

***Analysis of Language Variety in The Indonesian Islamic Student Movement PMII  
Commisariat Hasyim Asy'ari***

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**Abstract**

*Language style is also able to enable a person to relate what he is thinking to the person he is speaking to, and can even influence the thoughts and feelings of the person he is speaking to. As is the case in the Indonesian Islamic student movement which has many different language styles. The language used during formal, informal and non-formal activities has differences or variations, especially when compared with students who are not members of the Indonesian Islamic Student Movement, for example the language "Greetings of Movement" in this diction is a greeting to a meeting between fellow members.*

**Keywords:** : language variety; movement greetings.

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**Introduction**

Language is a communication tool in the form of sounds produced by human speech. Words or groups of words form language. All words have meaning, especially the abstract relationship that exists between words as symbols and the thing or idea that the word or collection of vocabulary wants to represent. Language can be used by anyone, anywhere, and at any time. According to Chaer and Agustina (2012:17), every communication needs to contain the following three elements: (1) the party communicating, including the information conveyed and the person who receives it, who are called participants; (2) the information submitted; and (3) the instruments used in the communication.

Chaer & Agustin (2010) explain that the essence of language is as a tool for communication. This was added by Rahardi (2006) that language is a communication tool that allows someone to convey everything that is implied in their ideas and feelings. Language functions primarily as a tool of social communication. Because language allows humans to express ideas, feelings and thoughts, language is always associated with social interactions in everyday life. Language is very important in communicating. There are many different languages, both spoken and written. used by students. There are other forms of written language besides those found in books, scriptures, magazines, newspapers, and the like. Examples include student

organizational discussions that often use terms that are rarely heard. The various languages used by students for formal, informal and non-formal studies will be discussed in this research from various linguistic interpretations. This leads to the conclusion that language is a created instrument of communication. writing verbally and vocally using human speech to communicate and adapt to others. A person can increase his level of knowledge by using language. Neither one person nor another person can organize their own personality through language.

Language is created from the uniqueness of its society, seeing that the Indonesian nation has various kinds of languages that are created according to its territory, according to Chaer (2010:62), language diversity arises based on social diversity and the function of activities in society. People with age, profession, level of education and social status have their own variations in communicating with the same group and different groups. Speakers will speak formally or informally based on the person they are speaking to and their needs. Alwi (1999) said that language varieties can be differentiated based on the type of speaker and scientific field. Politics and economics are types of science that will place variety in the number of terms they contain. Of course, the range of words, phrases or aspects of existence in it is abundant. Sugono (2009) explains that language variety is a language variant based on the speaker's point of view and the type of language use. The classification of language varieties in Indonesian can be explained in broad terms.

This research uses sociolinguistic studies. According to Kridalaksana (2013: 201), sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that studies the relationship and mutual influence between language behavior and social behavior. Apart from that, Sumarsono and Partana (2010: 1) argue that sociolinguistics is the study of language which is linked to social conditions (studied by the social sciences, especially sociology). Sociolinguistics, compared to other sciences such as economics, sociology, or linguistics itself, is a relatively new science.

The Indonesian Islamic Student Movement is an extra-campus organization that has the ideology of Ahlussunah Waljama'ah, one of the largest Islamic organizations in Indonesia, and also has a structured institutional structure starting from PB (General Management) which chairs PMII throughout Indonesia, PKC (Branch Coordinating Committee) which oversees the level Provincial, PC (Branch Management) oversees the district level, Commissariat oversees the University level and Rayon oversees all faculties in each University. From his many years in this organization, of course the variety of languages in the PMII organization is very diverse, starting from formal, informal and non-formal languages. The researcher will focus on discussing the movement of Indonesian Islamic students at Hasyim Asy'ari University under the name PMII Hasyim Asy'ari commissariat.

## **Method**

Qualitative research is research that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words from people and observable behavior (Bogdan dan Taylor in Moleong, 2017: 4). In qualitative research, the researcher is the key instrument. Therefore, researchers must have extensive theory and insight so they can ask questions, analyze and construct the object under study more clearly. Qualitative research is used when problems are not yet clear, to find out hidden meanings, to

understand social interactions, to develop theories, to ensure the truth of data, and to examine historical developments.

In data analysis, the process of systematically searching and compiling data obtained from interviews, field notes and other materials is carried out in a way that is easy to understand and the findings can be communicated to others. Analysis is carried out by organizing data, describing it into units, carrying out synthesis, arranging it into patterns, choosing what is important and will be studied, and making conclusions that can be shared with others (Sugiyono, 2016: 334).

Bungin (2016: 115) suggests several forms of observation that can be used in qualitative research, namely participant observation, unstructured observation, and unstructured group observation. Participant observation is a data collection method used to collect research data through observation and sensing where the observer or researcher is truly involved in the respondent's daily life. Unstructured observations are observations carried out without using an observation guide. In this observation, researchers or observers must be able to develop their powers of observation in observing an object. Group observation is observation carried out in groups on one or several objects at once.

## Discussion

The data findings in this research are the variety of languages of Indonesian Islamic student movement students during formal, informal and non-formal events.

Table 1. Variety of Formal Languages

No	Variety of Languages	Information
1	The MAPABA forum (New Member Acceptance Period) is an initial formal cadre formation forum.	<i>Mapaba forum</i>
2	Dear friends	<i>Friend</i>
3	After this we will carry out an FGD (discussion group forum)	<i>Fgd (discussion group forum)</i>
4	Is the NDP (Basic Movement Values) material important to learn?	<i>NDP material</i>
5	The second level of formal PMII cadre formation is PKD	<i>PKD (Basic cadre training)</i>
6	First of all, I would like to say greetings to the movement	<i>Greetings on the move</i>
7	How do we implement ASWAJA values in all walks of life?	<i>Implementation of ASWAJA values</i>
8	Discourse analysis is very important to dig deeper into current issues	<i>Discourse analysis to explore issues</i>

9	When we talk about environmental issues, of course we start from the personal first.	<i>Environmental issues</i>
10	Communities are marginalized due to the well-capitalization of the agricultural, economic, and educational sectors .	<i>Marginalized by capitalization.</i>

From the table above it can be explained that the variety of languages of Indonesian Islamic student movement organizations during formal events uses formal and scientific language, formal forums are held at certain moments, and this formal event has several stages, the initial stage is MAPABA (New member acceptance period) second stage PKD (basic cadre training) PKL (advanced cadre training) and PKN (national cadre training). From each stage of formal cadre formation there are separate languages such as, MAPABA (New Member Acceptance Period), Implementation of ASWAJA (Ahlussunah wal Jama'ah) values, Movement Greetings, Discourse Analysis, Environmental Issues, and Capitalization.

Table 2, varieties of informal language

No	Variety of Languages	Information
1	There is no end to the study of democracy, especially since we are celebrating the democratic party	<i>Democracy studies</i>
2	We as students are agents of change	<i>Agent of change</i>
3	How do we attract students' interest in joining the PMII organization	<i>Organizational interests</i>
4	After this we will hold the Hadratusyaikh KH Hasyim Asy'ari school of thought	<i>Study of thought</i>
5	What should we do to monitor local and national issues?	<i>Local and national issues</i>
6	What is the role of coffee in the political arena?	<i>The role of coffee</i>
7	Education is a valuable asset for advancing human resources in Indonesia	<i>Education is an asset</i>

8	Scientific writing training is very necessary to support PMII cadres in college	<i>Writing training</i>
9	Is maturity in the organization necessary?	<i>Maturity in the organization</i>
10	<i>The last luxury of youth is idealism</i>	<i>The ultimate luxury</i>

From the table above, the Indonesian Islamic student movement uses formal language, the same as the formal language above, the difference is the type of activity, formal is more about mandatory activities, while informal is more about incidental activities, or activities to support the interests and talents of cadres. Example from the table above, first column, study of democracy, which is currently the moment of the democratic party, its benefits are so that PMII cadres become politically literate, as well as guarding democracy in Indonesia.

Table 3, Variety of non-formal languages

No	Variety of Languages	Information
1	How's your lecture going? It's going well, there's nothing wrong with it, right?	<i>Nobody repeats it, right?</i>
2	If you have problems related to your studies or personal problems, don't hesitate to talk about it	<i>If there's any problem</i>
3	Bro, do you have any information for the next activity?	<i>Bri info on activities</i>
4	I'm confused about dealing with children whose nature is different.	<i>Confused about what to do</i>
5	We as leaders must be able to embrace the cadres, so that they are comfortable in the organization	<i>We must embrace</i>
6	When is the proposal seminar?	<i>When is the proposal seminar?</i>
7	As PMII cadres we must look after each other, support each other.	<i>Must look after each other</i>
8	Any form of conflict must be resolved within the family.	<i>With family</i>

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9	We still have to be consistent in everything, complete what is our responsibility.	<i>Still have to be consistent</i>
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10	At PMII there are positive activities , we can express what is on our minds, the spirit is healthy, and it awakens our spirit, to learn whatever it is.	<i>At PMII, the activities are positive, the circle is positive.</i>

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From the table above, it can be explained that the variety of languages of students from Indonesian Islamic student movement organizations when non-formal events use non-standard or everyday language , this language is used at non-formal events such as: Reunian, casual discussions.

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