



Language Variations Bapak Jokowi and Residents Interview in Responding to Damaged Roads in Lampung : Language Style

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Abstrac: *Language is very influential in life, because language is a communication tool used in everyday life, one of which is using language style. The purpose of this study was to find out the variety of languages used by Bapak Jokowi and the residents interviewed when working on damaged roads in Lampung. This study uses qualitative research, with data collection techniques using documentation. The results of the study found that there were differences in the variety of languages used by Bapak Jokowi and the residents in responding to the damaged roads in Lampung, there were 2 varieties of casual language; 3 consultative style; 2 formal styles; and 1 frozen style. And 4 casual style answers from local residents.*

Kata kunci : *language style, speech, variety.*



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A. Introduction

Language is a communication tool used by people to interact in conveying ideas and desires to others. Language is included in one of the elements of culture and can form a culture. Therefore, the creation of various languages in the world. With language we can interact and understand each other what is meant and desired. Koentjaraningrat (1992) an anthropologist said that language is part of culture, language and culture are related to one another. In addition, Sapir (1921) said that language is a method possessed by humans to communicate ideas, emotions, and desires using symbols that are made for a specific purpose. In communicating, humans interact and speak using language, usually humans communicate using one or more languages. In society, sometimes there are people who make grub or groups by speaking the same language or dialect to become one unit. So, the reasons people create groups, among others: social status, economic value, politics, and culture. At least in one grub there are two members to communicate with each other. Because in grub a variety of languages will be created between one another in communicating. Variety of languages is a way to understand each other with the choice of words or grammatical structure diction. Speech styles are variations that are used when people are communicating with other people. Many people speak in a variety of different ways to different people, whether it's to their children, friends, or bosses at work. The purpose of various languages is to make it easier to communicate by understanding each other, between speakers and listeners. Chaer and Agustina (1995) the function of language variety can be seen from various aspects, including: the function of variety for education, economy, military, and so on. The use of speech styles is also influenced by several factors that can make people change their speech styles, such as places, actors, topics, and goals and conversations. It can be concluded that language variations have a very important role in society. Martin Joss (1967) in his book entitled *Five Clocks* (1967:153) classifies language variations according to the situation spoken, including: 1) Frozen (Oratorical) Style; 2) Formal Style; 3) Consultative Style; 4) intimate style; 5) Informal (Casual Style). From this theory it can be concluded that the formal style consists of a frozen style and a formal style because the two have slight differences. While the informal style consists of consultative, relaxed, and intimate. This study applies Joss' (1976) theory which concerns speech style and also Hymes' (1974) theory which influences speech style (speaking).

B. Research Methodology

This research was conducted by using descriptive qualitative method. The researcher use qualitative approach because the data use collected by documentation. Chreswell in Wahyuni (2018) states that qualitative is descriptive in that the researcher is interested in process, meaning and understanding gained through words or picture. The research described how the type of language style used and find out the type of the language style used Bapak Jokowi and local residents about roads in Lampung.

The research design appropriate for this study is qualitative content analysis because the data source in this analysis is documentation transcript. Based on the study's purpose, this study aims to analyze the types of language styles used Bapak Jokowi and local residents about roads in Lampung.

For doing the research, there were some steps that would be done by the researcher. The researcher finds and appropriate conversation when she watched the news and social media. The researcher took directly to the data that consist about language style that used.

C. Theory

Almost everyone has a different language style in expressing how to speak. Everyone has a different style of speaking when they are talking to someone, for example parents with children, with friends, or with

superiors. So, language style is a variation of language that is owned by everyone with the same goal of expressing a desire or something to the other person.

Chaika (1982:29) says that style tells how formally and informally. This study applies Joss' (1976) and Hymes' (1974) which influences speech style (speaking). In this paper, there are 4 styles of speech that are always displayed in every moment highlighted by the media. The results of this study are 4 styles of speech in interviews with Mr. Joko Widodo who commented on the damaged roads in Lampung. This means that Bapak Jokowi uses 2 casual styles; 3 consultative styles; 2 formal styles; and 1 frozen style. And 4 casual style answers from local residents.

1. Frozen style

frozen style is the most formal language style compared to other language styles. This language is widely applied in written language or speech text, besides that used for important events. Joss (1976: 156) states that the oratorical style is used when in front of many people, the pronunciation of words is carried out in a planned manner, paying attention to intonation and a number of ways to influence listeners. That is, the use of frozen style is used for people who are educated and have high communication skills. Like, presidents talk to the public.

2. Formal style

Joos (1976:156) is a formal style used in interactions an others, an others that there may be possible communication purposes between them. And usually used in formal situations such as at work, at school when meeting new people. This variety of language is used for people who have a distance between the speaker and the listener. Joss said that formal style is used in formal situations where there is little background knowledge and communication is carried out in one direction or without feedback from the audience. Fromkin said that formal style uses standard speech, low tempo, and avoids repetition of words. So the speaker has to think about the word before speaking. Joss in Broderick (1976:1) states that formal style is used in formal situations when someone has met for the first time or someone who has a high position.

3. Consultative style

Consultative style is used in semi-formal situations. So, mini-raga usually takes place in a dialogue situation, even though it looks formal because it pays attention to language politeness. Joss (1976:154) states that the consultative style is a style that shows the norm for making peace with foreigners who speak our language but the supply of personal information may be different. That is, it is considered quite formal but inferior to the formal style. Sentences of this style are usually quite short and necessary for everyday communication. It usually occurs in some group discussions, business transactions, conversations between doctors and patients, etc.

4. Casual style

This style is used for conversation in casual or normal situations. Usually used when talking to friends, family, and those closest to them, and is usually used in daily communication. The characteristic of the casual style is the use of first names or nicknames rather than first and last names. Joss (1976:156) there are two casual style devices that are used, namely Ellipsis and Slang.

Ellipses (Omissions) Ellipses (Omissions) usually indicate a difference between casual grammar and consultative grammar which requires a shorter form. A distinctive feature of the casual style is the omission of unstressed words, especially at the beginning of sentences. The ones most frequently

involved are the article, pronoun, auxiliaries, and be. For example, I thought I couldn't fly became I thought I couldn't fly.

Slang is used in someone's speech and is characterized as a casual style. Slang is a non-standard word, which is known and used by certain groups. As sensibly stated, by Fromkin, Hyams, and Rodman (2007:439), slang is something that almost everyone uses and recognizes, but no one can define it.

D. Description

Recently there has been a lot of news about a tiktokker named Bima Yudho Saputro, a student from Pati, Central Java who is studying in Australia, who commented on damaged roads in the Lampung area. Due to the viral video uploaded by Bima, the President of Indonesia, Bapak Jokowi visited the damaged Lampung street on Friday (5/5/2023). Bapak Jokowi arrival was highlighted by the camera and went viral, because Bapak Jokowi used a mercy car. When interviewing Bapak Jokowi, beside him was Gubernur Lampung, namely Arinal Djunaidi. And many netizens commented on the Governor of Lampung. The reason is the Governor of Lampung even grinned when he was teased by Bapak Jokowi. Bapak Jokowi's response about roads in Lampung:

Kutipan	Language Style	Reason
<p>“Jalannya mulus, enak, dinikmati, sampai Pak Zul tidur saya juga tidur, karena mulus sampai di mobil tidur.”</p>	Casual style	In conversation he looks relaxed in answering questions, and there is no emphasis, especially at the beginning of the sentence. With the beginning of the sentence, namely the smooth running, it shows that Bapak Jokowi gave a relaxed answer.
<p>“Iya begini, semangatnya adalah kita ingin memperbaiki jalan-jalan yang barusan kita lihat tadi, baik jalan kabupaten, baik jalan provinsi, baik jalan kota yang rusak parah.” “Dan masyarakat harus tau ada tanggung jawab di jalan nasional itu di pemerintah pusat, jalan provinsi itu ada di gubernur, jalan kabupaten itu ada di bupati dan wali kota.” “Tetapi ini karena memang sudah lama, maka akan diambil alih oleh pemerintah pusat.”</p>	Consultative style	In conversation he looks formal because of the politeness of language in giving answers. By explaining personal information in everyday language but still looking formal and polite.

<p>“Tahun ini pemerintah pusat khusus untuk Lampung akan mengunjurkan anggaran kurang lebih 800 milyar untuk 15 ruas jalan termasuk ini.” “Akan dimulai pembangunannya bulan Juni, karena harus lelang dulu.”</p>	<p>Formal style</p>	<p>In conversation he looks formal in answering questions, because his speech is standard, the tempo is low, and he avoids repeating words, and thinks about words before speaking.</p>
<p>“Begitu saya lihat tadi, saya sudah perintahkan Pak Menteri PU untuk lelang tapi juga nanti ada beberapa ruas yang menjadi tanggung jawab Pak Gubernur.”</p>	<p>Formal style</p>	<p>In conversation he looks formal in explaining, because his speech is standard, the tempo is low, and he avoids repeating words, and thinks about words before speaking.</p>
<p>“Ada yang tanggung jawabnya Bapak Ibu Bupati yang ada disini, jangan semuanya pemerintah pusat ya saya rasa itu.”</p>	<p>Consultative style</p>	<p>In conversation he looks formal because of the politeness of language in giving answers. By explaining personal information in everyday language but still looking formal and polite.</p>
<p>“Ini pokoknya yang rusak sampek kerugian, atau sampek kemana yang rusak parah, kita perbaiki.”</p>	<p>Consultative style</p>	<p>In conversation he looks formal because of the politeness of language in giving answers. By explaining personal information in everyday language but still looking formal and polite.</p>
<p>“Ya kita itu tidak hanya disini saja tetapi kita juga melihat di beberapa provinsi juga banyak yang sama yang harus kita bantu oleh pemerintah pusat, bukan urusan viral atau gak viral, gak ada.”</p>	<p>Casual Style</p>	<p>In conversation he looks relaxed in answering questions, and there is no emphasis, especially at the beginning of the sentence. With the beginning of the sentence, namely yes we do not only show that Bapak Jokowi gave a relaxed answer.</p>
<p>“Memang tugasnya pemerintah pusat, pemerintah provinsi, pemerintah kabupaten dan kota itu memberikan pelayanan termasuk menyiapkan jalan yang baik karena itu menyangkut mobilitas barang dan mobilitas orang, dan</p>	<p>Formal style</p>	<p>In conversation he looks formal in explaining, because his speech is standard, the tempo is low, and he avoids repeating words, and thinks about words before speaking.</p>

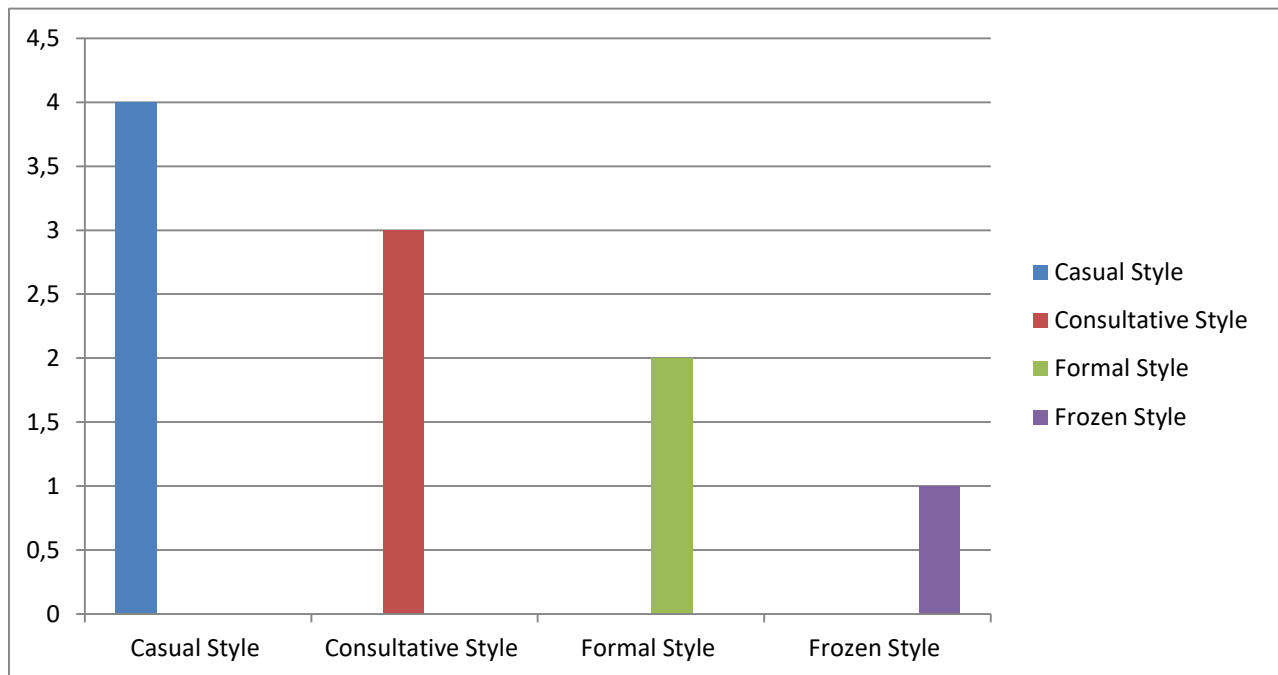
menyangkut juga biaya logistic, ongkos logistic karena jalannya rusak menjadi tinggi produk itu gak bisa bersaing.”		
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Responses from local residents about roads in Lampung :

Kutipan	Language Style	Reason
“Karena berpuluh-puluh tahun gak pernah dibenahi jalannya.”	Casual style	In the conversation, residents seem relaxed in answering questions, because they use everyday language.
“Selamat dibidik pejabat Lampung.”	Casual style	In the conversation, residents seem relaxed in answering questions, because they use everyday language.
“Kayak kolam ikan, cuman kita gak viralin, badannya sakit semua, kayak gini sudah bertahun-tahun, janji-janji doang.”	Casual style	In the conversation, residents seem relaxed in answering questions, because they use everyday language.
“Udah lama aku ambil ikan, disusuk itu aduhhh setiap hari pantat sampek panas, ambil ikan asin ini sama ikan basah, iya terganggu karena jalannya jelek.”	Casual style	In the conversation, residents seem relaxed in answering questions, because they use everyday language.

E. Finding

No	The Type of Language Style	Data Analysis
1.	Frozen Style	4
2.	Formal Style	3
3	Consultative Style	2
4.	Casual Style	1
Total Data		10



F. Result

The results of this study are that the variations in the use of the language used by Bapak Jokowi and the local residents are different. Bapak Jokowi uses 2 casual styles; 3 consultative styles; 2 formal styles; and 1 frozen style. And 4 casual style answers from local residents in responding to the damaged roads in Lampung. So, in interviews Mr. Jokowi uses a consultative style more. The consultative style is used in semi-formal situations. So, mini-sports usually takes place in a dialogue situation, even though it looks formal because it still pays attention to language politeness. Joss (1976:154) states that the consultative style is a style that shows the norm for making peace with foreigners who speak our language but the provision of personal information may be different. That is, it is considered quite formal but inferior to the formal style. Sentences of this style are usually quite short and necessary for everyday communication. while local residents use a casual style. This style is used for conversation in casual or normal situations. It is usually used when talking to friends, family or those closest to them, and is usually used in daily communication. A hallmark of the casual style is the use of first names or nicknames rather than first and last names. Joss (1976:156) there are two casual style devices used, namely Ellipsis and Slang.

Ellipses (Omissions) Ellipses (Abandonment) usually indicate a difference between casual grammar and consultative grammar which requires a shorter form. A distinctive feature of the casual style is the omission of unstressed words, especially at the beginning of sentences. The most frequently involved are the article, pronoun, auxiliary, and be. For example, I thought I couldn't fly because I thought I couldn't fly. Slang is used in someone's speech and is characterized as a casual style. Slang is a non-standard word that is known and used by certain groups. As reasonably stated, by Fromkin, Hyams, and Rodman (2007:439), slang is something that is used and recognized by almost everyone, but no one can define it.

G. Conclusion

So interview research collected data through interview responses from Bapak Jokowi and local residents who were more dominant in the casual style. This style is used for conversation in casual or normal situations. It is usually used when talking to friends, family or those closest to them, and is usually used in

daily communication. Regarding the use of the language used by Bapak Jokowi, the dominant style is consultative, while local residents are more dominant in the casual style.

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