

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

In social life, human must experience the event of delivering messages from the communicator (sender of messages) to the communicant (recipient of the messages). In order for the message conveyed to the communicant to reach the communicant, a communicator must use a language that is also understood by the communicant. When a communicator uses language that is not understood by the communicant, the message conveyed will not arrive.

In life we also use language as the way to communicate with people under pressures, and a slight in phonetics. In general in Toba it is uniform in the sense and language of small dialects, and it is very important to homogenize customary ways and indigenous languages. The Toba language is a language spoken by the Batak Toba people around Lake Toba, Samosir Island, and the Northern Tapanuli region, in North Sumatra, Indonesia. The Batak Toba language dialogue belongs to the Austronesian language family and is part of the Batak language group. The Batak Toba language is not only spoken by speakers who live in the Lake Toba area, but in other areas there are also many users, especially parents who live outside Lake Toba still use the language when communicating daily to their children, fellow tribesmen, and people who understand the Batak Toba language.

Language is also a tool of social interaction or human communication. It is recognized that humans can also use other tools to communicate but it seems that

language is the best means of communication among other means of communication. Language also has a variety of variations, the variety of languages used by a certain group that distinguishes it from other groups. Because of these group differences, many language variations are influenced by social factors. Language variation which is the subject of sociolinguistics is also defined as a branch of linguistics that seeks to explain the characteristics of language variation with the social characteristics of society . With the occurrence of this diversity of languages is not only due to their speakers, because the social interaction activities they carry out are very diverse. This also occurs due to the variety of sociolek language which is a variety of languages used by a certain groups. Therefore, sociolek is influenced by a certain group of sociolect is influenced by a certain group of societies consisting of occupation, environment, education, age, gender, and etc.

This language variation can occur as is the case in Indonesia, where Indonesia is a country with a large area with a population consisting of various ethnic groups and races. Various cultures with different languages. In a society with high mobility of movement, community members will tend to use two or more languages used by community members to communicate in their respective areas, so that the variety of languages that exist in various languages is one of the characteristic of the life of a language in community that used.

The variety or diversity of languages owned by the community causes language and cultural contact along with all events that occur due to the existence of language variety factors that are influenced by Sociolek factors, which are sociolinguistic problems in society. Sociolinguistically as general, Sociolek explains about social dialect, namely variations in language that are pleasing to the status, class, and social class of the speakers. In sociolinguistics it usually this variation that concerns all the personal problems of its speakers, such age, education, sex, occupation, level of nobility, socioeconomic circumstances, and etc. based on age, age is one of the factors that allows language variations to occur.

The use of this variety of language is usually driven by the use of regional languages or foreign languages that refer to the principles of the language the usually hear or like it. The variety of language will be apparent in the dialogue used by members of the public. For example in the process of communicating daily such as dialogue between characters using variations of sociolek language that can be found in a movie. The movie has developed both in terms of technology, facilities and infrastructure used, as well as in terms of the themes raised. This leads to the development of the movie in accordance with the cultural elements of underlying society, including the use of language that appears in the use of dialogue between people.

A movie is a thin membrane made of celluloid for the place of the negative image (which will be photographed) or for the place of of the positif image (which will be played in the cinema). The author in conveying the idea in the movie is to form a dialogue that is told by the movie chracter. The dialogue is an interplay of the author's language delivered based on the author's ideas, and background. Movie is also in an audio-visual tool in the form of a collection of images that are projected so as to create a sense of people's lives.

In this movie, there are also variations of language, as can be seen in the conversation below :

Example

- Gomgom : Among, nakin di dokkon bu Guru ikkon Ni gararon  
do uang natal marsogot, Adong dope “ hepeng” mu?
- Amani Hotma : ai dia do, didok sikkola gratis boha Do gurumi ? ehe....
- Gomgom : among on nian, dang dohot uang natal Sian dana BOS.
- Amani Hotma : Toe ma paturut ma manuk tai, asa Martolor, asa adong uang natalmu.
- Gomgom : boha do among on sogot nama gararon , Bah jolo paimohon  
manuk martolor, Boha do i?
- Amani Hotma : Posma roham asal ma burju ho,Tuppa do sude i hubereng

adong do “ getep” ni inong mu.

Inong Hotma : aha ma da ni hataoni hamu na dua?

Gomgom : so hu boto among on inong, lao Marsogot ni gararon uang

natal, bah jolo Paimahon manuk martolor hera “Geok”  
Hui lala.

In the conversation, there are several conversation words such as Hepeng being “Getep”, The word “ Hepeng” is used by Gomgom while “Getep” is used by Among Gomgom, from the speaker’s word there are two language variations expressed by the speakers that is Getep and Hepeng, the differences occurs due to age differences, where the word “Getep” is used by parents or old people and “Hepeng” is used by young people. and “Geok’s conversation which is interpreted to be funny which has a funny connotation but does not immediately make people laugh but seems to feel more funny sad. The use of conversational language is used to liven up the atmosphere so that the audience will not feel bored. The conversations used are very different from the Batak Toba language that is commonly used, the differences needs to be found out from the variety of languages sociolek what moisturizes the word is different or sounds standard. Conversational language has a tendency to use prokem/slang language which has a relaxed and not rigid impression. The relaxed impression is reflected in the vocabulary, sentences structure, and intonation,used.

As in previos study from “ Pengguna Variasi Bahasa Etnis Jawa Berdasarkan Stratifikasi Sosial di Kabupaten Gresik” Written by Heryawan in 2014. The differences in this research lies in the object of his research and the method used to obtain his data where Santo’s research uses the questionnaire method. The contribution of this research is to add theories regarding the form of language variation based on Social Strarification such as gender, age, position, and education.

So that contribution of this research is we can understand the variation of the language in terms of speakers, the variation of the sociolek language in term of its use. The author’s hope is that kind of research can continue to be maintained at any time and not be quickly affected by external factors that can divide the ropes

of brotherhood in everyday life. For the wider community of life in the village, especially areas that still use regional languages, specifically the Batak Toba language can be used as a reference for science in order to pay attention the sociolek variations in the language. Thus research on sociolek variations of the Batak Toba language in the movie *Ilu Na Maraburan* and understanding of the the beauty of a difference, minizing negative stereotypes and helping to resolve cultural and social issues in society. In addition, this research can enrich linguistic and social treasures, and can give rise to new theories in linguistics.

### **1.2 The Problems of the Study**

In relation with the background of the study, the formulation of the problem in this study as follow :

1. What are types of language variation found in the movie *Ilu Na Maraburan* directed by Bonardo Sinaga?
2. What is the dominant type of language variations used in the *movie Ilu Na Maraburan* directed by Bonardo Sinaga?

### **1.3 The Objectives of Study**

The objectives of this study are as follow :

1. To find out the types of language variations in the movie *Ilu Na Maraburan* directed by Bonardo Sinaga.
2. To know the most dominant type of language variation used in the movie *Ilu Na Maraburan* directed by Bonardo Sinaga.

### **1.4 The Scope of the Study**

The scope of the study is an explanation of where the data will take from and the reasons why it will use. In accordance with the needs of the analysis, the data will take from the movie titled “ *Ilu Na Maraburan*” who directed by Bonardo Sinaga, and the script of the movie. Based in the identification of the problems describe above, this research will discuss more in-depth research, so it is necessary to limit the problem. Therefore, this study only focuses on the language variation sociolek in terms of speakers.

## **1.5 The Significances of the Study**

The findings of this study are expected to provide theoretical and practical benefits for the development of language research.

### **1. Theoretically**

This study will be useful input for the development of language research.

Add or contribute to science, especially in the field of Sociolinguistics.

### **2. Practically**

This study will be practically used for :

- a. For subsequent researchers, this study will provide additional insights in solving existing problems and as a basic for more research.
- b. For students, this research can be used as material references , especially students of language study programs and literature in researching sociolinguistics.
- c. For lecturers, that is to add insight and knowledge about sociolinguistics, especially about language variations.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW LITERATURE

#### 2.1 Theoretical Framework

##### 2.1.1 Language

Language is an expression that contains the intention to convey something to others. Something intended by the speaker to be understood by listener or interlocutor through the language expressed. From time to time various nations of language have been put forward by experts. Language is a code in which the idea/idea of the word/ environments is represented by a set of symbols that have been mutually agreed upon to carry out communication. Language is a means by which a person can express his ideas, concepts or feelings using a set of symbols that have been mutually respected.

In general linguistic studies language is commonly defined as an arbitrary system of sound symbols that humans use as a means of communication or a tool of social interaction. According to Kridalaksana and Djoko Kentjono Chaer,(2014) language is an arbitrary system of of sound symbols used by members of social groups to cooperate, communicate, and identify themselves. The main function of language is as a means of communication between people. Language as an intermediary tool between community members in one group and a tool of interaction individually and in groups. Kridalaksana's definition of language is in line with others experts. It basically seeks to reveal the nature of Anderson's language Tarigan,(2015) it suggests that there are eight basic principles, namely language is a system, language is vowels (speech sounds), language is composed of arbitrary symbols, each language is built from habits, language is a means of communication, language is a means of communication, language is closely related to the culture in which it belongs, and the language is capricious it can be seen that language is used for communicate. Therefore, language is linguistic in its usage obviously much determined by non-linguistic factors.

Linguistic factors such as words, sentences alone are not enough to facilitate communication. Education, economic level, gender also determine the use of that language. Linguistic in general is a science of language as its object of study, related to language as an object in sociolinguistics seeing and approaching as a means of interacting and communicating in society. Therefore, between language and society cannot be separated from that issue of language and activities or aspects of society.

### **2.1.2 Sociolinguistics**

Sociolinguistics comes from the words “Socio” and “Linguistic”. Socio is the same as the word social, which is related to society. Linguistics is the science that studies and talks about language, especially the elements of language and between those elements. So, sociolinguistics is a study that compiles theories about the relation of society and language. Based on the previous understanding. Sociolinguistics is a branch that discusses the relation of the social community and language. According to Holmes (2013) states that “sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language and society”. It explains why people speak differently in different social context and concerns with identifying the social function of language and social context and the ways it is used to convey social meaning. Based on some of the above opinions it can be concluded that sociolinguistics not only studies about language, but also studies about aspects of language used by society.

According to Chaer, dan Agustina, Sumarsono, (2012) states that “Sociolinguistic concerns sociology and linguistics, therefore sociolinguistics has a close relation with both studies”. Socio is society, and linguistics is the study of language. So, Sociolinguistic studies of language are associated with societal conditions. Sociolinguistics is an interdisciplinary science between sociology and linguistics, two empirical fields of science that are closely related. Sociology is an objective and scientific study of human beings in society, institutions, and social processes that exist in society. Sociology seeks to know how that society occurred, took place, and remained.

By studying the institutions, social processes and all social problems in society, it will be known the ways in which humans adjust to their environment,



how they socialize, and place themselves in their respective places in society. While linguistics is a field of science that studies language, or a science that takes language as the object of this study. Thus it can be said that sociolinguistics is an interdisciplinary field of science that studies language in relation to the use of that language in society . From the description above, it can interdisciplinary that studies language in relation to the language used in the environment.

In addition to sociolinguistics, there is also used the terms sociology of language. A lot of people think the two words are the same, but there are also people who think they're different. Some say the use of the term sociolinguistics, because the research is entered from the field of linguistics, while the sociology of language is used if the research is entered from the field of sociology.

So, Sociolinguistics deals with details of actual language use, such as descriptions of specific patterns of language or dialect usage that speakers do, topics, backgrounds. Sociolinguistics view language first of all as a social system and a system of communication and part of particular society and culture. Meanwhile, what is meant by the use of language is a form of social interaction that occurs in concrete situations. Based on some of the foregoing it can be concluded that sociolinguistics means learning about a language spoken in a particular area or a particular dialect.

Judging from the name, sociolinguistics concerns sociology and linguistics, therefore sociolinguistics has a very close relation with the two studies. Socio is society, and linguistics is the study of language. According to Dippold and Nauton (2020) , in sociolinguistic, multiple languages, also called lect, are a special form of a language or a group of languages . Based on some of the descriptions above, it can be concluded that sociolinguistics means the science that studies language that is associated with certain conditions of society.

Sociolinguistics tend to focus on the social groups as well as the linguistic variables used in that group while attempting to correlate those variables with traditional demographic units on social sciences, namely age, gender, socio-economic class, regional grouping, status and others. From the

foregoing it can be concluded that sociolinguistics is a science that studies about language that focuses on social groups as well as linguistic variables.

Sociolinguistics highlights the overall problems associated with the social organization of language behavior, but also language attitudes, behavior towards language and language use. In sociolinguistics there is a possibility that people start from societal problems then associate with language, but it can also apply the other way around starting from language then associating with symptoms.

Sociolinguistics can refer to the falsification of linguistic data and analyze into other sciences concerning social life, and instead refer to societal data and analyze into linguistics. For example, that variety (A) is supported by women of variety (B) is educated by men in that society. Or vice versa, one can start by sorting society by gender into male-female, then analyze the language or speech that women can use or the speech that men can use.

Sociolinguistics is how speakers group themselves in socially meaningful ways. It is exploring the relationship between speech and social status, which is of course still one of the main aims of the field. Language is not only considered a social symptom but also a cultural symptom. The implication is that language associated with culture is still a sociolinguistic scope, and this understandable, since every society must have a certain culture.

As a member of society sociolinguistics is bound by the cultural values of society, including values, when he uses language. Values are always related to what is good and what is not good, and this is embodied in rules, most of which are not written but obeyed by the citizens of society. Whatever the color of the boundary, sociolinguistics includes three things, namely the language of society, and the relation between language and society.

Based on the limitations about sociolinguistics above, it can be concluded that sociolinguistics includes three things, namely the language of society, and the relation between language and society. Sociolinguistics discusses or examines language with respect to speakers of language as members of society. How the language is used to communicate between members of society with one another to exchange opinions and interact with individuals with each other.

### 2.1.3 Language Variations

Language Variations is different ways and exploits the nuance that the people used for a wide variety of purpose. It means people communicate using different way in a different situation. The nuance of activity will influence the variety of a language. According to Holmes (2013) the language we use in everyday communication is remarkably varied. Variety is a sociolinguistic terms variety is used by sociolinguistics to refer to any set of linguistic forms which patterns according to social factors. Language is an expression that contains the intention of conveying something to others. Something intended by the speaker can be understood and understood by the listener or interlocutor through the language expressed.

variety of language is a set of linguistics item with similar social distribution. Ferguson defined language variation as any speech pattern that is sufficiently homogeneous to be analyzed by available techniques of synchronic description and which has a sufficiently large repertory of elements and their arrangement or process with broad enough semantic scope to function in all normal context of communication.

According to Wardhaugh (2015) stated that “The use language differences between speakers and listeners, such as reflections of different ways that people constantly exploit variation within languages they speak for a wide variety of purpose.

According to Wardhaugh (2015) , the variations of language are as follows :

- A. Idiolek is variety of language that is individual in nature, meaning the nature of the typical utterances of a person are different from those of others.  
Example : language that can be seen through the color of the sound.
- B. Dialect are language variations that are distinguished by differences in the social classes of speakers, therefore, the concept of geographical dialects and social dialect (sociolek) emerged.  
Example : Hamu means you who are used in a certain area, namely the Tapanuli area.

C. Speech levels are language variations caused by the existence of differences in the speaker's presumption of his relation with speech partners.

Example : we give something to an older person using a different language than we give to a peer.

D. Language variety is a variety of languages caused by differences in the angle of the speaker, place, derived subject matter and situation. In relation to it, it was finally known that there was a variety of official (formal) languages and a variety of unofficial languages (casual, familiar).

According to Arisandy (2019) Language is a tool used in communicating with humans, and from that language, we can understand what we take. who stated that the general function of language is as a means of social communication. Sociolinguistics views language as a social behavior used in social communication. According to Lestari & Nusarini (2017), the language patterns used by a group of socialities can aim to influence and convince their readers. language is the main tool for communicating in human life, both individually and collectively. Defines language as an arbitrary symbol system that uses a society to cooperate, interact, and identify itself.

Language has a function in general and particular, the functioning of language in general is for practical purpose, language serves as a tool for holding relation in everyday associations, language is a means of which main that can be used to carry out social life, for artistic purposes, language is processed by humans and used with a beautiful way to satisfy human aesthetics, to be the key to learning knowledge, language acts as a tool to connect science with humans so that science such knowledge can be easily understood by humans, for philological purposes, language serves to study old manuscripts, to investigate the background of human history, cultural history and customs, as well as the development of the language it self.

Meanwhile, The function of the language in particular is as a means of communication accordingly with the activities of each nation. For example, Indonesian as a national language has a special function, namely as a symbol of nationality, as a symbol of national identity, as a means of connecting between regions and cultural institutions, and as a tool for the unification of ethnic groups

with their respective cultural and linguistic backgrounds into the unity of Indonesian nationality.

Language variation or variety is a central discussion in sociolinguistic studies. So, according to Holmes' (2013) the language we use in everyday communication is remarkably varied. Variety is a sociolinguistic term referring to language in context. Languages have systems and subsystems that are understood equally by all speakers. Since the speakers of the language are different in speech societies, they are not a homogeneous collection of human beings, hence the form of language. Language variation or variety is a central discussion in Sociolinguistic studies. So, According to Kridalaksana, Chaer and Agustina (2014) defines sociolinguistic as a branch of linguistics that seeks to explain the characteristics of language variation and establish the correlation of the characteristics of these language variations with sociolek features. Citing Fishman's opinion, Kridalaksana said that sociolinguistics is a science that studies the characteristics and functions of various language variations, as well as the relationship between language and those characteristics and functions in a language society. language variations based on a) the wearer's so-called register. The variety of languages is first of all we distinguish based on its speakers and usage. Based on the user, it means what the language is used for, in what field, what the paths and tools are, and what is the formal situation.

#### **2.1.4 Types of Language Variations**

Diversity or language variation arise as a result of needs speakers who choose to use language to suit their social context. Therefore, language variation arise not because of various social rules. Language variations themselves arise because of the process of social interaction of various language actor chaer and Leoni Agustina (2014).

##### **2.1.4.1 Variations in Terms of Speakers**

According to Labov (2014) is Language variations in terms of speakers are individual language variations and language variations of a group of individuals whose numbers are relatively in one region or area. This variety in terms of speakers has types in namely idiolect, dialect, chronolect, and sociolect.

## **1) Idiolect**

The first language variation we see based on its speakers is a language variation called idiolect. Namely individual language variations. According to the concept of idiolect, everyone has their own language variations or idiolect. This idiolect variation has to do with sound color, word choice, phrasing language style and so on. But the most dominant is the color of the voice so that if we are quite familiar with a person, only by hearing his speech without seeing the person's idiolect from his writing. But if we often read Hamka, Alisjahbana, or Shakespeare, then at some point in the day if we encounter a piece of their work, even if they don't have their names listed, then we can recognize whose sheet it is. If everyone has their own idiolek then does the idiolek become many? Yes, it is the case that if there are 1000 speakers, for example, there will be 1000 idiolect with their respective characteristics but still show their idiolek. Even two twins, the color of their voices that mark their idiolects is still distinguishable.

## **2) Dialect**

A second language variation based on its speakers is called a dialect, which is a language variation of a relatively large group of speakers who are in a certain place, region, or area. Because this dialect, regional dialect, or geographic dialect. Speakers in a dialect, even though they have their own idiolek, have their own similarities in characteristics that mark their dialects as well. For example, the Batak Toba language, in Pematang Siantar dialect, the Medan dialect or the Parapat dialect. Speaker oh Batak Toba Tapanuli can communicate well with speakers of Batak Toba dialect of Pematang Siantar, Medan, Parapat, and another Batak Toba dialect. Why? Because these dialect still belong to the same language, namely the Batak Toba language.

Indeed, the intersection between members of one dialect and members of another dialect is relative to be large, small or it can also be very small. Then if there is no understanding at all then two languages of speakers of the same language but from two different languages. In the case of Batak language Kabanjahe dialect (Karo) and Saribu Dolok dialect (Simalungun) language actually both languages already stand independently, as languages that are not

longer Batak Toba languages but since historically both are derived from Batak language, then both can also be considered as dialect of Batak language.

The use of dialect and language terms in the general public is often ambiguous. Linguistically, if the speech community still understands each other, then the means of communication are two dialects of the same language. However, politically although two speech societies can understand each other because the two verbal communication systems have similar systems and subsystems but they are both considered to be two different languages. For example, Indonesian and Malaysian, which are linguistically a language but are politically considered to be two different languages.

The field of linguistic studies that studies these dialects is dialectology. This field of study in his work seeks to make a map of the boundaries of the dialects of language, namely by comparing the forms and meanings of vocabulary used in dialects. However, it should be noted that dialectology more broadly also makes maps of the boundaries of the language.

### **3) Chronolect**

The third variation based on speakers is called chronolect or temporal dialect, which is a variation of the language used by social groups at a certain time. For example, variations Indonesian in the thirties, variation Indonesian in the fifties, and variations used today. The language variations of the three epochs were certainly different, both in terms of pronunciation, spelling, morphology, and syntax. The most visible is usually in terms of lexicon, because this field is very easy to change due to Socio-cultural, scientific, and technological changes. If we read books published from three different epochs we will see that differences. In English the era before Shakespeare, the time of Shakespeare, and this era.

### **4) Social Dialect**

The fourth languages variation based on its speakers is called sociolect or social dialect, which is a language variation related to the status, class, and social class of its speakers. In sociolinguistics it is usually this variation that is most talked about and the most time to talk about it, since this variation concerns all personal problems of its speakers such as age, education, occupation, level of nobility, socioeconomic circumstances, etc. based on age, we can see differences

in language variations used by children, teenagers, adults, and people who are classified as elderly. The differences in language variation here are not those with regard to their content, the content of the speech but rather differences in the fields of morphology, syntax, and vocabulary. Based on education we can also see this social variation that speakers who are lucky to obtain higher education will differ in language variations from those who are only middle, low or no education at all. This difference is most obvious in the fields of vocabulary, pronunciation, and also morphological and syntactic. Based on sex of the speaker there are two types of language variations. For example, a conversation conducted by a group of female students or mothers is compared to a conversation conducted by a group of gentlemen.

Differences in the two occupations, professions, or duties of speakers can also lead to social variations. We can see the language used by workers, small traders, drivers of public vehicles, teachers, religious leaders, and businessmen. Surely we will capture the variety of their languages that differ from one another. Their language differences are mainly because of their duty environment and what they do. The differences in the variety of languages used is mainly seen in the field of vocabulary used.

In speech societies that still know the levels of nobility, we can also see language variations related to those levels of nobility. Javanese, Sundanese, Balinese languages know this variety of nobility. In Malay it used to be taught the so-called “ language of kings”, which differs from the common language especially in its field of vocabulary. For example, bathing and dying then in the language of kings will become furious and die.

The socioeconomic situation of the speakers can also lead to the existence of language variations. The distinction of community groups based on socioeconomic status is not the same as differentiation based on the level of nobility because in modern era a high socioeconomic status is no longer synonymous with a high status of nobility. It can happen that based on heredity has high economic status. On the contrary, it has nobility but now has a high socioeconomic status.



### **2.1.5 Variations in Terms of Usage**

Language variation based on their use, use or function are called functional groups. Variaton in language use are related to the language used for what purposes or fields, of course thre are differences in language variations. Language variation based on age, namely language variation used based on age level. For example the language variation of teenagers or adults Chaer and Agustina (2014) along with the times, the language also experiencing development. Language variations based on this usage area is related to the language used for what purpose field

#### **1) Fungsilect**

Fungsilect is a variety of languages whose system depends on the situation and state of speaking, namely speaking event, speakers of the language, place of speaking, problems discussed, purpose of speaking, language media (written or spoken) and etc (Martin Jooa,(2015). Language variation in this field is the most visible feature in the use of vocabulary. Each of these fields of activity usually has a certain or specific amount of vocabulary that is not used in other fields. According to (Martin Jooa, 2015) divides functions in English by formal level over five levels. This level is often called style or stylistics. The five levels are frozen ,formal, consultative, casual, and intimate. In consecutive Indonesian means frozen, official, venture, relaxed, and familiar variety.

#### **1. Frozen Variety**

The frozen variety is the most official variety of language used in solemn situations and official ceremonies. This frozen variety is also found in historical documents such as the constitution and other documents. It is called a frozen variety because the patterns and rules have been firmly established and irreversible.

#### **2.Offical Variety**

The official variety is the variety is the variety used in official speeches such as state speeches, official meetings of the leadership of a body. In written form, this variety can be found in official correspondence, sermons, textbooks, and etc.

official patterns and rules of variety have been firmly defined as a standard. This official variety is basically the same as the standard variety used in official situations.

### **3.Variety of Bussinesses**

Bussinesses variety is a variety of language that correspond to ordinary talks in schools,companies, and bussinesses meetings that are oriented towards results or production,in other words, this variety of language is at the most operational level. The form of this variety of business differs between the formal variety and the informal variety or the official variety.

### **4.Relaxing Variety**

Relaxed variety is a variety of relaxed language between friends in conversation, recreation,exersice,and etc.

### **5.Familiar Variety**

A familiar variety is a variety of language between familiar members of the family or friends who do not need to speak completely with a bright articulation, but simply with short speeches. This is due to the existence of mutual understanding and knowledge with each other. It is in this level that there are many forms and terms (words) typical for family or a group of close friends.

The variety of languages used in the activities of a particular field is called functional. Example : variety of research language, variety of journalistic language, variety of legal language, and variety of military language.

## **2) Register**

The existence of differences and diversity in the use of languages in a heterogeneous society will make for a variety of languages. Language variations by their function are often called registers. When talking about registers are usually associated with the name dialect. If the dialect in relation to the language is spoken by who,where,when, and then register in terms of what language is used for whar activities. Registers are language variations that are influenced by the specificity of the nature and will of their use or the function of their use. While

variety is a variety of languages whose differences are determined by the existence of different linguistic world is known as register, for example, the language of medicine people, the language of MC, the language of news (Soeparno, 2002).

A register is a variation in speech used by a specific group of people tailored to the same profession and attention. As has been revealed above, briefly it can be known that the concept of register refers to the use of language at a given moment depending on what is being worked on, the nature of the activity, the speech engagement, the means used, the factors of the situation (work and topic). Registers are caused by typical of the wearer, specifically or expressing meaning.

Language variations with regard to their use or function are called *fungsiolek* or registers. This variation is usually talked about based on the field of use, style, or level of formality, and means of use. Language variations by field this usage is about what language it is used for or in what field. For example, the fields of journalistic literature, sports such as football & badminton, military, agriculture, shipping, economy, trade, education, and scientific activities. Language variations based on this field of activity are most apparently characteristically in the field of vocabulary. Each of these fields of activity usually has a specific or specific number of vocabulary that is not used in others fields. However, variations based on this field of activity are also apparent in the morphological and syntactic levels. Language variations or varieties of literary languages usually emphasize the use of language in terms of aesthetics, so that vocabulary is chosen and used that aesthetically has the most appropriate characteristics of euphony and expressiveness. Normative morphological and syntactic structures are often sacrificed and avoided in order to achieve properufonic and impeccable effects.

The variety of journalistic language also has certain characteristics, namely simple because it has to be understood easily, communicative because journalism must deliver news appropriately and concisely due to space constraints (in print media), and time constraints (in electronic media). The variety of football language commonly used with the term football, for example, the word goal

which means successfully entering the ball into the dictionary Indonesian means purpose. Perhaps for circles outside of football players the terms are difficult to understand, but for football players it is not problem.

The variety of scientific language that also is known for its straightforward characteristics, free from ambivalences and all sorts of metaphors and idioms. Free from all ambivalence because scientific language must provide clear scientific information, and be free from the possibility of different interpretations of meanings. That's why also scientific language does not use all sorts of metaphors and idioms.

Language variations based in this function are commonly called registers. In talks about this register is usually associated with dialect problems. If the dialect with regard to the language is spoken by whom, where, and when, then register with regard to the issue of the language was used for what activities. In life it is possible that a person lives only with one dialect, for example, a resident in a remote village on a mountainside or on the edge of a forest. However, he certainly did not live with only one register, for in his life as a member of society, the field of activity to be carried out must have been more than one. In modern life there is also the possibility of someone who knows only one dialect, but in general in modern society people live with more than one dialect ( regional and social) and are involved in a number of registers, because in modern society people certainly deal with a number of different activities.

#### **2.1.6 Variations in Terms of Formality**

The standard variety is the most formal variety of language, used in situations of solemnity and official ceremonies for example, in state ceremonies, church or mosque sermons, oath-taking ordinances, statutes, notarial deeds, and decrees. It is called the frozen variety because the patterns and rules have been firmly established, it should not be changed. In written form this frozen variety we find in historical documents such as the constitution, the text of the sale and purchase agreement.

That indeed liberty is the right of all nations and therefore the colonization of the world must be abolished because it is incompatible with humanity and justice. Sentences that begin with the word that, then, and actually mark the frozen

variety of the language variation. The phrasing in frozen varieties is usually long, rigid, the word is complete. Thus the speakers and listeners of the frozen variety are required of seriousness and full attention.

Official or formal variety is a variety of languages used in state speeches, official meetings, official correspondence, religious, lectures, textbooks, etc. The official pattern and rules of variety have been firmly established as a standard, this official variety is basically the same as the standard or standard language variety that is only used in official situations and not in unofficial situations. So, conversations between already close friends or conversations in the family do not use the official variety. But a conversation in a speech event, a conversation with a dean in his office or a discussion in a lecture hall is to use the official language.

A variety of efforts or a consultative variety is variety of language that is commonly used in ordinary speech in schools, meetings or talks that are oriented towards results or production. So it can be said that this variety of businesses is the most operational variety of languages. The form of this variety businesses is between the formal variety and the informal variety or casual variety. The casual variety or casual variety is a variety of language used in unofficial situations to chat with family or close friends during rest, exercise, recreation, and etc. This relaxed variety uses a lot of shortened forms of words or utterances. His vocabulary is filled with many lexical elements of dialects and elements of regional languages. Likewise with its morphological and syntactic structure. Often normative morphological and syntactic structures are not used.

Familiar variety or intimate variety is a variety of languages commonly used by speakers whose relationships are already familiar, such as between family members or between close friends. This variety is characterized by the use of incomplete language, short with often unclear articulations. This happens because among the participants there is already mutual understanding and have the same knowledge.

Actually, there are many other factors that determine the choice of which variety to use. Let's just take the example of newspaper language although as a whole it is included in the use of a variety of journalistic with distinctive characteristics, but we see in the editorial rubric or editorial used the official

variety, in the news stories of everyday events it is used the variety of efforts in the corner rubric is used casual variety and in the actual caricature text is used the familiar variety. However, in advertising notices from government agencies such as, auction news, notices regarding land issues from land offices are used. So the use of various formalities is often not fragmentary, but alternates according to their needs.

### **2.1.7 Sociolect**

In Sociolinguistics, Sociolect explains about social dialect, namely variations in language that are pleasing to the status, class, and social class of the speakers. A social group is a sociolect, that is, a variety of languages that are concerned with the status, class and social class of its speakers. In sociolinguistics it usually this variation that concerns all the personal problems of its speakers, such as age, education, sex, occupation, level of nobility, socioeconomic circumstances, and etc. based on age, age is one of the factors that allows language variations to occur. Broadly speaking, age will group community into groups of children, groups of adolescents, and groups of adults. According to Sumarsono (2014) that is a distinctive feature possessed by the variety of languages that a person has in childhood will gradually be abandoned by the owner if they grow old. Relatively fixed language variations are the varieties of language owned by adults. It is usually this variation (sociolect) that is most talked about and takes the most time to talk about it, since this variation concerns all the personal problems of its speakers, such as age, education, gender, occupation, level of nobility, socioeconomic circumstances, and etc.

Based on age, there can be seen differences between the variety of languages used by children, teenagers, adults, and people who are classified as elderly. If you look at the language they use, you can definitely see the differences, not with regard to the content (the content of the conversation), but rather the differences in the fields of morphology, syntax, and also vocabulary. Based on education, those speakers who are lucky to obtain higher education, will differ in language variety from those who are only middle, low-educated, even those who are not educated at all. The most obvious differences are in the fields of vocabulary, pronunciation, morphology, and also syntax. Based on the gender of the speaker, it can be seen

that there are two types of language variations, namely if you pay attention to the conversation a group of female collage students or mothers. Then compared to the conversation that was carried out between a group of female students or gentlemen. Thus, it can be seen the differences in variation between the two.

Based on the differences in occupation, profession of the position, or duties of the speakers can also lead to the existence of social variations. If you look at the “ language” of the laborers or handymen, small traders, drivers of public vehicles, teachers, preachers, and businessmen, then we can also see the different variations in the language. Their language differences, especially the environment and what they work on. The differences in their language variations are mainly seen in the areas of vocabulary they use. Based on the levels of nobility there can also be language variations related to those levels of nobility. Speakers, can also cause language variations, the distinction of community groups based on socioeconomic status is not the same as differentiation based on the level of nobility, because in modern times obtaining a high social status is no longer synonymous with high nobility status, but does not have a high socioeconomic status, and vice versa.

According to Chaer and Agustina (2014) explain that “ there are two views of variety of that language is seen as the existence of a social diversity of speakers of that language and a diversity of function as a means of interaction in the activities of a diverse society”. In this research process, it applies to variations in terms of speakers , which in the study will discuss sociolek on the object to be studied “ Sociolek or social dialek is a variation of language with regard to the status, class, and social class of its speakers” (Chaer and Agustina, 2014). Some of the kinds that influence the existence of sociolek variations are as follows :

1. Sociolect is a language variant caused by differences in certain social groups in society, such as groups of scholars, entrepreneurs, employees, adolescents, parents, and etc. Sociolek is a variety of language that concerns the status, class of its speakers. Variations of this type usually concern the personal problems of its speaker, such as age, occupation, level of nobility, and socioeconomic circumstances. For example, based on age differences, we can see differences in the variety of languages used by children, adolescents, adults, and people classified as elderly.

2. Basilect is a social variation that is considered less prestigious, or even looked down upon. The English spoken by the cowboys and coolies of the mine can be said to be a basilek. So is the Javanese “krama ndesa”.

3. Vulgar is a social variation used by those who are less educated, or from among those who are not educated Chaer and Agustina (2014). Vulgar is a social variation used by the less educated or from among the uneducated.

Example of vulgar such as the word “Cok/Jancok” which is a rude expression in East Java, especially the Surabaya area. The word “Jancok” it self is a characteristic of the people of East Java.

4. Slang is a special and secretive social variation Chaer and Agustina (2014).

Slang is a social variation of a special and secretive nature. That is, this variation is used by certain very limited circles, and should not be known by circles outside that group. Therefore, the vocabulary used in this slang is always changing. Slang is indeed more of a field of vocabulary than a field of phonology or grammatics. Slang is temporal and is more commonly used by young people, although some older people also use it. Because these slangs are group and secret, the impression arises that this slang is the secret language of criminals when in fact it is not the case. This confidentiality factor also causes the vocabulary used in slang to change frequently. For example like the word “Bucin” which is often used by teenagers and not all teenagers know this word. The word “Bucin” it self is used to express feelings of infatuation with his partner.

5. Colloquial is a social variation used in everyday speech. The word colloquial comes from the word colloquium (conversation). So, colloquial means the language of conversation, not the language of writing. It is also incorrect that this colloquial is called “kampungang” or the language of the lower class, because the important thing is the context in its use.

6. Jargon is a social variation that is used on a limited basis by certain social groups. The expressions used are often incomprehensible to the general public or people outside their group. However, such expressions are not



confidential. For example, in the group of mechanics such as flywheels, jacke, dices, bandaged, and polished. In the group of masons such as being pegged, exposed, elbowed, and weighed.

7. Ken is a certain social variation whose tone of “ memelas (melancholy)” is made to whine, full of pretense. This variety is usually used by beggars. Social status based on the education of speakers.

If we talk about the social status of a person, of course it will have to do with his existence in a society. Therefore, it is also necessary to understand that this social status exists in social classes. This variety of language derived from socioeconomic factors is not the same as differentiation based on the level of nobility, it is said that because nowadays the acquisition of high economic status is no longer synonymous with high nobility status. It can happen that people who by descent have a high economic status. On the contrary, there are not a few who are not noble, but now have a high economic status (Chaer and Agustina, 2014).

In everyday life, the people of Batak Toba Village have a high familial and mutual aid nature. In the past, they knew the social status of the nobility, ordinary people and serfs, now, all forms of social levels have been raised by them. Nowadays it is more determined by social status based on the education and wealth possessed. Most people of Batak Toba community, Batak Toba tribes who are educated and have wealth immigrate to other areas, such as to Medan, Porsea, to the province closest to Sumatra Utara and even to Neighboring countries to Malaysia, Brunai, and other countries.

### **2.1.8 Relevant Research**

The relevant research results in this study are :

The first, “ *Ragam Bahasa Pedagang Pasar Mare Kabupaten Bone (Kajian Sociolinguistik)*” written by Darmianti in 2017. The differences in this research is the language variety of the study showed that the variety of languages in the Mare Kabupaten Bone market is variety of dialect, a variety of casualties and a variety of businesses. The contribution of this study is to add the theory the factors that influence the variety of casualties languages in the Mare market are

time factors, place factors, age and gender factors, social factors and educational factors.

The second, “ A Sociolinguistics Analysis of Language Style In “ The Conjuring 2” Movie. Written by Debby Fitriyana in 2020. The differences in this research about the language style, in this research used theory by Martin Joss (1967), which discusses in five language style, encompassing : frozen style, consultative style, casual style, and intimate style. The contribution in this study is to add the theory about language style.

The third, “ An Analysis of Language Variation on Covid-19 Vlog”, written by Vivi Arianti (2020). The differences in this research is about object in this study. The contribution in this research is to add the knowledge of the theory of sociolinguistics, and then, that the style of language variation register is divided into two form and function.

The fourth “*Variasi Bahasa Berdasarkan Stratifikasi Sosial pada Masyarakat Loloan di Bali : Kajian Sociolinguistik*” Written by Sutrisno Hendra in 2015. The differences in this study were found in how the forms of language variations occurred in the Loloan people in Bali who tended to be Muslims and used Loloan Malay. The contribution obtained from this study is to make it easier for researcher to examine more deeply about these language variations which emphasize more on the social background of the speakers or on social stratification such as age, gender, position, level of education, class, and etc.

The fifth “ *Pengguna Variasi Bahasa Etnis Jawa Berdasarkan Stratifikasi Sosial di Kabupaten Gresik*” Written by Heryawan in 2014. The differences in this research lies in the object of his research and the method used to obtain his data where Santo’s research uses the questionnaire method. The contribution of this research is to add theories regarding the form of language variation based on Social Stratification such as gender, age, position, and education.

The sixth “*Variasi Bahasa Karyawan Etnis Bima Kantor Otoritas Pelabuhan Utama Tanjung Perak Surabaya : Kajian Sociolinguistik*’ Written by Hery Eka Achmad Yani in 2013. The difference found in this study is the object, where this study produces about how the forms of linguistic variants that occur if

Bima Ethnic employees talk to people who are different Madura and Javanese tribes. The contribution of this research is to add to the theoretical study of how to form variations in language formally and informally.

The seventh “ *Variasi Bahasa petugas kecamatan dengan pemohondalam proses Administrasi Kependudukan di Kantor Kecamatan Taman Kabupaten Sidoarjo : Kajian Sociolinguistik*” Written by Muchammad Sidharta in 2014. The difference in this study is in the object where the object used is the district park distret officer with the applicant. The contribution of this research is to add the theory of language variation that comes from different social backgrounds that make its own uniqueness that gives rise to forms of variation in the use of language.

The eight “*Variasi Bahasa Remaja di Dusun Celan Karangturi Glagah Kabupaten Lamongan : Kajian Sociolinguistik*” Written by Reni Nur Indahsari in 2016. The difference in this study is that the object of the study is the language variation in factory workers. The contribution of this research is to add theories regarding forms of language variation that are more emphasized on the social background of its speakers or on social stratification such as age, gender, position, level of education, class, and etc.

The ninth “ *Variasi Bahasa pada Masyarakat Tutur Kota Singaraja*” Written by Ramendra in 2013. The difference in this study is the use of language variations in the spoken people of Singaraja city which are associated with dynasty, occupation, and age. In addition, the study outlines the factors that influence it. In the results of his research, there are three language variations in the speech community of Singaraja city related to the type of subject. The variation in the use of different languages is closely related to the identity that the subject (speaker) wants to project. The contribution contained in this study is the addition of theory in the use of language variations related to type of subject.

The tenth “*Variasi Bahasa dialog Film Red Cobex : Kajian Sociolinguistik*” Written by Al’fitriyah in 2013. The difference in this study lies in the object, namely the movie Red Cobex. The contribution of this study is to add theoretical studies related to the forms of language variation that have been found in terms of speakers who are focused on sociolek and dialek.

The eleven “ *Ragam Bahasa Pada Stiker Motor di Lingkungan FKIP Universitas Muhamadiyah Jember*” written by Illa Ameliyantora in 2019 The difference in this study lies in the object, namely the stiker motor in FKIP Universitas Jember. . The contribution of this study is to add theoretical studies related to the forms of language variation that have been found in terms of speakers who are focused on sociolek, chronolect, idiolect and dialek.

From the eleven research that have many data sources in common in the form of language variations, researchers have the title “ Language Variation Sociolek in Batak Toba Movie *Ilu Na Maraburan* directed by Bonardo Sinaga”. As the title of the research to distinguish, namely the focus of the data source from the previous research. This research focused more on the variations in sociolek language contained in the dialogue of the movie *Ilu Na Maraburan* and to find variations of Sociolek language in Batak Toba language.

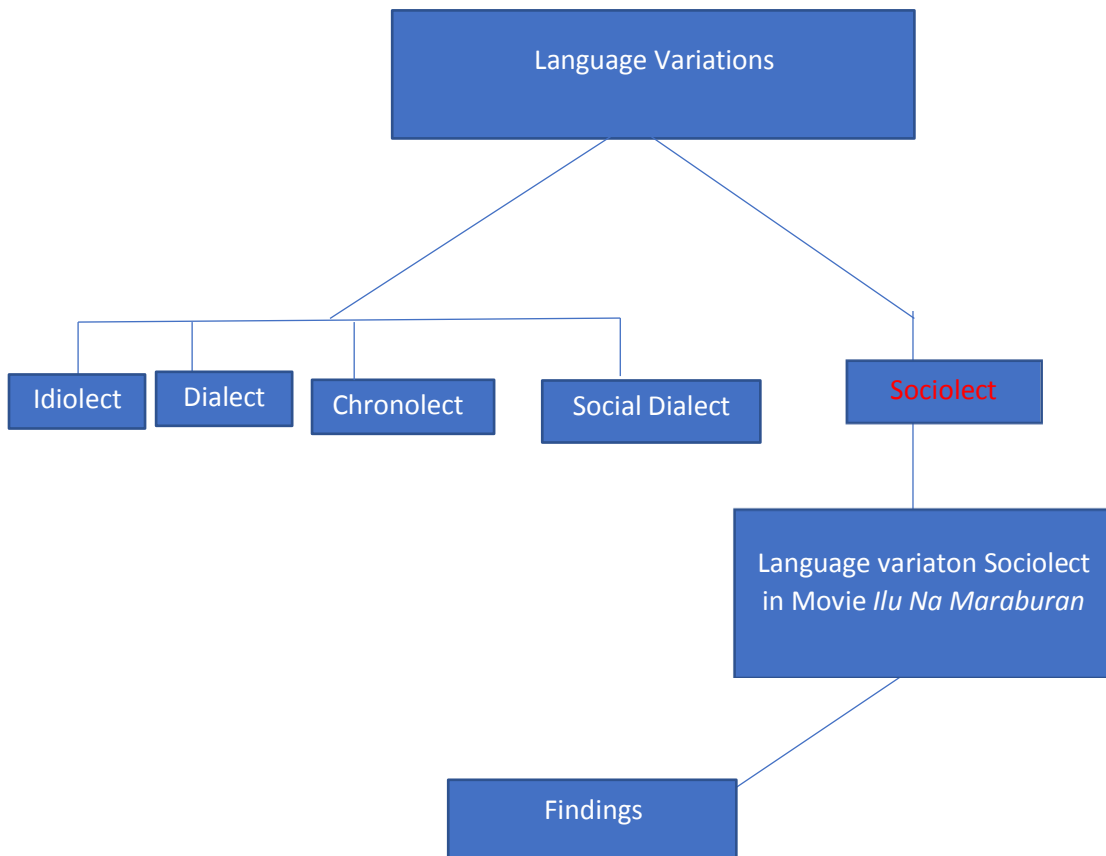
## **2.2 Conceptual Framework**

Based on the theoretical studies above, researchers can put forward what is meant by socioelectric language variations. Sociolek is a variety of language that concerns the status, class, and social class of its speakers. Variations of this type usually concern the personal problems of their speakers, such as age, occupation and socioeconomic circumstances, we can see differences in the variety of languages used by children, teenagers, adults. Dialect based on social classes are called social dialect (socioleks).

For more details, the frame of mind related in this study can be broadly illustrated in the chart below :

**Picture 2.2**

**Frame of mind**



## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Research Design

This study aims to describe the use of variations of sociolect language that exist in the movie *Ilu Na Maraburan* directed by Bonardo Sinaga. This research used qualitative descriptive research. The stages in the research are, namely 1) the stage of collecting data, 2) the stage of data analysis, 3) the stage of presenting the results of the research.

The qualitative descriptive approach in this study is a research procedure with the results of presenting descriptive data in the form of cast speech in the movie *Ilu Na Maraburan*. Qualitative research is a research procedure which used descriptive data with written research to collect the data (Kaelan, 2018). In this research, this researcher used group the types of language variables, determine the dominant language variations, then the researcher described how the sociolect language variations is used in the movie *Ilu Na Maraburan*.

#### 3.2 Data and Source of Data

The definition of data according to Sugiyono (2015) is data in the form of words, schemes, and images. The data of this research is words that contain a language variations sociolect in the conversation *Ilu Na Maraburan* movie. The definition of data sources according to Arikunto (2013) is the subject from which data can be obtained. The source data in this research is the movie *Ilu Na Maraburan*.

#### 3.3 The Instrument of Collecting Data

In this study, the researcher used the data collection instrument, namely observation. The tools used by researcher in the observation of collecting data are “Table of language variations” and to obtain additional information the researcher used telecommunications media such as handphones, laptop/computers, and the youtube application to view the *Ilu Na Maraburan*

movie. In this study, the researcher analyzed the *Ilu Na Maraburan* movie to find out the types of language variations and the type of language variation is most dominantly used in the dialogue of the *Ilu Na Maraburan* movie directed by Bonardo Sinaga.

**Table 1 : Sample Data of Language Variations in Batak Toba movie “*Ilu Na Maraburan*” directed by Bonardo Sinaga.**

NO	DATA	TYPES OF LANGUAGE				EXPLANATION
		Idiolect	Dialect	Chronolect	Social Dialect	
1						
2						
Etc.						

### 3.4 The Technique of Collecting Data

The data collection techniques that used as part of this research are free listening techniques, followed by recording techniques. The free listening technique is a technique in which the researcher only acts as a researcher, and does not engage in conversation (Mahsun, 2012). This research is the object of the study in the movie *Ilu Na Maraburan*. So, the researcher listen to the dialogue carrie out by the characters in the movie. And then, in the listening process, of course, reseracher need recordings in the form of notes, and then, the next technique is develop, namely the recording technique. The field notes used descriptive and reflective notes. Descriptive notes are descriptions of what they listen to, see, and think during the data collection process, while reflective notes are interpretations of the utterances. Researcher notes dialogues that allow for language variations. Data collection usually results in voluminous write notes, or video/ audio of conversation containing fragments of data that are later sorte and analyzed. This data collection process can be done repeatedly watching the movie *Ilu Na Maraburan* to get good results.

The stages for data collection data in this study included the following :

1. Downloading the movie *Ilu Na Maraburan*.
2. Listening and watching movie *Ilu Na Maraburan*.
3. Writing transcripts of movie dialogue *Ilu Na Maraburan*.
4. Underline the words which include in the language variations in movie *Ilu Na Maraburan*.

### **3.5 The Technique of Analyzing Data**

After collecting the Data, the researcher analyzed the data. In this study, there are some steps to analyzed the data, following :

1. Classifying the data into four types of language variations such as :  
    idiolect, dialect, chronoletc, and social dialect in movie *Ilu Na Maraburan*.
2. Describing each types of language variations in movie *Ilu Na Maraburan*.
3. Tabulating the data.
4. Counting the data percentage, in this study, the writer used formula to count the percentage of the data.

$$N = f/n \times 100\%$$

f : individual frequency of language variations n :

total number of all the data (words)

N : percentage of language variations

5. Determining the dominant language variation in movie *Ilu Na Maraburan*.
6. Making the conclusion.