

Varieties of Language in North Acehese and West Acehese

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ABSTRACT

Language and society are two things that cannot be separated, and each society has its own unique language. In addition, each community has its own unique language, which is known as the speech community since it is used by and understood by its members. The aims of the study to investigate varieties of language in speaker aspect in North Acehese and West Acehese and to investigate varieties of slang North Acehese and West Acehese. This study used descriptive qualitative design. The data of the research were collected through observations and interview to get the varieties in both regions. The findings obtained from this research show that four variations of speaker's facet in Acehese coming from North Acehese and West Acehese, namely idiolect, dialect, acrolectal, and slang. Turns out, both regions used different varieties although sometimes it may sound different strangely it still could be understood.

Keywords: Speech Community, Language Variation, Acehese

INTRODUCTION

Humans are social creatures that require ongoing interaction with one another in order to survive. For this, language serves as a tool for both group identification and communication. As a means for social goals and cultural disclosure, including technology developed by language users, language is a component of socio-cultural products that cannot be separated from the culture (Sumarsono, 2008). Languages and human beings are inextricably linked. It's impossible to picture what might happen if humans were unable to communicate.

Language is a social behavior that involves at least two individuals and is used as a form of communication. A range of social factors influence the use of language in communication, including the circumstances, social standing, education, age, and gender of communication participants. Since Indonesian society is made up of

people of diverse ethnicities and cultures, there are many different languages spoken by members of the community.

Language variation, or simply variation, describes differences in how a language is used depending on a location's social, economic, or environmental circumstances. Language, dialect, and speaker differences are referred to as interspeaker variation. Diversities within a single speaker's language are referred to as intraspeaker variation. The phonemes, morphemes, grammatical structures, and meanings of a language are all subject to change. Language variation can arise in word choice (lexicon), pronunciation (accent), or even preferred grammatical patterns, depending on the speaker or group of speakers. Variation is a significant issue in sociolinguistics. It has been found that the most typical mechanism for language change is variation. (Trask, 2005)

Language in bilingual or multilingual societies is tied to the study of language, which is pertinent to Indonesia's language status. At least two languages, Indonesian as the national language and a regional language as the mother tongue (first language), characterize the country's language landscape. The state of languages in Indonesia is significantly impacted by the use of foreign languages. According to a number of research on language variation carried out by foreign and Indonesian academics, none of them have examined the diversity of Aceh's language. This area of language research is therefore essential for increasing diversity in languages worldwide. A variety is also known as a lect in sociolinguistics. This particular language or group of languages has a particular shape. Along with the standard variety, this can also refer to various sociolinguistic variations such as languages, dialects, accents, registers, styles, etc. Language variation occurs due to several factors such as; age, education level, social status, economy, gender, profession etc. it can be seen that language variation formed by the young people to old people, the poor and the rich, the street children to the educate people etc. They have different language variations.

We may describe about how individuals from underprivileged backgrounds or with low social standing perceive language. Furthermore, we can discuss language used by those with higher socioeconomic statuses and backgrounds. It's possible for people to get to know one another through language differences. Furthermore, differences in language can lead to misinterpretations or deviations from the norm outside of the user's language group.

One type of diversity among speakers of the same language that may exist is regional variation. For instance, there are dialects based on occupation (a computer programmer and an exterminator

have very different meanings for the word bugs), dialects based on gender (women are significantly more likely than men to describe a new house as charming), and dialects based on education (people are less likely to use double negatives the more educated they are). There are dialects of social situation (we do not speak the same way to our intimate friends as we do to new acquaintances, the paperboy, or our employer), dialects of age (teenagers have their own slang, and even the phonology of elder speakers in the same geographical location is likely to differ from that of young speakers), and dialects of phonology. Language diversity includes many different types of speech, including regional dialects (Milward & Hayes, 2012).

Language variants are included in all of these. Variety is characterized by geography, socioeconomic status, or the context in which it is utilized, according to Wardhaugh and Fuller's (2015) definition of a method of speaking. There are various languages, according to Chaer and Agustina in Aslinda (2007). They are the language variation from the speaker aspect, the language variation from the usage aspect, the language variation from the formality aspect, and the language variation from the media aspect. Language variations from the speaker perspective are those that have a unique personality and emerge from a group with a significant presence in a particular location or region. Idiolect, dialect, acrolectal, and slang are some instances of language diversity from the speaker perspective.

Idiolect is the unique way a person uses language, especially speech. This unique usage combines pronunciation, syntax, and vocabulary. A person-specific language system is known as an idiolect. This is different from a dialect, which is a set of linguistic characteristics that a community of people share.

According to Fromkin et al. (2003), dialects are systematic variations on a language that are mutually intelligible. It is a language that has significant linguistic and phonological variants but that people can understand. Wardhaugh (2006) defined dialect as the creation of a particular grammatical rule in a particular language. It may also relate to speech variations associated with various societal groups or socioeconomic classes.

Since its grammatical structures aren't drastically different from the language's standard variety, acrolect is a creole variation that deserves recognition. Additionally, it is a social variety that is valued greater or more highly than other social variants.

Slang is an informal language that some people use when speaking rather than writing; it is terminology that is often used by people who belong to the same social group and are familiar with

one another. In addition to a longer statement or an idiom, it may also refer to a specific word and its meaning in most cases. Slang typically only exists for a brief period of time; its widespread use can last for years or only a few months. The meanings of words that were widely used and understood at one point in time have changed as a result.

Based on the explanation above, this study conducted research about variety of language from the speaker aspects. Iskandar, Pujiono, and Samad (2018) did a previous study on language variation in which they identified the differences of Acehese in sociolinguistic reviews by identifying the variations in terms of spoken language, usage, formality, as well as a means of communication. Yet, this study investigated the variation of Acehese as general and do not portray the example of the words that have varieties in some region. Hence, the goals of this study is to explore varieties of language in speaker aspect in North Acehese and West Acehese and to investigated varieties of slang in North Acehese and West Acehese namely idiolect, dialect, acrolectal, and slang. Chronolect and sociolect does not involve in this study since in the previous study stated it is not found in Acehese.

METHOD

This study used descriptive qualitative which is very common for conducting research in social sciences. According to Nassaji (2015), descriptive research is to describe a phenomenon and its characteristics. The data of the research were collected through observations and interview method for ten informants who were purposely chosen the ranges ages of 20 to 58 years old because of their experience and mostly native in Aceh language. The source of data was obtained from interview with 10 respondents, 5 from North Aceh and 5 from West Aceh. The respondents were asked some words that used in daily life and asked to pronounce it. In analyzing the data, the researcher compared the result from both of regions and found the differences. Then, the data were presented into result and discussion.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the analysis, varieties of language from speaker aspect were found in North Acehese and West Acehese. The data findings are presented in the table below.

Table 1: Idiolect in North Acehese and West Acehese

No.	North Acehese	West Acehese	English
1.	<i>Timphan</i>	<i>Leupek</i>	steamed banana dumpling
2.	<i>Peunajob</i>	<i>Peunajob</i>	Ceremonial snack
3.	<i>Tumpoe</i>	<i>Tumpoe</i>	Ceremonial smashed banana
4.	<i>KuabTube</i>	<i>Bu tube, buelenkatthoe</i>	Sticky rice with coconut milk
5.	<i>Meuseukat</i>	<i>Dodoi, genlamoe</i>	Sweet toffee-like sugar palm
6.	<i>Pasai, pajak</i>	<i>Keude, kioh, peukan</i>	Traditional market
7.	<i>Bangku</i>	<i>Bangku, sandeng</i>	Bench
8.	<i>Padum</i>	<i>Padim</i>	How much
9.	<i>Ek</i>	<i>Keumeung</i>	Want
10.	<i>Singob</i>	<i>Singeub</i>	Tomorrow

Based on the table, it showed that there are some variations of individual language between North Acehese and West Acehese. The differences can be seen between *timphan* and *leupek* in English translated to steamed banana dumpling. An idiolect is a person's particular method of speaking, comprising their words, sounds, syntax, and style, according to Wardhaugh (2006). From the answers of respondents, it resulted that, each respondents stated different answer, yet, it could be understood due to the word coming from the same regions. In another example, the word market has 5 variations in both regions. In North Acehese, the word market is translated to *pasai* and *pajak*. Meanwhile, in West Acehese is called *keude*, *kioh*, *peukan*. Thus, the idiolects variations that related to the word choice were found in North Acehese and West Acehese. Each region has its own variations in Acehese language.

Table 2: Dialect in North Acehese and West Acehese

No.	North Acehese	West Acehese	English
1.	<i>But, Keurija</i>	<i>Keureja</i>	Work
2.	<i>Manoe</i>	<i>Manoe</i>	Take a bath
3.	<i>Pajob</i>	<i>Pajobbu</i>	Eat
4.	<i>Bloe</i>	<i>Meu bloe</i>	Buy
5.	<i>Jep</i>	<i>Jip</i>	Drink
6.	<i>Magun</i>	<i>Tagun</i>	Cook
7.	<i>Long, lon</i>	<i>Lon</i>	I
8.	<i>Jak</i>	<i>Jak</i>	Go
9.	<i>Lagak</i>	<i>Lagak</i>	Beautiful
10.	<i>Brok</i>	<i>Broek</i>	Ugly

In dialects, on the other hand, there were not much differences in both regions. As it can be seen from the table, according to respondents' statements, only three words which have variations of dialects. They are *keurija* in North Acehese and *keureuja* in West Acehese. Iskandar et al. (2018) stated in the previous study that

there are certain dialect differences in Acehnese, specifically in the north coast dialects of Aceh Besar, Pidiedialect, Peusangan dialect, and Pase dialect. There are dialects of West Aceh and Lamno on the west coast. Essentially, the dialect discovered in this study employed the West Aceh dialect in West Acehnese and the pase dialect in North Acehnese. According to Holmes' (2013) argument, which states that dialects are language variants identifiable by their vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation, people from various social and regional groups may speak differently in these areas.

Table 3: Acrolectal in North Acehnese and West Acehnese

No.	North Acehnese	West Acehnese	English
1.	<i>Lon, long, ke</i>	<i>Lon</i>	I
2.	<i>Droe, droeneuh</i>	<i>Kab</i>	You
3.	<i>Awakdroe</i>	<i>Wakkab, wakenyoe</i>	They
4.	<i>Kamoe, awakkamoe</i>	<i>Kamoe</i>	We
5.	<i>Hojak</i>	<i>Hoe</i>	Where are you going?
6.	<i>Pat, dipat</i>	<i>Di pat</i>	Where
7.	<i>Pu</i>	<i>Peu</i>	What
8.	<i>Kiban</i>	<i>Kibanenk</i>	How
9.	<i>Lake</i>	<i>Lake</i>	Ask
10.	<i>Tulong</i>	<i>Tuloeng</i>	Help

Acrolectal or social dialect studies the relationship between speech patterns and social divisions in a particular area (Wardhaugh and Fuller, 2015). The Acehnese language dialects of the Peusangan region are significantly smoother and more pleasant to hear than any other Acehnese dialects in the Great and West Aceh regions, according to Iskandar et al. (2018). It is similar to the data that found in this study. As the respondents responses, the word you in North Acehnese is *droe* which is more polite and smoother than West Acehnese that called *kah*. The word *kah* considered impolite and it is usually used by close friends in North Aceh. It is not suitable if used towards elders and it is different with West Acehnese that used *kah* generally towards anyone.

Table 4: Slang in North Acehnese and West Acehnese

No.	Slang in North Acehnese and West Acehnese	Normal Variety	English
1.	<i>Mandasyeh</i>	Banda Aceh	City Name Banda Aceh
2.	<i>Ro raya</i>	Uroe Raya	Ied Mubarak
3.	<i>Uroerayakleng</i>	Uroe Raya	Freedom in doing nothing when Ied Mubarak

4.	<i>Best keudeh</i>	Lagakkeudeh	Well done, that's good
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Sometimes the term "slang" refers to a language that is generally used only by members of specific in-groups to create a sense of group identification, keep outsiders out, or both. Typically, young individuals utilize it. Slang is widely understood by young people in Aceh, hence there are no restrictions on its use. According to Iskandar et al. (2018), slang is a unique and private social language variety. In both regions, they used the same language in terms of slang. Based on the data findings, the words are *mandasyeh* which originally comes from the city of Banda Aceh. Furthermore, *roraya* means uroeraya, *uroerayakleng* means freedom in doing anything. These kind of variations of language merely revolved around young generation who understood these terms.

CONCLUSION

A speaker of the same language may differ from another speaker in a variety of ways, including regional variation. There are only four variations of speaker's facet in Acehnese coming from North Acehnese and West Acehnese, namely idiolect, dialect, acrolectal, and slang. Turns out, both regions used different varieties although sometimes it may sound different strangely it still could be understood.

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