

ANALYSIS OF THE FACTOR OF LANGUAGE VARIATION IN VILLAGE III NORTH LAIS

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Abstract-- *The researcher conducted a study entitled factor analysis of language variations, with the aim of being able to describe the results of the factors of the occurrence of language variations in Dusun III Lais Utara, Kec. Lais, Kab. Musi Banyuasin. The research method used is qualitative analysis. Which is the focus point of the problem in this study, namely the factors that occur in language variations. The informants in this study were the people of Dusun III Lais Utara, Kec. Lais, Kab. Musi Banyuasin. The research was conducted in Dusun III Lais Utara, Kec. Lais, Kab. Musi Banyuasin. Data collection techniques used in research are observation, interviews, and recording techniques. So get the results of research by researchers. Researchers get research results, namely the occurrence of a language variation due to two social factors and situational factors. This social factor could be due to environmental factors in Dusun III Lais Utara, Kec. Lais, Kab. Muba. Meanwhile, situational factors consist of language and kinship situations. The results obtained in the language situation when carrying out formal activities, namely meetings, at that time the language situation uses formal language in accordance with the existing situation. In the kinship factor, the occurrence of language variations is because the speakers who speak with the interlocutor both understand the language, so a conversation can occur where the situation will become more intimate at that time the language situation used formal language in accordance with the existing situation. In the kinship factor, the occurrence of language variations is because speakers who speak with the interlocutor both understand the language, so a conversation can occur where the situation will become more intimate at that time the language situation used formal language in accordance with the existing situation. In the kinship factor, the occurrence of language variations is because the speakers who speak with the interlocutor both understand the language, so a conversation can occur where the situation will become more intimate.*

Keywords : Factors, Language, and Variation.

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INTRODUCTION

Language is a tool used by humans to communicate. Humans cannot live alone. Therefore there are other humans so that there is an interaction with other humans. Language can also be said to be a device of a sound symbol system that has the characteristics that people like, which it will use to

communicate between people (Susanto, 2016).

According to Astika & Yasa (2014) One of the wealth that exists in the country is language. This is because language is a tool used to communicate. According to Nuryani (2017) Language also cannot be lost in life. Because language has a role in communication. So

that there is interaction and socialization in society

Indonesia is a country rich in culture. So that people in Indonesia do not only use one language but two languages, namely Indonesian and the Regional Language used in the community environment and within the family environment (Fajriana, 2021).

Indonesian serves as the national language for the Indonesian nation. While the local language is used in the scope of the family. Regional languages also have the function of communication tools, introducing, conveying, and being able to understand local value of an area (Emzir & Rohman, 2015).

The language varies because people who use language are not just one or two languages but have various kinds. The occurrence of a variation in language is not only influenced by speakers but it is also the result of interaction. (Wardarita, 2015).

Language variations can occur due to differences in the speakers themselves, for example from work, economy, position status, and age. In Dusun III Lais Utara, Kec Lais, the people have professions as clerks, traders,

and farmers. Age level also affects how to speak.

The author obtained the results of observations in Hamlet III Lais Utara, Kec Lais using various methods language variations when interacting in communication. However, in these areas they tend to use local language. This is because in this area the majority are local people.

The phenomenon that occurred above made the writer interested in conducting research on the analysis of language variation factors in the people of Hamlet III Lais Utara, kec. Lais

METHOD

This research was conducted in Dusun III Lais Utara, Kec. Lais, Kab. Musi Banyuasin. The research conducted is using qualitative analysis. The focus point in this research is the factors that occur in language variations. The informants for this study were the people of Dusun III Lais Utara, Kec. Lais, Kab. Musi Banyuasin. Data collection techniques used are observation, interviews, and recording techniques used to obtain research results by researchers.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The research results obtained by researchers namely the occurrence of a language variation can be due to an interaction between the community and groups that have a variety of languages and speakers who are not homogeneous. Language variations can also be seen from 2 views, namely the first due to social diversity and its functions. Second, language variations have fulfilled their function as a tool used for interaction in a variety of activities. In the sociolinguistic view, language is not only seen as an individual phenomenon but a social phenomenon. Social phenomena, language and its use are not only determined by linguistic factors but also by non-linguistic factors.

Factors that cause language variations in Dusun III Lais Utara, Kec. Lais, Kab. Musi Banyuasin is a linguistic factor but can also occur by non-linguistic factors, namely social factors. Several social factors that influence the use of language are environment, language situation, and kinship.

1. Social Factors

This social factor is a factor that has influences that come from outside language. The social factors that

influence language variations in the Bugis village, kec. Lais namely environmental factors. The environment is a very dominant factor so that language variations can occur in Bugis villages. The environment here is meant to be kec. Lais, kab. Muba. The following is an example of a speech event which is an example of one of the language variations that is the cause of environmental factors.

Recorded data conversation: 1

Hj. Mini: *Ne AlahNih Na Dina's tube*
(*Ros has been mutilated*
Yo Dina's tube)

Ros: *Well that's that then*

Ros: *My cellphone, I don't know where*
from last night

Hj. Mini: *Ikk Well*

Renge: *I don't know how big it is (No*
do you know what cake this
is?)

Halima: *Bepa taureriolo (Cake of the*
era Formerly)

Ros: *Iyo's the newest and oldest join*
(Yes, the newest and too late to join)

hernia : *Ape die newest and oldest*
(What's new and
longest)

The language variations above are influenced by the environment, this can

be from existing conversations. The above conversation is with Renge speakers who come from South Sulawesi where language variations occur in Bugis conversation with the word "nye". The word was spoken because of the environment, which in Kec. Lais has a Bugis community. HERNI speakers also use language variations with the word "Ape die". The word "Ape die" is Sekayu language, which the speaker can pronounce due to environmental factors.

2. Situational Factors

Situational factors have two factors, namely the language situation and kinship.

a. Language Situation

Another factor in language variation is caused by the language situation. where what affects it is a speaker in a state of feeling. Speakers will usually use Indonesian and regional languages. The conversation events regarding the Canteen Meeting can be seen as follows:

Recorded data conversation: 1

Sidiq :For Ms Aisha

Help for Him

Aisha:Help every day

Keep going Tad.

Sidiq :This Is Special For Mb Aisha

Aisha :Cook in the boarding house first then cook side dishes for at home

In the speech event above, it uses a dialogue with Indonesian, in which the condition of the speaker is in a formal situation. So that it can be seen that language variations are influenced by the language situation.

b. Kinship

The kinship factor is being able to determine language variations in Hamlet III Kec. Lais, Kab. Musi Banyuasin. Speakers who speak with the interlocutor both understand the language so a conversation can occur in which the situation will become more intimate. Because the language used by speakers and interlocutors connects. The examples of kinship situation dialogue events are:

Recorded data conversation: 1

Leni:You want to go back to your mother's house (you want to go to your mother's house)

Halima:To mom aji's house (To mom aji's house)

Leni:Pointing at H. Fahrin's test pole (Showing the pole said H. Fahrin)

Hj. Sarma :Go (go)

In the event of the conversation above using dialogue with the regional language in which the speaker's condition is relaxed. So that it can be seen that language variations are influenced by kinship situations. This is because speakers and interlocutors understand the language used.

CONCLUSION

In this study, language variation occurs due to social and social factors Situational factors. This social factor consists of . Meanwhile, situational factors consist of language and kinship situations.

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