

Language Variation Sociolek In Batak Toba Movie “Ilu Na Maraburan” Directed By Bonardo Sinaga

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Abstract

The aims of this study is to find out the types of language variations as part of sociolinguistics. Here the focus of the study is language variation. This study used qualitative descriptive as approach and research design is an observation analysis. The source data were Ilu Na Maraburan movie script by Bonardo Sinaga taken from internet. This study based on Wardhaugh in all update theories. The research found that there were four types of language variations used in Ilu Na Maraburan movie by Bonardo Sinaga. From totally 41 sentences, idiolect is 9, dialect is 13, chronolect is 8, and social dialect is 11. It shows that the movie mostly dominant used the Dialect with 13 the percentage (31,7%). (1) for the student of the English Department, this study can increase knowledge about language variations, especially for anyone who likes to watch movie. Understanding language variation is very important because there are many language variations contained in the movie. (2) For the lecturer who act as educators, this study will be useful to enrich their knowledge and added their knowledge about language variations and lecturer can teach language variation with the newest references. (3) For other researcher, this study is expected or even able to provide new refences when conducting research in different perspective.

Keywords : Sociolinguistics, Language Variations, Movie

Abstrak

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis variasi bahasa sebagai bagian dari sosiolinguistik. Di sini fokus penelitian adalah variasi bahasa. Penelitian ini menggunakan deskriptif kualitatif sebagai pendekatan dan desain penelitian adalah analisis observasi. Sumber datanya adalah naskah film Ilu Na Maraburan karya Bonardo Sinaga yang diambil dari internet. Penelitian ini didasarkan pada Wardhaugh dalam semua teori pembaruan. Penelitian ini menemukan bahwa ada empat jenis variasi bahasa yang digunakan dalam film Ilu Na Maraburan oleh Bonardo Sinaga. Dari total 41 kalimat, idiolek adalah 9, dialekti adalah 13, chronolect adalah 8, dan dialek sosial adalah 11. Ini menunjukkan bahwa film yang paling dominan menggunakan Dialek dengan 13 persentase (31,7%). (1) bagi mahasiswa Jurusan Bahasa Inggris, penelitian ini dapat menambah pengetahuan tentang variasi bahasa, terutama bagi siapa saja yang suka menonton film. Memahami variasi bahasa sangat penting karena ada banyak variasi bahasa yang terdapat dalam film tersebut. (2) Bagi dosen yang bertindak sebagai pendidik, penelitian ini akan berguna untuk memperkaya pengetahuan mereka dan menambah pengetahuan mereka tentang variasi bahasa dan dosen dapat mengajar variasi bahasa dengan referensi terbaru. (3) Bagi peneliti lain, penelitian ini diharapkan atau bahkan mampu memberikan pembelaan baru ketika melakukan penelitian dalam perspektif yang berbeda.

Kata Kunci : Sosiolinguistik, Variasi Bahasa, Film.

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Received 20 May 2023, Accepted 27 May 2023, Published 27 May 2023

INTRODUCTION

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

In life we also use language as the way to communicate with people, where language can also be influenced by the existence of culture, Batak culture is one of the national culture of Indonesia. Where the Batak tribe itself consists of sub-ethnicities, namely : Toba,Karo,Pak-pak-Dairi,Simalungun, from the culture, the dialect is found for example the Batak Toba dialect. Batak language are made up of dialects that differ in word count, sound pressures, and a little about grammar. But the dialect around Lake Toba or the Toba area there is no difference in sound pressures, and a slight in phonetics. In general in Toba it is uniform in the sense and language of small dialects, and it is very important to homogenize customary ways and indigenous languages. The toba language is a language spoken by the Batak Toba people around Lake Toba, Samosir Island, and the Northern Tapanuli region, in North Sumatra,Indonesia. The Batak Toba language dialogue belongs to the Austronesian language family and is part of the Batak language group. The Batak Toba language is not only spoken by speakers who live in the Lake Toba area, but in other areas there are also many users, especially parents who live outside Lake Toba still use the language when communicating daily to their children, fellow tribesmen, and people who understand the Batak Toba language.

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

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

The variety or diversity of languages owned by the community causes language and cultural contact along with all events that occur due to the existence of language variety factors that are influenced by Sociolek factors, which are sociolinguistic problems in society. Sociolinguistically as general, Sociolek explains about social dialect, namely variations in language that are pleasing to the status, class, and social class of the speakers. In sociolinguistics it usually this variation that concerns

all the personal problems of its speakers, such age, education, sex, occupation, level of nobility, socioeconomic circumstances, and etc. based on age, age is one of the factors that allows language variations to occur.

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

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

So that contribution of this research is we can understand the variation of the language in terms of speakers, the variation of the sociolek language in term of its use. The author's hope is that kind of research can continue to be maintained at any time and not be quickly affected by external factors that can divide the ropes of brotherhood in everyday life. For the wider community of life in the village, especially areas that still use regional languages, specifically the Batak Toba language can be used as a reference for science in order to pay attention the sociolek variations in the language. Thus research on sociolek variations of the Batak Toba language in the movie *Ilu Na Maraburan* and understanding of the the beauty of a difference, minizing negative stereotypes and helping to resolve cultural and social issues in society. In addition, this research can enrich linguistic and social treasures, and can give rise to new theories in linguistics.

METHOD

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

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

At the stages, the researcher used qualitative data analysis techniques according to Miles and Huberman (2014). In this section the researcher has collected and transcribed all the dialogues of the *Ilu Na Maraburan* movie, with a video duration of 2 hours 40 minutes, based on the transcript of the *Ilu Na Maraburan* dialogues, the researcher selected, focused and simplified the data into the form of data analysis tables. To make things easier, the researcher changes the four types of language variations codes into short-codes, namely : Idiolect (I), Dialect (D), Chronolect (C), Social Dialect (SD). The types of language variations are listed in the data analysis table below : Based of previous data analyzed , The writer analyzed 4 types of language variations in the movie, namely Idiolect, Dialect, Chronolect, and Social dialect. the writer found 41 data from the movie that contained of the language variations as data of the study. The four types of language variations can be seen in the following table :

Table 1. Types of Language Variations

NO	DATA	TYPES OF LANGUAGE VARIATIONS				EXPLANATION
		I	D	C	SD	
1.	Gomgom: among, nakkin didok guru ikkon igarar do uang natal marsogot adong dope hepengmu?				√√	Data 1 shows that the word among where the word belongs to the type of Social Dialect, the word Among is used by people whose social class is middle to lower, where the meaning is father. And Data 1 shows that the word Hepeng where the word belongs to the type of Social Dialect, the word is included in that type because the word hepeng is commonly referred to as used by parents young people.
2.	Amani Hotma : ai diado idok sikkola gratis, bohado gurumi? Eheee.	√				Data 2 shows that the word eh where the word belongs to the idiolect type, which when the word is called by the characteristic tone of voice of Amani Hotma.
3.	Gomgom :amongon nian, dang dohot uang natal sian dana bos.				√	Data 3 shows that the word among where the word belongs to the type of Social Dialect, the word Among is used by people whose social class is middle to lower, where the meaning is father.
4.	Amani Hotma : posma roham asal ma burju ho tupa do sude hubereng adong do getep ni inongmu				√	Data 4 shows that the word Getep where the word belongs to the type of Social Dialect, the word is included in that type because the word Getep is commonly referred to as used by parents.
5.	Hotma : olo among				√	Data 5 shows that the word among where the word belongs to the type of Social Dialect, the word Among is used by people whose

						social class is middle to lower, where the meaning is father.
6.	Nai Hotma : : boho didok mu amang? Mangaratto? Nga balga balga dak danak, mangaratto ho muse dang tikkos bei dah, na dihuta on ma ta pa tibun tibun da amang , pikkiranmu do tong parsahitonmu dang lomo rohakku au mabalu				√	Data 6 shows that the word belongs to the Social Dialect type, the word amang is used for both young and old male genders.
7.	Nai Hotma : nyon hepeng tu natal ni sikkolami da amang				√	Data 7 shows that the word Hepeng where the word belongs to the type of Social Dialect, the word is included in that type because the word hepeng is commonly referred to as used by parents young people.
8.	Roshinta : lao da inong				√	Data 8 shows that the word inong , where the word belongs to the type of Social Dialect, the word inong is used by people whose social class is middle to lower, where the meaning is mother.
9.	Roshinta : lao da among				√	Data 9 shows that the word among , where the word belongs to the type of Social Dialect, the word among is used by people whose social class is middle to lower, where the meaning is father
10.	Pemuda : kan gok do hepeng ni iboto par jakarta martigatiga ma lae, soadong dope tokke kopi sian hutatta on				√	Data 10 shows that the word Hepeng where the word belongs to the type of Social Dialect, the word is included in that type because the word hepeng is commonly referred to as used by parents young people.
11.	Roshinta : among , ahu dang porsea bah mamereng tulang amani andar dohot tulang amani tongap si loppa hali na habang do iakka sigurbahulu tarlubih mai tulang amani tonga				√	Data 11 shows that the word among where the word belongs to the type of Social Dialect, the word Among is used by people whose social class is middle to lower, where the meaning is father.
12.	Amani Andar : bah jadi bohado ta hatai i nakkin?	√				Data 12 shows that the word bah , where the word belongs to the idiolect type, which when the word is called by the characteristic tone of voice of Amani Andar.
13.	Nai Hotma : huss dang boi songoni makkatai, tarlobih na taringot tu natua tua	√				Data 13 shows that the word huss , where the word belongs to the idiolect type, which when the word is called by the characteristic tone of voice of Nai Hotma

14.	Hotma: ahu pe among satolup do dohot anggi ku si roshintan, pikkiri among ma muse ateh			√√	Data 14 shows that the word among where the word belongs to the type of Social Dialect, the word Among is used by people whose social class is middle to lower, where the meaning is father.
15.	Hotma : ollo bolloh tor nomor sada do hita		√		Data 15 shows that the word ollo bolloh , where the word belongs to the type of Dialect, the word olloh bolloh it is used by the Batak Toba Dialect.
16.	Amani Hotma: horas lae		√		Data 16 shows that the word Horas where the word belongs to the type of Dialect, the word Horas ait is used by the Batak Toba Dialect
17.	Pattar : bah horas lae songon na roh hamu marhuta sada?		√		Data 17 shows that the word Horas where the word belongs to the type of Dialect, the word Horas ait is used by the Batak Toba Dialect
18.	Amani Mian : muap suhumisik ittor hatop do au dungo			√	Data 18 shows that the word Suhumisik , where the word belongs to the type of Social Dialect, the word Suhumisik is used by parents where the meaning is money.
19.	Amani Mian : hahaha , ahah hian na porlu poang?		√		Data 19 shows that the word poang , where the word belongs to the type of Dialect, the word poang it is used by the Batak Toba Dialect.
20.	Amani Mian : ngga denggan i bah molo naeng mamora ikkom jadi parboniaga do na tikkos unang siallang gaji songon na asing an hut ni sadia na riikkot nilakkam?			√	Data 20 shows that the word parboniaga, where the word belongs to the type of Social Dialect, the word is included in that type because the word parboniaga is commonly referred to as used by parents.
21.	Amani Mian : bah.. bahat do ateh! Boasa to au ho marsalli?			√	Data 21 shows that the word Marsalli , where the word belongs to the type of Social Dialect, the word Marsalli is used by parents where the meaning is owe.
22.	Amani Mian : imada, marutang do da? Nga takkas diboto lakkam sadia allakna? Dipaboa si manukkun do tuho?	√			Data 22 shows that the word imada , where the word belongs to the idiolect type, which when the word is called by the characteristic tone of voice of Amani mian.
23.	Amani Mian : hatop baen minum kopi mi boh. Tokkin do baenon ni sipatar i, ingot da asing do asar ni lali, asing do asar ni leang-leang asing do nasinali asing muse do na dilean			√	Data 23 shows there are several words in which the word belongs to the Chronolect type, the word was used by people in the past.

24.	Roshinta : boha do inong tiga-tiga ni among i? Hera tarottokan au tutu, dang pos rohakku.			√√	Data 24 shows that the word inong where the word belongs to the type of Social Dialect, the word inong is used by people whose social class is middle to lower, where the meaning is mother. And Data 24 shows that the word tiga-tiga , where the word belongs to the type of Social Dialect, the word is included in that type because the word tiga-tiga is commonly referred to as used by occupation.
25.	Roshinta : tong do dang pos rohakku mamereng akka dongan ni among on, tarlobih si manukkun i hera pamangus do hubereng		√		Data 25 shows that the word Pamangus , where the word belongs to the type of Dialect, the word Pamangus it is used by the Batak Toba Dialect.
26.	Amani Andar : olo tutu bah alani gok ni untung i so huingot bei dabah, hata ni imana sian tokke ni medan i dapotan do imana 2 persen.	√			Data 26 shows that the word olo tutu bah , where the word belongs to the idiolect type, which when the word is called by the characteristic tone of voice of Amani Andar,
27.	Amani Andar : olo tutu, dang rikko ibotohon amani ihotma i so tung lao si annon sikkat mabarbar gabe sega suda ula ula ta on.		√		Data 27 shows that the word sikkat mabarbar , where the word belongs to the type of Dialect, the word sikkat mabarbar it is used by the Batak Toba Dialect which means destroyed.
28.	Nai Hotma : tung taroktokon do au bah amang mangihut ihut tiga-tigamon herana pagodang hu kopi na ditongosmu			√	Data 28 shows that the word tiga-tigamon , where the word belongs to the type of Social Dialect, the word tiga-tigamon is used by occupation where the meaning is selling.
29..	Amani Mian : ngga denggan i bah molo naeng mamora ikkom jadi parboniaga do na tikkos unang siallang gaji songon na asing an hut ni sadia na riikkot nilakkam?			√	Data 29 shows that the word parboniaga , where the word belongs to the type of Social Dialect, the word is included in that type because the word parboniaga is commonly referred to as used by occupation.
30.	Amani Hotma :sidohoononku tu hamu nadua”dekke ni sabulan tu tonggi na tu tabo na, molo ise si hosei padan turipurna tumagona ” ale alekku			√	Data 30 shows there are several words in which the word belongs to the Chronolect type, the word was used by people in the past.

	do lae amani albiner na hinan					
31.	Amani Hotma : olo ito, uee..tahe ise do dongan mu marsogot tu Medan?	√				Data 31 shows there is the word uee,, tahe where the word belongs to the idiolect type, which when the word is called by the characteristic tone of voice of Amani hotma.
32.	Hotma : rap do hami among , ibana pe lao mandafar ma tu Sampali				√	Data 32 shows that the word among where the word belongs to the type of Social Dialect, the word Among is used by people whose social class is middle to lower, where the meaning is father.
33.	Amani Hotma : peak kon ma disi, ai lam jabiran do hubereng ho, hepeng.. hepeng torus. Naso di bereng ho do bohi ni halak ngga mirdong?		√			Data 33 shows that the word jabiran , where the word belongs to the type of Dialect, the word jabiran it is used by the Batak Toba Dialect which means chatty.
34.	Amani Hotma : palua!! Dang adong boi buaton muna hartakku galarhu do sude		√			Data 34 shows that the word galarhu , where the word belongs to the type of Dialect, the word galarhu it is used by the Batak Toba Dialect which means I pay.
35.	Nai Hotma : pa pos ma roham ma boru, marsali pe au annon tu tulang mu Amang ini monang.				√	Data 35 shows that the word Marsalli , where the word belongs to the type of Social Dialect, the word Marsalli is used by parents where the meaning is owe.
36.	Roshinta : marsali ? Tulang Amani Monang ? Bah ngga murani nanturangi Non ai so marmuk-mukmus tambolon nanturangi non Na jabiran		√		√	Data 36 shows that the word Marsalli , where the word belongs to the type of Social Dialect, the word Marsalli is used by parents where the meaning is owe. And Data 36 shows that the word jabiran , where the word belongs to the type of Dialect, the word jabiran it is used by the Batak Toba Dialect which means chatty.
37.	Nai Hotma : hus.. dang boi songoni makatai tarlumobi tu hula-hula	√				Data 37 shows that the word huss , where the word belongs to the idiolect type, which when the word is called by the characteristic tone of voice of nai hotma.
38.	Pattar : horas lae !		√			Data 38 shows that the word Horas where the word belongs to the type of Dialect, the word Horas ait is used by the Batak Toba Dialect
39.	Jonggi : boru na si roshinta i ma hita tambat molo nga mulak sian sikkola i ma galar na parjolobagak do muse		√			Data 39 shows that the word galar , where the word belongs to the type of Dialect, the word galar it is used by the Batak Toba Dialect which means I pay.
40.	Amani Hotma : hupamate ho begu hudia ho begu		√			Data 40 shows that the word begu , where the word belongs to the type of Dialect, the word begu it is used by the Batak Toba

					Dialect which means devil.
41.	Jonggi: teho		√		Data 41 shows that word teho , where the word belongs to the type of Dialect, the word teho it is used by the Batak Toba Dialect which means dirty.
42.	Roshinta: among			√	Data 42 shows that the word among , where the word belongs to the type of Social Dialect, the word among is used by people whose social class is middle to lower, where the meaning is father
43.	Amani Monang : "songon na nidokni natua-tua. "tinapuk bulung ni siarum bai uram ni por-pora na assit na lungun ikkon malum, sai tibu ro silasni roha bagot na madungdung ma tu pilo-pilo na marajar.			√	Data 43 shows there are several words in which the word belongs to the Chronolect type, the word was used by people in the past.
44.	Warga: hemm ma tutu		√		Data 44 shows that hem ma tutu where the word belongs to the type of Dialect, the word hem ma tutu it is used by the Batak Toba Dialect which means that's the truth.
45.	Gomgom : na boha do ho Inong , aha muse na masa inong? Paboa tu au Unang sai holan na tangis ho inong			√√√	Data 45 shows that the word inong , where the word belongs to the type of Social Dialect, the word inong is used by people whose social class is middle to lower, where the meaning is mother
46.	Nai Hotma : dan hu boto be on amang, ngga sude be naeng palean on au Amanggg tahe nasib hu naso hasea i sibarang lapa-lapa, hah Tuhan hu aha do namasa natu au on	√			Data 46 shows there is the amanggg tahe . where the word belongs to the idiolect type, which when the word is called by the characteristic tone of voice and her choice of words that suggests that is Nai Hotma.
47.	Gomgom : aha do inong paboa tu au unang sai lulu rohaku akkang si Roshinta muse?			√	Data 47 shows that the word inong , where the word belongs to the type of Social Dialect, the word inong is used by people whose social class is middle to lower, where the meaning is mother
48.	Roshinta : boasa goar hu muse, aha na masa inong?			√	Data 48 shows that the word inong , where the word belongs to the type of Social Dialect, the word inong is used by people whose social class is middle to lower, where the meaning is mother
49.	Roshinta : ahh kurang ajar, natua ni natu, tonga		√		Data 49 shows that natua ni natu where the word belongs to the type of Dialect, the word natua ni natu it is used by the Batak

	Manukkun, ikkon mate					Toba Dialect which means words that are not good.
50.	Roshinta : jolma songon ni ikkon di ajar do inong , pos ma roham tu jabu ini Tulang do au aha do annon didok tulang i do annon oloan hu				√	Data 50 shows that the word inong , where the word belongs to the type of Social Dialect, the word inong is used by people whose social class is middle to lower, where the meaning is mother
51.	Roshinta : lao da inong				√	Data 51 shows that the word inong , where the word belongs to the type of Social Dialect, the word inong is used by people whose social class is middle to lower, where the meaning is mother.
52.	Roshinta : ommak tulang, ommak ,				√	Data 52 shows that the word ommak , where the word belongs to the type of Social Dialect, the word ommak is used by people whose social class is middle to lower, where the meaning is mother.
53.	Tulang Monang : ommak , Manukkun boha haroa dibahen si manukkun Tu ito				√	Data 53 shows that the word ommak , where the word belongs to the type of Social Dialect, the word ommak is used by people whose social class is middle to lower, where the meaning is mother.
54.	Roshinta : nasogot ro si Manukkun tu jabu tikki sikolah hami, na naeng di Rottaki si Manukkun ommak Tulang, nion ma taguluk ni si Manukkun soppat do di tunjang hon				√	Data 54 shows that the word ommak , where the word belongs to the type of Social Dialect, the word ommak is used by people whose social class is middle to lower, where the meaning is mother.
55.	Tulang Monang : bah ! A naso adong adat nasuuu jolma herret do si Manukkun ini	√				Data 55 shows that the word bah, herret . where the word belongs to the idiolect type, which when the word is called by the characteristic tone of voice and her choice of words that suggests that is Tulang Monang.
56.	Kades : molo mago horbo, barubung ma lulu an molo adong si hataan rung Juang ma lulu .				√	Data 56 shows there are several words in which the word belongs to the Chronolect type, the word was used by people in the past.
57.	Amani Andar : satabi jo amang hampung, hata ini dokkon hu molo littok aek ini jae berengon mu ma tu jolo.				√	Data 57 shows there are several words in which the word belongs to the Chronolect type, the word was used by people in the past.
58.	Kades : Adong hatta ni natua tua mandok” tua naso tartait hon,				√	Data 58 shows there are several words in which the word belongs to the Chronolect type, the word was used by people in the

	soro ni ari naso tarhaishon. Sijalo naro do ganup jolma.					past.
59.	Kades: hata parpudi si dokkonon ku. Balittan ma pa gabe tu mudal sitadoan. Ari ni huta taon ma ta gabe halani takkas do hita sapa olo oloan			√		Data 59 shows there are several words in which the word belongs to the Chronolect type, the word was used by people in the past.
60.	Amani Tonggo: boi do poang mekkel hamu akka hata naso marmukmus do di dok ni amani andar si burabus on dang hata ni		√			Data 60 shows that poang where the word belongs to the type of Dialect, the word poang it is used by the Batak Toba Dialect which means that's the did not expect.
61.	Nai Hotma: amang amang.. tatap ma hami amang. Leaan do ro tu au pinadingmon pulutni rohami digabusi ho au amang.			√		Data 61 shows there are several words in which the word belongs to the Chronolect type, the word was used by people in the past tu called God.
62.	Nai Hotma : Oh ido.. ido., olo..! tikki pangoli boru tutu eda parkalimantan ito dang boi dohot tikki i alai pas marsahit berem si gomgom.	√				Data 62 shows there is the oh ido... ido.. olo. where the word belongs to the idiolect type, which when the word is called by the characteristic tone of voice and her choice of words that suggests that is Nai Hotma.
63.	Nai Hotma: boha do gabe mirdong au		√			Data 63 shows that the word mirdong where the word belongs to the type of Dialect, the word mirdong it is used by the Batak Toba Dialect which means that's the dizzy.
64.	Gomgom & roshintanta: inong (bah inong)				√	Data 64 shows that the word inong where the word belongs to the type of Social Dialect, the word inong is used by people whose social class is middle to lower, where the meaning is mother
65.	Amani Monang: i bah bah buat jo aek i	√				Data 65 shows that the word i bah bah buat jo aek i . where the word belongs to the idiolect type, which when the word is called by the characteristic tone of voice and her choice of words that suggests that is Monang.
66.	Kades : tutu si tutu ma huhaporsayai, dang hasuhatan denggan basa ni jahowa. Na burju si tutu do Tuhan Ta I las ma roham		√			Data 66 shows that the word tutu si tutu , where the word belongs to the type of Dialect, the word tutu si tutu it is used by the Batak Toba Dialect which means is actually true.

Based of previous data analyzed in table 4.2, The writer analyzed 4 types of language variations in the movie, namely Idiolect, Dialect, Chronolect, and Social dialect. the writer found 41 data from the movie that contained of the language variations as data of the study. The four types of language variations can be seen in the following table :

Table 2. The result of the data analysis of language variations

NO	Language Variations		
	The Types	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Idiolect	9	21,9 %
2.	Dialect	13	31,7 %
3.	Chronolect	8	19,5 %
4.	Social Dialect	11	26,8 %
Total		41	100 %

Based on table 4.3 the writer wrote “the result of the data analysis of Language Variations”. In this things , the writer wrote the sentences total was 66 sentences. From the 66 sentences, the writer classified the one by one based on the types of language variations. As the real of fact the sum of Idiolect there are 9 words (21,9 %), Dialect there are 13 words (31,7 %), Chronolect there are 8 words (19,5 %), and Social Dialect there are 11 words (26,8 %).

So in this study, the dominant types of language variation which used in the *Ilu Na Maraburan* directed by Bonardo Sinaga movie was Social Dialect with frequency 13 and the percentage (31,7 %) because this type always used in the dialogue in the movie *Ilu Na Maraburan*.

Discussion

1. Idiolect

This types is found in the *Ilu Na Maraburan* movies, that is idiolect have frequency 9 and the percentage 21,9 % , as the research explain in previous chapter according to Wardhaugh (2015) that idiolek is variety of language that is individual in nature, meaning the nature of the typical utterances of a person are different from those of others.

Idiolects are language variations that are individual and seen from the color of sound, word choice, language style, and sentences structure. The word is usually often spoken by woman and men. However, in data 31 “ uee tahe,,,” is pronounced by men (Amani Hotma), which is mentioned by characteristic color of the male voice. Just like other data, there are words that when pronounced the color of their voice and their choice of words that steal someone which is an likeness, such as data 22 “imada” is a word commonly used by men to express self-approval. So this idiolect type data has the same language characteristics as can be abstracted in the previous research entitled “ Ragam Bahasa Pada Stiker Motor di Lingkungan FKIP Universitas Muhammadiyah Jember” written by Illa Ameliyantora in her research as data in data 10, the word “ hari gini” appears again, however, in the data 10 of speakers it is indeed a women, the data 10 sticker essentially satirizes the men who use motorcycles that are still toothed. So of the similarities in the characters of the variety of idiolect type

language, the words contained in the idiolect data found in the movie *Ilu Na Maraburan* are true words that contain the idiolect language variation.

2. Dialect

For this type is commonly found in the *Ilu Na Maraburan* movie. That is dialect have frequency 13 and percentage 31,7 %. As the researcher explain in the previous chapter according to Wardhaugh (2015) Dialect are language variations that are distinguished by differences in the social classes of speakers, therefore, the concept of geographical dialects and social dialect (sociolek) emerged.

Dialect that are language variation of a relative group of speakers, residing in a particular place, region, or area. As in data 25 there is the word "pamangus" the word pamangus is commonly used by speakers who live in the Lake Toba area who are Toba Batak tribe, so the data sticker 25 includes the dialect of the Lake Toba area or the Toba Batak tribe, on the data sticker 25 the point is that the speaker is saying someone is not good. The words in the data are words that contain dialect language variation because they have characteristics or characteristics that show that they are dialect type words, this can also be proven from the similarity of characteristics in previous research entitled "Ragam Bahas Pada Stiker Motor di Lingkungan FKIP Universitas Muhammadiyah Jember" written by Illa Ameliyantora in her research in data 2 includes the dialects that are language variations of a relative group of speakers, residing in a particular place, region, or area. Data stiker 2 contains the word "gue" the word gue is commonly used by speakers who live in the Jakarta area. And the also from the previous research entitled "Variasi Bahasa dialog Film Red Cobex" Written by Al'fitriyah in her research the data Dialect In the dialogue of the Red Cobex film, there are various dialects used by speakers in one Red Cobex gang and other people around them to communicate, including the Batak dialect As in the following dialog data :

Sopir bus Penumpang Sopir bus : "Wah, Yopie! Macam kau tak kenal aku saja. Ini tulangmu!" [Wah, Yopi, Macam kau ta?kenal aku saja. Ini tulangmu]

Penumpang : "Kasih selamat lagi Si Yopie! Horas Yopie! Horas Yopie!" [Kasih selamat lagi si Yopi. Horas Yopi. Horas Yopi]. The word horas is a typical greeting of Batak Toba. So of the similarities in the characters of the variety of dialect type language, the words contained in the dialect data found in the movie *Ilu Na Maraburan* are true words that contain the dialect language variation.

3. Chronolect

For this types is commonly found in the *Ilu Na Maraburan* movie, that is Chronolect have frequency 8 and percentage 19,5 %. As the researcher explain in the previous chapter according to Wardhaugh (2015) that Chronolect is a variation of the language used by social groups at a certain time. The language variations of the three epochs were certainly different, both in terms of pronunciation, spelling, morphology, and syntax. The most visible is usually in terms of lexicon, because this field is very easy to change due to Socio-cultural, scientific, and technological changes.

Chronolect are variations based on a specific time. There is the word “littok”, at the time when the word littok was not found even when the word was used the initial sentences that said the words of parents in ancient times which indicated that the word was an ancient word. The character of the word containing chronolect can also be found in previous studies that have similarities to this study, the study entitled “Ragam Bahasa Pada Stiker Motor di Lingkungan FKIP Muhammadiyah Jember” written by Illa Ameliyantora, in her research in data 1 includes chronolect, there is the word “ matic”, in the past there was not type of automatic motorcycle, the presence of a motor that is still toothed, and in the initial word there is the word “ hari gini”, the word hari gini is slang word that is often used by today’s society in communicating. So of the similarities in the characters of the variety of chronolect type languages, the words contained in the Ilu Na Maraburan are true words that contain the chronolect language variations.

4. Social Dialect

For this types is commonly found in the Ilu Na Maraburan movie, that is Social Dialect have frequency 11 and percentage 26,8 %. As the researcher explain in the previous chapter according to Wardhaugh (2015) social dialect, which is a language variation related to the status, class, and social class of its speakers. In sociolinguistics it is usually this variation that is most talked about and the most time to talk about it, since this variation concerns all personal problems of its speakers such as age, education, occupation, level of nobility, socioeconomic circumstances, etc.

Social Dialect, which were looked at by age level, this language variation is a language variation related to the age level of the language user, there is a vocabulary “ hepeng” which means money, usually people who are young people (adults) call the word money as hepeng while parents or old people usually use the word “Gettep” to refer to money in Batak Toba language. So these words have characteristics that show that they are words that contain social dialect, as was found in previous research entitled “ Ragam Bahasa Pada Stiker Motor di Lingkungan FKIP Muhammadiyah Jember” written by Illa Ameliyantora in her research in data 7 included social dialect, which were looked at by age level. Language variation based on age level is seen from the vocabulary produced. There is a word “ gila balap” which means very fond of racing hobbies. Usually things related to the word “ gila balap” or speed racing must be related to adolescence. Teenagers often have a hobby of racing, whether it’s a car or motorcycle. So the data 7 stickers include language variations commonly used by young people who are still teenagers. And the also from the previous research entitled “Variasi Bahasa dialog Film Red Cobex” Written by Al’fitriyah in her research the data Sociolect In Red Cobex, sociolect variations include education, gender, and occupation. In the following dialog data :

Cik Memey : Ge ge punya alis paten, punya ya? Boleh kasih tips buat

kitage ge?”[ke ke puña alis paten, puña ya. Boleh kasih tips buat kita ke ke]

Koruptor : You main aja ke salon, I punya ahli kecantikan. Pesenalis di sana buat lo”. [Yu main aja ke salon, ai puña ahli keacantikan. Pæsæon alis di sana buat lo].

Bo Bariah : Bisa rebonding? Eh ndak bisa ya, itu haram! Dok rema mau pasang bulu mata palsu bisa?" [Bisa rġbondġ. Eh nda? Bisa ya, itu haram. Dō? rġema mau pasang bulu mata palsu bisa]

The conversation between the three of them was actually a matter of wanting to borrow money, since the person invited to cooperate was a corrupt convict, so Ms. Memey and bo Bariah used the opportunity as best they could. This is shown by asking tips about beauty. Because beauty problems are synonymous with a woman. The existence of this dialogue shows that between Ms. Memey and bo Bariah seem more pleasantries first. So of the similarities in the characters of the variety of social dialect data found in the movie *Ilu Na Maraburan* are true words that contain the social dialect language variation.

CONCLUSION

After analyzing the data from the movie, the writer concludes that : 1) there are only four types of language variations found in the *Ilu Na Maraburan* movie in script, namely idiolect, dialect, chronolect, and the last social dialect. where the data source is *Ilu Na Maraburan* by Bonardo Sinaga in 2021, and the most dominant types of language variation used in the movie scripts is Dialect, So, in the movie, dialect becomes the dominant type of language variety due to the use of words containing dialect which shows that these words are only found in the Lake Toba area as the Batak Toba tribe, it can be proven from the use of words used by each character in the movie *Ilu Na Maraburan*.

Based on the conclusion above, the results of this study may lead to the suggestion as follows :

1. For the student of the English Department, this study can increase knowledge about language variations especially for anyone who likes to watch movies. Understanding language variations is very important because there are many language variation contained in the movie.
2. For the lecturers who act as educators, this study will be useful to enrich their knowledge and added their knowledge about language variations and lecturer can teach language variations with the newest references.
3. For other researchers, this study is expected or even able to provide new references when conducting research in different perspective.

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