

The Term of Language Variety Spoken by The Employees of *Direktorat Deposit dan Pengembangan Koleksi Perpustakaan (Kelompok KCKR) in Perpustakaan Nasional RI*

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ABSTRACT

This research aimed to see the use of language variety in the Kelompok KCKR Perpustakaan Nasional RI. The data was taken by recording some utterances by the employees during their daily interactions. The method used is qualitative with the theory by Wardhaugh (2006). The result showed that speakers used formal and informal words in talking to different addressees, regarding their age, distance among speakers, and position. There are certain words used to show solidarity, to show the ethnics' belonging, and to be clear in their conversations.

Keywords: Employee speech interaction, formal and informal variety, language variety,

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini ditujukan untuk melihat penggunaan ragam bahasa pada interaksi karyawan Kelompok KCKR Perpustakaan Nasional RI. Data didapatkan dengan melakukan perekaman ujaran-ujaran dalam interaksi sehari-hari. Metode kualitatif digunakan dalam penelitian ini dengan didukung oleh teori Wardhaugh. Hasil analisis menunjukkan bahwa penutur-penutur menggunakan kata-kata dalam ragam formal dan informal pada mitra tutur yang berbeda, seperti perbedaan usia, jarak antar penutur, maupun posisi kerja. Terdapat beberapa kata tertentu yang digunakan dengan tujuan menunjukkan solidaritas antar penutur, menunjukkan kesamaan etnis, serta menunjukkan kejelasan maksud penutur dalam percakapan.

Kata kunci: *Interaksi tutur antar karyawan, ragam formal dan informal, ragam bahasa*

I. INTRODUCTION

Language is used by people to communicate, because with language everyone can communicate with each other and express their feelings. It will help them to understand each other. However, it is not easy to communicate effectively. The kind of group that sociolinguists have generally attempted to study is called the speech community. Selecting language in one speech community always been done by its speakers. It is because the speakers have to make sure which code is easily understood by their addressees. This happens when a speaker uses more than one varieties in the daily communication

Wardhaugh (2006:25) says variety is a specific set of linguistic item or human speech pattern (presumably, sound, word, grammatical, features, etc.) which we can uniquely associate

with some external factor (presumably, a geographical area or social group). In addition, language variation is the different ways of human language to express the same meaning at different structure. Variation at different levels of linguistic structure are phonetic levels, morphological levels, syntactic levels, semantic levels (vocabulary choice). So that, language variation is to say that speakers of a particular language sometimes speak different dialects of that language.

In addition, Jendra (2010: 28) classifies language variation into twelve varieties, 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 and spoken by every individual as members of particular 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 developed by a community since its first settlement in a land and used through its generations. The native variety might be 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 coloured 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-standard language varieties. A standard language is developed as a result of a social process. These varieties differ principally in their phonology. The language used in the formal occasions is often characterized wide, the use of standard form;
- 7) Upper 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 diglossia, that are formal diglossia and non-formal diglossia;
- 8) Women and men language varieties. Language varieties might result different from gender. There are two ways in which language is differentiated according to gender of speaker, gender exclusive differentiation and gender 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

livings as one nation in a country. The language develops in to several ethnic varieties known as ethnolect. It's 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. Those classification may be found in our everyday interaction in using language.

II. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Since it is a descriptive research, the writers will only analyse the language and its segments as the data. That is why, it can be said that this research is a kind of qualitative research. As stated by Allo K and Nuryanti (2022), Qualitative research is a study where the presentation of data is not in the form of numbers, and the writer only provides an explanation without showing the process of processing numbers. It will not include the use of number as the analysis, as well as in explaining the result of the analysis. Furthermore, According to Creswell (2014) and Mack, et al (2005:1) in Azyizah and Nuryanti (2023:50), qualitative research is a means for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social human problem.

The data collected by the writers is used for discussion or analysis to answer the formulation of the problem that has been formulated. In qualitative and quantitative research, data shows a fact from raw materials that still have to be processed to produce information. Data is the primary information or material that can be used as the basis for studies or research (Sugiyono, 2013 in Pragita and Nuryanti (2022:4). Thus, in the research conducted by the writers, they use a qualitative research method where they will reveal a meaning contained in the research data, which then describes it in a research report written in detail in the form of words that form paragraphs. As Nuryanti (2019:47) said, the data will be explained in words, phrases, or sentences. The data that is used by the writers is included in the correct data to be studied using qualitative research methods, in which they will describe the results of the data in a text report.

For this research, the writers take the data from the employees of *Direktorat Deposit dan Pengembangan Koleksi Perpustakaan (Kelompok KCKR) In Perpustakaan Nasional RI*. In collecting the data, the writers did observation and recording some utterances uttered by the employees during the working time in their communication. During the recording of the data, the writers let the conversation among the employees to run as natural as possible. After that, the

writers listen to the conversation and then doing transcription of the utterances. Hence, the writers do not change anything, so the data is real.

III. DISCUSSION

The data that we used in this analysis is from daily conversation or interaction at *Direktorat Deposit dan Pengembangan Koleksi Perpustakaan (Kelompok KCKR)* in *Perpustakaan Nasional RI*. The data contains language variety spoken by the employee to show their speech community that I will analyse it later. Then, from all the data, we found four language variety mostly they use in everyday conversations. We found 10 data containing the term of language variety to show their speech community in it.

The use of language variety to show the speakers' speech community

The use of the word 'abdi' in the conversation "*Kamari abdi ti Bandung, ibu iraha ka Tasik?*" The speaker of the utterance is Bu Suci to Bu Juju, one of the staff of *pengelolaan koleksi karya cetak*. She wondered about her friend's activity during the weekend and asked about it. Since Bu Juju and her friend are Sundanese background, the like talking using their mother tongue-that is Sundanese language. When they addressed themselves, they use the word 'abdi'. In this talk, they use a formal language word such as "*abdi*" instead of using "*aing*" which is more informal than before.

The word "*abdi*" is used when the speaker talks to someone that are older than the speaker. While the word "*aing*" is used when the speaker talks to someone in the same age but rarely to be spoken because it is too impolite. It means that both of them show that they are closed even if there is a different age between them and there is no family relation too. They can show it because they both have been working together for a long time.

Other word use in this talk is the word 'teh'. The word "*Teh*" or short of "*Teteh*" means Sister. Here, it does not mean that the speakers are sibling. It means that the use of the 'the' is addressed to a woman or female addressee. The word "*Teteh*" is also often used to greet woman who comes from Sunda or in West Jawa region, even though it means sister does not mean the person who calls it has a family relation with the speaker. Nowadays, *Teteh* is not only call to girls who comes from Sunda, but for every woman who is still relatives young.

So, it can be said that using formal language variety 'teh/teteh, abdi, and aing' show someone's ethnic language variety, which is a Sundanese accent and Sundanese speakers use the terms to show their speech community as Sundanese community in one place outside Sunda region.

The use of the word 'ibu' in "*Ibu sok jajan naon di Tasik?*" spoken by Bu Suci to her addressee. From the above data, it can be seen the use of the word 'ibu' in the talk, instead of saying "**maneh**". The word *Ibu* is the address for a woman who is older than speakers and also for our superiors or even it is used to someone that has high position than us. It is sometime assume to be impolite to use the word 'maneh' to someone probably older than the speaker. It can be said that the use of the word 'maneh' is addressed to the same age addressee.

The use of certain words to address someone is also found in using the word 'Mba'. This is almost the same with the use of the word 'teh or ibu'. That is used to someone older than speakers, or to someone that speaker is not so closed to. So, from that, they are using formal language belonging to an ethnic language variety is because they want to show how they are communicating with each other to show their speech community which is Sundanese, by share the same language.

The next is the use of the word 'iso' in "*iso sih tapi yo lemot*". In Javanese language, there is an informal language that function to show their ethnic language variety, such as the word 'iso'. The use of the word 'iso' instead of using 'saget' which is more formal than 'iso'. There are two types of Javanese language that are mostly used in everyday conversation, namely *Ngoko* and *Krama Inggil*. *Ngoko*. They are used for someone who has known before or close to each other or in the same age. while *Krama Inggil* is used for someone who is older or parents.

The phrase 'opo ora' in the utterance *Ati komputernya iso opo ora?*" The phrase 'opo ora' are the combination of the word 'opo' and the word 'ora'. Which is they are talking to each other with an informal Javanese word such as "*opo*" and "*ora*" instead of using "*menopo*" and "*mboten*" which is more formal. They are used as an informal language between two well-known speakers. Besides that, even though there is a different age between speakers, they still use an informal to show their closeness but still not forget to respect each other.

The use of the word 'dalan' in the utterance "*aku dalan ning ancol bareng rosie...*" The Javanese informal word 'dalan' instead of using "*mergi*" which is more formal used to show politeness to other addressee. In the talk, the use of informal language shows the speakers' ethnic language variety and their speech community by sharing the same language.

The use of the word 'mangkat' in the utterance "Mangkat jam piro, mba?" The word 'mangkat' is an informal Javanese word. It is sometime used in a talk instead of using 'jengkar' which is more formal. That is why the word "*jengkar*" is rarely used in everyday conversation. By using the word 'mangkat', the speaker wants to show to others their way of communicating by using informal variety to show their speech community which is they are definitely Javanese.

The reason of using different variety of language

After analysing the use of different variety by the employee of *Kelompok KCKR*, the writers found some reasons of employees using different varieties. Being polite especially to older addressee, even though there is no different in age between speakers is aimed to show speakers' politeness one another. Here, the use of informal language is still seen as being polite because of the choice of certain words.

The use of some words help speakers to communicate effectively. It is because by using common language helps us to define clearer goals and ensure that the employee have a common understanding which can help remove ambiguity. It also helps the employee to self-validate and feel more valuable. The last reason is being clear and willingness to learn through the process of engaging with another person are the key reason why they used their shared speech community, because it helps them communicate more effectively and wisely.

IV. CONCLUSION

After doing the analysis, the writers found language varieties from the employees daily interaction: the language used to show formality usage to show ethnic language variety. They use a formal language to communicating with each other to shows their speech community which is Sundanese and Javanese community. The Sundanese variety used is formal one, while the Javanese variety used is informal ones. The informal varieties are used to same age speakers and to have a comfortable feeling while talking to the addressee in an informal contexts. The use of different accents also shows speakers' community. The speakers use the same variety to others in order to show their shared language one another. Being clear and willingness to learn through the process of engaging with another person are the key reason why they use their shared speech community, because it helps them communicate more effectively.

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