
THE DIALECT VARIATION IN LANGUAGE LEARNING

Dera Febriyanti Sunaryo¹, Febriani Nuryanti², Titik Nurchasanah³,
Zennia Hasti Varisca⁴

Jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Universitas Muhammadiyah Muara Bungo, Indonesia
e-mail: derasunaryo@gmail.com, febrianinuryanti18@gmail.com,
titiknurchasanah15@gmail.com, zenniahv@gmail.com

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk melihat pengaruh yang diberikan oleh dialek dalam belajar Bahasa. Sebagai mana fenomena yang diketahui, Masyarakat Indonesia cenderung berkomunikasi dengan dialek bahasa yang ada di lingkungan sosialnya, dan diperlukan kajian literatur pendukung agar dapat mengetahui perkembangan bahasa di suatu wilayah tertentu. Dalam hal ini mempunyai tantangan tersendiri dimana dialek bahasa yang digunakan setiap orang memungkinkan mereka bukan berasal dari daerah, dan hal ini dikhawatirkan akan memberikan pengaruh terhadap pembelajaran Bahasa baru karena kebiasaan berkomunikasi sehari-hari. Menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif. Penyusunan jurnal ini menggunakan metode deskriptif melalui penelitian kepustakaan atau literatur. Artinya mengkaji dan menganalisis buku, dokumen, dan jurnal ilmiah yang telah diterbitkan. Selama beberapa dekade terakhir, penelitian menunjukkan bahwa lingkungan sosial dapat sangat mempengaruhi perkembangan bahasa seseorang, terutama pada masa kanak-kanak. Ada beberapa lingkungan yang terkait seperti peran keluarga, pengaruh teman sebaya dan lingkungan, pengaruh media dan teknologi, pengaruh multibahasa dan multikultural, dan pendidikan.

Katakunci: Dialek, Komunikasi, Lingkungan Sosial.

ABSTRACT

This research was conducted to see the the influence of of dialects variation in learning languages. As it is common, Indonesian people tend to communicate using dialects in the society. In this case, it has its own challenges where the dialect of the language that everyone speaks allows them not to come from the region. However, it was assumed that those dialects effect the process of learning new language, because of their habbit indaily communication. To figure out that case, this research was conducted using a qualitative approach, this journal used a descriptive method through literature or literature research. This means reviewing and analyzing books, documents, and scientific journals that have been published. As it is known that. Over the past few decades, research has shown that the social environment can greatly influence a person's language development, especially during childhood. There are several related environments such as family roles, peer and environmental influences, media and technology influences, multilingual and multicultural influences, and education.

Keywords: Dialect, Communication, Social Environment

BACKGROUND

As stated in Oktavia, et al (2023) that Indonesia has several different regional languages and dialects spoken in every region. As it is known that the dialect is a variety of language used as well as language differences that exist in a particular area as a differentiator.

According to Yunidar (2011) that dialectic is known as the variations in language use caused by differences in understanding, use, and development of language-speaking communities. Meanwhile, language is a form of differentiation between regions as well. Which then gives rise to an

understanding of its meaning. Language is used as the prior media in communication to reach the goals of human interaction in life.

The communication is closely related to the environment, so unconsciously we have conducted this communication since birth to the current life. The communication has always been a part of human life, and humans have communicated with their environment since birth (Hak, 2019). Communication is carried out as a way to achieve targets by using the ability of the human senses in conveying messages. Communication is a way to achieve a goal (Destiana, 2020). The five senses include oral, eye and hand gestures. Verbally, the use of communication also uses the language and dialect spoken by a person. Therefore, each region has a different spoken dialect or regional language.

The differences in language dialects have their influence on social life, both in positive way and negative way. The society can include interactions between individuals, social norms, cultural norms, and social structures (Nurdiana, 2017). Someone who grew up in an environment with a variety of dialects will tend to use different dialects they in speaking.

The use of dialect by Indonesian people in communication at the society became a new focus that should be learned and discussed. A supporting literature study is needed in order to know the development language in a particular region and the impact toward new language learners. In this case, it has its own challenges for a language learner to learn new language while the dialect of the language that everyone speaks gives an impact to the process of learning new language, but because

of their habitual on the daily environment.

METHOD

This research was conducted using a qualitative method with a depth understanding through the qualitative data (Creswell, 2007). This research used a descriptive approach through the literature as known as the library research. It means the data of this research were collected from the reviewing and analyzing books, documents, and scientific articles that have been published. The focus of this research is to describe the influence of society on language development which aims to explain the dialects variation in learning language.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Dialect Variations

Language can show the speakers' identity while they use the particular language. It is stated that the speakers and the way they use the dialect or language determine their identities. Based on their speaking, it can be known where they live, their social position in society, gender, and when the language is spoken. What is language used for, in what field, its tool path, and its formal situation are indicated by its use. Based on the use, languages are varietif.

Language variation is a type of language variety whose use is adjusted to its function and situation, without neglecting the main rules that apply in the language concerned (Lukiana, 2019). According to Chaer & Abdul (2014) language variation can occur not because of society. speakers but from interactions while in the community.

Society

Language is the most effective means of communication when living

together in society. It is used based on the society norms. Every society has different ethics or norms in communication. It includes the ways of communication, the customs of communication, and the habits of communication formed by society and based on societal agreement (Alfiati, 2015).

Language that is used of communication that humans acquire since they were born. A child's language acquisition begins with learning their first language, often called their mother tongue. According to Kridalaksana (Suardi et al., 2019), language is essentially a system of arbitrary sound symbols used by members of a social group for cooperation, communication, and self-identification.

Language becomes very important throughout human life. Language can achieve its original purpose of conveying a message in communication if it is used minimally and understood according to the intentions and purposes of the speakers. In formal situations, all conversations should follow a certain pattern. When considering a particular goal or purpose in oral or written communication, the speaker must primarily consider whether or not the linguistic goal can be achieved. Spoken and written language is of comprehensive and enduring importance affects every aspect of human life.

The meaning of spoken words is often distorted when heard by a listener, and the meaning of written words is often distorted when read by humans. This is because the reader cannot understand what is stated by Harmoco, Rama, and Dewi (2020). In other words, a person's logic, when

properly and correctly considered, can deviate from the true meaning of the word or from the spoken word intended by the speaker or author in the form or content of written or repeated speech.

According to Chaer and Abdul (2014), the functions of language as a tool of human communication include her five basic functions, including expressive function, information function, exploratory function, persuasive function, and entertainment function. The expressive function embodies the concept that language is a human medium for producing the inner expressions that speakers want to convey to others. Information function is the ability to convey messages and messages to others. The exploratory function is the use of language to explain things, cases, and situations. The function of persuasion is to use words that invite or influence on the other hand, the entertainment function of language is the use of language to entertain, please, and satisfy the mind. These five functions actually support the development process of science, especially the information and exploration functions.

The Influence of Society in Communication

Social change is the process of changing the structure and order within a society, involving more innovative ways of thinking, attitudes, and social life in order to live a better life. Social change is a change in the relationships between interactions between individuals, organizations, or communities in relation to social structures or patterns of values and norms. Therefore, the change in Issue is a "sociocultural" change because humans are social beings that cannot be separated from culture. The

occurrence of social changes is a natural phenomenon caused by human interaction in society.

Social change will continue as long as there is interaction between people and communities. Social change is caused by factors that maintain social balance, such as changes in geography, biology, economy and culture.

According to Ogburn, social change includes technological change, which leads to changes in the material environment and its arrangement, resulting in changes and modifications in social customs and institutions. Social change is fundamentally a continuous process, meaning that every society does experience change, but change between groups and other groups is not necessarily the same (complex); There are many factors that influence it. The problem of social change has been defined by many experts. For example, Soekanto argues that social change can be about social values, norms, organizational behavior patterns, the structure of social institutions, power and authority, social interactions, etc.

Language Development

The development of language can be described broadly. This Development is a collection of language components used in the communication.. The expansion of a language is one of them related to the culture of a region. There are various factors that influence a learner in learning new language.

Not only that, such as social interaction, cultural context, and technological influences, can influence language development, which includes language variations, changes in word meaning, and grammatical changes (Fauziah & Taopik, 2021). Technology has a very rapid development,

especially in the scope of language development. Because many languages have variations then disseminated through technological media. Examples of language development are those derived from the absorption of local culture such as the absorption of Javanese. In addition, absorption languages from regional or foreign languages, for example, the development of language dialects, such as the absorption language of the Min Nan dialect in Indonesia (Yinghau, 2020).

Dialect variations are able to provide many changes that occur in communication life. As a sample occurred in the Malay dialect in Penang. Malay dialects in Penang vary. There are phonological markings that can be used to mark the Malay dialect of Penang. In addition, geographical factors, such as topography, which is the shape of the earth face of the region studied, such as borders, rivers, mountains, hills, or forests, influence the distribution of Malay dialects in Penang. Tanjung subdialect, which belongs to the Penang subdialect, has many varieties on the island (Sultan & Ismail, 2023). This shows that the high variety of dialects that occur on the island of Pinang.

Language indicates a person's cultural and social identity in addition to functioning as a means of communication. Over the past few decades, research has shown that the social environment can greatly influence a person's language development, especially during childhood. There are several related environments such as family roles, peer and environmental influences, media and technology influences, multilingual and multicultural influences, and education.

Family is the most comfortable home for someone as the beginning place in learning new things, especially knowing a language through communication at home. From birth, the role of family becomes an aspect that is not overlooked in the development of their language in their early environment of growth and development. The role of the family, especially the role of the mother, is very important for the child's language development. A study found that mothers are the main factor that plays the most role in children's language development, even being the first source that helps children learn language. Mothers who actively participate in a child's language development can help children become more proficient, while mothers who participate passively can cause children to become less proficient (Farahiya, 2021). So that mothers, need to apply good parenting to their children, especially at an early age in their family.

In today's digital era, the development of language is very rapid. It cannot be separated from that, the role of educators and parents is needed in this regard. However, as a language support comes from the educational and family environment. A study entitled "Parents' and Teachers' Perceptions of Media-Based Digital Technology Applications on Children's Language Development" found that there is a relationship between parents' and teachers' perceptions of media-based digital technology and children's language development (Abda et al, 2023). They are controllers in the development of their children's language. Because later the language

can affect the level of growth and development of a person.

Multilingualism is the use of more than one language by individuals and groups. While Multicultural is cultural diversity. The impact of multilingual and multicultural on language development is the importance of character education, multicultural in language learning to form national character that makes people tolerant and preserves local culture as a defense in the modern era (Rizqy Nola, 2023).

CONCLUSION

As a sample occurred in the Malay dialect in Penang. Malay dialects in Penang vary. In addition, geographical factors, such as topography, which is the shape of the earth face of the region studied, such as borders, rivers, mountains, hills, or forests, influence the distribution of Malay dialects in Penang. This shows that the high variety of dialects that occur on the island of Pinang.

Language indicates a person's cultural and social identity in addition to functioning as a means of communication. Over the past few decades, research has shown that the social environment can greatly influence a person's language development, especially during childhood. There are several related environments such as family roles, peer and environmental influences, media and technology influences, multilingual and multicultural influences, and education. The family becomes the starting place in learning new things, especially knowing a language through communication at home. From birth, the role of family becomes an aspect that is not overlooked in the development of their language in their early environment of growth and

development. The role of the family, especially the role of the mother, is very important for the child's language development. A study found that mothers are the main factor that plays the most role in children's language development, even being the first source that helps children learn language. So that mothers, need to apply good parenting to their children, especially at an early age in their family.

Peers and one's social environment have ease in implementing language development. Both peers and the surrounding environment play an important role in a person's language growth. However, as a language support comes from the educational and family environment

REFERENCES

- Abda, et al.2023. Sikap Orang Tua dan Guru tentang Teknologi Digital Berbasis Media Aplication terhadap Perkembangan Bahasa Anak. *Journal Pendidikan Usia Dini*.
- Alfiati. (2015). Santun berbahasa Indonesia [Polite in Indonesian]. An-Nuha: Jurnal Kajian Islam, Pendidikan, Budaya dan Social, 2(1), 17-34.
- Chaer & Abdul. (2014). *Linguistik Umum*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- Creswell, J. W. (2007). *Qualitative inquiry and research design*. Sage.
- Destiana, D.F. (2020). Aturan Penggunaan Bahasa Indonesia dalam Kehidupan Sehari-hari oleh mahasiswi Pendidikan Bahasa Indonesia Universitas Sebelas Maret. Surakarta. Semantic scholar.
- Fauziah, F & Taopik R. (2021). Meningkatkan perkembangan Bahasa Anak Usia Dini Melalui Metode Bercerita. *Metrojurnal Kajian Anak*. <https://doi.org/10.24127/j-sanak.v2i02.870>
- Goa, L. (2017). Perubahan sosial dalam Kehidupan masyarakat. 53-55. <https://doi.org/10.53544/sapa.v2i2.40>
- Hak, S.M. (2019). Komunikasi Guru Dan Siswa Dalam Menanamkan Nilai-Nilai Akhlak Di SMA Informatika Serang. Serang. Semantic scholar.
- Hatu, R. (2021). Perubahan sosial kultural masyarakat pedesaan. *Journal INOVASI*, 2-5.
- Lukiana, D. (2019). Analisis Variasi Bahasa Pada Rubrik Kriiing Surat Kabar Solopos: Kajian Sociolinguistik. Skripsi. Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta.
- Mailani, O. (2022). Bahasa Sebagai Alat Komunikasi dalam Kehidupan Manusia. *KAMPRET journal*, 2-3. <https://doi.org/10.35335/kampret.v1i1.8>
- Manzah , N. (2019). Bahasa sebagai Alat Komunikasi, citra pikiran, dan Kpribadian. *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Bulan Bahasa*,307.
- Farahiya, N. (2021). Peran Ibu dalam Perkembangan Bahasa Anak Usia Sekolah Dasar di SDN 4 Jekulo. *Jurnal Sosial Dan Sains*, 1(9), 1.142 – 1.151. <https://doi.org/10.36418/sosains.v1i9.210>
- Nurdiana Fitri. 2017. Pengaruh Faktor Pribadi Individu Dan Lingkungan Sosial Terhadap Tindakan Pencegahan Perilaku Seks Pra-Nikah (Studi Pada Remaja Usia 15-18 Tahun di Surabaya). Surabaya. Semantic scholar.
- Rahmah, D. (2021). Fungsi bahasa Indonesia dan Fungsi Teks dalam Kehidupan sehari-hari. 4.
- Rizqy Nola, Shabrina. (2019). Pengintegrasian Pendidikan Berkarakter Berbasis Multikultural Dalam Pembelajaran Bahasa Indonesia.
- Sultan, F M M & Ismail, A. (2023). The Variations of Penang Dialect: A Geolinguistics Analysis. *Jurnal Bahasa*, 23(2), 341–360.

[https://doi.org/10.37052/jb23\(2\)no6](https://doi.org/10.37052/jb23(2)no6)

Oktavia, D., Bányi, S., Mukminin, A., Santos, M. L., Astrero, E. P. T., Torress, J. M., & Marzulina, L. (2023). The manifestation of interlanguage pragmatics in direct and indirect request strategies used by international students. *Studies in*

English Language and Education, 10(3), 1379-1401.

<https://doi.org/10.24815/siele.v10i3.27548>

Yinghau, G. (2020). Analisis Kata-Kata Serapan dari Dialek Min Nan Dalam Bahasa Indonesia. *Jurnal Pena Indonesia*, 6(2), 1–22.