

An Analysis of The Language Variations of Luwunese Through Speech Acts (Fokus: Luwu, North Luwu, and East Luwu)

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Abstract

The main objectives of this research were to determine the differences of language variation in the use of regional language especially Luwu, North Luwu and East Luwu in South Sulawesi area. The descriptive qualitative research method was applied by the researcher. The research was conducted at Luwu, North Luwu and East Luwu. The researcher describes that variety of luwu, North Luwu and East Luwu. In this research the researcher using purposive sampling, the researcher observed and interviewed all of the respondents who from Luwu, North Luwu, and East Luwu. The researcher used video recording and field notes to conduct observation. Respondents' activities and attitudes social was captured on video. Meanwhile, the researcher used field notes to obtain more accurate data. Based on the observation that The language variation in Luwu were different with the language North Luwu people and East Luwu, because the variation Luwu language has same the similarity language spoken Buginese people and near also from the land of Buginese are. There were several factors that caused language variations of Luwunese including internal factors such as self perception, perception of language, language difficulties, and external factors such as social judgment. The factors divided into three categories: linguistic factors, which cover linguistic difficulties, psychological factors, and environmental factors. As a result, it is suggested that the researcher and reader get to know more about the language variations of Luwunese. By becoming acquainted with the language variations of Luwunese, the people has to study about the language of variety, in order that can helping communicate with the kind.

Keywords: *Language Variations, Luwunese, Speech Acts*

Introduction

Introduction A language reflects the uniqueness of a particular location. This unique feature leads us to believe that language is a component of culture (Bates et al, 2014). Elucidated that the majority of language is contained within culture, so it is not far from the truth to say that 'a society's' language is an aspect of its culture. In South Sulawesi there are many people used different language such as: Javaness, Luwenese language, Buginise language and tae Luwu language (Yang et al, 2017). Based on that statement above the researcher concluded that South Sulawesi have unique language, because in Luwu the has language complete in Luwu area. and at luwu also has many difference of language variation between One language with the other language and have difference variations (Alawiyah et al, 2022).

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The researcher was interested in discussing Language Variation because the researcher is from the Luwu people, and many people do not know how to communicate with people of different language varieties (Andriani et al, 2021). Not only that, the researcher noticed that most people do not understand the differences in language between different areas, particularly Luwu, North Luwu, and East Luwu. However, the inquirer conducts this research in Luwu, North Luwu, and East Luwu because the researcher has ever noticed a difference in language variation between Luwu, North Luwu, and East Luwu at that location (Gasparatu, 2018; Djamereng, 2021). Furthermore, in Luwu, North Luwu, and East Luwu of transmigrant and the mother language have been influenced by location, culture, custom, and other Transmigrant who are in the Luwu. As a result the researcher discussed about how the analysis of variation communities to take Luwu in transmigration area Luwu as specialty at Luwu, North Luwu and East Luwu. Based on the assumption above, the researcher formulated that necessary to the research about “An Analysis of The Language variations ofLuwunese (Luwu, North Luwu and EastLuwu) Through Speech Acts.

Method

The qualitative descriptive research method was used in this research. Survey-based research, referred to as qualitative descriptive research, determines and describes how things were. In analyzing the data that had been collected, the researcher applied data analysis technique from Miles and Huberman. The model of Miles and Huberman data analysis is described below (Wijaya et al, 2019; Subagiyo, 2015; Pichler, 2015):

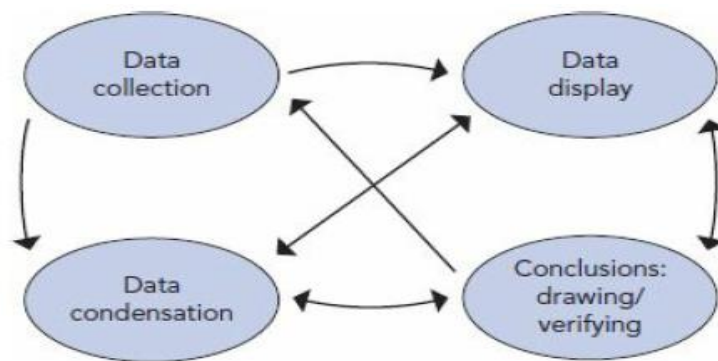


Figure 1. Data Analysis Components

The application of the model above is outlined as follows: (1) *Data collection*: In this research, the researcher collected the data related to the research question by using the instruments, such as: observation, audio and video recording, field notes, interview (Giles, 2014; Green, 2017). In collecting the data, firstly the respondents in this research were Luwunese people of South Sulawesi. The researcher observed twenty two respondents to determine whether differences in language variation between Luwu, North Luwu, and East Luwu, (2) *Data display*: After collecting the data through observations, audio and video recording, field notes, interview. The researcher transcribed the respondents' utterances from audio and video recording by listening carefully and then writing them on papers. The researcher also transcribed then interview that conducted to the respondents (Etik et al, 2022).

The data from audio and video recording were transcribed to make the researcher easier in coding the data to answer research question, (3) *Data condensation*: In data condensation process, after transcribing the data into written transcript, then the researcher identified (coding), select (labeling), and classify based on the analyzing needs which is related to the topic of the research, dan (4) *Conclusions – drawing/verifying*: After displaying and coding the data (Istiqomah et al, 2022), The third stream of analysis activity was conclusion drawing and verification. From the start of data collection, the qualitative analyst interprets what things mean by noting patterns, explanations, causal flows, and propositions.

Results and Discussion

The findings of this research are comprised of data obtained through observation, audio and video recording, field notes, interview (Kumala, 2018). These findings were classification of word by the agreement and verification. The researcher demonstrated the findings in particular by providing example words for each stage of the respondents' activities and attitudes social such as:

Table 1 The Variation Language of Luwu, North Luwu and East Luwu is different

No	Bahasa inggris	Targert Sound's	Bahasa Luwu	Bahasa Luwu Utara	Bahasa Luwu Timur
1	No	Tidak mau	Taena melo	Moka	Taena morai
2	Hungry	Lapar	Tandia	Liwari	Luari
3	Hot	Panas	Ballang	Mapussu	Malassu
4	Big	Besar	Kasalle	Battoa	Batoa
5	Small	Kecil	Beccu	Barricci	Barinni
6	Fast	Cepat	Magala	Magatti	Madomi
7	Slow	Lambat	Malolo	Mareppa	Malembe
8	Later	Sebentar	Cangattupi	Makkapi	Makka yolo
9	Walking	Jalan	Lumingka	Lalan	Mallalang
10	Little	Sedikit	Cinding	Koddo	Si'ddo
11	Plate	Piring	Kandiang	Piring	Kandeang
12	Banana	Pisang	Loka	putti	Utti
13	Grandmother	Nenek	Nene mama	Nene'	Indo
14	Stupid	Bodoh	Baga	Bodo	Bebe
15	Clear	Terang	Macorrang	Manyora	Macora
16	Light in	Ringan	Madingga	maringnggan	Maringga
17	Quiet	Sepi	Makarorrang	Makarorron	Masunyi
18	Salty	Asin	Ma'sing	Ma'sin	Mapi'jja
20	Urine	Kencing	Kitteme	Katteme	Titteme

Based on the result of research conducted by researcher in the regent of luwu, North Luwu and East Luwu they have different variation language, for example small (kecil) the society in the area have different variation if they want to pronounce the meaning from kecil.

Table 2 The Variation Language of North Luwu and East Luwu are the Same but Luwu is different

No	Baahasa Inggris	Target Sound's	Bahasa Indonesia	Bahasa Luwu Utara	Bahasa Luwu Timur
1	Yes	Mau	Melo	Morai	Morai
2	Bathe	Mandi	Minjio	Mindio	Mindio

3	Go	Pergi	Manjo	Wale	Wale
4	Angry	Marah	Mapalla	Sengke	Sengke
5	Cry	Menangis	Kumarrak	Tumangi	Tumangi
6	Tired	Cape	Ka'to	Poso	Poso
7	Dry	Kering	Marengko	Marakke	Marakke
8	Foot	Kaki	Aje	Lette	Lette
9	Kneef	Lutut	Guntu	Kuttu	Kuttu'
10	Face	Muka	Lindo	Rupa	Rupa
11	Thigh	Paha	Poppang	Pokkapa	Pokkapa
12	Come here	Kemari	Jumai	Mai	Mai
13	Climb	Naik	Kendek	Kende	Kende'
14	Go down	Turun	Lao	Rokko	Rokko
15	Swim	Berenang	Minnorong	Morong	Morong
16	High	Tinggi	Majambong	Mannyao	Mannyao
17	Ugly	Jelek	Kadangkeng	Kadake	Kadake
18	Wait	Nanti	Pura	Makka	Makka
19	Long	Lama	Macangging	Masai	Masai
20	Hold	Memegang	Mintoi	Mattowe	Mattowe

Based on the result research conducted by researcher in the Luwu, North Luwu and East Luwu between in the area have different and the same such as: in the regent of North Luwu and regent of is Luwu both of this area have the same a few variation of language because distance between regent of North Luwu and East Luwu are near and most of the society of North Luwu the Transmigrant to is Luwu especiali in the Burau District in Lambarese village. so that there is the same variation language from both of this regent (Noels, 2014). Like that had explained in the page 41 whereas Luwu variation language is different with variation language in the regent of Luwu and is Luwu because the distance from North Luwu and East Luwu are very far from Luwu so that there is not the same. For example, society in Luwu Pronounce "manjo (go) but the society of North Luwu pronounce male (go) meanwhile the society in is Luwu also pronounce male (go). Look at the table 2 in the page 45. The result from this research are is variation North Luwu language is have many the same but Luwu there is no the same variation language but variation language in Luwu has not the same variation language from North Luwu and East Luwu (Sukmadima, 2006).

Table 3 The Variation Language of Luwu And East Luwu Are The Same But North Luwu is Different

No	Bahasa Inggris	Target Sound's	Bahasa Luwu	Bahasa Utara	Luwu	Bahasa Luwu Timur
1	Pathway	Jalanan	Lalang	Lalan		Lalang
2	Cook	Memasak	Mannasu	Makkerro		Mannasu
3	Exit	Keluar	Sung	Suun		Sung
4	Washbasin	Baskom	Baskong	Baskom		Basking
5	Run	Hujan	Urang	Uran		Urang
6	Diligent	Rajin	Mara'jing	Marajin		Mara'jing
7	Cup	Gelas	Kaca	Cangkiri		Kaca
8	Search	Mencari	Jaka	Ma'jaka		Jaka
9	Plant	Menanam	Mantanang	Mattanan		Mattanang
10	Ground	Mencangkul	Ma'bingkung	Ma'kali		Ma'bingkung
11	Slow	Pelan-pelan	Manya-manya	Pena-pena		Manya-manya
12	Wall	Dinding	Rinding	Rindin		Rinding
13	Pillow	Bantal	Allonang	Allonan		Allonang
14	Pan	Panci	Kuring	Kurin		Kuring

Based on the result of the research that conducted by researcher in Luwu, North Luwu and East Luwu, there are two areas that have a little the same variation language that pronounce by the society in those place they are Luwu regent and East Luwu Regent (Pcheir, 2020). The distance between Luwu and East Luwu is very far and imposisbll to influence each other because both of the societies never make communication but there is the other that influent so that both of this areas have the same variation that they pronounce it influence by Bugis Language (Yang, 2010). While North Luwu is different. For example, *jalan* (pathway) the society in Luwu Pronounce *lalang*” but society Nort Luwu pronoun that “*lalan*” while the society East Luwu pronounce is “*Lalang*” the same Pronounce with the society in Luwu (Gearts, 2019).

Look at table point 4 and the result this research from regent Luwu and East luwu have a lttle the same variation language but North Luwu is very different. The result of data analysis based on information and the results of the research at the village of Luwu and East Luwu that the same have the influence from tribes Buginese, but difference with Nort Luwu more that the influence from tribe of Toraja. Classification of word by the addition, deletion and changing of Consonan + Vowel (Picher

Table 4 Addition Of Letter

No	Bahasa Inggris	Target Souns's	Bahasa Luwu	Bahasa Luwu Utara	Bahasa Luwu Timur
1	Nothing	Tidak ada	Tae	Tae	Tae de'en
2	No	Tidak mau	Tae Na Melo	Moka	Tae'Na Morai
3	When	Kalau	Yake	Iyake	Ke
4	Pathway	Jalanan	Lalang	Lalan	Lalang
5	Drink	Minum	Inu	Mangginu	Manggiru
6	Nose	Hidung	illong	illon	illong
7	Eyebrow	Alis	Kanning	Kannin	Kanning
8	Stomach	Perut	Tambuk	Tambu	Tambuk
9	Waist	Pinggang	Pondok	Pondo	Pondo
10	Come here	Kemari	Jumai	Mai	Mai
11	Swimming	Berenang	Minnorong	Morong	Morong
12	Ugly	Jelek	Kadangkeng	Kadake	Kadake
13	Walking	Jalan	Mallalang	Mallalan	Mallalang
14	Sweep	Menyapu	Massarring	Massarrin	Massarring
15	Exit	Keluar	Sung	Suun	Suung
16	Fall	Jatuh	Ronno	Ronno	Mironno
17	Run	Hujan	Urang	Uran	Urang
18	Diligent	Rajin	Marajing	Marajin	Marajing
19	Dark	Gelap	Malilling	Malillin	Malilling
20	Clear	Terang	Macorrang	Manyora	Macorrang

This result by classification word on the table, there is addition letter but most of addition letter “g” that happened because there are the influence from Buginese language so that happened like that. Meanwhile there are also addition the other letter, that influence from Toraja language, but Buginese language more the big have the influence because of many society Buginese already migrate by region to region so that there are the influence between language to language especially, Luwu Regent at Lempopacci Village, North Luwu Regent at Pombakka Village and East Luwu Regent at Lambarese Village (Wardhaugh et al, 2021).

Table 5 Deletion of Letter

No	Bahasa Inggris	Target Sound's	Bahasa Luwu	Bahasa Luwu Utara	Bahasa Luwu Timur
1	Spoon	Sendok	Siruk	Siru'	Siru'
2	Table	Meja	Mejang	Meja	Meja
3	Pillow	Bantal	Allonang	Allonan	Allonang
4	Pan	Panic	Kuring	Kurin	Kuring
5	Well	Sumur	Bubung	Bubu	Bubu
6	Sweet	Manis	Macanning	Matanning	Matanning
7	Salty	Asin	Ma'sing	Mapi'jja	Mapi'jja
8	Quite	Sepi	Makarorrong	Makarorrong	Sunyi
9	Near	Dekat	Mandappi	Madappi	Mandappi
10	Wash	Mencuci	massassa	masassa	masassa
11	Sad	Sedih	Massiara	masseara	masseara
12	Far	Jauh	Kambela	Mambela	Mambela
13	By	Membeli	Manggalli	Mangalli	Mangalli
14	Chicken	Ayam	Manuk	Manu	Manu
15	Banana	Pisang	Loka	Punti	Putti
16	Thigh	Paha	Poppang	Pokkapa	Pokkapa
17	Climb	Naik	Kendek	Kende	Kende
18	Go down	Turun	Lao	Rokko	Rokko
19	Big	Besar	Kasalle	Batoa	Battoa
20	Small	Kecil	Beccu	Baricci	Barinni
21	Cook	Memasak	Mannasu	Makkerro	Mannasu
22	Hold	Memegang	Mintoi	Mattowe	Mattowe
23	Fall	Jatuh	Ronno	Ronno	Mironno
24	Plate	Piring	Kandiang	Piring	Kandeang
25	Bathe	Mandi	Minjio	Mindio	Mindio
26	Dry	Kering	Marengko	Marakke	Marakke
27	Knee	Lutut	Guntu	Kuttu	Kuttu
28	Face	Wajah	Lindo	Rupa	Rupa
29	Who	Siapa	Inda	Minna	Menna
30	Cry	Menangis	Kumarrak	Tumangi	Tumangi
31	Run	Hujan	Urang	Uran	Urang
32	Diligent	Rajin	Marrajang	Marajin	Marajin
33	Bold	Tebal	Makambang	Makamban	Makambang
34	Dark	Gelap	Malilling	Malillin	Malilling
35	Clear	Terang	Macorrang	manyora	macorrang
36	Light	Ringan	Madinngang	Madinggan	Madinggang
37	Pan	Panic	Kuring	Kurin	Kuring
38	Pillow	Bantal	Allonang	Allonan	Allonang
39	Table	Meja	Mejang	Meja	Meja
40	Plant	Menanam	Mantanang	Mantanang	Mantanang
41	Walking	Jalan	Mallalang	Mallalan	Mallalang
42	Inside	Didalam	Lalluing	Lalan	Illalang
43	Pan	Pulpen	Palopeng	Palopen	Palopeng
44	Right	Benar	Tongang	Tongan	Tongan
45	Long	Lama	Macangging	Masai	Masai
46	Eyebrow	Alis	Kanning	Kannin	Kanning
47	Ugly	Jelek	Kadangkeng	Kadake	Kadake
48	Part	Berpisah	Sisarak	Sisara	Sisara

This table is a classification of deletion the letter, the societies by North Luwu Regent used the vocabulary on the table there are deletion the letter which the adding suffix "g" because of seldom the society Buginese migrant in North Luwu Regent so that the happened deletion the letter for example: at Luwu People Regent said Malilling, at North Luwu People Regent have the

pronounce “Malillin” meanwhile at East Luwu People have pronounce “Malilling” also (Yulr, 1989). So that In Luwu and East Luwu there are addition letter “g” that the influence by Buginese language but in North Luwu just used the adding suffixed letter “n” because there are many society Toraja transmigrant in North Luwu Regent, so that the happened the deletion letter every word.

Table 6 Changing Of Consonant + Vowel

No	Basa Inggris	Target Sound's	Bahasa Luwu	Bahasa Luwu Utara	Bahasa Luwu Timur
1	Who	Siapa	Inda	Minna	Menna
2	Hungry	Lapar	Tandia	Liwari	Luari
3	Knee	Lutut	Guntu	Kuttu	Kuttu
4	Hold	Memegang	Mintoi	Mattowe	Mattowe
5	Thigh	Paha	Poppang	Pokkapa	Pokkapa
6	Come here	Kemari	Jumai	Mai	Mai
7	There	Kesana	Lako	Lako	Lusau
8	Big	Besar	Kasalle	Battoa	Batoa
9	Small	Kecil	Beccu	Baricci	Barinni
10	Little	Sedikit	Cinding	Koddo	Siddo
11	Fast	Cepat	Magala	Magatti	Madommi
12	Banana	Pisang	Loka	Punti	Putti
13	Walking	Jalan	Lumingka	Lalan	Mallalang
14	Handsome	Gagah	Maballo	Mallaga	Malaga
15	Sad	Sedih	Massiara	Masseara	Masseara
16	Dirty	Kotor	Maruta	Burere	Burere
17	Clear	Terang	Macorrang	Manyora	Macora
18	Sick	Sakit	Masaki	Mapa'di	Masaki
19	Salty	Asin	Ma'sing	Mapi'jja	Mapi'jja
20	Sweet	Manis	Macanning	Matanning	Matanning
21	Chili	Lombok	Passé	Lada	Lada
22	Urine	Kencing	Kitteme	Katteme	Titteme
23	Bite	Menggigit	Makkengke	mangngeke	Makkeke
24	Massag	Memijat	Mangguru	Mappiji	Mappissi
25	Sew	Menjahit	Manjai	Maddasi	Ma'dasi
26	Frog	Kodok	Tongko	Tongko	Tokko
27	Veil	Kerudung	Kudung	Bobong	Lullung
28	Tired	Cape	Ka'to	Poso	Poso
29	Wake up	Bangun	Cado	Moto'	Millik
30	When	Kalau	Yake	Iyake	Ke
31	Sleep	Tidur	Matindo	Mitindo	Mamma
32	Plate	Piring	Kandiang	Piring	Kandeang
33	Cold	Dingin	Macakke	Madingin	Madingin
34	Hot	Panas	Ballang	Mapussu	Malassu

At the table classification the word is changing of consonant and vowel, every Regents has changing of consonant and vowel between by word to word, for example: Luwu people have the pronounce “Enda” and North Luwu people have the pronounce “Minna” meanwhile East Luwu people also have the pronounce “Menna” the third word every the regents has happened changing of Vowel by letter “e” that’s influence by Buginese dialect change to vowel “i” that influence by Toraja dialect then change to vowel “e” because of the influence from Buginese dialect. There are Changing of Consonant + Vowel also, for example: societies from Luwu they said “Kudung” and societies by North Luwu said to “Bobong” and meanwhile at East Luwu people said to “Lullung” that also the influence by Toraja language and Buginese language. From

the result of classification the word on the table have many changing such as: there is addition, deletion and changing of consonant and vowel to the word, that the influence of language and always listen dialect Toraja and Buginese when they communicate everyday, so that happened the influence between one of the language to another the language.

This research is a descriptive qualitative method. The researcher gained the data by recording between the people every the regent. In addition, the researcher got data by interview, and listening through some people. The research also conducted a deep interview and listening to a some people the researcher translated the data into English. The result of data analysis about the variation Luwu language the used of society at regent Luwu, North Luwu and East Luwu. The researcher be found the language variation between the regent Luwu, North Luwu and East Luwu, but there is some a word have the similarity, different, addition the letter, deletion the letter and changing of consonant + vowel between language variation the regent of Luwu, North Luwu and East Luwu. It happened, because the society always listen and communication with the language of society transmigrant from other area such as: that influence from the society of Toraja language and there is also influence the language Buginese society, so that have same the language variation, the different variation, the addition letter, the deletion letter and changing of consonant + vowel.

This result by interview, it shows that the use of different, similarity, addition, deletion and changing of consonant + vowel the variation Luwu language namely: The different of the language variation, for example: wake up (Bangun), the societies in the regent Luwu Lempopacci village have the pronounce “cado” and the societies in the regent North Luwu Pombakka village have the pronounce “moto” while the society in the regent East Luwu Lambarese village have the pronounce “millik”. The similarity of the Language variation.

This similarity the variation Luwu language, for example: Hat (Topi) the people in the regency Luwu Lempopacci village said “songko” and the people in the regent North Luwu Pombakka village they said “songko”, meanwhile the people in the regent East Luwu Lambarese village they said songko also. The addition letter, for example: from the word “eyebrow (alis)”, the society in the regent Luwu Lempopacci village they have the pronounce “kanning” and the society in the regent North Luwu Pombakka village they have pronounce is “kannin” while the society in the regent East Luwu Lambarese villange they have the pronounce is “kanning” also , the deletion letter, for example: by the word “near (dekat)” the society in the regent Luwu Lempopacci village there is deletion letter and they have the pronounce “mandappi” and the society in the regent North Luwu Pombakka village have not deletion letter they just said “madappi” meanwhile the society in the regent East Luwu Lambarese village, there is deletion letter and they have the pronounce “mandappi” like society Luwu. The changing of consonant + vowel, for example: from the word “wake up (bangun)”, the society Luwu Lempopacci village they said “cado” whereas the society in the regent North Luwu Pombakka village they have the pronounce “moto”, meanwhile the society in the regent East Luwu Lambarese village they have the pronounce “millik”

Conclusion

Based on the result of the data analysis and discussion of the study, the researcher can draw some conclusions as follow: the language variation in Luwu are different with the language North Luwu people and East Luwu, because the variation Luwu language has same the similarity language spoken Buginese people and near also from the land of Buginese area. So that, the society Luwu have same a dialect like Buginese people, Some of people in the regent North Luwu have same the language with Toraja people, because in North Luwu there are many Toraja people transmigran at Masamba especially Pombakka Village, so that some of the language variation North Luwu have same the dialect Toraja people, because there is influence by Toraja tribes. Most of people Transmigrants in the regent East Luwu Lambarese Village, so that happened the influence between of the language in the regent North Luwu and East Luwu, because the society in the regent North Luwu many transmigrant in the regent East Luwu especially Lambarese village, so that has same the language variation. Meanwhile in the regent East Luwu societies also that has same the language variation with Luwu societies because they same have the influence from dialect Buginese people.

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