

Sociolectic Language Variations in the Film Series Lara Ati Season 1 by Bayu Eko Moektito

Nugraheni, L.¹, Ramadhan, F.², Ristiyani, R.³, Kanzunnudin, M.⁴ & Ahsin, M. N.⁵

^{1,2,3,4,5}Universitas muria kudus, Kudus Regency, Central Java 59327, INDONESIA

*Corresponding author: luthfa.nugraheni@umk.ac.id

Received 12 January 2022, Revised 26 January 2022, Accepted 9 February 2022, Available online 10 February 2022

To Cite This Article:

<https://doi.org/10.53797/icccmjssh.v1i1.10.2022>

Abstract: The focus of this research is the problem of language variation that occurs in the film series Lara Ati season 1. Language variation is the use of different languages in a language group. The focus of research is the dialect language variations found in the film series. This research aims to obtain information about variations in language forms of sociolect contained in the film series Lara Ati Season 1. It is hoped that this research can be a means of preserving sociolect that occurs in community dialogue. The research method applied in this study is descriptive qualitative. This qualitative research approach involves presenting the results of the analysis in descriptive form. The data taken in this research is related to linguistic aspects. The data source for this research is the film series Lara Ati Season 1. Meanwhile, in this research, data was obtained from conversations or dialogue between characters in the Lokadrama Lara Ati Season 1 by Bayu Eko Moektito. In this research, data was collected by applying listening methods and note-taking techniques. The note-taking technique in this research was applied after going through the process of watching the video film series Lara Ati Season 1 by Bayu Eko Moektito, the researcher recorded important information for later analysis. Based on the researched data, there were findings of two variations of regional dialects in the film series Lara Ati Season 1. There are 15 sociolects contained in this film series that show that social status influences a person's language.

Keywords: Sociolinguistic, Language Variation, Socioclect

1.Introduction

Initially, language was researched only limited to its structure, because the problems that arose from language at that time were more structural in nature. Language, as a means of communication, has an important role in delivering messages from the speaker to the listener (Nuha, Ristiyani et al. 2022). Many factors influence how we build arguments through sentence construction. However, along with the times and rapid advances in technology, various problems related to language have emerged which are increasingly numerous and complex. In response to this complexity, language is now an object of research in several scientific disciplines. One of them is a science that focuses on social aspects, often referred to as sociology, which in turn gave rise to a branch of scientific discipline known as sociolinguistics. (Bangun, D. 2020)'s view of sociolinguistics is that it is the result of a combination of various scientific disciplines that study language use and its role in society.

According to Ariyani (2020) explains that language variations will become more detectable by someone when a language is used by speakers simultaneously in a wide group. They identified four types of language variations based on the speakers, namely idiolect, dialect, chronolect, and sociolect. Variations in language can arise when speakers are involved in many interactions, which can then influence them to use language that is different from that commonly used. Based on simple observations while watching the film series "Lara Ati Season 1" by Bayu Eko Moektito, the author has several views regarding the classification of language variations in this series, including idiolect, dialect and sociolect. However, in this research, the author focuses on dialect language variations. This series of films by Bayu Eko Moektito presents an interesting look at language and culture, which was carefully presented by Bayu Eko Moektito.

Initially, language research was limited to its structure only because the initial problems that arose were related to this structure. However, along with the rapid development of the times and technology, various complex problems related to language have emerged. As a result, language has become the subject of research in several scientific disciplines, including sociology which leads to the field of sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics is a combination of various scientific disciplines that study the use of language and its role in society. The importance of social factors in language studies makes it an interesting topic to be researched in depth by society. This also confirms that through sociolinguistics, language has an important role in the social system and communication of society. The relationship between language and society in general can be interpreted as a social phenomenon (Bangun, D. 2020).

Language is a communication tool used by humans in everyday interactions. As the main tool in carrying out its social functions, language plays an important role as a means of communication. Apart from that, language also functions as a tool of social identification, distinguishing one group from another. This opinion is in line with the view of Fathoni (2020) who describes language as an arbitrary sound, which is then adopted by a social group. The nature of language can be explained as follows: first, language is semantic; second, language has an arbitrary or arbitrary nature and agreed conventions; third, language is a vowel; fourth, language functions as a symbol; fifth, language has a reference to itself; and sixth, language has human characteristics that create boundaries indirectly when spoken by humans. The steps taken by the Indonesian government to raise the dignity of the Indonesian language are truly serious and committed (Ristiyan, et al. 2019)

Hasanah (2020:26) revealed that social phenomena in language are caused by two factors, namely linguistic and non-linguistic factors. According to him, these non-linguistic factors arise from social aspects and social situations. Variations in language arise because the choice of language use is influenced by a person's communication needs, which are then adapted to the situational context. Apart from that, Hasanah (2020) also describes one form of language variation, namely "ken" (singing), as a variety of language used by certain social groups with the aim of getting attention from other groups that are considered higher. Language variations are studied based on the social diversity of speakers and language functions. Second, language variations emerge as a means of communication between various levels of society. Social factors that influence language variations include social status, education, economics, age, gender, and others. Apart from that, social situation factors such as the person you are talking to, the place of conversation, and the topic of conversation also influence language variations (Bangun, D. 2020). This discussion of social factors and social situations is widely known as language variation or language variety. The differences in language variety become clear when compared between regions in Indonesia which have a wide geographical coverage. Apart from that, in daily interactions, Indonesian people tend to use their respective regional languages, such as Javanese, Batak, Sundanese, and others. Contact between community members from different regions also creates situations where two different languages meet and interact.

The role of language in society is very important in everyday life. Language is also a characteristic or differentiator between humans and other living creatures. Language can be used by humans to carry out a discussion process, question and answer, exchange opinions, other forms of communication Noermanzah (2020:1). Language can be in written or spoken form (Ramadhan. F., and Nugraheni, 2022). Therefore, the element studied in language is its use in fulfilling the elements used as a means of communication between humans. The way parents educate, and the social environment have a big impact on how a person learns a language. When a baby is born, their brain is like a blank sheet of paper that will be filled with the experiences they experience over time (Nugraheni, et al., 2021). Language use, without realizing it, is influenced by several factors, including linguistic and non-linguistic factors. One example of non-linguistic factors is social factors. The presence of these social factors in language use is inevitable because language cannot be separated from its users. Politeness is also something that distracts a language from its position as a social factor in everyday life. The use of polite language is very important to ensure that the younger generation continues to appreciate and maintain politeness values which are part of our national identity (Wanabuliandari, et al: 2020). Therefore, it can be concluded that language is an inseparable part of a sequentially structured social system.

Sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that is interrelated and relevant to sociology. This involves research into the relationship between language and social factors within a group of people. Sociolinguistics combines two different scientific disciplines in scientific concepts. Sociology, as the study of human life in society, is associated with linguistics which focuses on language as the object of research (Chaer in Ariyani: 2020). According to Fathoni (2020:70), sociolinguistics is a study that focuses on studying language in the context of society. Sociolinguistics is often referred to as institutional linguistics or also known as the sociology of language. Sociolinguistics is a linguistic discipline that emphasizes the relationship between language structures or elements and social and cultural factors in narrative. Sociolinguistics discusses the importance of understanding the basics of linguistics and its branches in analyzing and describing events that occur, especially regarding language and the variations that arise in society in a region. Wijaya and Rohmadi in Bangun (2020:6) also support this idea. Sociolinguistics studies language by relating it to conditions in a society. In sociolinguistic studies, social problems are analyzed by considering linguistic structures, and conversely, linguistic structures can also be analyzed by considering aspects in social studies. This approach reflects the interconnection between language and society in the sociolinguistic research domain.

Language variation includes various forms of variations or variants in a language that follow general language patterns. According to Nugrawiyati (2020:42), language variations emerge as a result of social interactions in groups that

have diversity and homogeneity among speakers in a society. On the other hand, Marinda (2022:659) states that language variation is the result of social diversity and the diversity of language functions in certain societal groups. For example, the language used in Islamic boarding schools or religious community groups may have a slightly different concept of language from the concept of language used in the suburbs. Language varieties are various forms that originate from their parent language with the same pattern and develop because they are used by society in various contexts. The variety of languages will increase when they are used by people from various regions with diverse social, cultural, traditional, educational, religious and other differences. Bangun's (2020) view states that the number of variations in language variations will increase if a place has various social, religious, educational, cultural, tradition or other differences. Chaer and Agustina Bangun (2020) explain that language variation is divided into four forms, and among them are language variations in terms of speakers, which are then further divided into four parts: *Idiolect*, *Dialect*, *Chronolect*, and *Sociolect*.

Sociolectic language variations have their own attraction for researchers, this happens because researchers are interested in how the sociolectic process changes the social status, social class of the speaker, and the social class of the speaker to become its own characteristics in its use as a means of communication in society every day. This is the basis for researchers to raise this topic. Sociolectic language variations include various types of sociolects which include the social status of the speaker, the social class of the speaker, and the social class of the speaker. This language variation is often considered complex because it is related to many social factors, which produce various types of sociolects such as based on social status, age, education level, occupation, nobility, and economic situation. A person's age can influence the language they use; the words spoken by children are different from those spoken by adults. Apart from that, education also has an influence on language variation; The language used by someone with higher education will be different from the language used by someone without formal education. The same applies to occupation and nobility, which can also influence the language used according to a person's occupational status and nobility.

Baran in Asri (2020:74) Film is a communication medium that has audio-visual characteristics in conveying a message that must be conveyed to a certain group who watch it. Films are considered to have enough power to influence the masses who watch them, films are believed to be able to tell a lot in just a short time. Sobur in Prima (2022:127) explains that people's opinion about films is not only about entertainment, but some people also consider them as a medium for conveying learning to the audience of a film. If you look at it from the creator's point of view, films are sometimes made based on the creator's personal experiences, so that the scenes that occur in the film feel very real, because sometimes a film is structured in such a way as to convey the creator's personal experiences.

Films have the ability to invite viewers to internalize the messages contained in them. Apart from that, films are also able to visualize the social realities that exist in society through scenes presented on the big screen. Prima also highlighted that films function as a medium to convey social or moral messages that the filmmaker wants to convey to the audience. This factor gave rise to the writer's desire to explore forms of social messages that could be conveyed through the medium of film. Regarding the research that will be carried out, in the *Lara Ati Film Series*, there are various social values that can be presented to the audience, including the pressure received by Joko's parents to become civil servants in order to gain recognition from his mother. This message can be considered an example of how films can communicate certain social messages to their audience. This approach encourages the author's interest in digging deeper into the *Lara Ati Film Series*, because the film provides rich analytical material, not only from a linguistic perspective, but also from the perspective of daily social life Prima (2022:128).

2. Literature Review

Language is a communication tool that humans use in everyday interactions. Its function is not only limited as a means of communication, but also as a marker of social identity. This view is in line with Bangun (2020), who describes language as an arbitrary sound system used by a social group. According to Bangun (2020), language is a sound system produced by the human body, has conventional meaning, and is used in a community to convey thoughts to other people. The main purpose of language is to convey meaning to the recipient with the same understanding. Multilingualism, as a commonly observed phenomenon, can be analyzed from various perspectives, including sociolinguistic. One possible approach is to examine language use in specific contexts, particularly through written data that record language use within a region.

Fathoni (2020) explains the basic properties of language, including semantics, arbitrary (conventional), vocal, symbolic, and having internal references. Language is also an important communication tool in every aspect of human life. The importance of studying and researching languages cannot be ignored. This effort supports the preservation of linguistics, which is one of the main goals of language studies. In this modern era, the risk of language extinction is real if there is not enough effort to study it in depth. Research in the field of sociolinguistics has been carried out by previous researchers, below are several studies that have been carried out by previous researchers in the field of sociolinguistics in general, or language variations in particular.

The use of Indonesian is not limited to educated or ruling circles, but is also widely used by the general public (Suyanto in Bangun 2020:7). Language variation is a manifestation of variety in language, influenced by social interactions in heterogeneous societal groups (Nugrawiyati 2020:42). Marinda (2022:659) considers language variation to be linguistic diversity that arises because of social diversity and language functions in community groups.

Diversity in social interactions and heterogeneity of society in an area are the main causes of language variation (Khoirurrohman 2020:2-3). Hasanah (2020:26) states that language variations support communication and show the non-uniformity of language use within the same community group. Variants in language variations follow the general pattern of their parent language, which is formed from use by many people in a community group (Marinda 2020:660). Marinda (2020:660) explains that language variations are influenced by education, work, gender, family background, community environment and situational factors. Relevant research is research that avoids plagiarism or similarities with the results of research that has been carried out. In research conducted by researchers, there is relevant research, namely the results of research conducted by Amin (2021) show that there are forms and functions of Manggarai language variations used by the people of Golo Ndaring Village, Sano Nggoang District, West Manggarai Regency, including: a) forms of vocabulary variations, the idiolects *hau*, *ite*, *met*, *ame*, *hemi*, *meu*, *hang*, *loda* were found and the sociolects *father*, *mother*, *mama*, *ame* and *ine* were found. b) language variations in terms of usage found in the fields of agriculture and trade include the vocabulary *mawo*, *woja*, *market*, *amba*, *medicine*, *musa* and *send*, *katu*. c) language variations in terms of formality, the words *father*, *mama* *ine* and *ame* are found.

The similarity between the research carried out by Amin and the research carried out by the author is that the variables are the same, namely language variations, then the research method is also the same, namely the qualitative method. The difference between Amin's research and the research carried out by the author is the data source, then the language analyzed is different between Manggarai and Javanese, apart from that the results are also different, the research carried out by Amin is based on various languages from various aspects, while what will be carried out by the author focuses on the speaker's perspective.

Apart from that, there is other relevant research, namely research from Hasanah (2020) entitled "Analysis of Language Variation in Communities on the WhatsApp Social Network: Sociolinguistic Study". This research is different from the research that will be carried out by the author. The objects studied in this research come from WhatsApp, while the objects that the author will use are broadcasts on the Vidio application. What this research has in common with research conducted by the author is that both focus on the field of sociolinguistics, namely language variation.

3. Research Methodology

The research method used in this study is descriptive qualitative, where this approach requires presenting the results of the analysis in descriptive form. The data used focuses on linguistic aspects, where the research does not undergo data modification at the analysis stage, but rather the process of explaining and describing the data by the researcher himself (Abdussamad, 2021). Research instruments are needed as a tool to collect data, with the researcher as the main instrument that collects the data. Apart from that, supporting instruments include the use of laptops, cellphones, books and stationery to support data collection.

The data in this research was collected using the listening method and note-taking techniques. The listening method is an approach that involves observing and monitoring the process of language use, while the note-taking technique involves recording important points that will be investigated by the researcher. After the listening process, the note-taking technique was applied to the film series "Lara Ati Season 1" by Bayu Eko Moektito, where the researcher recorded important information for analysis.

Data collection techniques are methods or techniques used to collect empirical facts related to research problems. Data collection is carried out through listening and note-taking techniques, which are an extension of the human senses to obtain facts relevant to research. The data collection process in this research was carried out by listening to the film series Lara Ati Season 1 and then noting dialogue points which were indicated as variations in language in the form of sociolect. The data analysis stage has an important role, where at this stage the rules governing the research object must be found. The data analysis techniques used include intralingual and extralingual matching. Intralingual equivalent is a technique that compares linguistic elements in one language with another language, while extralingual equivalent is used to analyze the relationship between language problems and contexts outside the language. In this research, intralingual analysis techniques were carried out by comparing dialect, idiolect and sociolect variations, while extralingual analysis techniques were used to analyze the factors that cause Mahsun language variations (Gapur, 2022)

4. Results and Discussion

Based on the data available in the dialogue spoken by the characters in the scenes of the film series Lara Ati Season 1 by Bayu Eko Moektito, there are 15 data that have been successfully analyzed as variations of sociolectic language with the form of levels of social status. The following is an analysis of sociolectic language variations in the film series Lara Ati Season 1:

Based on the data available in the dialogue spoken by the characters in the scenes of the film series Lara Ati Season 1 by Bayu Eko Moektito, there are 15 data that have been successfully analyzed as variations of sociolectic language with the

form of levels of social status. The following is an analysis of sociolectic language variations in the film series Lara Ati Season 1:

Data 1

Riki : *Nggeh, Buk. Nembe wangsul wau wonten lemburan teng kantor.*

Bu Bandi : *Yo gak popo, Rik. Sing penting kan bayarane jelas, lembur kan oleh tambahan, oiyo ngkok nek lali, iki kekno papa mu. papamu kan senengane ayam goreng pemuda*

Based on the quote above, there is a sentence that shows that in the Lara Ati Season 1 film series there are variations in language in the form of sociolect. As explained in Chapter II regarding sociolects, sociolects are closely related to the social status of the speaker, the class of the speaker, or even the social class of the speaker.

The sentences spoken by Riki to Mrs. Bandi were influenced by Riki's social status, who acted as Mrs. Bandi's son's friend, so a different language emerged from the general one, in Javanese this language is called Krama Language. This happens because the social status is different between speakers and speakers who have a social status above them. This is what shows that in the film series Lara Ati Season 1 there are variations in language in the form of social status sociolects.

Data 2

Riki: Bu Bandi eling mawon, matur nuwun sanget nggeh buk.

Bu Bandi : iyo iyo.

Based on the quote above, there is a sentence that shows that in the Lara Ati Season 1 film series there are variations in language in the form of sociolect. As explained in Chapter II regarding sociolects, sociolects are closely related to the social status of the speaker, the class of the speaker, or even the social class of the speaker.

The sentences spoken by Riki to Mrs. Bandi were influenced by Riki's social status, who acted as Mrs. Bandi's son's friend, so a different language emerged from the general one, in Javanese this language is called Krama Language. This happens because the social status is different between speakers and speakers who have a social status above them. This is what shows that in the film series Lara Ati Season 1 there are variations in language in the form of social status sociolects.

Data 3

Fadly : Bu Bandi, kula nggeh niki nembe wangsul nyambut damel, niki taseh damel seragam. mosok riki tok sing dikei, yaampun aku luwe banget yaalloh.

Bu Bandi : Ojok iri, iki lo pepes, iseh akeh, ndok jero sek an, gowonen mulih sing akeh, ndekeken kulkas, sesok dipanasi.

Based on the quote above, there is a sentence that shows that in the Lara Ati Season 1 film series there are variations in language in the form of sociolect. As explained in Chapter II regarding sociolects, sociolects are closely related to the social status of the speaker, the class of the speaker, or even the social class of the speaker.

The sentence "Mrs Bandi, kula nggeh niki nembe wangsul welcome damel, niki taseh damel uniform. mosok riki tok sing dikei, my goodness, I'm really flexible, yaalloh" what Fadly said to Mrs. Bandi was influenced by Fadly's social status, who acted as Mrs. Bandi's son's friend, so a different language emerged from the general one, if in Javanese this language is called Bahasa Manners. This happens because the social status is different between speakers and speakers who have a social status above them. This is what shows that in the film series Lara Ati Season 1 there are variations in language in the form of social status sociolects.

Data 4

Bu Bandi : Dly, takok, ibukmu sido muleh ta?

Fadly : Ibuk, kadosé si boten sios, soale teng hongkong wonten demo. ha bandarane niku ditutup.

Based on the quote above, there is a sentence that shows that in the Lara Ati Season 1 film series there are variations in language in the form of sociolect. As explained in Chapter II regarding sociolects, sociolects are closely related to the social status of the speaker, the class of the speaker, or even the social class of the speaker.

The sentence "Ibuk, jasae si boten sios, tokoe teng hongkong wonten demo. "Ha Bandarane Niku is closed" which Fadly said to Mrs. Bandi was influenced by Fadly's social status, who acted as Mrs. Bandi's son's friend, so a different language emerged from the general one, in Javanese this language is called Krama Language. This happens because the social status is different between speakers and speakers who have a social status above them. This is what shows that in the film series Lara Ati Season 1 there are variations in language in the form of social status sociolects.

Data 5

Bu Bandi: Iyo opo? iyo tok aee.

Joko : Nggehh ndoro ratuu, niki joko sampun siap-siap.

Based on the quote above, there is a sentence that shows that in the Lara Ati Season 1 film series there are variations in language in the form of sociolect. As explained in Chapter II regarding sociolects, sociolects are closely related to the social status of the speaker, the class of the speaker, or even the social class of the speaker.

The sentence "Nggehh ndoro Ratu, niki joko sampun get ready" which was said by Joko to Mrs. Bandi was influenced by Joko's social status who acted as Mrs. Bandi's son, so a different language emerged from the general one, if in Javanese this language is called Bahasa Manners. This happens because the social status is different between speakers and speakers who have a social status above them. This shows that in the Lara Ati Season 1 film series there are variations in language in the form of sociolect.

Data 6

Lek Muji : Nanas iku, sampean iku isok ae. Jok, awakmu sek pancet coret-coret koyok jaman SMA biyen?

Joko : Boten, Pak. Niki nggeh boten kulo sing coret-coret.

Based on the quote above, there is a sentence that shows that in the Lara Ati Season 1 film series there are variations in language in the form of sociolect. As explained in Chapter II regarding sociolects, sociolects are closely related to the social status of the speaker, the class of the speaker, or even the social class of the speaker.

The sentence "boten, sir. "Niki nggeh boten kulo sing scribble" spoken by Joko to Lek Muji was influenced by Joko's social status who acted as a student of Lek Muji, so a different language emerged from the general one, if in Javanese this language is called Krama Language. This happens because the social status is different between speakers and speakers who have a social status above them. This is what shows that in the film series Lara Ati Season 1 there are variations in language in the form of social status sociolects.

Data 7

Lek Muji : Apane, karo koncomu sg 2 sopo iku, sek eling ta?

Joko : Sanes Kulo niku.

Based on the quote above, there is a sentence that shows that in the Lara Ati Season 1 film series there are variations in language in the form of sociolect. As explained in Chapter II regarding sociolects, sociolects are closely related to the social status of the speaker, the class of the speaker, or even the social class of the speaker.

The sentence "Sanes Kulo niku" uttered by Joko to Lek Muji was influenced by Joko's social status who acted as Lek Muji's student, so a different language emerged from the general one, if in Javanese this language is called Krama Language. This happens because the social status is different between speakers and speakers who have a social status above them. This shows that in the Lara Ati Season 1 film series there are variations in language in the form of sociolect.

Data 8

Bu Bandi : Anu mawon pokoe sayur seger-seger.

Bu Murti : Sami kula nggih sayur asem kalih tempe.

Based on the quote above, there is a sentence that shows that in the Lara Ati Season 1 film series there are variations in language in the form of sociolect. As explained in Chapter II regarding sociolects, sociolects are closely related to the social status of the speaker, the class of the speaker, or even the social class of the speaker. The sentence "Sami kula nggih vegetable asem kalih tempe" spoken by Mrs. Murti to Mrs. Bandi was influenced by Mrs. Murti's social status, who was younger than Mrs. Bandi, so a different language emerged from the general one, if in Javanese this language is called Krama Language. . This happens because the social status is different between speakers and speakers who have a social status above them. This is what shows that in the film series Lara Ati Season 1 there are variations in language in the form of social status sociolects.

Data 9

Bapak : Lhoh Ajeng ndi Ajeng?

Cindy : Niku wau janjian ten mriki, Pak.

Bella : Ajeng taseh tumbas maem, Pak.

Based on the quote above, there is a sentence that shows that in the Lara Ati Season 1 film series there are variations in language in the form of sociolect. As explained in Chapter II regarding sociolects, sociolects are closely related to the social status of the speaker, the class of the speaker, or even the social class of the speaker.

The sentences "Niku wau pajian ten mriki, sir" and "Ajeng taseh tumbas maem, sir" spoken by Cindy and Bella to Mr. Bandi were influenced by the social status of Cindy and Bella who acted as friends of Mr. Bandi's children, so different language emerged. In general, in Javanese this language is called Krama Language. This happens because the social

status is different between speakers and speakers who have a social status above them. This shows that in the Lara Ati Season 1 film series there are variations in language in the form of social status sociolects.

Data 10

Bapak : Iki kerja kelompok ta?

Cindy dan Bella : Nggih.

Based on the quote above, there is a sentence that shows that in the Lara Ati Season 1 film series there are variations in language in the form of sociolect. As explained in Chapter II regarding sociolects, sociolects are closely related to the social status of the speaker, the class of the speaker, or even the social class of the speaker. The sentence "Nggih" spoken by Cindy and Bella to Mr. Bandi was influenced by the social status of Cindy and Bella who acted as friends of Mr. Bandi's children, so a different language emerged from the general one, in Javanese this language is called Krama. This happens because the social status is different between speakers and speakers who have a social status above them. This shows that in the Lara Ati Season 1 film series there are variations in language in the form of social status sociolects.

Data 11

Bapak : Heh aku tak melu kerja kelompok yo?

Cindy dan Bella : Nggih, Pak. Monggo monggo.

Based on the quote above, there is a sentence that shows that in the Lara Ati Season 1 film series there are variations in language in the form of sociolect. As explained in Chapter II regarding sociolects, sociolects are closely related to the social status of the speaker, the class of the speaker, or even the social class of the speaker. The sentence "Nggih, sir. Monggo monggo" which Cindy and Bella said to Mr. Bandi was influenced by the social status of Cindy and Bella who acted as friends of Mr. Bandi's children, so a different language emerged from the general one, in Javanese this language is called Krama Language. This happens because the social status is different between speakers and speakers who have a social status above them. This shows that in the Lara Ati Season 1 film series there are variations in language in the form of social status sociolects.

Data 12

Bapak : Aku dhisik yo tau kuliah.

Cindy : Jurusan nopo, Pak?

Based on the quote above, there is a sentence that shows that in the Lara Ati Season 1 film series there are variations in language in the form of sociolect. As explained in Chapter II regarding sociolects, sociolects are closely related to the social status of the speaker, the class of the speaker, or even the social class of the speaker. The sentence "Nopo major, sir?" what Cindy said to Mr. Bandi was influenced by Cindy's social status, who acted as a friend of Mr. Bandi's child, so a different language emerged from the general one, in Javanese this language is called Krama Language. This happens because the social status is different between speakers and speakers who have a social status above them. This shows that in the Lara Ati Season 1 film series there are variations in language in the form of social status sociolects.

Data 13

Bella : Mendhet nopo, Pak?

Bapak : Pemean.

Based on the quote above, there is a sentence that shows that in the Lara Ati Season 1 film series there are variations in language in the form of sociolect. As explained in Chapter II regarding sociolects, sociolects are closely related to the social status of the speaker, the class of the speaker, or even the social class of the speaker. The sentence "Mendhet nopo, sir?" what Bella said to Mr. Bandi was influenced by Bella's social status, who acted as a friend of Mr. Bandi's child, so a different language emerged from the general one, in Javanese this language is called Krama Language. This happens because the social status is different between speakers and speakers who have a social status above them. This shows that in the Lara Ati Season 1 film series there are variations in language in the form of social status sociolects.

Data 14

Cokro : Dados nyanyi lagu nopo kula mas?

Fadly : Guyon mas ngono e nesu.

Based on the quote above, there is a sentence that shows that in the Lara Ati Season 1 film series there are variations in language in the form of sociolect. As explained in Chapter II regarding sociolects, sociolects are closely related to the social status of the speaker, the class of the speaker, or even the social class of the speaker. The sentence "Dados sing the song nopo kula mas?" what Cokro said to Fadly was influenced by Cokro's social status, who was younger than Fadly,

so a different language emerged from the general language. In Javanese, this language is called Krama Language. This happens because the social status is different between speakers and speakers who have a social status above them. This shows that in the Lara Ati Season 1 film series there are variations in language in the form of social status sociolects.

Data 15

Cokro : Mas, saestu kula saget nyanyi tenanan.

Fadly : Heh cokro gausah mas mas, gak usah boso pisan, biasa wae.

Based on the quote above, there is a sentence that shows that in the Lara Ati Season 1 film series there are variations in language in the form of sociolect. As explained in Chapter II regarding sociolects, sociolects are closely related to the social status of the speaker, the class of the speaker, or even the social class of the speaker. The sentence "Mas, saestu kula saget nyanyi tenanan" spoken by Cokro to Fadly was influenced by Cokro's social status, who was younger than Fadly, so a different language emerged from the general one, if in Javanese this language is called Krama Language. This happens because the social status is different between speakers and speakers who have a social status above them. This shows that in the Lara Ati Season 1 film series there are variations in language in the form of sociolect.

5. Conclusion And Recommendations

Based on the analysis carried out on the film series "Lara Ati Season 1", there are language variations that reflect sociolectic forms. This sociolect is influenced by the speaker's social status, which can be seen from the relationship between the characters in the conversation. There are language variations inspired by differences in social status, such as Krama Language, which appears when a character with a lower social status speaks to a character with a higher social status. This variation shows differences in social status between speakers, which are reflected in the language they use. This is in accordance with sociolect theory which links language use to the social status, group or social class of the speaker. Thus, the film series "Lara Ati Season 1" provides a concrete example of how sociolectic language variations are used in the context of everyday communication between characters in the story.

Acknowledgement

The authors would like to thank the fellow authors and organizations whose intellectual properties were utilized for this study.

Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

References

- Abdussamad, Zuchri. 2021. Metode Penelitian Kualitatif. Makasar : CV Syakir Media Press.
- Anastasya, V. E., Ristiyani, R., & Fajrie, N. (2021). Permainan Ludo sebagai upaya meningkatkan kemampuan berpikir kreatif siswa sekolah dasar. WASIS: Jurnal Ilmiah Pendidikan, 2(1), 9-14.
- Ardila, N. M., & Nugraheni, L. (2022, December). Peran Bahasa Indonesia sebagai Pembentuk Karakter Mahasiswa di Era 5.0. In Seminar Nasional Peran Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia dalam Industri Kreatif Era 5.0 (Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 20-25).
- Ariyani, L. 2020. KAJIAN SOSIOLINGUISTIK PENGGUNAAN BAHASA DALAM FILM YOWIS BEN KARYA FAJAR NUGROS DAN BAYU EKO MOEKTITO (BAYU SKAK). Universitas Sebelas Maret.
- Bangun, D. 2020. Analisis Variasi Bahasa dari Segi Penutur dalam Film Anak Negeri Karya Gatot Koco Suroso Tinjauan Sociolinguistik. Skripsi. Universitas HKBP Nommesen. Medan.
- Fathoni, A. 2020. REGISTER PROFESI GOJEK YOGYAKARTA (ANALISIS SOSIOLINGUISTIK). Tsaqofiya : Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Arab. Vol. 2 No. 2. 67-83. <https://doi.org/10.21154/tsaqofiya.v2i2.29>
- Gapur, A., & Pujiono, M. (2022, February). Aizuchi (): Faktor Kealamiah Berbahasa yang Terabai dalam Pengajaran. In Talenta Conference Series: Local Wisdom, Social, and Arts (LWSA) (Vol. 5, No. 2, pp. 215-219). <https://doi.org/10.32734/lwsa.v5i2.1380>
- Handika, K. D., Sudarma, I. K., & Murda, I. N. (2019). Analisis Penggunaan Ragam Bahasa Indonesia Siswa dalam Komunikasi Verbal. Jurnal Pedagogi dan Pembelajaran, 2(3), 358-368. <https://doi.org/10.23887/jp2.v2i3.19284>
- Hasanah, N. 2020. Analisis Variasi Bahasa Pada Komunitas Di Jejaring Sosial Whatsapp: Kajian Sociolinguistik. Adjektiva Educational Languages and Literature Studies Vol. 3 No. 2. 26-32. <https://doi.org/10.30872/adjektiva.v3i2.1407>

- Noermanzah. 2020. Bahasa sebagai Alat Komunikasi, Citra Pikiran, dan Kepribadian. Disertasi. Magister Pendidikan Bahasa Indonesia Universitas Bengkulu. Bengkulu.
- Nugraheni, L., & Ahsin, M. N. (2021). Pemerolehan Bahasa pada Anak Usia Dini di Desa Hadiwarno Kecamatan Mejobo Kabupaten Kudus. *Jurnal Educatio FKIP UNMA*, 7(2), 375-381. <https://doi.org/10.31949/educatio.v7i2.1025>
- Nugraheni, L., & Haryadi, A. (2021, October). Cerita Rakyat sebagai Upaya Pelestarian Kearifan Lokal: Pembentukan Karakter pada Generasi Milenial. In *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Pertemuan Ilmiah Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia (PIBSI)* (Vol. 43, No. 1, pp. 572-579)
- Nugrawiyati, J. 2020. ANALISIS VARIASI BAHASA DALAM NOVEL “FATIMEH GOES TO CAIRO”. Sekolah Tinggi Agama Islam Nahdlatul Ulama Madiun.
- Nuha, A. U., Fathurohman, I., & Ristiyani, R. (2022). Analisis Curhat Korban Kejahatan Asusila Menggunakan Pendekatan Semantik: Kajian Linguistik Forensik. *KREDO: Jurnal Ilmiah Bahasa dan Sastra*, 5(2), 547-562.
- Marinda, dkk. 2022. Variasi Bahasa Dalam Film Serigala Terakhir: Kajian Soziolinguistik. *Ilmu Budaya: Jurnal Bahasa, Sastra, Seni, Dan Budaya* Vol. 6 No. 2. 658-675
- Ramadhan, F., & Nugraheni, L. (2022, December). Analisis Penggunaan Wacana Persuasif dalam Video Tiktok untuk Promosi Produk pada Akun@ dinprasetyo. id. In *Seminar Nasional Peran Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia dalam Industri Kreatif Era 5.0* (Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 7-14).
- Ristiyani, R., & Widiyanto, E. (2019). Pengajaran Bahasa Indonesia Berbasis Kearifan Lokal di Universitas Muria Kudus. In *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Pascasarjana* (Vol. 2, No. 1, pp. 334-337).
- Wanabuliandari, S., Ristiyani, R., & Kurniasih, N. (2020). DESAIN PENGEMBANGAN MODUL MATEMATIKA BERBASIS SANTUN BERBAHASA UNTUK SISWA SLOW LEARNER DI SEKOLAH DASAR. *AKSIOMA: Jurnal Program Studi Pendidikan Matematika*, 9(3), 601-616. <http://dx.doi.org/10.24127/ajpm.v9i3.2889>