

The Profile of Acehese Variation: Sociolinguistic Analysis

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ABSTRACT

This descriptive study identifies the variation of Acehese in sociolinguistic reviews by identifying the variations in terms of language spoken, usage, formality as well as a mean of communication. To understand the Acehese variations in sociolinguistic reviews, a series of techniques were applied such as understanding the language spoken, reading the text, and speaking to the speaker of Acehese. The results indicate that there are seven variations of the language in the perspective of speakers and six variations were identified in the Acehese language, i.e. idiolect, dialect, sociolect, acrolect, basilect, and slang. While the crolect variation was not identified. In the perspective of language use, there are four variations with three identified; the variety of literature, journalism (non-productive), and a variety of scientific (non-productive). While the military variety is not identified. In the perspective of language formality, there are five variations i.e. frozen (non-productive) variety, official (unproductive) variety, consultative variety, casual variety, and familiar variety are all identified. In the perspective of means of communication, there are two variations, namely wide variety of oral and writing are both identified. The existence of identified and unidentified variations of language indicates that the language of Aceh has been abandoned by speakers.

INTRODUCTION

Language variation is a very important aspect in sociolinguistics. More scholars define it as a branch of sociolinguistics component within the linguistics. Language variation seeks to explain the characteristics of language variation and establish the correlation of the characteristics of variations of language with social characteristics. The most important thing in the concept of language variation is the link between language and social situation of the community (Fishman, 1972; Hudson, 1996; Spolsky, 2003; Wardaugh, 2006; Mes-thrie, 2009; Meyerhoff, 2011). In addition, Chambers (2003) explains that language variations are not random, but follow a certain pattern. The pattern has a social meaning that shows the emergence of systematic linguistic variation in relation to social structure.

Research on language variations in sociolinguistic reviews is very productive study done by foreign researchers in the form of dissertations, theses, and journal articles among others (Ammour, 2012; Pastor and Almeida, 2014, Al-Sobh, et al., 2015; Scrivner and Campos, 2016; Baykova, et al. 2016; Chakravarty, 2017; Metz, 2018; Pichler, 2018). In Indonesia, research on variations of regional languages is also productive activities among others (Ramendra, 2013, Latifah, et al. 2017; Nesti, 2016; Syahrir, 2017; Maharani

and Candra, 2018). Based on a number of language variation studies done by foreign and Indonesian researchers show that none of them has examined the variation of the language of Aceh. Therefore, this piece of language research is important to enrich the linguistic repertoire of the world.

The language of Aceh is one of the living and developing regional languages that is incorporated in the Malayo-Polynesian branch of Austronesia. It is closely related to the language of Cham, Roglai, Jarai, Rade and six other languages, including Malay and Minangkabau. Currently, the language of Aceh is used by approximately 3,5 million residents spread across 16 districts of 23 districts located throughout Aceh Province in western part of Sumatera island. Referring to the term of Krauss (1992: 4-10), the Acehese can be classified into *endangered typology languages*, a language that although still used and studied, it will be abandoned by its speakers in the future. One of the causes is the expansion and penetration of Indonesian as a national language. Therefore, this study is one of the efforts to maintain the existence of Acehese by identifying variations of the language of Aceh from various aspects of its variation. This study is very relevant because the language variations can describe the existence of a language itself. If a language is productively identified and used in various aspects of language variation,

it can be concluded that the language is classified as a language that is *safe languages*.

Theoretically, Hortman and Stork (Chaer & Agustina, 2004: 62) distinguish language variations based on criteria: (a) the geographic and social background of speakers (b) the medium used and (c) the subject. Halliday (1985) distinguishes language variations based on the use of so-called dialects and users called registers. Referring to above experts, this study can formulate the problems as follows (1) How is profile variations of the language of Aceh in terms of (a) speakers, (b) usage, (c) formalities, and (d) means of communication? (2) As language used more than 3 million people, does the Acehese have a variety of speakers, usage, formality, and the means of communication? This is an interesting considering of Acehese language as a regional language and its function is very urgent because of the dominance of Indonesian language. Gradually, the role of the Acehese in various variations of usage is taken over by the Indonesian language.

In terms of speakers, variations of the language of Aceh in this study are idiolect, dialect, chronolect, and sociolect. In terms of usage, the variations of language studied are literary variety, journalism, military, and scientific variety. In terms of formality, the variations of the language studied are frozen, formal, consultative, casual, and familiar variety. In terms of means, the variations of the identifiable language are verbal and written.

METHOD

This project is descriptive study conducted based on fact or phenomenon of language that occurs in the language use in community so as to produce a note about the language. Descriptive method does not consider the correct or wrong language spoken by the speaker (Sudaryanto, 1993: 62). The approach used in this study is a qualitative approach with descriptive data in the form of words written and spoken of the people and behavior that can be taken. Thus, the data collected are in the form of words, sentences and drawings (Flick, 2004:3; Denzin and Lincoln, 2000:3-4; Janesick, 2000:382; Grix, 2004:173; and Bungin, 2007:23). This study use qualitative research as it can provide a better understanding of a social condition as a phenomenon of a language involving the speaker.

Data for this study is formatting in qualitative approach of Acehese spoken as a main data and written as supporting data. Spoken data is from informant while written data are from written text of Acehese. The method used here is to listen the spoken (Sudaryanto, 2015). Listening method is used by tapping technique, listening, free conversation and filling questionnaire to informant. While conversation method applied interview recording technique. To complete data gathering, the researcher also applied method of imitations as the researcher himself is the speaker of Acehese (Djajasudarma, 2006:61). Then data were analyzed using qualitative technique.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results are presented and discussed based on the problems formulation above, such as the profile of variation of

Acehnese in terms of (1) speakers, (2) usage, (3) formalities, and (4) means of communication.

Variations of Speaker's Facets

Idiolect

Idiolect is a variation of individual language. According to the concept of idiolect, everyone has a variation of their respective languages or idols. These idiolect variations are related to the sound color, word choice, style, sentence arrangement, and so on. However, the most dominant is the color of the sound. So, if we are familiar enough with someone, just by hearing his voice without seeing him, we can recognize it (Chaer and Agustina, 2004).

Do Acehese speakers also show idols? The result of the observation on 10 respondents shows that it can be identified of the individual characteristic or idiolect of someone when he speaks Acehese. In other words, the use of the Acehese will also generate idiolect. From 10 respondents of Acehese speakers who observed 10 idiolects with their own characteristics. These idiolect variations are related to the sound color, word choice, style, sentence construction and so on.

Dialect

Dialects are the language variations of a relative number of speakers, located in a place, region or area. Sulaiman (1979) mentioned that the language of Aceh consists of several dialects. On the north coast there is a dialect of Aceh Besar, Pidie dialect, the Peusangan dialect, and the Pase dialect. On the west coast there is Lamno dialect and dialect of West Aceh. The results also show that of 10 respondents who observed as identified speakers of various dialects. The following are examples of data showing dialects in the Aceh language (Table 1).

Chronolect

Chronolect or temporal dialect is a variation of the language used by social groups at certain situational context. In the Indonesian, for example, there are variations in the thirties, fifties, and variations of Indonesian today. The question is

Table 1. Comparison of words in different degrees of aceh language

General	Dialect 1	Dialect 2	Dialect 3	Mean
ba	Bea	beo	baə	bring
hana	Hanea	haneo	hanəa	gone
na	Nea	neo	nəa	there is
ka	kea	keo	kəa	already
anoə	anay	anə	anow	sand
asoə	asay	asè	asow	content
bloə	blay	blè	blow	buy
kamoə	kamay	kamə	kamow	we
lakoə	lakay	lakə	lakow	husband
manoə	manay	manè	manow	bath
soə	say	sə	sow	who

does chronolect also exist in the Acehnese language too? Interviews with respondents show that Acehnese does not know chronolect. To the knowledge of the respondents, the present's Acehnese and it was of the past are not much different. Even if there is a difference, it is not the Acehnese, but the influence of the Indonesian as a dominant language. Thus, it can be concluded that Acehnese from time to time is relatively stable. In other words, we do not know chronolect in Acehnese without further study conducted.

Sociolect

Sociolect or social dialect is a variation of language relating to the status, class and social class of the speakers (Adams, J. N. 2013). In sociolinguistic context, variation is the most talked-about and most time-consuming because this variation involves all the personal problems of its speakers, such as age, education, sex orientation, occupation, nobility, and socioeconomic status.

The respondents stated that based on age there are some differences in the language of children, adolescents, and adults. Then education of the respondents also acknowledged the variation. Sex or gender is also showing a variation between female and male speakers. In addition, variations from this gender angle are mainly related to the topic of conversation. Apart from gender differences, jobs status also contributed to variations in the language they use in every day communication. Within the professions, there are some variation differences such as fishermen, farmers, traders, and so on that showing some basic characteristics, especially in the selection of vocabulary. Social economy is another variable that showing difference variations over the language used between the poor and the rich. If the Javanese recognizes variations in terms of nobility, the language of Aceh based on this study does not recognize the variations of the language. The difference variation here is not only about the content or topic of the conversation, but also in morphology, syntax, and vocabulary.

Acrolectal

Acrolectal is a social variation that is considered higher or more prestigious than other social variations. As an example of this acrolectal is a so-called *Bibongan* language, a variation of the Javanese language specially used by the nobles of the Javanese family. French dialect of the city of Paris is considered a higher degree than other French dialects, because that is the dialect of Paris was used as the standard language of French. In Indonesia the dialect of Jakartan tends to be more prestigious indicated by many teenagers are proud to speak in that dialect. Similarly, based on this data gained showed that the Acehnese language dialects of Peusangan region is much smoother and pleasing to hear than any other dialects of Acehnese of Great and West Aceh regions.

Basilect

Basilect is a social variation that is considered less prestigious, or seen as low. The English used by the *cowboys* and

porters as the example can be regarded as basilect, as well as the *kramandesa* of the Javanese. In Aceh, as answered of the respondents showed that the language used by residents in coastal fishermen can be identified as the example of basilect.

Slang

Slang is a special and secret social language variation. Based on the data of the respondents revealed that in Aceh there is a slang language called the Acehnese '*meubalek* (reversed). '*MeuBalek*' is used by certain speakers for very limited context as no other people can understand it. Uniquely, this language has two meanings. The meaning before and after was reversed. *Mumbalek* can be words, phrases, or even sentences. Here are some examples of a variety of slang in Aceh community (Table 2).

Language Variation in Terms of Usage

Language variation with respect to usage or function is called the function. This variation is usually discussed in terms of areas of use, style or degree of formality, and means of use. The variation is, therefore, based on field of usage as well as the language purposes.

Literary variety

Variety of literature usually emphasizes on the use of language in terms of aesthetics have the characteristics of euphony in the most appropriate expression. Normative morphological and syntactic structures are often sacrificed to achieve the proper euphony and its effects. The results show that the Acehnese language also recognizes the literary variety. The literary variety in the language of Aceh is dominated by old literary works such as *saga*, *h'iem* 'puzzle', and *narit maja* 'proverbs'. Literary works show certain characteristics that are different from other languages. Here are some examples of an old literary work in Aceh (Table 3).

In addition to the old literary works, modern literary works such as new poetry and prose in the language of Aceh are also found although not productive. Here are some examples of modern literature in Aceh (Table 4).

Variety of journalism

Variety of journalistic language also has certain characteristics, that is simple, communicative, and concise. It is simple because it should be understood easily. It is communicative because journalism must deliver the news precisely, and succinct because of space limitations (print media) and time

Table 2. Sample variety of slang (*Meubalek*) in aceh

Normal variety	Variety of slang	Mean
boh labu	bu laboh	pumpkins
Di ateuh na broh.	Di atot na breuh	Above there is trash.
sabee meuglang	Sabang meugle	always wormy
perle tapak	Peureulak tapee	needs to be kicked out
priek bajee kutang	prang bajee kutiek	torn bra

Table 3. Example of old literature in acehnese

Hikayat	Mean
<i>Nibak Siuroe Nabi Jak Meuen Ka dengon angen jak keulileng donya. Sulaiman neuheuy sigala ciceem Toeh siri kateem lon bouh keu raja</i>	One day the prophet went to play Together with the wind around the world Sulaiman (the prophet) called various birds Who do I want to be king
H'iem (Puzzles)	Mean
<i>Kulat pak di Meulaboh Kulat goh di Keumala Ureueng toe han meuteumee pajoh Ureueng jioh meuteumeung rasa (Jawueb: Aneuk Beude)</i>	Mushroom <i>pack</i> in Meulaboh Mushroom <i>goh</i> in Keumala Close people cannot eat People who feel the soul (Answer: Bullets)
Narit Maja (Proverb)	Mean
<i>Meunyo tatu'oh peulaku Boh labu jeuet keu asoe kaya Meunyo hana tatu'oh peulaku Aneuk teungku jeuet keu beulaga</i>	If we are good at processing Pumpkin can be a jell If not good at processing the priest's son is a villain

Table 4. Examples of modern literature in acehnese

New Poetry	Mean
<i>malam kajula hana so laen lon sidro dua matas hatee teuingat sabe watee seunja meureumpok in kualala angen lam supot lilen cahya meulangkah lam lumpo gaseh seumata... (By: Muhammad Rain)</i>	the night is getting late no one is on guard two eyes of the heart always remember as in the night meet in kualala the wind in the dark wax of light stepping in the dream of love alone...
Prose	Mean
<i>Dayah nakeuh saboh teumpang meununtut ileume donya ngon akhirat. Jameun dile kon dayah kameusyehue u lua nangroe. Bak eyes donya dayah from jemeun indatu geutanyo e jithe harom ngon nan ulama. Lage nan miseujih Teung ku Chiek Awe Geutah Sidro ulemas nyang jak u Tanoh suci Mecca ileume menuntut jalan tuhan. Lheuh nyan teuma gepuwo u tanoh Aceh ileume nyan geuperuno urid nibak dayah. (By: Hamdani)</i>	Pesantren is a place to lead the world of science and the hereafter. In ancient pesantren abroad. In the eyes of the pesantren world from ancient times was fragrant with the name of scholars. Like the name Teung ku Chiek Awe Geutah a ulemas who go to the holy land of Mecca to study in the way of Allah. After that was taken to Ace and taught to the students of boarding school.

constraints (electronic media). However, in the language of Aceh is difficult to identify the variety of language journalism, given the very little mass media print and electronic use the Acehnese published consistently. One of the Aceh language programs that still exist in the media is news in the local broadcast of Radio Republic of Indonesia, Banda Aceh. Here is an example of news text in Aceh (Table 5).

Military variety

The variety of military language is known by its concise and decisive character, in accordance with the duties and military life which is full of discipline and instruction. In Acehnese language is not familiar with the military language of Aceh because it is the official language in the military in Aceh is the Indonesian language.

Scientific variety

The variety of scientific language is known by its straightforward, clear, and free character of ambiguity and all kinds of

metaphors and idioms. Similarly, in the Acehnese, unproductive scientific variety is done because generally scholarly activity in Aceh uses Indonesian language. However, in the variety of written language, as in textbooks, it is found the use of the Acehnese of this scientific variety. Here is an example of the scientific variety in the Aceh language (Table 6).

Language Variation from the aspect of Formality

Variations based on the level of formality can be divided into five kinds, namely *frozen* variety, official variety, consultative variety, casual variety, and familiar variety.

Frozen variety

The frozen variety is the most formal variation of the language, used in solemn and formal ceremonies, for example in state ceremonies, marriage permits, oath-taking procedures, statute books, notarial deeds, and decree letters. In Aceh language the use of this frozen variety is less productive considering the language of Aceh is rarely used in various

activities. Use of total variance frozen in Aceh is relatively still to be found on the consent of weddings, especially weddings performed in the countryside. Here's an example of the frozen variety in the Aceh language (Table 7).

Official variety

The official or formal variety is the variation of the language used in the state speeches, official meetings, official correspondence, and so on. Patterns and rules of the official variety has been established steadily as a standard. In the Acehese language, official variations are less productive given the activities mentioned above also rarely use the language of Aceh. However, there were also officials who used the Acehese language to give a speech at an event, especially at events that were mostly listeners of Acehese speakers. Here is an example of the scientific variety in the Aceh language (Table 8).

Consultative variety

Consultative or business variety is a variation of the language commonly used in ordinary talk in schools, meetings,

or results-oriented or production-oriented conversations. Thus, it can be said that this diversity of business is the most operational variety of languages. This manifold diversity of enterprises lies between the formal and informal variety. In the Acehese context, this consultative variety is the language commonly used by people in informal situations. Here are examples of various consultations in the Aceh language (Table 9).

Casual variety

Casual or casual variety is a variation of the language used in unofficial situations to talk to family or close friends during rest, exercise, recreation, shopping in the market and so on. In the Aceh language, this casual variety is similar to the language of the Indonesian. Here's an example of casual variety in the Acehese (Table 10).

Familiar variety

The familiar or intimate variety is the usual variation of the language used by speakers whose relationships are familiar such as between family members or close friends. This va-

Table 5. Example of journalistic variety in aceh language

News of Aceh Language	Mean
Ureung gampong Padang Seurahet, kecamatan Johan Pahlawan, Aceh Barat Minggu (26/12/2016), geumeudu'a ngon like bak mosque gampong awaknyan nyang troh jinoe mantong anco keunong tsunami December 26, 2004 u likot. Du'a ngon suka geupimpen le Teungku Salman ngon su click deuh ta dengo tub uroe peuingat thon the 12th Aceh tsunami lage nyan gampong, pu lom gampong nyang severe maseng dipok le tsunami. Ureung gampong jinoe hanale duek tub where nyan sabeub ka geupinah gampong siblah lebeh kureung 10 kilomete from gampong asai. (RRI Aceh, 2016)	Padang Seurahet Village Community Johan Pahlawan District, West Aceh, Monday (12/26/2016) to pray and pray in the location of their village mosque which until now was destroyed by the tsunami of 26 December 2004 ago. Prayer and dhikr led Teungku Salman colouring the 12 th anniversary of the tsunami struck Aceh in the local village, let alone the village is the most h hit by the tsunami disaster. Residents are no longer living in the location because they have been relocated to a neighbouring village about 10 kilometres from the original village.

Table 6. Examples of scientific variety in aceh language

Introduction to the Lesson Book	Mean
<i>The book "Meuruno Bahasa Aceh" nyoe nakeuh hase geu-change from the book "Peulajaran Bahasa Aceh 'nyang ka diputebit by le Dinas Pendidikan Provinsi Nanggroe Aceh Darusslam thon 2001. Ka teunte lam edition times nyoe ka leu meam lam asoe ngon cara peuruno nyang cucok ngon curriculum. Rayeuk that meuheut kamoe menyoe jeans book nyoe na benefits keu bamandum party, paleng phon keu murib, guree, ngon uereung rame. (Book of Meuruno Bahasa Aceh, 2008)</i>	The book "Meuruno Bahasa Aceh" is the result of a revision of the book "Pelajaran Bahasa Aceh" which has been published by the Provincial Education Office of Nanggroe Aceh Darussalam in 2001. Surely in this edition has undergone various changes in both the substance and learning approaches that fit the curriculum. We hope that this book will be useful for all parties, especially for students, teachers, and society.

Table 7. Example of frozen variety in aceh language

Ijab Kabul Wedding	Mean
Father of the bride: Ijab <i>Ananda Bukhari bin Abdullah, lon peunikah and lon peukawen gata ngon Fatimah Binti Zainal Abidin ngon meuh kawenjih 10 gram meuh tunai.</i> The Bridegroom (Qobul): <i>Lon teurimong nikahjih and kawenjih Fatimah Binti Zainal Abidin ngon meuh kawenjih lagee geupegah dibayeu tunai</i>	Father of the bride: (Pronounce) Ananda Bukhari bin Abdullah, I marry and I marry You with Fatimah Binti Zainal Abidin with her golden mating 10 grams of gold in cash. The Bridegroom (Qobul): I received his marriage and marriage Fatimah Binti Zainal Abidin with his dowry which is paid in cash.

Table 8. Examples of official variety in aceh language

Opening speech	Mean
<i>Lam watee nyang got nyoe, alhamdulillah geutanyoe jeut ta peugot event pileh geucik baro the period 2017-2022. Lam period 6 thon ukeu, lon seabago geucik baro nyang ka neupileh, akan lon pubuet tugah ngon akug jaweub ngon got. Untok nyan, lon pak pak bamandum kaom, jak tanyoe tapeugot the gampongnyoe beu tajeut tadong keudroe teuh so ithe le gampong laen.</i>	On this good occasion, thanks to God we can implement the new village election period 2017-2022. Over the next 6 years, I, as head of a new village you have chosen, will try to carry out my duties and responsibilities well. For that, I invite all people, let us together build independent villagers and be recognized by other villages.

Table 9. Examples of consultative variety in aceh language

Master’s Dialogue (M) and Student (S)	Mean
<i>S: Meuah bu, pue Mother na watee siat?</i>	S: Excuse me, do you have a moment?
<i>M: Teunte na. Pu nyang jeut mother tulong?</i>	M: Of course, there is. What can you help me with?
<i>S: Lon keneuk peugah college problems bu.</i>	S: I want a consultation about the lectures.
<i>M: Oh nyoe, peugah rate. Pue hai?</i>	M: Oh yes, please. What is the problem?
<i>S: Menyoe lon luloh SMA euntreuk nyang pah pat lon Kuliah?</i>	S: If I graduate from high school, then where is my college going?
<i>M: Gata galak jih pue bideung?</i>	M: What interests you in what field?
<i>S: Lon fiercely booming international relations bu.</i>	S: I like in the field of international relations bu.
<i>M: Got nyan. Lagee bidang gata jinoo. Gata glas IPS kon?</i>	M: That’s good. In accordance with your current department. You class IPS right?
<i>S: Nyoe bu</i>	S: Yes miss

Table 10. Examples of casual variety in aceh language

Buy Market Purchase Dialog	Mean
<i>Buyer: Nyang nyoe padum bang?</i>	Buyers: Which one is bang?
<i>Seller: nyang toh deck?</i>	Seller: Which one is the deck?
<i>Buyer: Nyang nyoe, nyang mirah.</i>	Buyer: This one, the red one.
<i>Seller: O..., nyan 75,000 mantong.</i>	Seller: O..., that’s 75,000 only.
<i>Buyer: Kok meuhai that bajee lagee nyoe.</i>	Buyer: Why it is so expensive.
<i>Seller: Jadeh padum adek lakee?</i>	Seller: So how many you want?
<i>Buyer: 50 jeut bang?</i>	Buyer: 50 can bang?
<i>Seller: Aw, deck, hanjeut.</i>	Seller: Aw, deck, cannot.
<i>Buyer: Jeutjih padum?</i>	Buyer: Usually how?
<i>Seller: Kajeutlah, keu adek lonjok 60.</i>	Seller: Please for you just 60.
<i>Buyer: Ok bang, Trimong genaseh.</i>	Buyer: Ok bang, Thanks

riety is characterized using incomplete language short-sighted and with articulations that are sometimes less clear. This happens as among participants have mutual understanding and have the same knowledge. In Acehese this variety is usually used in peer conversations. Here’s an example Of familiar variety in Acehese (Table 11).

Variations of Facets of Facility

Language variations can also be viewed in terms of means or pathways used. In this case can be called the existence of verbal and written variety. The results of this study show that the language of Aceh has a variety of spoken and written variety. Acehese linguists have also formulated the spelling and writing rules in the Acehese language.

Based on above description, the variation profiles of Acehese language from various perspective variations can be summarized in the following Table 12.

The table above shows there are two types of variations of language of Aceh that are not identified such as chronolect and military variety. There are four variations of the Aceh-

nese language which are identifiable but they are not productive used. They are journalistic variety, scientific variety, frozen variety, and official variety. This is due to the vast Indonesian dominance in Aceh province.

CONCLUSION

From the results of this study, it is identified that the variation of the Acehese is in line with the theory of variation of language proposed by Hortman and Stork (Chaer and Agustina, 2004: 62) and Halliday (1985). The presence of variation in the Acehese reflects on the cultural diversity and social structure of the Acehese who also affirm that language and social structure influence each other. From the use of varied languages, it can be seen that there is a relationship between certain social structures and the way in which people use the language. This relationship continues from generation to generation that leads to the formation of the sociolinguistic behavior of the speaker. On the other hand, there is an indication, slowly but surely the existence of Acehese language as a regional language begin to be threatened and endan-

Table 11. Examples of familiar variety in aceh language

Conversation of a friend	Mean
A: <i>Nonton eunteuk night?</i>	A: Do you see game tonight?
B: <i>iya lah.</i>	B: sure.
A: <i>Soe menang?</i>	A: who will win?
B: <i>It's Inggreh?</i>	B: It's obviously England?
A: <i>Bek mbong?</i>	A: Do not be arrogant?
B: <i>Pu mbong. Pu hana kah Inggreh kalon meuen. That's imeuen?</i>	B: Is that too arrogant. Do not you see England playing. Pretty time playing.
A: <i>Lagee Inggreh talo malamnyoe.</i>	A: I think England will loss tonight.
B: <i>Hana mungken. Menyoe talo, kakoh jaroe kee.</i>	B: It's impossible. If England lose, please cut my finger.

Table 12. Recapitulation of aceh language variation profile

Language variations	Research result	Information
Speaker's perspective		
1) Idiolect	Identified	10 speakers 10 idols
2) Dialect	Identified	The speakers' language is grouped
3) Chronolect	Unidentified	Acehnese is relatively static
4) Sociolect	Identified	Social classes distinguish language
5) Acrolect	Identified	Peusangan dialect subtler
6) Basilect	Identified	Language of coastal communities
7) Slang	Identified	Found the characteristic of juvenilelanguage
Perspective usage		
1) Variety of letters	Identified	There is the characteristics of language of literature
2) Variety of journalism	Identified	There is a variety of journalism, but not productive
3) Military variety	Unidentified	Military language is not Acehnese
4) Scientific variety	Identified	There is a scientific, but unproductive, variety
Perspectives of formality		
1) Frozen variety	Identified	There is a variety of frozen, but not productive
2) Official variety	Identified	There is a variety of official (not productive)
3) Consultative variety	Identified	Used in informal situations
4) Casual variety	Identified	Used in non-formal situations
5) Familiar variety	Identified	Used in situations to the familiar
Perspective means		
1) Oral variety	Identified	There are Acehnese speakers
2) Variety of writing	Identified	There is writing in Acehnese

gered because its role and function has been taken by the national language, that is Indonesian. There needs to be a strong effort by all parties, especially the central and regional governments to give wider space to the use of Acehnese as a region language to be used by speakers in a variety of uses.

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