

COLLOQUIAL LANGUAGE IN SINGLE-FORM WORDS IN THE MAIN CHARACTERS' UTTERANCES IN THE FILM *TEMAN TAPI MENIKAH*: A SOCIOLINGUISTIC STUDY

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Abstract

This study was motivated by the use of single-form colloquial language in film dialogues, which reflects linguistic variation within society and functions to support communication among characters in accordance with the social context and speech situation. This study aims to describe the forms and functions of single-form colloquial language, as well as the factors influencing the utterances, in the film *Teman Tapi Menikah*. A qualitative approach with a descriptive method was employed. The research data consisted of the utterances of the main characters containing single-form colloquial language in the film *Teman Tapi Menikah*. Data were collected using the observation method with recording and note-taking techniques, whereas data analysis was conducted using the pragmatic identity method with the Determining Element Sorting Technique (Pilah Unsur Penentu/PUP). The findings revealed 19 instances of single-form colloquial language. Based on the analysis of language functions according to Chaer and Agustina (2014, pp. 15–17), six instances of the conative function, two instances of the referential function, and eleven instances of the emotive function were identified. The emotive function was found to be the most dominant, as single-form colloquial language was primarily employed as a means of expressing the speakers' feelings and attitudes. The findings of this study are expected to enrich sociolinguistic scholarship, particularly regarding the use of colloquial language in film media.

Keywords: colloquial language; single form; sociolinguistics; film *Teman Tapi Menikah*;

1 INTRODUCTION

Language constitutes the primary means of communication in human life and is inherently dynamic, continuously evolving alongside social change. As an arbitrary system of sound symbols, language does not merely function as a technical tool for conveying information but also reflects the social relationships and identity of its speakers. The field that specifically examines the relationship between language and society is known as sociolinguistics. Chaer and Agustina (2014, p. 2) explain that sociolinguistics investigates how linguistic variation is influenced by social factors, such that speakers employ language differently according to their social groups.

One form of language variation that develops within society is colloquial language. Colloquial language is often perceived negatively, as it is regarded as non-standard; however, this form of language carries significant functions and benefits in social interaction, including fostering familiarity, expressing group solidarity, and conveying emotions spontaneously. Colloquial language is not only found in everyday conversation but also frequently appears in artistic works, particularly films, as a means of creating a sense of realism and more vivid characterization. The film *Teman Tapi Menikah* is of particular interest for analysis, as it portrays a story of friendship and the dynamics of relationships among young characters through everyday conversation, resulting in utterances by the main characters that are rich in colloquial language reflecting the speech style of the younger generation.

One prominent colloquial feature in the utterances of the main characters in the film is the use of single-form words, namely intact colloquial words that do not undergo shortening or structural change, yet convey a more casual nuance than their standard equivalents, such as *gue*, *lu*, *cabut*, *beres*, and *lebay*. Single-form words appear consistently throughout the dialogue and are frequently used by the main characters to greet, respond, convey information, direct the interlocutor's attitude, and express emotions spontaneously, thereby contributing to a natural and familiar communicative impression that reflects the speech style of the younger generation. This circumstance renders single-form words worthy of in-depth investigation, encompassing their forms, functions, and the factors influencing their use, as well as their implications for Indonesian language instruction at the senior high school level.

Based on the aforementioned background, this study aims to (1) describe the forms and functions of single-form colloquial language used by the main characters in the film *Teman Tapi Menikah*, (2) describe the factors influencing their use, and (3) describe the implications of the findings for Indonesian language instruction at the senior high school level.

2 METHODOLOGY

This study employed a descriptive qualitative approach. Moleong (2017) explains that qualitative research aims to comprehensively and profoundly understand the phenomena experienced by research subjects through verbal description rather than numerical measurement. The focus of this study was the meaning underlying utterances containing single-form colloquial language produced by the main characters in the film *Teman Tapi Menikah*.

The data source of this study consisted of the utterances of the main characters, namely Ayu (portrayed by Vanesha Prescilla) and Ditto (portrayed by Adipati Dolken), in the film *Teman Tapi Menikah* (2018), directed by Rako Prijanto and adapted from the novel written by Ayudia Bing Slamet and Ditto Percussion. The data comprised dialogue excerpts exhibiting features of single-form colloquial language, which were selectively collected based on their relevance to the focus of the study.

Data were collected through observation, recording, and note-taking techniques, following Sudaryanto (2015, p. 203). The film was repeatedly watched and observed by the researcher, the dialogues were recorded to ensure data accuracy, and utterances containing single-form colloquial language were subsequently noted based on their context. Data analysis was conducted using the pragmatic identity method with the Determining Element Sorting Technique (Pilah Unsur Penentu/PUP), in which the interlocutor within the dialogue served as the determining instrument. The analysis was carried out in three stages: (1) identifying and classifying single-form words and comparing them with their standard equivalents based on the online *KBBI* (Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia), (2) analyzing the function of the utterances based on the language function theory proposed by Chaer and Agustina (2014), and (3) analyzing the factors influencing their use based on the *SPEAKING* components of speech. The results of the analysis were presented informally, that is, through descriptive sentences without statistical symbols or rigid tables (Sudaryanto, 2015, pp. 240–241).

3 RESULTS

The findings indicate the use of single-form colloquial language in the utterances of the main characters in the film *Teman Tapi Menikah*. Data analysis was conducted based on the colloquial language forms proposed by Partridge (1990, p. 786) and the language functions proposed by Chaer and Agustina (2014, pp. 15–17). The classification results are presented in the following table.

Tabel 1. Classification of Language Functions in Single-Form Colloquial Words

No.	Function	Number of Data	Presentase
1.	Conative Function	7	21,9%
2.	Referential function	2	6,3%
3.	Emotive Function	10	31,3%
Total Single-Form Words		19	59,4%

3.1 Forms and Functions of Single-Form Colloquial Words

Single-form words constitute intact word forms that do not undergo shortening or structural change, yet convey a more casual nuance than their standard equivalents, such as *gue*, *lu*, *cabut*, *beres*, and *lebay*. This form is used to represent informal communication among characters, whether for greeting, responding, conveying information, directing the interlocutor's attitude, or expressing emotions spontaneously. The principal characteristic of single-form words is their natural occurrence within dialogue, whether uttered directly or as a spontaneous reaction to a given situation, and they frequently appear in contexts of familiarity, humor, or emotional expression.

The utterances of the main characters in the film *Teman Tapi Menikah* indicate that the emotive function was the most frequently employed function within single-form colloquial language, accounting for 10 instances of data (31.3%), followed by the conative function with 7 instances of data (21.9%), and the referential function with 2 instances of data (6.3%). The predominance of the emotive function indicates that the main characters more frequently employed single-form words as a means of expressing feelings, attitudes, and emotional responses, such as annoyance, affection, surprise, or happiness, rather than merely conveying information or influencing the interlocutor. The nineteen instances of data, together with their standard equivalents, are presented in the following table.

Tabel 2. List of Single-Form Colloquial Data

No.	Colloquial Word	Standard Equivalent (KBBI)	Function
1	<i>gue</i>	I / me	Conative
2	<i>molor</i>	to run over time / to extend	Referential
3	<i>minggir</i>	to move aside	Conative
4	<i>najong</i>	disgusting (a distorted form)	Emotive
5	<i>ressek</i>	annoying / meddlesome	Emotive
6	<i>cabut</i>	to leave / to go	Conative
7	<i>lu</i>	you	Conative
8	<i>beres</i>	finished / settled / fine	Conative
9	<i>lebay</i>	excessive / overdramatic	Emotive
10	<i>cowok</i>	man / boyfriend	Conative
11	<i>woi</i>	hey (an attention-calling interjection)	Conative
12	<i>geblek</i>	stupid / foolish	Emotive
13	<i>sama</i>	with (preposition)	Referential
14	<i>unyu</i>	cute / adorable	Emotive
15	<i>songong</i>	arrogant / conceited	Emotive
16	<i>ngebet</i>	eager / impatient	Emotive
17	<i>ogah</i>	unwilling / reluctant	Emotive
18	<i>kesambet</i>	to behave strangely (figurative)	Emotive
19	<i>cailah</i>	an interjection expressing admiration or surprise	Emotive

3.1.1 Conative Function

The conative function is used to influence or direct the interlocutor's attitude and response. This function was identified in seven instances of data, namely *gue*, *minggir*, *cabut*, *lu*, *beres*, *cowok*, and *woi*.

Example 1

Context: Ayu was about to join Ditto in sitting together.

Ayu: "Hallo, *gue* boleh duduk di sini ngga?" [*Hi, can I sit here?*]

The word *gue* originates from the Betawi dialect and is equivalent to 'I' or 'me' in standard Indonesian. The use of this word rendered the request for permission more casual and reduced social distance, while simultaneously emphasizing the primary purpose of the utterance, namely to obtain a response granting permission from the interlocutor.

Example 2

Context: Ditto attempted to comfort Ayu, who was upset after discovering that her boyfriend had been unfaithful.

Ditto: "Jangan buang-buang waktu buat nangisin *cowok* yang ngelingkuhin lu." [*Don't waste your time crying over a guy who cheated on you.*]

The word *cowok* originates from the Sundanese term *cewo*, which was absorbed into the Betawi dialect and underwent phonetic adjustment. The utterance was intended to influence Ayu's attitude so

that she would stop grieving over her former boyfriend, while also demonstrating the closeness of the relationship between Ayu and Ditto, so that the advice conveyed felt intimate rather than condescending.

Example 3

Context: Ayu and Ditto discussed Ditto's plan to purchase a vehicle.

Ayu: "Udahlah pokoknya nanti kalau lu udah beli, gue harus yang pertama. Nggak mau tahu, gue!"

['Anyway, once you buy it, I have to be the first one to ride it. I don't want to hear otherwise!']

Ditto: "Beres!" *['Done!']*

The word *beres* originates from the Javanese term *bèrès*, meaning 'properly completed'; however, in colloquial usage its meaning shifts to express agreement or certainty, equivalent to 'alright, I agree.' The use of a single word to convey agreement demonstrates the linguistic efficiency that characterizes colloquial speech.

3.1.2 Referential Function

The referential function is used to convey information or facts to the interlocutor. This function was identified in two instances of data, namely *molor* and *sama*.

Example 1

Context: Ayu apologized for arriving late and explained the reason for her tardiness.

Ayu: "Duh, sorry banget syuting gue *molor*" *['Ugh, I'm so sorry, my shoot ran over time.']*

The word *molor* originates from Javanese, with an original meaning of 'to stretch' or 'to extend,' and is used to refer to an activity that lasted longer than planned, while simultaneously conveying information regarding the reason for Ayu's tardiness.

Example 2

Context: Ditto informed Ayu about the end of his romantic relationship. Ditto:

"Gue putus *sama* Dila" *['I broke up with Dila.']*

The word *sama* undergoes a functional extension, serving as a preposition equivalent to 'with' in the spoken register. This utterance focuses on conveying the fact of the termination of a relationship, and therefore the informative function is the most salient one in this instance.

3.1.3 Emotive Function

The emotive function is used to express the speaker's feelings or attitudes, such as annoyance, affection, admiration, or surprise, expressed spontaneously, and constitutes the most dominant function among single-form words, comprising ten instances of data, namely *najong*, *resék*, *lebay*, *geblek*, *unyu*, *songong*, *ngebet*, *ogah*, *kesambet*, and *cailah*.

Example 1

Context: Ayu's response to Ditto's attitude, which she considered overly confident and attention-seeking.

Ayu: "Kepedean deh lu, ih *najong*!" *['You're so full of yourself, ugh, gross!']*

The word *najong* constitutes a distorted form of *najis* ('disgusting') within contemporary slang, used to express dislike or mild disgust. The expression sounds light-hearted and familiar, and therefore does not convey a seriously offensive impression, but rather functions as a marker of spontaneous expression that reinforces the humorous tone of the conversation.

Example 2

Context: Ayu responded to Ditto's continued teasing.

Ayu: "Eh Ditto, awas lu ya! Ih resek." ['Hey Ditto, watch out! Ugh, so annoying.']

The word *respek* constitutes a colloquial form in the Jakarta dialect, equivalent to 'annoying' or 'meddlesome,' used to state that someone is behaving in a bothersome or irritating manner. The utterance expresses Ayu's annoyance at Ditto's continued teasing.

Example 3

Context: Ayu suggested that Ditto find a job similar to her own work as a soap-opera actress. Ayu:

"Ya lu kerja lah kayak gue." ['Why don't you get a job like me.']

Ditto: "Jadi pemain sinetron? Dih, ogah!" ['Become a soap-opera actor? Ugh, no way!']

The word *ogah* originates from the Betawi dialect and means 'unwilling' or 'reluctant.' Ditto used this word to express his refusal of Ayu's suggestion, delivered in a joking manner so as not to convey an offensive impression, but rather to demonstrate the familiarity between the two characters.

3.2 Factors Influencing the Use of Single-Form Colloquial Language

Based on the analysis of the *SPEAKING* components of speech, the use of single-form colloquial language was found to be influenced by four components, namely *setting and scene*, *participants*, *ends*, and *key*. The *participants* component emerged as the most dominant factor, as the majority of the utterances occurred between Ayu and Ditto, who share a close friendship, thereby encouraging the selection of a casual and familiar language variety. The *setting and scene* component indicated that the majority of conversations took place in informal situations; the *ends* component demonstrated that colloquial language was employed to achieve particular purposes, such as joking, teasing, and entertaining; while the *key* component indicated that the casual and humorous atmosphere of the conversation further influenced the selection of single-form words in the main characters' dialogue.

3.3 Implications for Indonesian Language Instruction at the Senior High School Level

The findings of this study may be implicated in Indonesian language instruction at the senior high school level, particularly within the drama-text material for Grade XI under the Merdeka Curriculum (Kurikulum Merdeka), which refers to the Learning Outcomes (Capaian Pembelajaran) of Phase F within the speaking and presenting element. The colloquial dialogues in the film *Teman Tapi Menikah* may be utilized as authentic instructional material to train students in comprehending the sociolinguistic aspects of dialogue, while simultaneously supporting the implementation of the Deep Learning approach, which guides students toward a contextual understanding of the reasons underlying the selection of particular linguistic forms in communication.

4 CONCLUSION

Based on the findings and discussion, it can be concluded that single-form colloquial language constitutes the most dominant form of colloquial language used by the main characters in the film *Teman Tapi Menikah*, comprising 19 out of 32 total instances of data (59.4%). In terms of function, single-form words were distributed across the emotive function (10 instances of data), the conative function (7 instances of data), and the referential function (2 instances of data), with the emotive function identified as the most dominant. These findings indicate that the main characters tended to select simple colloquial vocabulary that is commonly used in everyday communication, while simultaneously employing it as a means of spontaneously expressing feelings and attitudes. The use of single-form words was found to be influenced by four components of speech, namely *setting and scene*, *participants* (identified as the most dominant factor), *ends*, and *key*. The findings of this study are implicated in Indonesian language instruction at the senior high school level, particularly within the drama-text material for Grade XI under the Merdeka Curriculum, which refers to the Learning Outcomes of Phase F within the speaking and presenting element.

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