. Names/words are not only ascribed by region, which is what we might expect, but sometimes also by caste, religion, village, and so on. Moreover, they can change from census to census as the political and social climate of the country changes. While people do usually know what language they speak, they may not always lay claim to be fully qualified speakers of that language.

When a system is dynamic and shows movement, there is change. This truism applies to language as much as it does to any other area. The Secret Language Varieties in Karang Taruna Prenduan Sumenep has happened with the process such already explained by William Labov that called *Labov’s three stages of language*:

- Origin: A period in which alternative variants for established variants begin to appear
- Propagation: The stage at which the new variants establish themselves to the detriment of the older ones which are sidelined
- Conclusion: The stages at which the remaining variants are (i) replaced completely by new variants or (ii) remain as a residue after the change has terminated

A change can start with a small set of words and can spread through the lexicon of the language (lexical diffusion). Alternatively, minute variation for all instances of a sound may occur in a community. The difference between the forms with the change and those without increases in time,

due to a process whereby small differences are exaggerated to make them distinct from others. Only a subset of variations in a language at any one time lead to later change. Just what variations result in change depends on their status for the speakers. This status may be conscious in the case of identification markers or subconscious, the latter not being any less important than the former for language change.

4. Conclusion and Suggestion

Conclusion

Referring to the findings and discussion it can be concluded that the kind of language varieties in Karang Taruna Prenduan Sumenep is secret language varieties. It is included in secret language variation because no one knows the meaning of the language except the members of Karang Taruna Prenduan Sumenep. The members use *Bahasa Indonesia*, their mother tongue and these secret language varieties when they communicate with each other. From the result of observation and interview there are 17 words of secret language use by the members.

The language variety coming from creative thinking process of the members and also coming spontaneously. The researcher found some speech varieties and also know the meaning. They are *bomat* (stupid), *Crot* (Brotherly), *Encak* (Vain), *Illep* (buy), *Jeko* (deaf), *Leppoh* (talkative), *Mahendri* (arrogant), *Mangajes* (thank you), *Mokrol* (joking), *Mudneb* (chamberlain), *Mutek* (the leader), *Mutkes* (the secretary), *Nabelleh* (funny), *Okem* (angry), *Samot* (naughty), *Songpah* (carried on), *Yundo* (correct). Based on explanation above speech communities as bounded and localized groups of people who live together and come to share the same linguistic so they could come with the secret language that not the outsiders of the community will able to understand their secret languages.

Suggestion

Language is dynamic, it will change from time to time. The role of language plays in society, the identity function it has in communities and how attitudes frequently determine language use. Vernacular forms of language are important for the internal cohesion of social network. So the researcher suggests that people to keep the originality of their own local language or mother tongue as well as possible, for it is one of the characteristics of the area and as one of cultural heritage that we should preserve. It also suggested to next researcher who interested this study to deepen the theory of speech community. Socially driven language change can be observed by minute investigation of variation. Such change can be triggered by the imitation of prestige groups and their forms of language. Finally, the researcher hopes that this thesis can contribute something to knowledge about local language, especially to people who are interested in language, and also this thesis will become an information source for those who will study about sociolinguistic especially speech community

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