International Journal of
Students Education

BERPUSI PUBLISHING

ANALYSIS OF THE USE OF STANDARD AND NON-STANDARD INDONESIAN IN FORMAL AND INFORMAL COMMUNICATION

Novi Kristina Sari Damanik[1], Dea Adinda[2], Jesse Abigail Silaban[3], Cristabel Nathania Br Sembiring[4]

[1,2,3,4]Universitas Negeri Medan

Email: [1]novidamanik469@gmail.com, [2]jesseabigail55@gmail.com, [3]adindadea387@gmail.com, [4]nianatha06@gmail.com

Abstract

This study aims to analyze the differences in the use of standard and non-standard Indonesian in various communication contexts, both formal and informal, using the literature review method. Standard language functions as an official communication tool in formal situations, while non-standard language is more often used in casual daily interactions. This study collects and reviews various literature sources, such as journal articles, books, and official documents, to identify usage patterns, factors that influence language choice, and the social and cultural implications of the use of standard and non-standard languages. The results of the study indicate that standard language plays an important role in maintaining clarity and uniformity of communication in official domains, such as education, government, and mass media. In contrast, non-standard language better reflects the social and cultural dynamics of society and is often used to strengthen closeness between individuals. Factors such as age, educational background, and communication situations are the main determinants in language choice. This study also highlights the importance of mastering standard language as a basic skill in formal communication, without ignoring the value of non-standard language as a reflection of cultural richness. This study is expected to provide theoretical and practical contributions to understanding the role of these two types of language in society and serve as a reference for further research in the fields of linguistics and sociolinguistics.

Keywords : Standard language, non-standard language, communication, literature review, sociolinguistics

Introduction

Standard language is a language variety that is considered a standard or guideline in language use, both orally and in writing. This variety is generally recognized as a form of language that has the highest value in society and is considered the most appropriate and official (Straaijer, 2019) . Standard language is often used in formal situations such as in the mass media, educational institutions, and official communication (Majeed, 2022). However, the definition of standard language can vary, depending on the linguistic and sociolinguistic criteria used to describe it (Wyk, 1992) . In contrast, non-standard language refers to a form of language that does not conform to established norms or standards. This variety includes dialects, slang, or other language variations that are commonly used in informal interactions or in certain social groups. Although often considered less prestigious, non-standard language has high communicative value, especially in certain social and cultural contexts (Kinzhagaliyeva et al., 2023). Language plays a vital role in communication. Its functions include conveying information, expressing emotions, and building social relationships. In formal communication, standard language is often chosen to ensure that messages can be conveyed clearly and understood by all parties. In contrast, non-standard language is more often used to create a friendly and informal atmosphere. From a social and cultural

perspective, the choice between standard and non-standard language reflects the dynamics of power and identity in society. Standard language is often associated with authority and formality, while non-standard language often represents the identity of a particular group or a form of resistance to prevailing norms (Milroy, 2001). Ideologies about the superiority of standard language often influence views of non-standard language varieties, which are considered less valuable or illegitimate (Walsh, 2021). The process of language standardization aims to reduce differences and create uniform norms, but it sometimes involves unfair judgments against individuals who do not use the standard language (Curzan et al., 2023). Such judgments can limit access to educational and career opportunities, thereby creating linguistic injustice. Therefore, it is important to understand that the standard language is only one of many dialects, and each form of language has an important role and function in communication. In education, standard language is often taught as the main reference. However, this approach sometimes ignores the fact that some students use non-standard language in their daily lives. Therefore, respecting and appreciating language diversity is very important to create an inclusive and equitable learning environment (Duc-Harada, 2021) . Overall, both standard and non-standard languages have significant roles in communication. Standard language provides guidelines for formal communication, while non-standard language allows for the expression of identity and strengthens relationships in informal contexts. Respecting both can encourage more effective and inclusive communication in various social and cultural situations.

Research Methodology

This study uses the literature review method, which is an approach that involves collecting, analyzing, and synthesizing various literature sources to gain an in-depth understanding of the topic being studied. This method aims to identify, evaluate, and integrate information from previous studies that are relevant to the theme of using standard and non-standard Indonesian in communication.

Result & Discussion

Definition and Characteristics of Standard and Non-Standard Indonesian

A number of research and references show definition base from standard and non- standard Indonesian .

1. Standard Indonesian: According to Kridalaksana (2001), language standard is form appropriate language with applicable grammar and spelling rules in Dictionary Large Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI). Standard language used in formal, official and administrative contexts. In formal communicatio, use Language standard intended For guard politeness and uniformity understanding between speaker.
2. Non-standard language : Chaer and Agustina (2010) define Language non-standard as form language used in informal and tend to be conversational flexible, often influenced by dialect local, slang, or more expression free. Non-standard language no follow strict grammatical structure and often used in communication daily between familiar individuals.

Characteristics of Standard Indonesian

According to the language development and development agency, language standard own characteristics as following :

1. Compliance with grammar rules : standard language follow established grammar rules , such as structure SPOK sentences (Subject-Predicate-Object-Description)
2. Choice of words (diction) : Using appropriate vocabulary with Dictionary Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI)
3. Neutral and not emotional : Standard language nature objective , avoid use of words containing emotion
4. Consistency spelling : Following Guidelines General Indonesian Spelling (PUEBI).

Characteristics of Non-Standard Indonesian

Non-standard language more flexible and influenced by context culture, region, or community certain . Its characteristics includes :

1. Use of slang words : For example , " gue " and " elo " which replace " me " and " you "
2. Variation dialect : Non-standard language often affected dialect local, such as " you eat what ?" becomes " you " Eat what ?" in Language Java
3. Flexibility structure sentence : Sometimes n follow formal grammar, such as disappearance subject in conversation , for example " Where are you ?"

Standard Language Usage Patterns in Formal and Informal Communication

The use of formal language in formal communication is essential to ensure clarity and politeness in interactions. Research shows that native speakers and learners of English have different understandings of formal and informal language styles, and how they choose the appropriate style in various social contexts (Lasan, 2022) . In education, formal language is often considered the standard "language of education," which can influence how students understand and produce language. In Luxembourg, language policies and social experiences in multilingual societies show that the use of formal language in schools differs from its use in the community, which has implications for the achievement of individual and government goals (Dorian & Davis, 1994). Standard language is a standard form of language that is governed by certain rules, usually used in formal situations such as education and administration, while non-standard language is more flexible and is often used in informal interactions to strengthen relationships between individuals. Research shows that both forms of language have an important role, especially in building inclusive communication. Technology, especially social media, has changed the way language is used, both standard and non-standard. The majority of respondents (90.2%) reported that technology affects grammar in everyday communication. Informal language, such as abbreviations, acronyms, and emojis, are growing rapidly in the digital context, which brings new challenges to preserving standard language. A quantitative study of 102 school and college students showed that the ability to distinguish between standard and non-standard language is still moderate. This lack of understanding could be due to the minimal emphasis on practical teaching in educational institutions. Therefore, strategic steps are needed to strengthen context-based learning in distinguishing between the two types of language Non-standard language is more frequently used in informal communication, both by monolingual and bilingual speakers. Research shows that non-canonical language variation is present not only in bilingual speakers, but also in monolingual speakers, especially in informal spoken conversations (Wiese et al., 2022) . In informal verbal interactions, the turn-taking system that determines who speaks and when reflects cultural variation in conversational response times, although there are universal patterns of avoiding overlapping speech and minimizing silence. This use of non-standard language demonstrates the flexibility and adaptation of language in more relaxed social contexts. (Stivers et al., 2009)

Use in Formal Communication

In formal communication , language standard is mandatory standards used. For example :
1. Official Letter : " With respectfully , we convey invitation meeting ..."
2. Report Academic : " Research This aiming For identify factors that affect ..."
3. Use Language standard show respect to against talk and create impression professional .

Use in Informal Communication

Non-standard language more often used in informal situations . Example :
1. Conversation everyday : "Hey, again what are you doing here ?"
2. Social media : "Guys, does anyone know a place Eat nice here ?" Non - standard language create atmosphere relax and more familiar , so that suitable for interactions that are not need formalities.

Factors Influencing Language Choice

Language choice is influenced by various factors, such as social context, educational background, and language policy. A study in Luxembourg revealed that sociocultural factors influence language choice and use in multilingual communities, with differences in language use patterns across different socioeconomic groups. In addition Therefore, native speakers and learners of English show differences in their understanding and preferences for formal and informal style variants, which are influenced by social context as well as language experience (Marcilese et al., 2019).

Social and Cultural Implications of Language Use

In context education, important for socialize use language standard and non-standard with good. Sihombing (2019) emphasized the need introduction Language standard since early, especially in schools, to prepare student face formal situations. However, education language is also a must teach importance election proper language in accordance context, including in informal conversation. A number of research, such as that conducted by Kurniawati (2017), shows that understanding student about use language standard and non-standard still limited, so that required effort more education structured and based context. Usage language non-standard in informal

communication reflects flexibility language that follows dynamics social in interaction everyday. Besides that, understanding about variation language and impact formal education towards choice Language can help to design policy more education inclusive and effective. Research also shows that approach to speaker inheritance as part from continuum speaker original can give outlook new about variations and changes in grammar original . In education language mother, variation sociolinguistics and exposure to formal education can influence how and when formal registers become choice linguistics speaker. Use Language own implications significant social and cultural. In community multilingual like Luxembourg, policy language and experience social influence use Language as well as related values with Language (Wiese et al., 2022).

Conclusion

The use of standard and non-standard Indonesian language plays a very important role in various communication contexts. Standard language, which follows established grammar and spelling rules, is used in formal communication to ensure clarity, professionalism, and politeness. On the other hand, non-standard language, which is more flexible and influenced by social context, is often used in informal communication to create closeness, familiarity, and a relaxed atmosphere between speakers. Based on the literature review, the main difference between these two types of language lies in their purpose. Standard language is used for situations that require seriousness and accuracy, such as in official academic, administrative, or mass media contexts. Meanwhile, non-standard language is used more in everyday conversation, on social media, or in more casual situations that are not bound by standard rules. Good Indonesian language education is essential to raise awareness of the importance of choosing language that is appropriate to the context. The use of standard language remains important in the professional and academic world, while non-standard language provides flexibility in more relaxed social communication. Therefore, it is important to maintain a balance between these two types of language, especially in the digital era, so that communication remains effective and relevant in various situations.

Refrences

Chaer, A., & Agustina, C. (2010). Sociolinguistics: An Initial Introduction. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.

Curzan, S., et al. (2023). Language and Linguistic Justice. New York: Oxford University Press.

Dorian, N. E., & Davis, J. (1994). Language Policy in Multilingual Societies. Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Company.

Duc-Harada, M. (2021). Inclusive Language Education. Journal of Language and Education, 7(2), 34-45.

Kinzhagaliyeva, A., et al. (2023). The Role of Non-standard Language in Social Interaction. Journal of Sociolinguistics, 27(3), 215-230.

Kurniawati, R. (2017). Use of Standard and Non-Standard Language in Schools. Journal of Language and Literature Education, 5(1), 12-20.

Lasan, I. (2022). Understanding Formal and Informal Language Use. Linguistics and Education, 15(4), 50-65.

Majeed, A. (2022). The Importance of Standard Language in Education. Educational Linguistics, 10(1), 78-90.

Milroy, L. (2001). Language Ideologies and Linguistic Change. Journal of Sociolinguistics, 5(3), 367-392.

Sihombing, R. (2019). The Importance of Mastering Standard Language in Schools. Journal of Education and Culture, 4(1), 23-30.

Stivers, T., et al. (2009). Conversation Analysis: The Role of Turn-Taking. Journal of Pragmatics, 41(5), 1026-1040.

Straaijer, R. (2019). Standard Language and Its Variants. Linguistic Research Review, 4(1), 22-37.

Walsh, T. (2021). Language Ideology in Multilingual Contexts. Language in Society, 50(2), 145-162.

Wiese, H., et al. (2022). Bilingualism and Language Variation. International Journal of Bilingualism, 26(6), 987-1005.