

# THE ANALYSIS OF THE NORTH BALI DIALECT IN THE PUJA ASTAWA'S VIDEO *GARA-GARA DON POH MAU BUNUH ORANG*

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## Abstract

This study aimed to describe one of the language variations, namely dialect in social interaction, in the YouTube video entitled “gara gara don poh mau bunuh orang” and to describe the choice of language in social interaction. This study uses a qualitative research approach. This study uses ethnographic research to examine the social behavior of language and community communication and how language is applied based on related cultural concepts. The dialect used in the video is the Buleleng (North Bali) dialect. The choice of language used is transfer code and code mix. For accents, this video uses a Buleleng accent because in the video, there are many words typical of north Bali that have the characteristics of swear words. For syntax, some sentences have affixes that refer to the subject, there are words that are in the sentence but do not change the meaning of the sentence, and there are also structures that are commonly used in the video.

**Keywords:** sociolinguistics interaction, dialect, accent, concept, code mix

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## INTRODUCTION

Language becomes meaningful when seen in the context of its use. The context in question is the social context which includes the context of the situation and the cultural context. Cultural context is a system of values and norms representing beliefs in a particular culture, including everything that is believed to be right or wrong, good or bad. Understanding the variety of speech is a way to avoid misunderstandings between speakers in society every time communication takes place (Budiarsa, 2017). In other words, speakers must know and understand the norms of language function used in a society or speech community. The language used by speakers is bound by cultural or social norms. Understanding about social norms related to the correct use of language in certain communication is done by recognizing who is involved in the communication. Every community, of course, has a standard language

that is used as a guide to communicating with other community members. People have a standard language to develop as a guide for communicating with each other.

Language in sociolinguistics is not only seen as a structure but also as a social system, communication system, and part of the culture of a particular society (Mu'in, 2019). Language variety is the variation of language use in a different society. In general, the function of sociolinguistics is to study the variety of languages, word choice, and use of words that are appropriate to the situation, conditions, and various other factors of the interlocutor, in order to avoid inefficiencies, misunderstandings, and various other language problems (Haris, 2018). The relationship between language and society is firmly anchored. Language performs various functions in society and society does the same. If one is not present, the other will be affected.

Language is the main tool for communication, building peace in society, demonstrating authority and power, and achieving goals and objectives.

The occurrence of language varieties is not only caused by different speakers but also because of their social interaction activities. There are several social characteristics such as social class, group, ethnicity, gender, and age of the speaker that affect one's language use (Wardhaugh, 2006). Social characteristics will affect the variety of speech, dialect, and even the use of different languages for social reasons. No one speaks the same, and people may use different pronunciations, vocabulary, grammar, or language variations for different purposes. In addition, Putra (2010) also explained that varieties of a language exist and are used because of different social variables such as the speaker's social status, age, gender, education, occupation, and ethnicity. Putra (2010) also stated that there are other factors such as psychological factors of the speaker, geographical factors, and sociocultural factors of a speech community. A speaker uses what variety or variety of language he will use to indicate his background and social position or his relationship with listeners or other members of society.

There are gradations of language variety, from very formal to very informal. There are several aspects that can be a choice of variety that can be changed with the term social factors. Many social factors influence the use of various languages (Atmawati, 2018). The following components: Participants, social situation and context, topics, and functions. The relationship between the use of various languages is closely related to speech events. Every utterance is a speech event that contains speech components. Language variety means the form of language used by the speaker and is characterized by a formality scale. The use of different languages in various situations is caused by several factors, one of which is a factor that includes time and situation.

Language variety is mainly due to everyone's style of expression that blends with the use of dialects (Chaturvedi, 2015). Dialect is a variety of different languages according to

the language used in a particular area, social group, or period of time. The dialect of an area can be known based on the sound system spoken. Dialect is a variety of languages from a group of speakers who are relatively in number, and who are in one particular place, region, or area (Minasyan-Bareid, 2016). Dialect or this dialectal variation can be defined as a variation of language based on the wearer, in another words, dialect is the language commonly used by the wearer, which depends on who the wearer is and where the wearer comes from. Typically, dialect characteristics rely on the user, namely where the speaker is from or what is the level of the speaker's social status. Differences in dialect are found in all aspects of language, namely phonology, spelling and pronunciation, morphology and syntax, vocabulary and proverbs (idioms) and pragmatics (language use) (Bowen, 2011). Languages and dialects found in society have various variations based on their level of formality. This is because there are different social groups in society. There are people who use formal language in certain situations. Some people use non-formal language for daily communication.

Dialect is a variety of languages that are spoken by a group of people. Every region has a different dialect because of different pronunciations, vocabulary, syntax, and grammar. The types of dialects are social dialect and regional dialect. Social dialect is dialect variations that can be caused by social status (Wijana, 2019). For example, educated people will have different ways of speaking with low educated people. Meanwhile, regional dialect is dialect variations that exist from the first creation. It makes some regionals have different dialects.

An example that can be given is the dialect in Bali. Local people in Bali usually communicate using the local language, which is Balinese. However, there are differences in the use of the Balinese language in each district in Bali. These differences can be observed at the sound, morphological, syntactic, and lexical levels by Balinese speakers from different districts in communicating. The Balinese dialect in the central region has its

own characteristics that may be considered strange by other Balinese people, as well as the eastern, northern, western and southern areas of Bali also have distinctive and different dialects. We can also analyze the dialect from its characteristics. Those are pronunciation, vocabulary, and syntax.

In other hand, accent refers to a different way in which a language is spoken, by either native or non-native speakers (Levis & Zhou, 2018). One example that we can see is English, as an international language, of course, English is spoken and used by many speakers in different regions and different social groups have many different accents. Accent basically refers to the way different people from different regions speak. An accent deals with pronunciation. This can be seen from the way they spoke. The way they spoke was very unique and could distinguish from other people from different regions. When they spoke, their speech was very fast, but what they said can be understood between the two because they have the same characteristics when speaking.

Interaction activities in social life are closely related to the use of language related to social society which is called sociolinguistic interaction (Elly, Rasna, & Suandi, 2019). Sociolinguistics interaction is very important because with sociolinguistic interaction we can observe the use of language and the choice of words of a person or group of people in communicating each other. Interactional sociolinguistics is a discourse study approach that relies on real speech in a social context. The focus of the analysis is on interpretation and interaction based on the relationship of social meaning and linguistic meaning. Interaction sociolinguistics provides powerful

## METHOD

This study uses a qualitative research approach. In this study, the phenomenon is thoroughly and in accordance with the context through collecting data from videos by utilizing the researchers as a key instrument. This type of research is descriptive qualitative and uses an inductive approach to analysis. The types of data collected in this research are, language variation

insight into how successful intercultural communication results in the context of expectations and interpretations (Toomaneejinda & Saengboon, 2022).

In this study, the sociolinguistics interaction was discussed in a video from YouTube entitled "*Gara-gara don pohmaubunuh orang*" ("Gara-Gara don poh wants to kill people"). Sociolinguistic interactions need to be observed in the video, especially on language variations and language choice in social interactions by the characters from the video because communicating the identity of speakers and the use of various languages is also very important in sociolinguistic studies. Thus, the interactive activities and sociolinguistic studies of the video are interesting to study. Based on the introduction and overview above, it can be formulated that the purpose of this study is to describe one of the language variations, namely dialect in social interaction in the YouTube video entitled "*garagara don poh mau bunuh orang*" and to describe the choice of accent and dialect in social interaction. The theoretical significance of this research can support the development of theories of sociolinguistic interaction related to dialects, so that theories can develop according to needs and theories can be used as references by other studies. Practically, this research is important because it provides benefits for various parties including (1) The results of this study can be used as a source of new knowledge and also as teaching materials for sociolinguistic interaction materials related to dialect by teachers. (2) This research can be a reference for other researchers if other researchers want to do the same topic.

in sociolinguistic interaction and language choice in sociolinguistic interaction. For the sources studied, the study observed a video from the youtube platform which is a regional dialect in Bali which has a distinctive dialect and accent. This study uses the method of collecting observation data from youtube videos. Observations are used to find data about language variations and the choice of language

used by the object of research, namely the two people involved in the conversation in the video. In terms of data analysis, Miles and Huberman qualitative data analysis was used to analyze the collected data. This is the scheme:

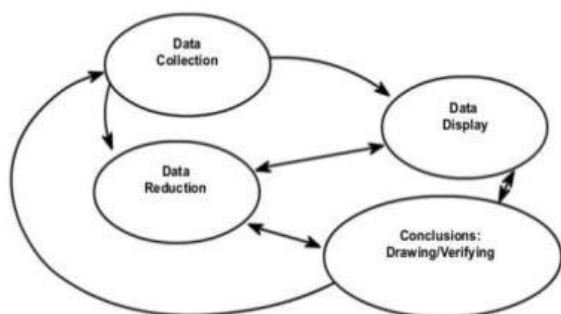


Figure 1.

In terms of data collection, the data was collected through observation of youtube videos since the videos were used as source of data. After the data was collected, the data was selected based on the language variation and language use, especially accent and dialectal theory used in this study which means the data which was not considered as part of this study was omitted. In terms of data display, the data was described descriptively and in the form of table. Then, the collected data was compared and triangulated to the theory used in this study to create conclusion as the answer of the problem in this study.

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

As already explained before, dialect is a variety of language that spoken by a group of people (Şeref, 2020). Every region has different dialect because of different pronunciation, vocabulary, syntax, and grammar. Dialect is usually used in certain situations for example, educated people will have different way to speak with low educated people. Besides, the used of Balinese language in formal or informal situation will be different. In the video include in informal situation and influenced by the dialect (geographic).

The Balinese language used in Buleleng would be different in other areas in Bali seen by vocabulary, structure of the sentences, and how they pronounced the words (Suwendi, 2021).

Here will be analyzed the dialect from its characteristics such are pronunciation, vocabulary, and syntax. The explanation of each characteristic will be explained in the paragraphs below.

### The Choice of Vocabulary and Dialect

After watching a video of Puja Astawa entitled *"Gara-Gara don poh mau bunuh orang"*, Puja Astawa and his friend were involved in the conversation. In the video there are several choices of language used in the sociolinguistic interaction such as transfer code and code mix. Based on the previous study conducted by Elly, Rasna, and Suandi, (2019) some factors that influence the language choice are the situations, awakens a sense of humor, and used more popular terms. The video shown that when communicating in a particular situation, they will choose a language that is appropriate to conditions or situation in society and both understand the language chosen based on the context . Based on the situation, they spoke in informal situation as a friend. The used of code mix aimed that the purpose communication can be achieved. The code is used instead of the Balinese code into the Indonesian language and transfers the Indonesian code into Balinese.

- a. *"Ya ampun, cicing masalah don poh nagih ngematiang jeleme"*.  
"just the mango leaf problem you want to kill people"
- b. *"Pikirkan tung, pake otak nani"*  
"Think about it, use your brain"
- c. *"Pikirkan tung, de asal emosi gen nani"*  
Think about it, don't just be emotional
- d. *"Uling tuni nani persiapan terus cai"*  
From earlier you just said preparing

Besides the languages choice, sociolinguistics interaction also influenced by language variation. The factors that affected the variation of language including the area of origin of speakers (Elly et al., 2019). From the video *"Gara-Gara don poh mau bunuh orang"* we can see that from the way they spoke and the selection of the vocabularies by two people from the video is northern Bali or Buleleng dialect. We can see the use of the swear word is very fluent. In northern Bali, the use of swear or rudes words is commonplace and is used by

various groups of people (Wisudayanti, 2020). In fact, local people from Buleleng think that the selection of their words are commonly used in communication.

The choice of words is very commonly used in the daily life of people in various circles. The association has openness so that even though they use harsh words, there is still no offence between them. In short, it is this open association that influences the use of abusive language in the association of Buleleng people, but even though being rude does not mean that Buleleng people behave rudely, in fact, they are very warm and close in the association. In general, the use of harsh words in Buleleng is only shown to friends or people who are very close, and vice versa if the person being spoken to is not well known or even unknown then the use of harsh words will not be used but will still use Balinese when speaking as a form of mutual respect.

Through the video, there are some lists of vocabularies found which will be showed detail in the table below. For instance, these lists of word can be defined as the swear words which owned and commonly used by local people from Buleleng. Actually, the swear words here always used in the conversation between people in North Bali, but it is not always to express their bad feeling. Although, the words are considered dirty or rude to be spoken, but for the next many years it will be still continued because that is a kind of culture heritage from many years ago (Wisudayanti, 2020).

In the following table, several sentences that contain harsh words but indicate closeness to each other are displayed which are commonly used by Buleleng people.

**Table 1. Swear word that commonly used in Buleleng**

No	Vocabulary	Sentence
1	<i>Nani</i>	"Mai <b>nani</b> mai, paekan iban nanine..."
2	<i>Cai</i>	"Yen saja wanen <b>cai</b> , mu paekin..."
3	<i>Awake</i>	"Nani ngena-ngena ajak <b>awake</b> , kel sepeg nani nah."
4	<i>Cicing</i>	"Ade cing! Uling ije kaden <b>cicing</b> e to."
5	<i>Tong</i>	"Yen cai the bangke <b>tong</b> o, sing cai pedalem ake cai."

a. *Nani*(you)

*Nani* belongs to the Balinese "rude word" and this word is usually used for fellow friends as a symbol of intimacy. The word *nani* in Buleleng context means you. This word commonly used by a couple of people who have knowing each other for long time. Therefore, they will often to use this word when they are talking.

However, there are times when the word *nani* is also used at the end of a sentence when you want to emphasize something. For example: "*Heran ake, nani.*" in english means that "I wonder". In that

sentence, the word *nani* does not mean you, but only a kind of affirmation that actually does not contain any meaning.

b. *Cai* (you)

Just like the word *nani*, "*cai*" also means you. The word "*cai*" is also one of the expressions of "rough words" in Balinese in general. However, the word "*cai*" is commonly used in everyday life to show a sense of familiarity with one another. The word *cai* is mostly used when the person talking to the other person already has good personal closeness. Even though the word "*cai*" is a harsh/swear word, due to the good personal closeness, there will be no offense to one another.

In addition, the word "cai" is used to form rough communication. That is why the word "cai" is usually used to speak when angry, when fighting or insulting. In this video "*gara-gara don poh mau bunuh orang*" the word "cai" here shows communication that shows personal closeness between the two speakers.

c. *Awake/ake* (I)

The word *awake/ake* means I in Buleleng context. *Awake* is also commonly used by close friends which also combines with the word *nani*. For instance, you will be changed as *nani* while I will be changed as *awake*. In addition, *awake* is also often shortened to *ake*. *Ake* and *Awake* have the same meaning which means I.

The word *awake/ake* is a word that is quite harsh when used in everyday life. But this word also shows closeness in a friendship. In everyday life, especially in Buleleng, the use of the word *awake/ake* is very common and is widely used. The word *awake/ake* is used by various age groups, both the young, adults or the old people. Apart from that, the word *awake/ake* is also commonly used by both men and women because this word shows closeness to one another.

d. *Cicing* (dog)

The word *cicing* in Balinese language means a dog. In Buleleng the word dog is commonly use when they want to call their friends, perhaps that the name of their friend will be automatically changed becoming *cicing*. As we know dog is an animal which is different with human, but people in Buleleng considered it doesn't matter about that word if used in conversation. People from another region cannot accepted it as a usual word in their conversation and could bring another perception to the whom ther are talking with.

Indirectly, *cicing* also means you when we relate to Buleleng context. The use of the word *cicing* usually indicates that someone with their friend is close each other. If they are not close, usually not

using the word *cicing* because it is quite rude words, especially in Bali.

e. *Tong*

The word *tong* in Buleleng context means a word that expressing unpleasant feeling. This word is commonly combined with the word *nani* which becomes *tong nani*, the word *tong* is like an emphasis for the word *nani*. Shortly, we can say that the word *tong* is like an emphasis on something.

### Pronunciation/Accent

Accent is the way different people from various regions speak (Levis & Zhou, 2018). People in different regions have different accents. Accent represents the speakers' cultural identity, nationality, ethnicity or social economic group (Subbarau, 2013). It means that, the same accents are used when people do interaction which others which come from the same region. The accent from Buleleng is more likely the talk like thay are angry and rude, but it is the way they speak that indicates they are have good relation. The accent from Bulelelng affected by environment how to utters sounds or words.

An accent deals with pronunciation. In the video, it appears that Puja Astawa was talking to a friend from the same region. This can be seen from the way they spoke. The way they spoke was very unique and could distinguish from other people from different regions. When they spoke, their speech was very fast, but what they said can be understood between the two because they have the same characteristics when speaking. The examples when they said "*Eh kenape nani adi care kuluk ngamah jae nani*", "*Oh bapake to, cicing keto polos anake nani nagih sepeg*", etc.

When they spoke, they also used loud tones and quite rude so they looked angry. Even though this is a common thing and is a characteristic of accent from the people of Buleleng. This also indicates that they are

very close friends. The examples when they said “*Bungut nanine polos polos, cicing, siap sing mejanggar mare polos adanane*”, “*Ya ampun cicing nani masalah don poh nani nagih ngematiang jeleme nani.*”, “*Bon peluh caine aeng, kayeh sing taen cai, medem gen gaen caine.*”, “*O yen nyak ye maluan bangke, yen cai terus bangke.*”, etc.

## Syntax

Syntax is the arrangement of words into a sentence that make sense (Mariani et al., 2019). It will influence the variety of language that makes every region has different dialect. There are several characteristics of syntax from the video.

1. Sometimes the people will add the word *nani* or *cicing* to refer to the subject in one sentence. Rather than they call the name of the person they are talking with or used polite subject pronoun, people in Buleleng used *nani* or *cicing* as a common words in informal situation. For examples:
  - a. “*Cicing, Uling tuni nani persiapan terus cai*”  
The word “*nani*” refers to the word “*cai*”. *Cai* means you where refers to the person who are talked in the video. In this case the word *nani* represent the close relation among the speakers and make a sense of humour.
  - b. *Cicing, “Bapake ento polos gati mare teke.”* And in the sentence “*Tepuk cicing e ento di jalan ke tampah jak ake*”  
The word “*cicing*” refers to the word “*Bapake*” or the person who cut the branch of the mango’s tree. Based on the video, *cicing* is not only has function to show the closeness, but express the feeling of anger with someone.
2. Sometimes, the word *nani*, *cai*, or *cicing* appears in a sentence but it is not influencing the meaning. For examples: The word “*nani*” could be seen in the

sentence “*Sing mungkin nani, ide betara demen ajak cai*” or in the sentence “*jeg sepeg baong ne nani*”. The word “*cai*” could be seen in the sentence “*Punyan poh ake lewat entebe cai, sing maorahang jak ake nani*” and the word “*cicing*” could be seen in the sentence “*Ya ampun, cicing masalah don poh nagih ngematiang jeleme*”. The meaning of those sentences will not change even though we do not use the words *nani*, *cai* and *cicing* in those sentences. It used to emphasize the sentence or express their surprise feeling with something. The words *nani*, *cai*, or *cicing* are not considered as rude or express their anger. It could make a sense of humour and couldn’t lead to misunderstanding because it is common words in utterance used in daily informal situation.

3. The common structure of the sentence is S-P-O-Complement but the people from the video also produce language where the subject is produced at the end. For examples:
  - a. “*Jeg sepeg baong ne cai*”
  - b. “*Medem doen gae caine*”
  - c. “*Kayeh sing taen cai*”
  - d. “*Uwatne tusuk cai*”

Even though the subject appears at the end, the meaning can be understood. It doesn’t change the meaning wether the subject appears at the beginning or at the end. The meaning of those sentences when translating into English are

- a. You cut his neck
- b. You just sleep along day
- c. You never take a bath
- d. You puncture his vein.

Based on the data displayed in this study, it can be seen that Balinese code was appeared in the data provided in youtube video named “*Gara-Gara don poh mau bunuh orang*”. Code mixing was appeared in the conversation in which there was a mixing between Balinese code and Indonesian code in which the person tends to use Balinese code rather than Indonesian code as well as transferring

Indonesian code into Balinese code, for example the sentence "*Uling tuni nani persiapan terus cai*". By seeing the form of the sentence, the form is nearly similar to Indonesian form of sentence because when it was translated, the translation was "*dari tadi kamu persiapan terus*" or "*dari tadi persiapan terus kamu*". However, balinese code tend to repeat the pronoun which refers to the same person in one sentence which can be seen from the balinese pronoun "*nani*" and "*cai*" and balinese pronoun "*nani*" and "*cai*" belonged to Buleleng accent because those pronoun were commonly used for daily conversation in Buleleng people which means it is not common in other side of Bali. Then the unique structure found in this study is the structure found was always ended by Balinese pronoun *cai*.

"*Jeg sepeg baong ne (cai)*"

"*Medem doen gae (cai)ne*"

"*Kayeh sing taen (cai)*"

"*Uwatne tusuk (cai)*"

After seeing the structure of the sentences, those sentences ended by the Balinese pronoun "*cai*" in which based on the information of the elder in Buleleng area, this structure is special because it was rarely seen in other side of Bali.

## CONCLUSION

From several findings obtained in this study, it can be concluded as follows. The dialect used in the video "*Gara-gara don poh mau bunuh orang*" is the Buleleng (North Bali) dialect. The choice of language used in the sociolinguistic interaction of the video is: transfer code and code mix. The code is used instead of the Balinese code into the Indonesian language and transfers the Indonesian code into Balinese. For accents, this video uses a buleleng accent because in the video there are many words typical of North Bali used which have the characteristics of swear words. Swear words is used in making an intimate conversation between the two speakers from Buleleng. Besides, the speakers used it to express their

feeling such as their anger or disappointment to others or something.

For syntax, there are some sentences that have affixes that refer to the subject, there are words that are in the sentence but do not change the meaning of the sentence, and there are also structures that are commonly used in the video.

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