

Language Variation in the Film Keluarga Cemara from the Perspective of Speech Utterances: A Sociolinguistic Study

¹Rida Nurdiana Nugraha, ²Izzudin Mustofa, ³Ade Nandang

¹ Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung, Indonesia

² Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung, Indonesia

³ Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung, Indonesia

ridanurdiananugraha89@gmail.com, izzuddin@uinsgd.ac.id, adenandang@uinsgd.ac.id

Tanggal Submitt:07-07-2025, Tanggal diterima:12-07-2025, Tanggal Terbit:07-08-2025

Abstract: Language and age is a sociolinguistic realm that discusses how language can distinguish a person's status in the context of age. Differences within human groups often arise due to age, which can give rise to variations in social dialects and provide distinctive characteristics within certain communities. This study tries to reveal the role of age in determining the use of language in the speech of characters in the film Keluarga Cemara. This research was conducted with a sociolinguistic approach using qualitative descriptive methods. This study found that language can distinguish humans into four groups: children, adolescents, adults, and the elderly. Language in children is characterized by word shrinkage and has a characteristic sound. In adolescence language has begun to vary and unique, adolescents are accustomed to presenting new languages that are created based on the results of their creativity. In adulthood is a phase when language begins to improve, because of its authority as an adult regularity, linguistic rules begin to be considered. In the elderly, communication competence begins to be low and turns into topics about medicine and physical.

Keywords: Language; Age; Variations

Abstrak: Bahasa dan usia merupakan ranah sosiolinguistik yang membahas bagaimana bahasa dapat membedakan status seseorang dalam konteks usia. Perbedaan dalam kelompok manusia sering kali muncul karena faktor usia, yang dapat melahirkan variasi dialek sosial serta memberikan ciri khas tersendiri dalam komunitas tertentu. Penelitian ini berusaha mengungkap peran usia dalam menentukan penggunaan bahasa dalam tuturan tokoh-tokoh dalam film *Keluarga Cemara*. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan pendekatan sosiolinguistik dan menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa bahasa dapat membedakan manusia ke dalam empat kelompok: anak-anak, remaja, dewasa, dan lanjut usia. Bahasa anak-anak ditandai dengan pemendekan kata dan memiliki ciri khas bunyi tertentu. Pada masa remaja, bahasa mulai bervariasi dan bersifat unik, remaja terbiasa menghadirkan bahasa baru yang diciptakan berdasarkan kreativitas mereka. Masa dewasa merupakan fase ketika bahasa mulai tertata karena adanya kewibawaan sebagai orang dewasa dan aturan linguistik mulai diperhatikan. Sementara pada lansia, kompetensi komunikasi mulai menurun dan topik pembicaraan cenderung berfokus pada pengobatan dan kondisi fisik.

Kata kunci: Bahasa; Usia; Variasi

INTRODUCTION

Sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that studies the relationship between language and societal factors. For linguists, language has various forms. These language variations arise due to social factors such as the identity of the speaker, the participants involved, the setting of the interaction, and so on.¹ One of the key concepts in sociolinguistic discussions is the notion of language and its variations. Language, at its core, is an arbitrary system of sound symbols used by a community as a tool for communication, collaboration, and self-identification. Language is a part of culture and plays a crucial role in shaping cultural identity. Thus, sociolinguistics views communication behavior as a reflection of cultural norms.²

In a speech community, individuals use language to interact with others. Language users come from various cultural, educational, and social backgrounds, including professions such as doctors, farmers, fishermen, and office workers, as well as age groups ranging from children to adults.³ Each person's way of speaking reveals something about their social role, gender, age, or profession. Social interaction among speakers results in language variation. This variation is more pronounced in heterogeneous societies.⁴

This study examines the relationship between language and age, and how language differentiates among children, adolescents, adults, and the elderly. Speech acts are key indicators that distinguish age groups. Age is a critical factor influencing social dialects, creating unique linguistic patterns in specific communities. The classification of speech communities by age includes four categories: children, adolescents, adults, and the elderly. However, the exact age ranges for each group are not strictly defined. This research discusses the relationship between language and age and how language can distinguish between children, adolescents, adults, and the elderly. Speech is a feature that can distinguish age groups. One of the factors that can cause differences among different groups of people is age. This age can cause social dialects and produce unique features in a particular society. According to age, language communities are divided into four groups: children, adolescents, adults, and the elderly. Speech is a feature that can differentiate between age groups. One of the factors that can cause differences among different groups of people is age. This age can cause social dialects and produce unique features in a particular society. According to age, language communities are divided into four groups: children, adolescents, adults, and the elderly. The exact age for each of these groups is unknown.⁵

Because the community of speakers or users of the language develops over time, the language variations created are of course temporary. The form of speech a person uses always changes with age. When children start to become teenagers, their language will change into more complex adolescent speech, leaving behind the simpler speech of children. With age, a person will acquire more vocabulary.⁶

¹ L Thomas and S Wareing, *Language, Society and Power: An Introduction*. Routledge. Wijana, I. D. P. (2021). *Pengantar Sosiologi* (UGM PRESS, 2004).

² Abdul Chaer, *Pengantar Semantik Bahasa Indonesia* (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 1990).

³ Chaer.

⁴ T Khoirurrohman and M.R Abdan, "Analisis Pemakaian Variasi Bahasa Slang Pada Remaja Desa Kalinusu: Kajian Sosiologi," *Jurnal Ilmiah Semantika* Vol. 1 No.2 (2020).

⁵ Sumarsono Sumarsono, *Sosiologi*. (SABDA, n.d.).

⁶ Sumarsono.

There are four types of speech based on age: infant speech first. Children usually listen and imitate what their parents say, and then use good and simple language.⁷ Second, adolescent speech. In adolescence, words that are considered taboo are often used as a sign of familiarity and closeness in their social relationships; adolescents only use these words with people of their age.⁸ Third, mature speech. Statement At adulthood, a person begins to consider his own self-image, so the language used tends to improve; fourth, mature speech. The gradual physical, mental and social decline in adulthood can have an impact on one's ability to produce language. A person at this age may not be able to talk to others.⁹

One of the important social categories in a culture is age; a person's age can influence when to enter school, retire, get married, choose something, and so on. Age determines the language variety of a speech community. It is very clear that the language use of adults, children, teenagers, and the elderly or elderly is very different.¹⁰

Since the community of speakers or users of the language develops over time, the language variations created are of course temporary. Everyone's speech will change as they get older. When a child begins to enter adolescence, he or she will move from simple childhood speech to more varied and distinct adolescent speech. A person's vocabulary continues to grow and be mastered as they age.¹¹

This paper will examine various forms of speech in Keluarga Cemara movie in terms of language variants based on age with a sociolinguistic approach. The discussion on language and age is still very little, and this paper aims to enrich the literacy in the treasures of linguistics, especially on the use of speech based on the age of the speakers. The mastery of a language or language ability is an interesting thing to study, because it provides insight to readers about how language changes, develops and adapts to society. The study of language and age can also help to understand the basic principles of language and how language changes as speakers age.

Research Methods

Research methods are generally defined as a form of scientific study that is planned, organized, systemized and has a specific purpose and purpose, both practically and theoretically.¹² The approach used in this research is a qualitative descriptive method. Siswantoro argues that, descriptive method can be defined as a step to solve the problem under study by describing the current state of the subject or object of research based on visible facts or as it is.¹³ The data is the main source of this research in the form of Keluarga Cemara movie by director Yandy Laurens. This paper is a literature review which most of the references come from literature in the form of books, journals, and writings by writers who present discussions about language variations in speech communities based on a sociolinguistic approach. The data

⁷ N Yulia, "Ragam Bahasa Anak-Anak: Ditinjau Dari Segi Sociolinguistik," *Lingua Didaktika: Jurnal Bahasa Dan Pembelajaran Bahasa* Vol. 6 No.2 (2013).

⁸ H.Q Ayun, "Kata Tabu Dalam Video PUBG Indonesia Kebodohan Bermain Saat Karantina: Bentuk, Fungsi Dan Penyebab," *Deskripsi Bahasa* 6 no 1 (2017).

⁹ E Risti and S Kurniajati, "Penurunan Kemampuan Pengertian Bahasa Pada Lansia Dengan Demensia," *JURNAL STIKES RS Baptis Kediri* Vol. 7 No 1 (2014).

¹⁰ Chaer, *Pengantar Semantik Bahasa Indonesia*.

¹¹ Sumarsono, *Sociolinguistik*.

¹² Raco J.R, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif (Arita (ed.))* (PT Gramedia Wididasarana, 2010).

¹³ I Abraham, "Struktur Kepribadian Tokoh dalam Novel Surat Kecil Untuk Tuhan Karya Agnes Davonar," *Jurnal Kembara Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang* Vol 3 No. 1 (2017): 55-63.

collection techniques in this research are watching, listening, recording and scrutinizing the speech of the characters in the movie 'Keluarga Cemara'.

The data is the main source of this research in the form of Keluarga Cemara movie by director Yandy Laurens. This paper is a literature review which most of the references come from literature in the form of books, journals, and writings by writers who present discussions about language variations in speech communities based on a sociolinguistic approach. The data collection techniques in this research are watching, listening, recording and scrutinizing the speech of the characters in the movie 'Keluarga Cemara'.

Results and Discussion

Film Keluarga Cemara, yang didasarkan pada novel karya Arswendo Atmowiloto, dirilis di bioskop Indonesia pada 3 Januari 2019. Keluarga Cemara adalah film yang berhasil, seperti yang ditunjukkan oleh banyaknya penghargaan yang dia raih pada tahun 2019 di Festival Film Bandung, Piala Maya, dan Festival Film Indonesia. alur cerita keluarga. Ini menampilkan masalah yang agak unik yang mengandung pesan moral yang dapat diterapkan dalam kehidupan nyata.¹⁴

Keluarga Cemara, a movie by Yandy Laurens, presents the story of human relationships that are intertwined in family ties. Using the medium of language, the message conveyed or the behavior displayed becomes something of interest to the audience as film lovers.¹⁵

The characters in this family drama movie vary in age and language. The character of abah is very nurturing and unpretentious; he is also loving and able to maintain his family's happiness even when they face difficulties. In addition, there is the character of emak who has a motherly nature that loves her husband and children very much. In addition, the movie features the character of Euis, a teenage girl who faces the difficulty of accepting the fact that her family's finances are declining. This young woman initially studies at a reputable school, but they have to move to the village to adapt. In addition, the character of Ara, a cute and loving 7-year-old little girl, appears in this movie. Every corner of the house seems to be filled with sweet stories because of Ara's little attention.

Language is a tool to civilize humans, the vocabulary of young children has different characteristics from the vocabulary that is often used by adults. The data obtained by the author in this movie presents differences in speech acts of each character based on age. The language used by Ara, Euis, Abah and Emak has a very significant difference when considered based on the age category. Children's speech has its own characteristics in sound, such as a fairly high tone. The first language in children is obtained from the mother, so the characteristics of children when speaking refer to how a mother communicates with her children. The following excerpt illustrates the speech of a seven-year-old child, Ara, who still has difficulty producing the letter 'R'. This is normal for children, because the letter 'R' is a difficult sound to produce for a child's age.

Before moving on to the variation data, the following is a grouping of language communities or speech communities based on age factors, as follows:

¹⁴ H Oktapiantama and A.P.Y Utomo, "Analisis Tindak Tutur Direktif Pada Film Keluarga Cemara Karya Yandy Laurens," *GHANCARAN: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Dan Sastra Indonesia* Vol. 02 No. 02 (2021).

¹⁵ Z.N Nazifah and A.P.Y Utomo, "Tindak Tutur Perlokusi Pada Dialog Film 'Keluarga Cemara' Karya Yandy Laurens," *Dinamika: Jurnal Bahasa, Sastra, Dan Pembelajarannya* Vol. 02 no. 03 (2020).

Children's speech

The sounds produced by children have certain characteristics, such as a relatively high pitch. In early childhood, vocabulary revolves around “things that are present here and things that are in front of them now,” in accordance with their environment. As parents, especially mothers, it is very important to help children learn vocabulary. Children's language is characterized by a reduction in the early stages of their development. Function words such as conjunctions, word beginnings, and others fall into the category of vocabulary that is omitted. However, the words that remain in their speech are referred to as connotative words or whole words, meaning they retain their meaning independently. Therefore, sentences do not lose their meaning because their function is absent. Adults can still understand them.

For example, when a child says “eat table,” it means “I eat at the table.” The omission of the pronoun ‘I’ and the preposition “at” does not make the sentence meaningless or incomprehensible to adults.¹⁶

Other general characteristics of children's speech can be seen from a phonological perspective. For example, the sounds produced when opening and closing the lips, or bilabial sounds. These sounds are usually produced by children at the beginning of their speech development. Children will also pronounce sounds based on how their speech organs work. For example, pronouncing the letter ‘R’ is the most difficult sound for children to pronounce, so many children substitute the sound ‘R’ with ‘L,’ such as a three-year-old child pronouncing ‘lumah’ for the word ‘rumah,’ and the sound ‘S’ pronounced by children as the sound ‘C,’ such as pronouncing the word ‘cucu’ (grandchild) as ‘susu’ (milk).

If we look at the acquisition of language sounds, the vowels that children master first are ‘A, I, and U’, followed by other vowels. Meanwhile, the consonant sounds that children master first are stop consonants, starting with those produced by the frontmost speech organs, namely the lips. Examples include the letters ‘P, B, and M’. For instance, words like ‘mama,’ ‘baba,’ and so on.¹⁷

Child-Directed Language (CDL), commonly known as Baby Talk, is a way of speaking to young children. Some characteristics of this technique include parents addressing the child by name or using terms of endearment, repeating sentences, using shorter sentences with simpler grammar, and more frequent use of interrogative forms. There are also distinctive sound features, such as a higher pitch, slower speaking rate, clearer articulation, and exaggerated or stressed intonation.¹⁸

When children begin to use language, deixis—words with shifting references such as “I,” “you,” “there,” “here,” “now,” “yesterday,” and so on—becomes a particular challenge. Children aged 13 and above are generally able to fully master new forms of deixis. Therefore, parents often use their own names when speaking to their children to avoid shifting references. For example, the sentence “Zamira wants to go” corresponds to the sentence “I want to go.”¹⁹

Teenage Speech

¹⁶ Sumarsono, *Sosiolinguistik*.

¹⁷ Thomas and Wareing, *Language, Society and Power: An Introduction*. Routledge. Wijana, I. D. P. (2021). *Pengantar Sosiolinguistik*.

¹⁸ Thomas and Wareing.

¹⁹ Sumarsono, *Sosiolinguistik*.

Adolescents are quite competent speakers of their language. Their language is not limited in terms of vocabulary selection when absorbing and developing new words. They have complete control over grammar, so the language they use is often different from that of adults.²⁰

Teenagers often create a specific type of language to strengthen their friendships. This type of language is called slang. Slang is the result of teenagers' creativity in playing with sounds and letters, such as reducing, adding, and replacing words with the intention of concealing something they do not want others to know, and it also serves as a form of humor.²¹

Youth language varies. Various aspects of Indonesian youth language are studied, including phonological variations such as the word “meneketehe” (mana kutahu), morphological variations such as “dengerin” (mendengarkan), semantic variations such as “sarden” (old wife), and other types of slang such as acronyms (word abbreviations) such as “gemoy,” which is a play on the word “gemas.” Acronyms are created using previously known words rather than creating new words.

One characteristic of teenagers is creativity. This creativity can be seen from a social and linguistic perspective. From a linguistic perspective, the emergence of new words can lead to an increase in vocabulary, especially among teenagers. Some of the words created by teenagers have even become widely used. These words are used by teenagers, at least in certain areas. One of the factors contributing to the spread of language is the existence of mass media, such as television, magazines, and social media.²²

Adult Speech

Adulthood is the time when a person matures and possesses the characteristics they had as a teenager. Hurlock classifies adulthood into three groups: early adulthood, which covers ages 18 to 40; middle adulthood, which covers ages 40 to 60; and late adulthood, which covers ages 60 to death. This older period is included in the elderly group.

People usually think more about what will happen in the future when they grow up. Gradually, they begin to socialize less with their peers. This resulted in a decline in the use of slang. The language used when growing up began to change because people wanted to maintain their image and authority as adults. The existence of consistent and regular language rules for each language shows the diversity of adult speech in society.²³

Elderly Speech

People's outlook on life begins to change as their physical abilities decline. The language they use also begins to change. Slang may no longer be used by teenagers. This is due to the fact that the topics discussed by older people have begun to change. Whereas they used to talk about hobbies, artists, and beautiful women, now they talk about healthy lifestyles, medicine, and death, which can come at any time.

²⁰ T Indrayanti, “Potret Penggunaan Bahasa Remaja Dalam Perspektif Kalangan Mahasiswa. Prasasti: Conference Series,” 2017.

²¹ Khoirurrohman and Abdan, “Analisis Pemakaian Variasi Bahasa Slang Pada Remaja Desa Kalinusu: Kajian Sociolinguistik.”

²² Indrayanti, “Potret Penggunaan Bahasa Remaja Dalam Perspektif Kalangan Mahasiswa. Prasasti: Conference Series.”

²³ Thomas and Wareing, *Language, Society and Power: An Introduction*. Routledge. Wijana, I. D. P. (2021). *Pengantar Sociolinguistik*.

Speech acts, whether locutionary, illocutionary, or perlocutionary, can be associated with talking to parents. The word locutionary informs something between what is said and what is meant. Illocutionary speech acts are a type of utterance that serves to inform something and has an implied meaning behind it. Similar to the utterance “grandmother is full,” this sentence is conveyed by parents to the recipient of the message with the aim of informing them that they are full and have no desire to do anything. For example, an elderly parent says to their child, “I’m hungry.” This sentence can tell the child that they are hungry, but it can also tell the interlocutor to bring food.

Perlocutionary speech acts are forms of speech that usually have an effect on the listener. For example, “Grandma can’t stand up” is a sentence uttered to inform the listener that the speaker cannot stand up to pick something up and wants the listener to help her stand up.²⁴

The language techniques used to communicate with children have several similarities with the language used when communicating with the elderly, such as using simpler language, asking questions frequently, repeating sentences, and so on. This is because young children and the elderly are considered to have low communication skills.

The following are the characters' lines in the film *Keluarga Cemara*:

Variations in Children's Lines in the Film *Keluarga Cemara*

Data 1

Euis: So we're going to stay here? Forever?

Ara: What is *bangklut* anyway?

According to the above quote, the character Ara in the film *Keluarga Cemara* has not yet mastered proper language structure. This is due to the fact that children usually use language in a simple way, unlike adults who use language in a more complex way.

Data 2

Ara: Mom, bah... Ara got lost... police, police, I'm lost.

Ara: Dad, Ara doesn't want another birthday, Ara just wants to be seven years old.

The character Ara in this film often refers to herself by her “name.” This is a unique style of language taught to children. Mothers often use the *CDL* technique when communicating with their children, such as calling them by name so that they also get used to calling themselves by name. The purpose of this technique is to help children become more accustomed to using more refined and polite language when interacting with others. *CDL* also uses an affectionate approach when calling children, as quoted in the following sentence:

Mom: Happy birthday, dear!

Parents often use language that is easy for children to understand when talking to them, as shown in the following examples. as follows:

²⁴ A Yuliastuti, “Tindak Tutar Lansia Di Asrama Maria Yayasan Panti Asuhan Bhakti Luhur Sidoarjo: Analisis Sosiopragmatik,” *UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA*, 2013.

Father: So we're going to settle here, starting now. Ara will attend Pertiwi Elementary School, which is just as good as elementary schools in Jakarta. School starts tomorrow.

Mother: Thank you. Things are difficult for us right now, but I know *you've* been trying your best.

Mother: It starts tomorrow. Go to *sleep*, Ara!

This sentence is something a mother would say to her child. Children often speak using words that are easy for them to understand. For example, they might use the word “bobo,” which means “sleep.”

When a mother interacts with her child, she consistently accommodates herself to what her child says, and she talks about herself in the same way as children do. The use of the words *ibu* and *emak* (instead of *saya*) is intended to follow the children's style of speech, which usually refers to names rather than using the words “*aku*” or “*saya*.” At a young age, people usually use names to refer to themselves. This is done to help children become more familiar with their own names and be able to remember them well. Below is an additional dialogue that illustrates children's speech:

Data 4

Ara: Teh, Ara *doesn't* want this house to be sold. Abah is often at home, cooking every day, and Ara can share a room with Teteh. We never used to be like this.

Ara: Abah, *don't* get angry at *Teh Euis* again. Ara *doesn't* want to move, Abah.

Parents also teach their children how to interact with people who are older than them. For example, you should use a form of address when greeting older people, such as *mas*, *bang*, *mbak*, *teteh*, etc. As mentioned in the quote above, Ara calls her sister *teteh*.

Parents hope that such habits will continue into adulthood. Many changes occur in children's language during their development, and these changes depend on their environment. In addition, the above excerpt shows that children's language has simple grammar and shorter sentences.

Data 5

Father: What was *your wish*?

Ara: There are many, but first, Ara *doesn't* want to be a tree. Father: A tree?

Ara: Yes, Ara *doesn't* want to be a tree. Ara should be a princess, right, Mom?

Dad: Well, Ara's name itself is taken from the pine tree. What's the title? The Prince of the Sunset, Protector of the Forest! So what does the prince protect? The forest. What's in the forest? Trees.

Ara: But the prince married *the princess*, Dad.

Father: Yes, that's how life is. We can't always get everything we love.

The above excerpt shows how parents and children speak to each other. Parents should use questions. When communicating with children, it is also necessary to speak more clearly, use expressive language, raise the tone of voice, and speak more slowly. Using language such as Abah in the above quote aims to make it easier for children to understand what their parents are trying to convey.

Variations in Teenage and Adult Speech in the Film Keluarga Cemara:

Moving on from childhood, humans will naturally go through adolescence. The adventurous life of teenagers certainly has an impact on the language they use. Teenagers are accustomed to creating their own language, as in the following excerpt:

Data 6

Bianca: I *miss you*, come on in... Oh my god, Euis. Look at the *girls*...
(hugging)

Diva: Oh my god, how are *you*? I'm so happy you finally made it.

Environment, social circles, hobbies, experiences, and other factors influence the language variety of teenagers. In the quoted sentence, Euis is described as talking to a teenage girl of the same age. They use the word *lo*, which means “you,” and *seneng*, which means “happy,” and *banget*, which means “very.” Teenagers commonly use these words when speaking with their peers. Teenagers often change their language from foreign languages to standard language to free language, without following general language rules. It is very common for teenagers to combine regional languages and foreign languages. With the emergence of active contact between Indonesian and foreign languages, teenagers acquire new vocabulary.²⁵

Youth language disappears when people become adults. People tend to focus more on their lives, careers, and futures after adulthood. This affects the language they use. The language used by adults seems to maintain their image and authority as adults. Here are some quotes from the movie Family Tree that showcase various adult expressions:

Data 7

Father: We're spending our school vacation at *Grandpa's* house!

Father: Gentlemen, please calm down. I ask you to be patient and wait while I speak. Here are my car keys. Inside is the vehicle registration. You know which car is mine.

Gentlemen: I don't need a car. I need money!

In the plot of this film, Abah is the boss of a bankrupt company who has not paid his employees for several months. In this excerpt, Abah is portrayed as a mature figure who remains steadfast in his speech. Whether with his wife, children, or employees, Abah explains and speaks with wise and polite words.

²⁵ R.A Safitri, “Analisis Ragam Bahasa Gaul Remaja di Desa Sidodadi Pasar V Dusun II Jalan Ampera Batang Kuis Kecamatan Batang Kuis Kabupaten Deli Serdang: Kajian Sociolinguistik,” *Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara*, 2019.

From the quotations presented, it can be distinguished that speech in language communities will change with age. Slang commonly used during adolescence will disappear on its own when a person reaches adulthood. The following quote also presents a conversation between two adults. This quote is not much different from the previous one, as it illustrates how language is spoken by adults.

Data 8

Foreman: But the pay is different from Jakarta!

Abah: When it comes to pay, I'll just go along with whatever is best, sir.

Foreman: Are you sure?

Abah: I'm sure. Am I accepted?

Foreman: You're accepted, so just come along today.

The mature figure of Abah speaks with authority to a foreman in the dialogue above. The language used by Abah is in accordance with general norms. With time and much learning, a person's language will improve at this age.

The language used by speakers can reflect their age, as shown by dialogues or quotations from conversations, sentences, and other examples provided by the author. Language and age are not the same, just as other aspects such as social class, ethnicity, and so on are not the same. Language will develop and change along with the development of the age of the people who use it.

Conclusion

Variations in language in Yandy Laurens' film *Keluarga Cemara* are demonstrated in this study. There are differences between groups of people based on age. This results in social dialects within groups. According to age, there are four groups that use language: the first is the children's group; the second is the teenager group; the third is the adult group; and the fourth is the elderly group. The speech patterns of an individual disappear as they grow older. The phonology or sounds produced by a child's lips exhibit common linguistic characteristics. The language they use during adolescence is a product of their creativity. In adulthood, they pay more attention to prevailing linguistic norms.

Age determines the form of language used in the film *Keluarga Cemara*. Ara, a 7-year-old girl, uses unique language because she has not yet mastered language structure and uses her name to refer to herself. Ara uses language that does not have good phonology. To make it easier to understand, adults often use questions when talking to Ara. The language used by Emak and Abah as adults has a more structured language structure. As adults, Abah and Emak maintain their authority. The language used by Euis and her friends does not conform to the general language structure because it reflects the characteristics of teenagers her age, who are creative.

References

- Abraham, I. "Struktur Kepribadian Tokoh dalam Novel Surat Kecil Untuk Tuhan Karya Agnes Davonar." *Jurnal Kembara Universitas Muhammadiyah Malang* Vol 3 No. 1 (2017): 55–63.
- Ayun, H.Q. "Kata Tabu Dalam Video PUBG Indonesia Kebodohan Bermain Saat Karantina: Bentuk, Fungsi Dan Penyebab." *Deskripsi Bahasa* 6 no 1 (2017).
- Chaer, Abdul. *Pengantar Semantik Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 1990.
- Indrayanti, T. "Potret Penggunaan Bahasa Remaja Dalam Perspektif Kalangan Mahasiswa. Prasasti: Conference Series," 2017.
- J.R, Raco. *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif (Arita (ed.))*. PT Gramedia Widiasarana, 2010.
- Khoirurrohman, T, and M.R Abdan. "Analisis Pemakaian Variasi Bahasa Slang Pada Remaja Desa Kalinusu: Kajian Sociolinguistik." *Jurnal Ilmiah Semantika* Vol. 1 No.2 (2020).
- Nazifah, Z.N, and A.P.Y Utomo. "Tindak Tutur Perlokusi Pada Dialog Film 'Keluarga Cemara' Karya Yandy Laurens." *Dinamika: Jurnal Bahasa, Sastra, Dan Pembelajarannya* Vol. 02 no. 03 (2020).
- Oktapiantama, H, and A.P.Y Utomo. "Analisis Tindak Tutur Direktif Pada Film Keluarga Cemara Karya Yandy Laurens." *GHANCARAN: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Dan Sastra Indonesia* Vol. 02 No. 02 (2021).
- Risti, E, and S Kurniajati. "Penurunan Kemampuan Pengertian Bahasa Pada Lansia Dengan Demensia." *JURNAL STIKES RS Baptis Kediri* Vol. 7 No 1 (2014).
- Safitri, R.A. "Analisis Ragam Bahasa Gaul Remaja di Desa Sidodadi Pasar V Dusun II Jalan Ampera Batang Kuis Kecamatan Batang Kuis Kabupaten Deli Serdang: Kajian Sociolinguistik." *Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara*, 2019.
- Sumarsono, Sumarsono. *Sociolinguistik*. SABDA, n.d.
- Thomas, L, and S Wareing. *Language, Society and Power: An Introduction*. Routledge. Wijana, I. D. P. (2021). *Pengantar Sociolinguistik*. UGM PRESS, 2004.
- Yulia, N. "Ragam Bahasa Anak-Anak: Ditinjau Dari Segi Sociolinguistik." *Lingua Didaktika: Jurnal Bahasa Dan Pembelajaran Bahasa* Vol. 6 No.2 (2013).
- Yuliastuti, A. "Tindak Tutur Lansia Di Asrama Maria Yayasan Panti Asuhan Bhakti Luhur Sidoarjo: Analisis Sociopragmatik." *UNIVERSITAS AIRLANGGA*, 2013.