
THE LANGUAGE VARIETIES ON SOEKARNO'S SPEECHES

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Abstract Soekarno stands as one of the best orator and great charisma the world has ever had. His charm and talk emersed his people. Soekarno's speeches considered as histories record document for his nation and world widely. This study was aimed at finding the language variation on his speeches. This was a descriptive qualitative research in which data was taken by documentation . The collected data was analyzed through three steps, i.e. data reduction, data description, and conclusion. The data are first categorise into unit, then the data are categorising relate to the relationship of problem of study, and third the data are integrated to find the theory. The finding of this study revealed that first, Soekarno Javanese language use as dialectical word considered as influence of his origin and social caste as *Madya* level. Soekarno's education background has a reason for him to insert Dutch words. Second, finding of Formal and Informal Register of Soekarno revealed that his professional Jargon and good structure (e.g adding and omission of prefixes or suffixes) consider as formal, besides his Common Colloquial Word and Vulgarism consider as Informal register. Third, Soekarno is differ in style while deliver a speech, he is rather to be Casual and Intimate to the citizen, besides also Formal on behave generally to them. But Soekarno tends to use Frozen style to some particular person. Soekarno also use Frozen on opening his

speech his speech in front of leader of other nations without concern what will he talk in the following lines of his speech. Even if might swear or blame them.

Keywords: Variety, Speech, Soekarno

Introduction

Language is not simply the means to communicate and convey explicit meaning. Chomsky says a word is the mirror of mind. This ought to be reasonable. Through people words we might find other implicit message such as the speaker private information. This study is included to be the concern of Sociolinguistic. Variety as one sub-topic of Sociolinguistic concern about the differences of language within the society. Soekarno as a President, the leader of people had delivered many official and international speeches. Through words or phrases on the speeches's transcript we might find hidden information of Soekarno.

Literature Review

The Definition of Variety

One particular study of Sociolinguistic is *Variation* or *Variety*. We experience varied of language on our everyday living.

When we look closely at any language, we will discover time and time again that there is considerable internal variation and that speakers make constant use of the many different possibilities offered to them. No one speaks the same way all the time and people constantly exploit the nuances of the languages they speak for a wide variety of purposes (Wardhaugh 2006, p. 5). But Wardhaugh has own thought of Variation, he states 'We will see that there is considerable variation in the speech of any one individual, but there are also definite bounds to that variation: no individual is free to do just exactly what he or she pleases so far as language is concerned. You cannot pronounce words any way you please, inflect or not inflect words such as nouns and verbs arbitrarily, or make drastic alterations in word order in sentences as the mood suits you. If you do any or all of these things, the results will be unacceptable,

even gibberish. The variation you are permitted has limits and these limits can be described with considerable accuracy. Individuals know the various limits (or norms), and that knowledge is both very precise and at the same time almost entirely unconscious' (2006, p. 5).

Dialect, Register, and Style

Spolsky (1998), states that *dialects*, *styles*, and *register* are the ways of labeling varieties of language, though, they are independent as noted before by Wardhaugh (1998). Dialect is analyzed in terms of designating in which the speech community was based on; (a) *sosial* indicates what social group/s the speech community belongs to, (b) *temporal* shows in what time (present or historical) the speech community exists, and (c) *speech community* is a concept in sociolinguistic that describes a more or less discrete group of people who use language in a unique and mutually accepted way among them. The concept of register is typically concerned with the variation in language conditioned by uses rather than users and involves consideration of the situation or context of use, the

purpose, subject matter, and content of the message, and the relationship between participant (Romaine, 1994). Register is interpreted, which is different in terms of the model of acts of identity in much the same way as for dialect differences. Therefore it can be said that one's dialect shows who (or what) you are, while one's register shows what one is doing. As supported by Wardhaugh's hypothesis (1998), that is 'one can speak formally or very informally', your choice being governed by circumstances'. It is cleared that ceremonial occasions almost invariably require very formal speech, public lectures, somewhat less formal, casual conversation quite informal, and conversations between intimates on matters of little importance may be extremely informal and casual. It is important to pay attention on certain aspect of language variation of styles of language to achieve successful and fluent communication. Hartman (1983) asserts that register are varieties according to situational use, while style are varieties according to verbal usage; register is restricted, style is unrestricted; register is unconscious and speaker-writer oriented, style is

deliberate and hearer-reader oriented.

Research Methodology

Research Design

Berg (2001) discriminated between qualitative and quantitative research arguing that qualitative research referred to the meanings, concepts, definitions, characteristics, metaphors, symbols and descriptions of things. Snape and Spencer (2003) indicated that qualitative research is a naturalistic/interpretative approach concerned with understanding the meaning people give to the phenomena within their social setting. Thus this study use Descriptive qualitative research to find and describe the variation of language on Soekarno's speeches.

Data and source of the data

The main source of data is from Soekarno's speeches transcript taken from <http://www.papuaweb.org/goi/pidato/1961-12-jogjakarta.html>, data from Perpustakaan Nasional RI, 2006 (Collection of National Library, 2006), the data consist of twelve speeches transcript.

Technic of Data Collection

Data is derived from direct observation of behaviours, from interviews, from written opinions, or from public documents (Sprinthall, Schmutte, and Surois, 1991, p. 101). Written descriptions of people, events, opinions, attitudes and environments, or combinations of these can also be sources of data. In this study, documentation were used to obtain data relevant to the study's objectives and research questions.

Data Analysis

Analysis of data using grounded theory technique involves three stages: *Open coding*, in which the data is categorised into units; *Axial coding*, in which the relationships between categories are identified and finally *selective coding*, where the core categories are integrated to produce a theory (Strauss and Corbin, 1998). First, the data of speech transcript are divided into three, data of Dialect, Register, and Style. Second, each data are categorised into some division. Third, each category is presented to show the findings of variation of language on Soekarno's speeches.

Result and Discussion

Result Dialect

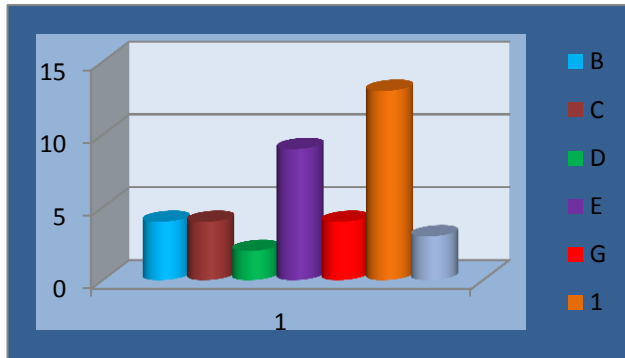


Figure 1 : The Use of Javanese Words on Soekarno's Speeches

Data: Wr (004)

Sampai Luns mencari-cari jalan,
 sampai nelusup-nelusup ke Peru,
 Saudara- saudara, Lho kok tidak

malu. Even Luns seek the ways,
 beyond Peru, ladies and
 gentleman, so shameless. [n ə l ɔ
 s ɔ p- n ə l ɔ s ɔ p]

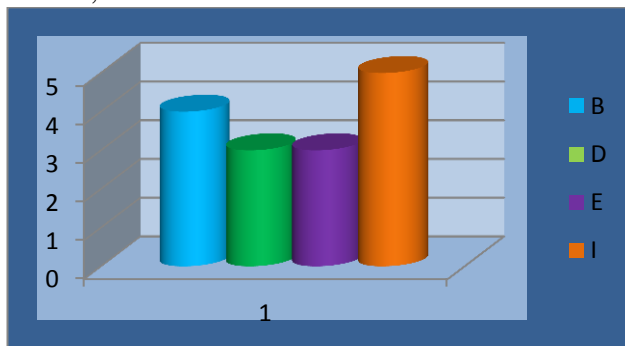


Figure 2: The Use of Javanese Phrases on Soekarno's Speeches

Data: Pr (004)

Kata orang Jawa: "pancen rai gedek"! Javanese said: 'so shameless!' [p ʌ n tʃ e n r ʌ i : g ə d ə k]

The findings of Javanese words/phrases on Soekarno's speeches which is being presented by figure 1 & 2 show that the use of dialectal word as variation of language on Soekarno speeches. Soekarno inserted many Javanese words and phrases on his speeches without consider where he deliver the speech, some sample

of speech were delivered not on Javanese. The official speeches on MPRS council also being inserted by Javanese language. This shows how Javanese language as Soekarno's mother tongue is being inserted naturally as his regional dialect. Besides, the Javanese words/ phrases on his speeches are considered as East-Javanese dialect which appropriate Soekarno geographical origin as what he called as Arek-Suroboyo (Surabaya's citizen, the capital of East-Java).

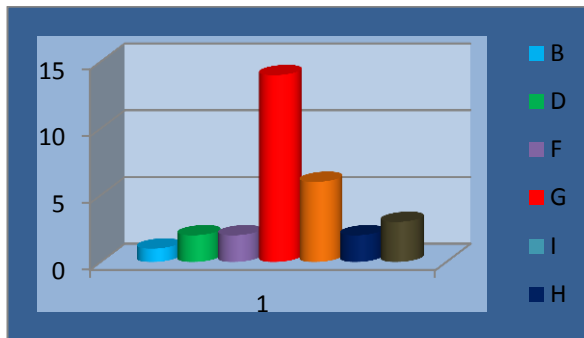


Figure 3: The Use of Dutch Words on Soekarno's Speeches

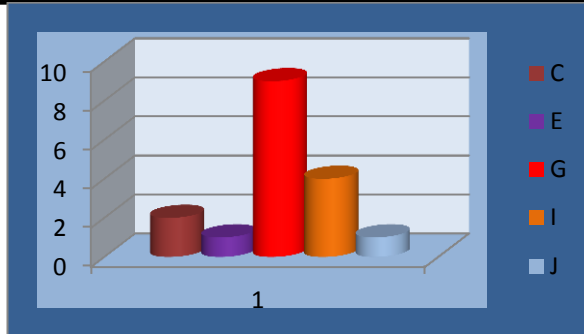


Figure 4 : The Use of Dutch phrases on Soekarno's speeches

The findings of Dutch words/phrases on Soekarno's speeches represent the use of Dutch words on his group (intellectual group at that time). As know that Dutch colonized Indonesia on very long time. Indonesian became familiar and fluent on Dutch, even they spoke Dutch on daily conversation especially a group of people who have chance to study on Dutch school, Soekarno is one of that

Register

kind of people. On the some sample of speeches, Soekarno cursed Dutch, but the present of Dutch words/phrases were still used to represent some terminologies especially on political, ideology, or philosophical terms. This shows how Soekarno's background of Education influence his way on use of language. This is considered as Social dialect.

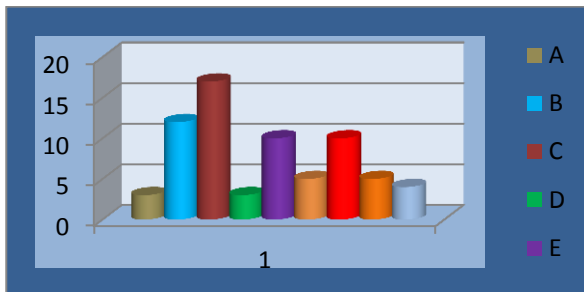


Figure 5: The Use of Formal Register on Soekarno's Speeches. Data: Rf (035)

‘Bahwa emansipasi adalah harus emansipasi dunia; bahwa persaudaraan haruslah persaudaraan dunia.’ That emancipation should be world emancipation, that brotherhood should be world brotherhood.

The findings of Formal Register on Soekarno’s speeches are presented by Figure 5 above. The use of Formal Register on Soekarno speeches are in form of some professional and social

Jargons. Jargons used by Soekarno is so popular and being used at that time and even nowadays, such as Jargons of name of weapons, some name of his speeches, program names, policies, etc. Besides, the Formal Register of Soekarno is considered to be poetic and exaggerated. The use of good structure and right adding and omission of suffixes and prefixes also considered to be Formal Register of Soekarno.

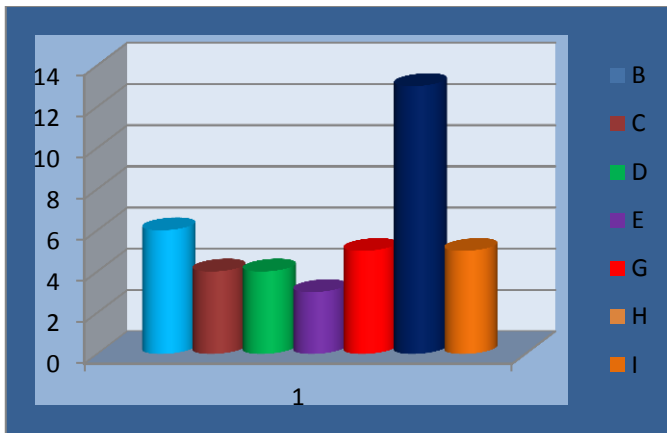


Figure 6: The Use of Informal Register on Soekarno’s Speeches

Data: Ri (032)

‘Sebelum kejahatan-kejahatan dari masa-lampau yang terkutuk itu diakhiri, tidak akan ada ketenangan atau perdamaian diseluruh dunia ini.’ Before last

damn crimes die, there is no peace around the world.

The findings of Informal Register of Soekarno’s speeches are presented by Figure 6 above. The

Informal Register of Soekarno are in form of some vulgarism such as swearings and expletive. As known that Soekarno is sometimes being cruel to the Dutch or other. Soekarno used these vulgarism to curse, warn, or against them. Another Informal Register are found to be some wrong adding and omission of prefixes and suffixes on words. Soekarno used some uncommon adding and omission of prefixes and suffixes. He also add some to the wrong word such as noun and adjective. Common colloquial words also represent Informal Register on his speeches.

Style

Frozen Style

The findings of Frozen Style on Soekarno's speeches are presented by the most important speech of Soekarno entitled 'Proklamasi Indonesia' which open the era of Indonesia's Independent day. The characteristic of the speech is:

- (1) Used in public speaking before a large audience
- (2) Wording is carefully planned in advance
- (3) Intonation is somewhat exaggerated

- (4) Many of linguistics units fixed
- (5) There is no variation in it.

This characteristic are also being found on Soekarno speech on UN council on the part of opening of speech:

Data: FRp (002)

'Tuan Ketua, Para Yang Mulia, Para Utusan dan Wakil yang terhormat'. The chairman, The honourable, The respectable representative

Data: FRp (003)

Hari ini, dalam mengucapkan pidato kepada Sidang Majelis Umum Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa, saya merasa tertekan oleh suatu rasa tanggung-jawab yang besar. Saya merasa rendah hati berbicara dihadapan rapat agung daripada negarawan negarawan yang bijaksana dan dari timur dan barat, dari utara dan dari selatan, dari bangsa-bangsa tua dan dari bangsa-bangsa muda dan dari bangsa-bangsa yang baru bangkit kembali dari tidur yang lama.

'Today, on delivering speech to United Nation council, I feel so burdened with huge responsibility. I feel so humble to

speak in front of honourable conference of wise and well-grounded statesman from East to the West, from North to the South, from the older and younger nation and from nations which is again reborn from their long rest’.

The Frozen style also on the way Soekarno address the audience/ particular person, as being presented on:

Data: FRw (001)

‘dan untuk menyelesaikan tugas sehari-hari dalam Angkatan Darat sementara saja tundjuk Maj. Djen. Pranoto Reksosamodra, Ass keIII Men/ PANGAD’. And for handle my official task on for military temporary, I indicate Mayor. General. Pranoto Reksosamodra, the third Ass Men/ PANGAD.

The way to address people with respect and even full-name with official title is considered as Frozen Style. This kind of style is rare to be used on Soekarno’s speeches. From 12 sample of speeches. This style is applied only in one speech.

Formal Style

Formal style consider as a style used on Formal situation. This style is commonly used by speaker on seminary, meeting, conference, official speech, etc. This kind of style is used by Soekarno on his several speeches. This style is being considered on the way Soekarno address his audiences generally.

Data: Fw (001)

‘Saudara-saudara! Apakah yang dinamakan merdeka?’
Ladies and Gentleman,
what does freedom mean?.

Consultative Style

Consultative style is considered as a style which is presence ‘a dialogue’ or a response from the audiences. While this style is considered as a style used on daily conversation which included short response or signal response (applause or laugh/ nod. etc) seldomly can be found on speeches. But, on speech of Soekarno, this kind of style was being used.

Data: Cp (001)

‘Ha? (Hadirin: Makmur dulu pak!)’. Hah?

(audiences : wealthy first pak).

Casual Style

Ones consider as Casual style is addressing people with their name, even a nick name. In the example below, Soekarno addressed some people casually with their names in his speeches. Such as although mentioning their tittle or occupation, he is rather to use their nick name, not the full name. This consider as Casual style of him to addressing people. On Soekarno speeches, this kind of style has a lot of data presented on his speeches.

Data : Cw (006)

Cak Roeslan dari gudel
Menjadi lah banteng iang sehebat-hebatnya

Data: Cw (007)

‘Saya dengan Pak HO,
Paman Ho, Ho Chi Minh.
Datang lah suatu delegasi,
Saudara-Saudara,’ I said
to Pak Ho, Uncle Ho, Ho
Chi Minh. A delegation
come, ladies and
gentleman....

Intimate Style

Intimate style is considered as a daily conversation between family, lovers, or friends. Affectional word such as ‘honey’ or ‘dear’ are common. For finding this style on speech will be difficult. On Soekarno speeches, this style finding data are presented on the some particular line.

Data: Ip (003)‘

Nah, terang-terangan, saya ini
kan rupanya saya sudah
kelibatan sedikit Tionghoa!
Lain dengan **Cak Roeslan,**
sedikit Keling dia itu!

Well, I seems to be a little
bit a chinese! Differ from Cak
Roeslan, **he is a little bit
pallid’.**

Data: Ip (004)

‘Dia itu, siapa namanya, lupa
lagi saya. Tan Tian Ie, nah sini
Nak, sini. Ini Tan Tian Ie
misalnya kalau menari,
Saudara-Saudara, menari tari-
tarian Sunda. *hhh, banyak
wanita-wanita Sunda itu
kalah sama dia’.* Who is she?
What is her name, I forget.
Tan Tian Ie, well comehere
my daughter, comehere. This
Tan Tian Ie for example while

dancing, Ladies and Gentleman, she dances Sundanese dance..... **hh, many sundanese girl are loss to her'**.

Discussion

It's seen on perspective of Sociolinguistic, the occurrence of variation of language on Soekarno's speeches is affected by some factors. For Dialects, this is affected by Soekarno itself as the user of language. His geographical origin and social built the ability to use Javanese and Dutch. The findings of Register which the use of language become the affected factors, the function of this both formal and Informal register and the Findings of some styles on used on Soekarno's speeches which differ the way Soekarno interact and behave to the audiences inlines with what is being stated that Sociolinguistics is the study of the characteristics of language varieties, the characteristics of their functions, and the characteristics of their speakers as these three constantly interact, change and change one another within a speech community (J.A. Fishman 1972:4 in Chaer and

Agustina 2004:3). Another statement mentions that Sociolinguistics is the study of language in operation, its purpose is to investigate how the convention of the language use relate to other aspects of social behavior (C. Cripser and H.G. Widdowson in J.P.B. Allen and S. Piet Corder(ed) in Chaer Agustina(ed) 2004:4). Thus, the finding data of varieties on Soekarno speeches revealed how Soekarno match his words and style on what that things are differed in particular situations.

Conclusion

With regard to the data findings revealed the variation of language on Soekarno speeches which can be concluded to be in three findings, those are Dialect, Register, and Style. First, the findings of Dialect revealed the Javanese word deals with Soekarno geographical origin as Eastern Javanese (Surabaya) or usually called 'Wong Jawatimuran'. Second, Javanese language used by Soekarno deals with his social class as *madya* (middle class). While, the Dutch language of Soekarno speeches deals with his social class and social content of the speech itself.

First, Soekarno educational background deals with his social class. Second, the Dutch language also deals with social content of the speech. The terms use in Dutch language mostly about political thing, philosophy, some Jargons such as weapon, etc. The terms use in this kind of topic. By inserting Dutch language, Soekarno use those terms with the same class of audiences mostly. While talk to the general citizen, the use of Dutch terms are decreased, even if he used those terms, the amount is small and need more explanation. With regard to the data findings of Register revealed First, Formal register, as a President and a great orator, this kind of register are found on Soekarno speeches. The way of appropriate terms for particular field such as ideology or philosophy are presented on he form of formal register. While second, Informal register, even if Soekarno is a president or great orator, he could not avoid the existance of Informal register on his speeches, also show that the kind of varieties such as Common Colloquial Word, Vulgarism, or Jargon do not relate to the content of the speech. These kind of varieties is commonly use as the human process on society. Many

of words on Soekarno speeches found to be Common Colloquial Word, such as uniqueness on adding and omission of prefixes or Vulgarism that he use to swearing. With regard to the data findings of Style revealed (1) the Frozen style or Oratorical style, the result of the analysis of this style in Soekarno speeches show that the style of Soekarno considered Frozen while Soekarno arrange his structural outline of his speeches such as on 'Proclamation of Indonesia Independence'. This style also deals with structural prefatory such as his speech on the UN. The frozen style of Soekarno also deals with the way Soekarno address particular person. Soekarno tends to mention Full-Name with proper title of them. (2) the Formal style or Deliberative style, this style deals with the way Soekarno address his audiences generally such as the use of mostly word 'Saudara-Saudara'. (3) the Consultative style, this style deals with the style on speech-response on Soekarno speeches. The response might be on responsive word such as 'Yes or No' or on kind of applause or laugh. (4) the Casual style, this style deals with the way Soekarno use on addressing particular person with

their Nick-Name or with the way he comfortable to use. Soekarno use this style almost in mostly of his speeches.(5) the Intimate Style, this style deals with the way Soekarno behave to the particular

person such as calling 'Dear' or 'Daughter'. This style is also being considered on the way he try to communicate such as complementing or teasing.

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