



Language Variation in Indonesian Movie “Imperfect”

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ABSTRAK

Dialek sering dilihat sebagai penyimpangan dari norma (biasanya salah), sebagai penyimpangan dari bentuk bahasa yang benar atau standar. Kebanyakan pembicara dapat menyebutkan semua yang mereka katakana. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis teori sociolinguistik tentang variasi bahasa dan mengetahui variasi bahasa yang digunakan dalam film Imperfect. Selain itu, penelitian ini juga digunakan untuk menganalisis bagaimana penggunaan variasi bahasa dalam film tersebut. Desain penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Pengumpulan data menggunakan metode data kepustakaan. teknik pengumpulan data penulis dilakukan melalui dua metode, yaitu observasi dan dokumentasi. Teknik yang digunakan untuk mengumpulkan data adalah analisis deskriptif kualitatif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa variasi bahasa yang digunakan dalam film sangat beragam, ada jargon, slang, argot, dan idiom. Dalam film tersebut ditemukan bahwa persentase penggunaan bahasa gaul adalah 45%, diikuti oleh argot 40%, dan yang terakhir adalah jargon dan idiom 10%. Kisah film ini disajikan dengan sangat baik dengan kolaborasi romantis dan komedi. Pesan moral yang didapat juga sangat dalam, yaitu pantang menyerah atas perkataan orang lain.

ABSTRACT

Dialects are often seen as deviations from the norm (usually incorrect), as deviations from the correct standard form of language. Most speakers can say everything they say. This study aims to analyze the sociolinguistic theory of language variation and determine the language variation used in the film Imperfect. In addition, this study is also used to analyze how the use of language variations in the film is used. The design of this research is descriptive and qualitative. They are collecting data using the library data method. The author's data collection techniques were carried out through two methods, namely observation and documentation. The technique used to collect data is descriptive qualitative analysis. The results showed that the variety of language used in the film is very diverse. There are jargon, slang, argot, and idioms. In the film, the percentage of slang usage is 45%, followed by argot 40%, and the last is jargon and idiom 10%. The story of this film is very well presented with a romantic and comedy collaboration. The moral message obtained is also profound, namely, never giving up on the words of others.

1. INTRODUCTION

People use communication tools called language to interact with others and perform daily activities in society. Language is a part of human beings and is used to communicate between people in social activities (Maru et al., 2021; Zaretsky, 2020). In other words, language is the way people want to use language to express their thoughts and feelings (Alqahtani, 2015; Potvin et al., 2021). This is why the role of language among nations in this life is very important, because they need language to express emotions, thoughts, feelings and thoughts (Sari, 2016; Winarni et al., 2021). The use of language involves the use of sounds and gestures, and has patterns and meanings. Without human language, it is difficult to communicate in social life. The essence of all languages in the world is a way of communication, although the languages are different. The languages used in the spoken language community may be different because they are diverse and different from each other in society (Cao & Wei, 2019; Miralpeix & Muñoz, 2018; Nguyen & Walkinshaw, 2018). It is impossible for people in society to be homogeneous in all aspects. Languages are also homogeneous and must be different from each other. That's why the word

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linguistic diversity contained in society is born. There are several social factors that apply to communication, such as conditions that affect language use, social status, education, age, and gender of communication participants (Yunita & Maisarah, 2020). The linguistic diversity is not only due to the diversity of speakers, but also due to various interactive social activities (Mahmoud, 2013; Zaretsky, 2020). Each activity requires or triggers multiple languages. Indonesian society is made up of various tribes and cultures, so the members of the public use multiple languages to communicate (Sibuea, 2018; Sugiarti, 2011). As far as the language situation in Indonesia is concerned, language learning is related to the language in a bilingual or multilingual society. That is, the language situation in Indonesia is characterized by at least two languages, the regional language is the mother tongue (first language), and Indonesian is the national language (Leksono, 2019; Mansyur, 2018; Melati, 2018). The use of foreign languages also adds color to the Indonesian language environment.

In sociolinguistics, multiple languages, also called lect, are a special form of a language or a group of languages (Dippold et al., 2020; Nasution; et al., 2020). It is the general term for any unique language form or language expression. These can include language, dialect, register, style or other forms of language, as well as standard variants. The use of the word "various" to refer to different forms avoids the use of the word language. Many people only associate it with the standard language, while the word "dialect", which is usually associated with non-standard variants, is considered less is more prestigious or "correct" than the standard. Linguists talk about standard and non-standard variants (Eiswirth, 2020; Procter & Joshi, 2020). "Lect" avoids the problem of ambiguity in judging whether two variants are different languages or dialects of a single language. Dialectology is obviously the study of dialects and dialects. Of course, in general use, dialects are flawed and low-status, usually a form of rural language, usually related to working-class peasants or other groups with lower prestige.

Dialect is also a term often used in linguistic forms, especially those languages that are used in more remote parts of the world without written form (Brown & Hellmuth, 2022; Hu et al., 2022). And dialects are often seen as a deviation from the norm (usually incorrect), as a deviation from the correct or standard language form. Most speakers can name everything they say. Sometimes, to those who are scientifically interested in language, some of these names may seem strange, but we must remember that human naming practices usually have a lot of "unscientific" components (Effendy, 2017; Sultana, 2017). This name not only comes from the area we might expect, but is also sometimes based on caste, religion, village, etc. In addition, as the country's political and social climate changes, they can go from one census to another. Language and dialect are ambiguous terms. Ordinary people use this word fairly casually; for them, dialects are almost certainly just local variant, not prestigious (and therefore defenseless) royal languages (Hu et al., 2022; Solano-Flores, 2006). On the other hand, academia may encounter considerable difficulties in deciding whether to use one term instead of another in a particular situation.

Dialects are used both in local variations of English, such as the Yorkshire dialect, and in various informal, lower-class, or country languages (Isiaka, 2021; Lee & Cho, 2020). Therefore, regardless of whether the dialect is part of the "language", it is not yet defined in common usage. In fact, dialects are often considered to be outside the language. Sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics. It takes language as its research object, and its method is usually different from its syntax, semantics, morphology and phonetics (Dippold et al., 2020; Nasution; et al., 2020). Microsocial linguistics studies how social structure affects the way people speak, and how language diversity and usage patterns are related to social attributes such as class, gender, and social class. Linguistics usually uses linguistic diversity as the final term in one of the overlapping language subcategories (Monbec, 2020; Schwarz & Hamman-Ortiz, 2020). Vocabulary-level variants, such as slang, argot, jargon, register, and idiom, are usually related to a particular style or level of form (also called register), but these usages are sometimes discussed as variants. In this article, the author wants to show the basic problems of Indonesian language variation theory through the context of the film, because the film describes human life that cannot be separated from language and communication. The purpose of this study is to analyze the sociolinguistic theory of language variation and to find out the language variation used in the film Imperfect.

2. METHODS

This type of research is descriptive qualitative. Descriptive research is research that aims to accurately and truthfully describe a phenomenon, topic. In this sense, qualitative inquiry aims to understand what others do and say, or "master, hear, grasp and understand" the meaning of something (Sugiyono, 2017). Descriptive research involves the collection of data to test hypotheses or answer questions related to the current state of the research object. Descriptive research determines and informs something. This means descriptive research, research on natural occurrence, research cannot control conditions and situations, and can only measure what already exists. A qualitative description method is

also used, in which the data collected from the proposed study will be explained and conclusions on current issues will be provided based on the data, and the analysis will be described by type. Therefore, the research carried out by researchers is a qualitative and descriptive research. The main information of this thesis is extracted from the film "Imperfect" by Ernest Prakassa in the form of quotations. There is so much data, but to limit the data, I chose the most accurate equation for the analysis. In other words, the data quoted as samples represents other data. When collecting data, the author used the literature data method. The reason for this method is that the data source in this study is written information. Method is a data collection technique" by categorizing and classifying written documents related to the topic of discussion, whether they are documents or books, newspapers, magazines, etc. The author uses written data sources obtained from Ernest Prakasa's film Imperfection. In order to support this analysis, the relevant theories in the written materials are linked.

Data collection technology is the most important step in the research, because the main purpose of the research is to obtain data. In this research, the author's data collection technique is carried out through two methods, namely: Observation, the first method used in this research, by observing and recording the phenomena investigated in each movie scene. Here, the author classifies the scenes and dialogues in the movie "Imperfect" that contain elements of self-concept. Afterwards, the author quoted and recorded the dialogues or passages in the film that contained language change elements. The second is documentation. This is a survey that collects and uses archival records in the form of data obtained from videos of Imperfect movies that are legally available on the Netflix platform of the video service provider, and asks questions for use in research. The technique used to collect data is descriptive qualitative analysis.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

Imperfect: Karir, Cinta, dan Timbangan is a romantic comedy genre film produced by Starvision and directed by Ernest Prakasa. This film discusses the topic of body shaming or mocking body shape and self-love which is conveyed through a comedy. This film is an adaptation of a book by Ernest Prakasa's wife, Meira Anastasia, entitled Imperfect: A Journey to Self-Acceptance. This very best-selling book attracted Ernest Prakasa to make it a film by highlighting a story that is close to reality, which managed to convey a difficult issue into a light and warm one. The message in the book was adapted to the big screen, blended, so that it becomes a complete story about self-acceptance of things that are owned, for example related to body shape and so on. Comedy films are films that are intentionally made to make the audience laugh. Comedy is light-hearted drama, created to entertain and provoke the enjoyment of jokes. Comedy films generally exaggerate situations, language, acting, and characters. Comedy films can also reduce all weaknesses, frustrations in themselves, and a momentary escape in everyday life. Usually in comedy films there is always a happy ending, even though the humor element has a serious or pessimistic side. Imperfect tells the story of Rara (Jessica Mila) who was born with fat genes and tan skin, inherited from her father. Meanwhile, her younger sister Lulu (Yasmin Napper) follows the genes of their mother Debby (Karina Suwandi) who is a former model from the 1990s. Rara works as a research manager at a cosmetics company. Even though he gets unpleasant treatment from his surroundings, he loves his job. Luckily there is Dika (Reza Rahadian), Rara's boyfriend who loves Rara sincerely.

The story begins when Rara's boss (Dion Wiyoko) asks her to improve her appearance if she wants to occupy a manager position in her office. For Rara, this is a big opportunity, she is determined to become a thin and beautiful woman like the picture on television advertisements. But there is a price to pay, Rara loses the people who love her. Because in the end, he also had the same attitude as those who had ridiculed him. Rara's imperfect figure was created to be a daily portrait of women who often feel insecure and don't know how to start loving themselves. The film has 113-minute duration, which aired simultaneously in Indonesian cinemas on December 19, 2019, in February, according to the final data on Instagram @imperfect_theseries, 2,662,356 have been watched by millions of loyal viewers. Reporting from idntime.com that the director of the film Imperfect: Career, Love and Scales, Ernest Prakasa said that this was one of the best films ever made throughout his career. This film is Ernest Prakasa's 5th film which was released in 2019. Ernest has been in the directing world since 5 years ago and the last film before Imperfect was Milly and Mamet which aired in 2018. Awards that have been won in the film Imperfect: Career, Cinta and Scales, as reported by Jawapos.com, the film Imperfect: Career, Cinta and Scales won many awards, one of which was the 2020 Maya Cup for Writing Selected Adapted Scenarios and Selected Makeup and Hair. The slang words found in this film are first, slang: *kampret lu*, *Temen-temen gue pada kayak tahi nih*, *Baper*, *Galau*, *Guys*, *Cabe-cabe*, *PHP*, *Sotoy*, *Mager*, *Kompur lu*, *TTM*. Second, Argot is *Anak kampungnya*, *anak emas*, *Paha*. Third, Jargon is Shio. Fourth, idioms, namely Makan tempat, Panjat social.

Slang

- 1) Teddy : Ya ampun dia waxing
Dika : Astaga!
Teddy : Lo jangan mau kalah tu rame banget kayak bubarannya pabrik
Dika : **Kampret lu!** Ya ampun!
- 2) Ali : Eh ada telp eey, sedot WC, sedot WC, Sini! Halo, kang sedot WC! Iya sini dong!
Temen- temen gue pada kayak tahi nih. Ada tahi ngambang, Ada tahi ngondek. Ada juga nih tahi yang begini nih ah...
Teman Ali : Apa tuh?
Ali : Taichi, apaan sih ma?
Ibu Ali : Mumpung tahi pada ngumpul, mak siram aja sekalian

In the first conversation "Kampret lu" is a term for a friend who has known for a long time, and acts as if giving advice but turns out to be just a trap. It can be seen from Dika's conversation that calling Teddy "Kampret lu" is slang. In the second conversation there is the sentence "Temen- temen gue pada kayak tahi nih". Ali said these words to his friends. The sentence "Temen- temen gue pada kayak tahi nih" means that Ali's friend is a harmful friendship environment. The word "tahi" means something dirty and disgusting.

Argot

- 1) Dika: Maaf ya, jalan kaki. Yaa kalau cari pacar tu jangan anak yang berasal dari kampung
Rara: Gak papa. **Anak kampungnya** baik.
- 2) Lulu : Eh siapa yang kecentilan?
Rara : Ee.. Lo gak usah ngelak deh, udah jelas-jelas juga!!
Lulu : Heh.. jelas? Yang jelas adalah kak dika terlalu baik buat kakak! Dan kakak tuh gak layak buat dapetin kak dika!
Rara : Eh lo tahu apa soal layak gak layak hah? Lu tuh udah jadi **anak emas** dari lahir! Anak yang berharga dan selalu disayang sama semua orang!
Mama : kakak
- 3) Mama: Ehm yang kemarin mama forward ke kamu udh di posting apa belum?
Lulu: Aman dua aja
Mama: Oke good girl (Rara mau ambil selai coklat) Aa.. ee ee ingat **paha** kak?
- 4) Dika: rendang, tante?
Mama: wow, ini dia
Dika: semoga semua suka ya
Mama: semuanya?
Dika: iya dong
Mama: ini sih buat tante sendiri
Dika: oh! Oh hoho
Mama: ngapain bagi-bagi?
Rara: mm mm mm.. ingat **paha** ma?
Lulu: huhuhu...
Dika: aku gak ikutan!
Rara: hahaha...

From the first conversation, Rara referred to Dika as "anak kampung". The term "anak kampung" is a term used to denote someone who is from the village, is poor, and lacks knowledge. This term can be called argot because Rara and Dika can understand the term "anak kampung" well without misunderstanding. The second conversation mentions the term "anak emas". The term "anak emas" means a child who is precious and loved by many people as expressed by Rara. The term "anak emas" is an argot. In the dialogue above the word "pada" represents fat in the body. Fat results from excessive fatty foods and unhealthy foods that are eaten in excess. That is, in the third dialogue, Mama reminds Rara and in the fourth dialogue Rara reminds Mama to take care the body to regulate diet and not to over eat fatty foods.

Jargon

- 1) Dika: ada lagi bu kira-kira yang bisa kami bantu?
Ibu siska: ada sih hehe...
Dika: apa tuh?
Ibu siska: cariin saya suami dong ? (Rara dan Dika saling lihat-lihatan)

Dika: Pasti Ibu Siska yang terlalu milih-milih nih? Percaya sama zodiak-zodiak ya?

Ibu siska: saya gak percaya sama zodiak

Dika: Euuu

Ibu siska: **Shio!**

Dika: Shio?

Ibu siska: **saya kan monyet air, jadi cocoknya itu ama tikus tanah, tanah ama air jadi nyerep gitu lo..**

Dika: Hmmm

Ibu siska: dari kemarin ketemu nya haha **tikus logam jadi gak nyerep.. mental** hehehe.. ada?

Dika: Iya nanti kalau saya ketemu tikus tanah saya kabari ya bu

Ibu siska: Hehehehe

Rara: (melihat ke sekumpulan anak duduk-duduk) Sebentar ya

Dika: Iya, nyari tikus tanah ya? Hahaha..

Rara: Nggak! Hahaha

Ibu siska: Hahahaha

The conversation above is about "shio". "shio" comes from mandarin which represents 12 animals according to their birth in a certain time, month, and year. In the film, it seems like she doesn't know the meaning of "shio" itself. Dika then turned the conversation to Rara. Jargon is a term that is only known by certain circles, such as the discussion of "shio", zodiac, etc.

Idiom

- 1) Prita: BH lu ni Neti! Aduhhh... Ngapa melintang-lintang gini sih! **Makan tempat**
- 2) Lulu: Kak, tadi aku sama kak dika cuman mau...

Rara: Gak usah ikut campur! Udah sana **panjat sosial** aj ke pacar lo yang terkenal itu

From the dialogue, it can be seen what Prita means by saying "makan tempat" that Neti's bras have filled the clothesline so that there is no place left to dry clothes. Prita who was about to dry her clothes couldn't even dry her clothes. The word "panjat" here cannot be positioned as a verb. This is because social is not something that can be climbed. The meaning of "panjat sosial" in the dialogue is someone who is trying to increase their social status.

Discussion

Seen from the language used in the movie, it is not good to listen to or use dirty language. Even if the film is presented to an audience 13 years and older and makes the audience laugh, they still don't listen to it. Moral, so you better pay attention to the language. From the story presented, we should always thank God for all the blessings that God has given us. Do not worry about what the people around you say, focus on yourself and show them that we are capable of doing things well. This movie has met the good standards of movies, with elements of entertainment, education and information. This movie can serve as an example for those who want to make a movie. Slang refers to words, phrases, and the use of low-key language used in the conversation of particular groups, such as teenagers, musicians, or criminals, who prefer standard comrades to establish group identity and exclude outsiders as soon as possible (Masua & Masasi, 2020; Matsumoto et al., 2014).

Slang refers to people's "low or ugly" vocabulary in proven usage. In the early 19th century, he no longer only interacted with people who did not have a bad reputation but continued to use himself for substandard purposes of literary dialogue (Galván, 2015; Schneider et al., 2015). The main feature distinguishing slang from other languages is its specialized vocabulary and different meanings of words. The best-known definition of *argot* is a precise language with its grammar and style. However, such a complete secret language is rare because its users usually have several languages in common, and the debate is mainly based on this language (Preece, 2015). Most of these arguments are in other languages, and some vocabulary is replaced with words that are not known to the general public; argot used in this sense is a synonym for cant. Specific words can change from slang to everyday language and vice versa.

Jargon is the language used in a particular context and should not be used outside that context (Patoko & Yazdanifard, 2014; Pilkington et al., 2019). The context is usually job-specific (i.e., specific industry, profession, or academic field), but jargon can be used across any group (Links et al., 2019; Stuti et al., 2018). Outside groups tend to adopt other meanings, thereby misinterpreting communication efforts. One side effect of this is a higher threshold of understanding, which is generally accepted as compensation but is sometimes even used as a means of social exclusion or social aspiration. Thousands of idioms frequently appear in all languages. In their original usage, many idioms are not figurative but literal (Afshunpour & Memari, 2014). In addition, sometimes, when a phrase is cut off from its original root, the attributes of its literal meaning will change, leading to popular etymology.

4. CONCLUSION

Language variation refers to a set of communication styles and norms for its use, which is limited to certain groups, communities or activities. There are languages including slang, register, jargon, and idioms in Sociolinguistics. By analyzing this film, the researchers came to the conclusion that there are language variants in Ernest Prakassa's "Imperfect Film", of which 45% are slang, 35% are argot, and jargon and idioms are 10%.

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