

## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1. Background**

As social beings, humans are identical with language, language is used as an object in daily interaction. Humans will not be separated from the use of language in social life. Language is used in every communication activity. Humans are given reason to behave both in speech and deed. The speech used must be in accordance with the running mind. In human language, it is highly recommended to sort first to express. The suggestion needed by humans to express a thought, idea and opinion is through speech. Language is a communication tool used by living things to interact with each other.

Language is a form that cannot be separated from human life, so it can be said that language belongs to humans who have been united with their owners. As one of human property, language always appears in all aspects and human activities. There is not a single human activity that is not accompanied by the presence of language. Language is a communication tool used by humans to interact. Everyone realizes that in interacting and doing activities in society, language is needed as a means of expressing ideas, ideas, concepts, thoughts, and feelings. Thus, humans can interact and cooperate with other people wherever they are. Language is also a powerful tool for connecting and working together. Kridalaksana (in

Pateda, 2015: 3) Sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that seeks to explain the characteristics of language variations and establish the

correlation of the characteristics of these language variations with social characteristics. Furthermore, according to Chaer and Agustina (2010:4) sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that is interdisciplinary in nature with sociology with the object of research being the relationship between language and social factors in a society. In the sociolinguistic view, language is not only seen as an individual phenomenon but is a social phenomenon. As a social phenomenon, language and its use are not only determined by linguistic factors but also by non-linguistic factors. Such as social factors and situational factors. Based on this, it can be concluded that sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics related to language in social groups.

Sociolinguistics is the study of language and social society. Sociolinguistics can help humans in understanding learning related to various languages. Learning in sociolinguistics tries to understand the relationship of a language in the social behavior of society in terms of its formality. In sociolinguistics, language is not just the meaning of words, it is because every word spoken by speakers has formal aims and objectives in socializing, therefore sociolinguistics will have a relationship between language use and aspects of social behavior.

The variety or variety of language is seen as a result of the social diversity of speakers of that language and the diversity of functions of that language. The variation or variety of language occurs as a result of social diversity and the diversity of language functions. The basic principle of this

language variation is that speakers do not always speak the same way for all events or occurrences. This means that speakers have alternatives or choices of speaking in different ways in different situations. These different ways of speaking can lead to different social meanings. This is because language variations occur as a result of the diversity of language functions. The cause of variations in language interference is the entry of other language elements into the language that is being used. This resulted in the decline of the language slowly but surely. If the language is a homogeneous group, whether ethnicity, social status or field of work, then the variation or diversity will not exist; that is, the language becomes uniform. The variety or variety of language already exists to fulfill its function as a means of interaction in diverse community activities. The variety or variety of language can be classified based on the existence of social diversity and the function of activities in social society.

The linguistic phenomenon of language variation in terms of formality can be said to be an interesting social phenomenon to be studied scientifically. Starting from the frozen variety, the official variety, the business variety, the casual variety and the familiar variety. Each of these characteristics has a difference in its use. In the study of language, the issue of language variation is discussed in the field of sociolinguistics.

School is an area or place where teachers and students meet, teachers and students use a certain language to carry out activities related to learning. The difference in the use of language used by each teacher and

student reflects their ethnicity, but the language difference does not hinder the activities of teachers and students in learning interactions.

SMPN 10 Ternate is the destination of this research because it is the only school that uses a good and interesting variety of languages. Therefore, the researcher chose this location because there was interest in the phenomenon of language in the form of variations but in terms of formal and informal use in the learning process. Teachers and students use both formal and non-formal language variations in teaching and learning activities. Starting from the use of the frozen variety, the official variety, the business variety, the casual variety and the familiar variety, the diversity of use by teachers and students of class IX SMPN 10 Ternate City. Each has a style of language in the learning process or activities in the school taking place.

In teaching and learning activities it is not possible without involving language, although to certain limits it is possible for humans to interact without using language. Teaching and learning as a form of interaction in the classroom or school environment certainly involves language. Thus, teaching and learning is one of the speech events. As one of the speech events, the form of language use is influenced by various factors, such as situations and events.

From the explanation above, we can see that language variations can occur, so the reason for taking the title and seeing this phenomenon is because research are interested in this phenomenon that there has been

language variation in class IX SMPN 10. With a variety of diversity ranging from formal and non-formal languages. The formality of a language is certainly used by every speaker, and every speaker understands which language is formal and informal. But in this study, the researcher wants to find out more about what is included in terms of formal and informal language. In this context, the variation of language in terms of formality consists of the frozen variety, the official variety, the business variety, the casual variety and the relaxed variety. The fifth of this variety, researchers want to sort out which are included in the formal and non-formal variety, therefore this research is located at SMPN 10 Ternate City, researchers see and hear the phenomenon of language variation that occurs, therefore researchers are interested in researching more specifically about this phenomenon. variations of the language used by students and teachers during the teaching and learning process.

## **1.2 Statement of The Problems**

Based on the above background, the formulation of the research problem is:

1. How is the use of Language variations among teachers and students of class IX SMPN 10 Kota Ternate?
2. What are the factors that cause the use of language variations among teachers and students of SMPN 10 kota Ternate?

## **1.3 Scope of Problems**

Based on the problem formulation above, the problem limits in this study are:

1. This study only refers to the use of language variations among teachers and students of class IX SMPN 10 Kota Ternate.
2. Factors that cause the use of language variations among teachers and students of class IX SMPN 10 Kota Ternate.

#### **1.4 Objective of The Study**

Based on the background and problem formulation above, the objectives of this research are:

1. To describe of the use of language variations used by teachers and students of class IX SMPN 10 Kota Ternate.
2. To explain what factors influence the occurrence use of language variations among teachers and students of class IX SMPN 10 Kota Ternate.

#### **1.5 Significan of Research**

##### **1.5.1 Theoretical Significan**

This research is expected to provide benefits for expanding knowledge and knowledge regarding sociolinguistic studies, especially in the results of research that can be used as a reference for further research. This research can be expected to increase the knowledge and insight of readers regarding the use of language variations among class IX students of SMPN 10 Kota Ternate and to know the types of language variations used and what factors influence the occurrence use of language variations among class IX students of SMPN 10 Kota Ternate. Hopefully this research will provide some insight for students of literature and language in studying sociolinguistics in general.

### **1.5.2 Practical Significan**

This research will be useful to introduce language variations to the community as well as to students, especially class IX SMPN 10 Kota Ternate. This research is expected to increase students' knowledge about language variations in terms of formality and improve students' skills in good language. For students, the results of this research are expected to be a guide for students of language and literature in sociolinguistic studies, especially "The use of language variations in terms of formality". The results of this study are expected to increase knowledge and understanding the use of language variations in terms of formality used by teachers and students of class IX SMPN 10 Kota Ternate.

### **1.6 Review Study**

Literature review is the most important part in a study, because in the literature review it can be known systematically about previous studies that have similarities in the discussion but differ in the object of research. The discussion of previous research can provide a reference for researchers regarding the description related to the object of research, either directly or indirectly. In a study, it is necessary to support the results of previous research related to the research. The following are the results of previous studies that have been arranged chronologically regarding language variations:

The research that is relevant to this research is the research conducted by Asa Aga (2013) entitled "Variations of Greeting Languages for Klitikan

Market Traders in Semanggi Surakarta in December 2012" the method used is descriptive qualitative method. The object of this research is the use of greeting words in the conversations of traders at the Klitikan Semanggi Surakarta market during the transaction process with buyers. The results of this study are (1) the greeting languages used in speech about traders in the Klitikan Semanggi market in Surakarta, namely Mas, Mbak, Dik, Pak, Bu, Om, Kang, Cak, Pakde, boss, brow, and self names, (2 ) The variety of greeting languages for traders at the Klitikan Semanggi market in Surakarta includes the variety of greeting languages as pronouns and kinship terms, and (3) the factors behind the use of greeting languages for traders in the Klitikan Semanggi market in Surakarta include factors of social class, gender, ethnicity (regional), and age. The similarities in the research conducted by Asa Aga (2013) with the research that will be carried out by researchers are both studying language variations, the techniques used in this study using observation techniques, documentation techniques and using descriptive qualitative methods. While the difference is the research conducted by Asa Aga (2013), namely "Variations of Greeting Languages for Klitikan Market Traders in Semanggi Surakarta in December 2013" The object of this research is the use of greeting words in the conversations of traders in the Klitikan Semanggi market in Surakarta during the transaction process with buyers. While the current research is "The use language Variations among Teachers and Students of Class IX SMPN 10 City of Ternate, the object of research is teachers and students who are in SMPN 10 City of Ternate.



Then the benefit of this research for researchers is that they can learn together and understand the various meanings of language diversity, both in terms of formal and informal. The research conducted by Asa Aga is very obedient to be used as a reference for future researchers in the realm of language variation.

Relevant research was also carried out by Sumarni (2020) entitled "Language Variations among Class XI Teachers and Students at MA AL-INTISHOR Bendega Tanjung Karang Sekarbela Mataram City". In Sumarni's research (2020), this study aims to describe the forms of language variation among teachers and students and the factors that influence the use of forms of language variation in learning for teachers and students of class XI MA Al Intishor Sekarbela Mataram. The subject of this research is the language used by teachers and students. The object of this research is the variation of language used by teachers and students in learning, including the use of language forms, variations of the language used by teachers and students and the factors that influence the use of language used by teachers and students. The data was obtained by recording and listening methods, with advanced techniques from the listening method including: free-of-conversation listening techniques, recording techniques, and note-taking techniques. This research method is descriptive qualitative. The results of this study are as follows. (1) The forms of language variation among teachers and students of class XI in teaching and learning interactions are formal, effortless, relaxed and intimate. Of the four varieties, the business variety is

the dominant variety used because it is the most operational variety. The relaxed variety is the second choice because it is used to create a communicative and intimate learning atmosphere. (2) The factors that influence the use of language forms are the situation, the topic of conversation, and the intent.

The similarities in the research conducted by Sumarni (2020) with the research that will be carried out by researchers are both studying language variations, the techniques used in this study using observation techniques, and using descriptive qualitative methods. While the difference is the research conducted by Sumarni (2020) namely "Language Variations among teachers and students of class XI at MA AL-INTISHOR Bendega Tanjung Karang Sekarbela Mataram City". learning. While the current research is "The use of language Variations among Teachers and Students of Class IX SMPN 10 Kota Ternate, the object of research.

The benefits that can be taken from this research are very clear meanings and explanations explained through his research, ranging from language variations, forms of language variations, all explained clearly and easily understood. And also be able to understand and distinguish between formal and informal words.h is teachers and students who are in SMPN 10 Kota Ternate.

### **1.7 Theoretical Base**

To strengthen a research, it is necessary to have a theoretical basis that can support a research using a theory that is in accordance with the problems raised. The theory used must be in accordance with the study of

the problems that exist in the research location. How is the relationship between language variation and its use in SMPN 10 Ternate city. What languages are used in the teaching and learning process, especially the teachers and students at SMPN 10 Kota Ternate. Halliday (1970) Sociolinguistics is Institutional Linguistics (Institutional linguistics), relating to the linkage or relationship of language with the people who use that language. (deal with the relation between a language and the people who use it).

### **1.7.1 Sociolinguistics**

Based on the title of the research above, which was raised by the researcher that the theory used in the study was Sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics is an interdisciplinary science between sociology and disciplines. The two fields of science have a very close relationship. To understand what sociolinguistics is, it is necessary to first understand what is meant by sociology and linguistics. The science of sociology has many limitations that have been made by various sociologists, and the point is that sociology is an objective and scientific study of humans in society, institutions, and social processes that exist in society. By studying these things, it will be known how humans adapt to their environment. While linguistics is a field of science that studies language as an object of study. Thus, sociolinguistics is an interdisciplinary field of science that studies language in relation to the use of that language in society.

Discusses language variation as a general phenomenon that often occurs around. Language will experience diversity both in terms of its vocabulary or concepts and uses. On the other hand, language users often position language as a tool for communicating and interacting. The use of language should also be considered. This triggers the variation of the language used. The impact is that speakers of the language will better understand the meaning of formal and informal language in communicating. Language users will prioritize the language commonly used in the norms that occur in society.

Abdul Chaer and Leonie Agustina (1995:81) indicated that in language variation or language variety there are two views. First, the variety or variety of language is seen as a result of the social diversity of language speakers and the diversity of language functions. Second, the variety or variety of language already exists to fulfill its function as a means of interaction in diverse community activities. The function of language in the teaching and learning process is as a communication tool between teachers and students who want to be taught to understand each other. The language that must be used must be sorted and in accordance with the situation in the classroom. The teacher must be extra in looking at the situation in the classroom, must look at the atmosphere for the placement of the language used.

### **1.7.2 Language Function**

Language is related to society, in general it has a function as a communication tool. Language is a tool or condition for relating humans to

one another, both physically and mentally in daily interactions (Siswanto, 2012:1). With that language, every member of the community together upholds and fosters the community. For this reason, language is the result of the culture of the language community. Besides that, language has a function as a communication tool and also functions as a tool to facilitate social processes. This role is a social function, namely as a liaison between humans in society.

Functioning as a social communication tool, language also has a cultural function, namely as a means to convey culture from one generation to another. Between language and culture is a unity that cannot be separated, because it is the basis for cultural development.

Language is a practical and perfect communication tool compared to other communication tools. Communication is an event that occurs when an organism gives a directed response to itself. The function of language in particular is as a means of communication in accordance with the activities of each nation. For example, Indonesian as a national language has a special function, namely as a symbol of national pride, as a symbol of identity, as a connecting tool between regions and between cultures, and as a tool for unifying ethnic groups with their respective socio-cultural and linguistic backgrounds into the unity of the Indonesian nation.

### **1.7.3 Language Variation**

According to Chaer and Agustina (2004: 60) that language variation is diversity or difference in language use. Variations can occur if

the speakers of the language are not homogeneous. In addition, variations can also occur due to the diversity of social interaction activities of language speakers. So, language variation is a kind of language variety whose use is adjusted to the function and situation, without ignoring the main rules that apply in the language in question. Variations in different languages are adapted to the dominant factors that determine the existence of language variations. Language variations related to the place where language use occurs or the geographical location of language use is called geographic variation, while language variations related to social groups that use language are called social variations. Language variation related to its use, language situation and/or level of formality of functional variation. The language variation that is related to the language code is called the code variation. Language variations are caused by the existence of various social statuses and functions of language as a means of social interaction in society. The occurrence of language variations is not only caused by heterogeneous speakers, but also because their social interaction activities are very diverse. So, every activity requires and causes language diversity (Chaer, 2003: 6). In terms of variations or varieties of this language there are two views. First, the variation or variety of language is seen as a result of the social diversity of the speakers of that language and the diversity of the functions of that language. Second, the variety or variety of language already exists to fulfill its function as a means of interaction in diverse community activities (Chaer, 2003: 23).

#### **1.7.4 Form of Language Variations**

Chaer and Agustina (2010:62) distinguish the form of language variation from four aspects, namely, variations in terms of speakers, variations in terms of formality, variations in terms of facilities, and variations in terms of usage.

##### **1. Language variations in terms of speakers**

###### **a. Idiolect Variations**

Idiolect language variations are individual language variations. According to the idiolect concept, everyone has their own language or idiolect variation. This idiolect relates to the "color" of the voice, the choice of diction, language style, sentence structure, expression, and even because of abnormalities in spiritual conditions and intellectual abilities. The most dominant is the color of the voice, we can recognize the voice of someone we know just by hearing the voice.

###### **b. Dialect Language Variations**

Dialect language variations are variations in the language of a group of speakers who are relatively in number, who are in a certain place, region, or area. For example, the Javanese dialect of Banyumas, Pekalongan, Surabaya, and so on.

###### **c. Chronolect or Temporal Dialect Variations**

Chronolect language variations or temporal dialects are variations of the language used by a social group at a certain time. For

example, variations in Indonesian in the thirties, variations in language in the fifties, and variations in today's language.

d. Sociolectual Language Variations

Sociolect language variation is a language variation with respect to the status, class, and social class of the speakers. This language variation involves all the personal problems of the speakers, such as age, education, sex, occupation, aristocratic level, socioeconomic conditions, and so on.

Sociolectual language variations are divided into the following:

a) Language Variations by Age

Language variations based on age are variations of the language used based on age levels. For example, the variation of children's language will be different from the variation of teenagers or adults.

b) Language Variations Based on Education

Namely variations in language related to the level of education of the language user. For example, people who only received elementary school education will have different language variations from people who have graduated from high school. Likewise, people graduating at the high school level will use variations of the language differently from students or scholars.

c) Language Variations Based on Sex

Language variations based on sex are language variations related to gender in this case male or female. For example, the variation in



the language used by the mothers will be different from the variation in the language used by the fathers.

d) Language Variations by Profession

Language variations by profession are variations in language related to the type of profession, occupation and duties of the users of that language. For example, the variations used by workers, teachers, returnees, doctors, and so on, of course have different language variations.

e) Language Variations Based on Nobility Level

Language variations based on the level of nobility are variations related to the level and position of the author (nobility or kings) in society. For example, there are differences in the variety of language used by the king (descendants of the king) with ordinary people in the field of vocabulary, such as the word death is used for ordinary people, while the kings use the word death.

f) Language Variations Based on Economic Level

Speakers Language variation based on the economic level of the speakers is a language variation that has similarities to language variations based on the level of nobility, only that the economic level is not absolute as inheritance as is the case with the level of nobility. For example, someone who has a high economic level will have a different language variety than someone who has a weak economic level.

g) Language Variations Based on Group Level, Status, and Social Class In Chaer and Agustina (2010:87-89) language variations based on the level of class, status and social class of the speakers are known to have variations in acrolectic, basilek, vulgar, slang, colloquial, jargon, argot, and ken.

The explanation of these language variations is as follows:

- a. Acrolect is a social variation that is considered higher or more prestigious than other social variations;
- b. Basilek is a social variety that is considered less prestigious or even looked down upon;
- c. Vulgar is a social variation whose characteristics are seen in language users who are less educated or from uneducated circles;
- d. Slang is a social variation that is special and secret;
- e. Colloquial is a social variation used in everyday conversation that tends to abbreviate words because it is not a written language. For example doc (doctor), prof (professor), let (lieutenant), nda (no);
- f. Jargon is a social variation that is used on a limited basis by certain social groups. For example, the mechanics with the term flywheel, jack, etc.;
- g. Argot is a social variation that is used on a limited basis by certain professions and is confidential. For example, the language of thieves and pickpockets, goods in the sense of prey, leaves in the sense of money, etc

- h. Kern is a social variation that is pitiful in tone, made to whimper full of pretense. Usually used by beggars.

## **2. Language variations in terms of usage**

Variations of language with respect to its use or function are called idiolect, variety, or register functions. This variation is usually discussed based on the area of use, style, level of formality, and means of use. Language variations based on this field of use are related to what language is used for what purpose or field. For example, the fields of literature, journalism, military, agriculture, shipping, economy, trade, education, and scientific activities. The language variation based on this field of activity is the most visible in the field of vocabulary. Each field of this activity usually has a certain number of special or certain vocabulary that is not used in other fields. However, variations based on this field of activity also appear at the morphological and syntactic levels. Language variations in terms of usage are adjusted to the field of use, style or level of formality, and means of use. Language variations in terms of usage are used based on their fields such as in the fields of literature, journalism, military, scientific, agriculture, shipping, economics, trade, education, and other fields of activity. The characteristics that appear in the variety of languages in terms of usage are seen in the vocabulary field.

- a. Variety of literary language, variety of language that emphasizes the use of language in terms of aesthetics.

- b. Journalistic language variety, a variety of language that is simple, communicative, and concise.
- c. Variety of military language, variety of language that is assertive.
- d. Variety of scientific language, variety of language that is straightforward, clear and free from ambiguity, as well as all kinds of metaphors and idioms.
- e. Variety of trade language, variety of language that is flexion.

Halliday (in Jendra, 2007: 54) suggests that there are three divisions of language variations according to speakers or usage as follows.

1) Variety of languages by field

Every field of life when examined will show the existence of a certain style of language use that is different from the style or variety of language use in other fields. Words such as price, buying, selling, and bidding will certainly be very rare in the field of student life. However, such words are often found in the field of commerce.

2) Variety of languages according to the way (mode)

The way of speaking the language can be done orally or in writing. The weaknesses of the written language can be covered a little with writing techniques such as the use of capital letters, underlines, italics, bold print, and other punctuation marks. However, it can also perfectly balance the completeness of the way spoken language is spoken. Although spoken language has such advantages, it does not mean absolutely that spoken or spoken language is always superior to

written methods of expression. There are certain areas that are difficult to express orally and will be easier to express through written language. Examples of eye-view reports in sports such as soccer, badminton, and others will be difficult to express in writing. On the other hand, financial statements using number tables, graphs and chemical descriptions containing symbols of chemical elements and their formulas will certainly be difficult to express orally and much easier if expressed in written language.

### 3) Variety of languages according to style

In fact, in this language life there are many theoretical varieties of language, but they can only be distinguished and detailed in outline. The variety of languages can still be broken down more finely and separated from each other. In fact, the variety of languages that can be recognized is far more than the variety that is practically mastered. There is no need to learn and master all these languages. The variety of languages that need to be mastered by the educated class and the intelligentsia is the official variety, the field of scientific narrative, and the casual variety for practical life in social interaction and others that have to do with the way of life. The position and the relationship between geographical dialect variations and social dialect variations can change according to the movements and dynamics of the people who speak these languages.

### **3. Language variations in terms of facilities**

Language variations can also be seen in terms of the facilities used. In this case, it can be said that there is an oral variety and a written variety or in language using certain means or tools. For example, in telephone and telegraph. The variety of telephone language is actually included in the variety of spoken language and the variety of telegraphed language is included in the variety of written language. However, the two types of communication facilities have their own limited characteristics, which makes it impossible to use the spoken variety and the written variety carelessly. The variety of languages in telephoning and telegraphing is according to certain requirements, thus causing a variety of telephone languages and telegraph languages, which are different from other languages.

For example, in terms of this facility it can be said that:

1. Variety of spoken language, in speaking or conveying information is done orally, variety of spoken language will be assisted by non-segmental elements or non-linguistic elements in the form of tone of voice, gestures, hands, shaking of head, and a number of physical movements other.
2. Variety of written language, in this case it is used to convey information in writing. The written language variety is not assisted by non-segmental elements or non-linguistic elements in the form of

tone of voice, gestures, hands, shaking of the head. However, it was changed verbally instead.

#### **4. Language variations in terms of formality**

Based on the level of formality, the variety of languages is divided into five kinds (Martin Joss, in Chaer and Agustina, 2010:70).

1. Frozen variety (Frozen), is the most formal variety of language, used in solemn situations and official ceremonies, for example in state ceremonies, sermons in mosques, and so on. It is called frozen variety because the patterns and rules have been determined for certain and cannot be changed. For example the Constitution, notary deeds, and others.
2. Official or formal variety, is a variety of language that has patterns and rules that have been set as a standard. This official variety is basically the same as the standard or standard language variety which is only used in official situations, and is not used in informal situations. For example, state speeches, official meetings, official correspondence, and so on.
3. Business variety or consultative variety, is the most operational variety of language. The form of this business variety is between the formal variety and the informal variety or the casual variety. For example, the language commonly used in ordinary conversations at school and meetings that are oriented to results or production.

4. Casual variety or casual variety, is a variety of language used in informal situations to talk with family or close friends during breaks, sports, recreation, and so on. In the relaxed variety, many use alliterations, namely shortened forms or speech. The casual vocabulary is filled with lexical elements of dialects and regional languages.
5. The variety of intimate language or variety of intimate, is the variety of language used by speakers whose relationships are already familiar, such as between family members and friends who are already familiar. This variety is characterized by the use of language that is incomplete, short and often unclear articulation. This happens because the participants already have mutual understanding and have the same knowledge.

In this study, the use of languages variations in terms of formality which is the basis for the results of this study, the researcher only focuses on the formal aspects of the variety of languages. Therefore, the focal point in this research is the use of languages variations in terms of formality used by teachers and grade 9 students of SMPN 10 Kota Ternate.

#### **1.7.5 Factors that cause language variations**

The determinants of language variation include the following.

##### **1. Times**

Language variety is diachronically called temporal dialect or dialect that applies at a certain time. For example, the Ternate Malay language in the



past was different from the Ternate Malay language today. Because, time difference causes different meanings for certain words. This is not surprising because language follows the line of development of the language-speaking society. Sometimes it is not only the meaning that is different, but the sound or pronunciation, even the form of the word.

## **2. The Place**

What is meant here is a place bounded by water, the state of the place in the form of mountains and forests. This variation produces a dialect. The word dialect comes from the Greek word *dialectos* which was originally used in connection with the state of the Greek language at that time. Language can also be considered as a mirror of its era. This means that language in a certain period accommodates what is happening in society. In addition, the regional language factor is used by language speakers who live in certain areas, for example the Ternate language is used by the Hiri island community, such as Togolobe, Mado, Faudu, Tafraka, Dorisa and other parts of Ternate island. Colloquial commonly called colloquial language, conversational language, and market language is the language used daily by people who live in certain areas.

## **3. Status**

Seen from their status, languages can be divided as follows.

- a. Mother tongue, is the language used at home, the language used by the mother when communicating with her child since the child was small.

- b. Regional Language, the language used by certain regional communities to communicate between fellow citizens.
- c. National Language, is the language used by a country to communicate with each other among citizens.
- d. State language, actually the same as the national language, both contain political elements. State language is a legally recognized language used in the territory of a country to communicate.

#### **4. Situation**

The language variation in terms of the situation can be seen as follows.

- a. Language in an official situation Language in an official situation is the language used in official writing, for example in legislation, written documents, letters that apply in government circles. As well as in official meetings, such as meetings, lectures, sermons, lectures.
- b. The language used is not in an official situation Language in an informal situation is usually characterized by intimacy and here also applies as long as the person being spoken to understands. Language in informal situations, for example, the language used by people bargaining in the market.

#### **5. Disclosure Medium**

This variation is related to the social diversity of speakers and the diversity of the functions of the language itself. Both have existed to fulfill their function as means of interaction in various community activities.

## 6. User

Language variations seen from the perspective of speakers or language users can be seen as follows.

### a) Glosolalia

What is meant by glosolalia is an utterance that is spoken when a person is in a trance. A shaman who put a spell on his patient is unconscious.

### b) Idiolect

Even though the language is the same, it will still be spoken differently by each speaker/or speakers, both related to accent, intonation and so on.

### c) Gender

Speakers can be divided into men and women. Although not sharp, the difference will still be visible in terms of the atmosphere of the speaker, the topic of conversation and the choice of words used.

### d) Monolingual

What is meant by monolingual is a language speaker who only uses one language. An example may be appropriate, namely speakers in English. They happen to be lucky because they don't need to learn another language because English has become the world's language.

### e) Roll

What is meant by roller is the role played by a speaker in social interaction. We often hear of mothers, fathers, grandmothers, head of office, and other positions held by each person.

f) Social Status

What is meant by the social status of language users is the position associated with the level of education, type of work.

g) Age

The age factor affects the language a person uses. The higher the age of a person, the more words he mastered, the better his understanding of the structure of the language and the lesson.

Kridalaksana (1985:12) argues that language variations are determined by several factors, namely: time, place, sociocultural, situation and medium of expression.

1. Time Factor

The time factor causes language differences, different types of work, and the length of time the work is occupied. Talking on the soccer field when there is a football match in a crowded situation is certainly different from talking in the library room when many people are reading and in silence. On the football field we can talk loudly, but in the library we have to be as quiet as possible.

2. Place Factor

The place factor influences the use of language. The place factor is one of the causes of language variety. For example, the language of

the people who live on the island of Java is different from the language used by the people of Hiri Island. So the place factor is very influential in the formation of a variety of languages. From the results of observations and interviews of teachers and students in class IX of SMPN 10 Kota Ternate, the majority use Ternate Malay and Ternate language as the medium in the teaching and learning process and interact in the school environment

### 3. Sociocultural Factors

Sociocultural factor is a factor related to the social condition of the cultural community. Language is born from culture. The culture of each different region gives birth to regional languages with their respective accents. When two people who have different cultures and regional languages meet and use the same language, there are still dialect differences between them. For example, the ethnic diversity that exists among teachers and students at SMPN 10 Kota Ternate, ethnicity among teachers and students at SMPN 10 Kota Ternate, varies from ethnic makean, Ternate, Tidore, Sanana, Buton, etc., most of them are still in the Maluku region. North.

### 4. Situation Factor

Situational factors influence the use of language, especially the variety of languages, for example when the situation at the terminal is crowded with hawkers selling their wares using repeated words and loud volume with the aim that buyers can know the goods being sold.

## 5. Disclosure Medium Factor

The factor of the medium of disclosure is spoken language and written language. Spoken Indonesian is very different from written Indonesian. There is an opinion that says that the written variety is the transfer of the spoken variety into the written variety (letters). The two varieties are different, the difference is as follows.

- a. The spoken variety requires the presence of a second person, the interlocutor who is in front of the speaker, while the written variety does not require the interlocutor to be in front;
- b. In the verbal variety the elements of grammatical functions, such as subject, predicate, and object are not always stated. The elements can sometimes be left out. This is because the language used can be assisted by gestures, expressions, glances, nods, or intonations;
- c. The written variety needs to be brighter and more complete than the spoken variety. Grammatical functions must be real because written variety does not require a second person to be in front of the speaker. The completeness of the variety of writing requires that the person who is "talked to" understand the contents of the writing. Examples of writing variety are writings in books, magazines, and newspapers; and
- d. Verbal variety is very tied to conditions, situations, space and time. What is spoken orally in a lecture hall, will only mean and

apply for that time only. What is discussed in a literary discussion room may not necessarily be understood by people outside that space. Writing style is not bound by situation, condition, space, and time. The variety used by hawkers at the Minak Koncar Terminal, Lumajang Regency, includes the oral variety. Spoken language lives in social interactions which are marked by the creative creation of language codes. The use of spoken language (verbal) by speakers is not only used to convey messages such as those contained in words, sentences or discourse, but a speaker should understand other factors that influence it, for example the interlocutor, situation, topic of conversation, time of day, and place. The form of language that has been used will change due to changes in the situation, interlocutor, topic of conversation, time, and place. In buying and selling transactions, for example, a speaker will change the language used when the topic being discussed changes, or the situation used changes and so on. All language rules of a social nature must be considered by every language user if speakers carry out verbal (verbal) communication. Speaking actually occurs transferring (transfer) codes and rules from the speaker to the listener.

Meanwhile, according to Chaer and Agustina (2010:65), states that language variations occur due to several factors, namely:

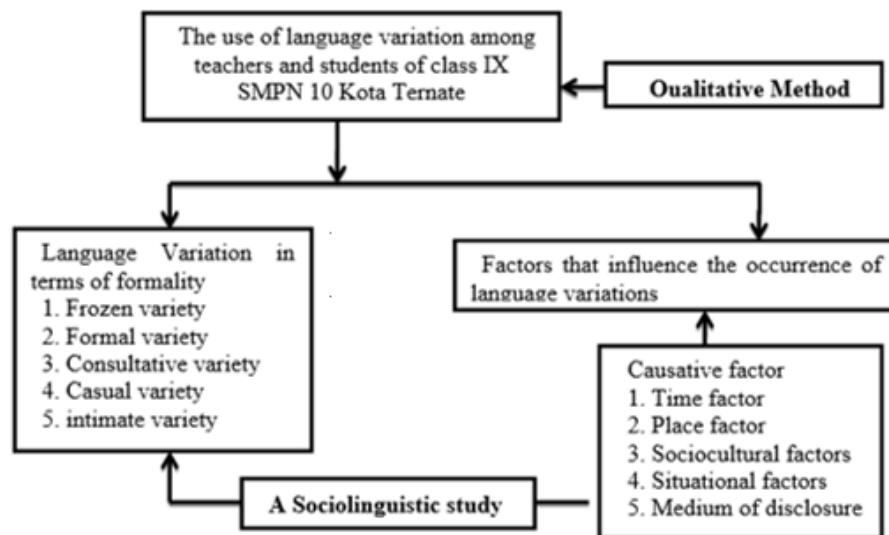
1. Educational factor, the language used by a speaker who has a high level of education will be much different from a speaker who has a low level of education. These differences can be seen clearly in the form of vocabulary, pronunciation, morphology, and syntax.
2. The gender factor, the language used by a woman and a man also has differences. These differences can be seen from various angles, one of which is on the topic of conversation carried out by men.
3. The work factor, the profession that is occupied by a person will make language speakers adapt the language they use to their profession.
4. Community environmental factors, a speaker will use a language that is in accordance with the place where he or she acquires the language. Like the use of language in the village and in the city, of course, it will be much different.
5. Factors of social and economic conditions, there are language differences between groups in society based on socioeconomic status.
6. Language variety arises due to the need for human language use in communicating according to the situation and function. Chaer and Agustina (2010: 62-72) divide the variety of languages into four parts.

## **1.8 Conceptual Scheme**

The research flow is a chronology carried out by a researcher in his research work starting from our knowledge of the object of research, ideas that



have been developed, theories, concept selection and others. The research flow is also structured methodologically so that it is well interrelated and easy to understand.



## 1.9 Methods and Techniques

In a study it is very important in a study below there are techniques and methods used in the research process related to the problem under study.

### 1.9.1 Methods of Collecting Data

#### 1.9.1.1 Qualitative Method

In this study there is a qualitative research method with a descriptive design. Descriptive qualitative research is research that seeks to describe a social situation and has the aim of finding facts, phenomena, and circumstances that occurred during the study. The type of research used is descriptive research using qualitative

methods. Descriptive research is research that is intended to collect information about the status of an existing symptom, which is according to what it was at the time the research was conducted (Arikunto, 2005: 150). According to Meleong (in Muhammad, 2011: 19) qualitative method is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observable behavior. This research is to describe what is seen, heard, felt, so that information is obtained. Then focus on certain problems which in this case are The use of language variations in terms of formality among teachers and students of class IX SMPN 10 Kota Ternate.

According to Kaelan (2012), qualitative research methods are research procedures that study descriptive data in the form of words (can be spoken, for religious, social, cultural, philosophical research), notes related to meaning, value and understanding. Qualitative research methods along with descriptive research design in this study were used to describe or explain the use of language variations used by teachers and students of class IX SMPN 10 Kota Ternate. Data is the result of recording researchers, both in the form of facts and figures (Ariknto, 2006:99).

#### **1.9.1.2 Population**

Population is the whole of an object of research. In this study, the researchers focused only on grade IX students and the teachers concerned or involved in the teaching and learning process at SMPN

10 Kota Ternate as a source of research objects. The sources of data in this study were teachers and students of SMPN 10 Kota Ternate in class IX with a total of 48 people, consisting of 45 students and 3 teachers involved, namely the Cultural Arts teacher, Indonesian language teacher and PPKN subject teacher. . SMPN 10 is one of the schools in the city of Ternate which is located on Hiri Island, precisely in the Togolobe village.

**Subject Teachers History Table.**

<b>No</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>Description</b>
1	Fadila Djamal, S.Pd	Sarjana S1	Teach in class and classVII
2	Diana Saiful, S.Pd	Sarjana S1	Teach in class and VIII
3	Yati Usman, S.Pd	Sarjana S1	Teach in class I

### **1.9.1.3 Sample**

The sample is part of the data or subject that will be designated in each study. In this study, the researcher only refers to class IX, which consists of IX A and IX B to be used as samples in research. Class IX with 23 students and IX B with 22 students.

### **1.9.1.4 Location**

The research location being targeted in this study is a junior high school or SMPN 10 Kota Ternate, which is located on Hiri Island, precisely in the Togolobe village. By focusing on the use of language

variations in terms of formality among teachers and students of class IX SMPN 10 Kota Ternate and also the factors that influence the use of language variations among teachers and students in class IX SMPN 10 Kota Ternate.

#### **1.9.1.5 Kinds of Data**

##### **1. Primary Data**

Primary data is data obtained directly in the field. This data collection is done by means of observation, interviews and other ways to obtain information from the object of research.

##### **2. Secondary Data**

In secondary data, researchers collect information from pre-existing data such as journals and others. As a reference in compiling this research.

### **1.9.2 Techniques of Collecting Data**

#### **1.9.2.1 Observation**

In this study, it is used as a supporting or complementary method with the target of teachers and students. Sutrisno Hadi (in Sugiyono, 2016: 145) suggests that observation is a complex process, a process composed of various biological and psychological processes. In line with the above opinion, Arikunto (2014: 272) says that the observation method is to complete it with a format or observation blank as an instrument. This method is

used to see and observe directly the situation in the field so that researchers get a broader picture of the problems to be studied.

Based on the opinion above, it can be concluded that observations were made to see directly the teacher's condition so that researchers could easily obtain data.

#### **1.9.2.2 Recording Techniques**

This method is used to support data records in the field, because researchers are not able to record all data manually. Therefore, researchers use a recording device in the form of a mobile phone (HP) to take pictures during learning and record sounds during class interactions, so that the data obtained is more accurate and can be accounted for.

#### **1.9.2.3 Listening Techniques**

The data was collected by listening first to the language in conversation among teachers and students of class IX SMPN 10 Kota Ternate.

#### **1.9.2.4 Note Techniques**

After the data collected is listened to, recorded and then record whether or not the language is appropriate.

#### **1.9.2.5 Documentation**

Documentation is a data collection technique aimed at research subjects. According to Sudaryono (2016: 90) documentation is shown to obtain data directly from the research site, including relevant books, regulations, activities, photographs and documentary films, as well as relevant data. In line with the opinion above, documentation is looking

for data about things or variables in the form of notes, transcripts, magazines, inscriptions, report cards, lenger, agenda and so on (Arikunto, 2014: 274). While the data to be collected through the use of the documentation method. Based on the opinion above, it can be concluded that the data collected by the documentation technique in this study are as follows; 1) take pictures or photos with the teachers at SMPN 10 Kota Ternate. 2) take pictures in the classroom on the situation of the teaching and learning process in the classroom.

#### **1.9.2.6 Research Instrument**

The research instrument is a measuring instrument used in research (Sugiyono, 2016:102). Based on the opinion above, the instrument in this study is a tool. The tools in this study are recording equipment, notebooks, pens, pencils, erasers and cell phones that are used to record and take pictures. This tool will be used in collecting data related to language variations among teachers and students of class IX SMPN 10 Kota Ternate.

### **1.9.3 Techniques of Analysing Data**

The data were analyzed using the following techniques:

#### **1.9.3.1 Classification**

In the study "The use of language variations among teachers and students of class IX SMPN 10 Ternate City, researchers will prepare some data clarifications, namely data that has been

observed in the field later. Starting from primary, secondary and verification of data to be collected in the field later.

### **1.9.3.2 Interpretation**

After being classified, the researcher continued to interpret the data. Because the researcher is still doing this research, the interpretation results will be adjusted if the researcher has gone into the field in accordance with the design procedures that have been made.

### **1.9.3.3 Analysis Data**

Sugiyono (2016: 244) data analysis is the process of systematically searching and compiling data obtained from interviews, field notes and documentation, by organizing data into categories, and making conclusions so that they are easily understood by themselves and others and the findings can be informed to others. The data analysis process will be carried out by researchers after conducting research in the field and of course the data analysis process is in accordance with the phenomenon raised by the researchers, namely language variations among teachers and students of class IX SMPN 10 Kota Ternate. Thus, after analyzing the data, the researcher will certainly get the results from the appropriate analysis in the field. The results of the data obtained by researchers become accurate data for research. The phenomenon of language variation used by teachers and

students in the teaching and learning process is a form of analysis that will be examined by researchers in data analysis.