

The Lexicogrammatical Performance by Female Legislative (DPRD) Members of West Sumatra in Communicating Via Social Media

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ABSTRACT

This paper is one of the outputs of research on the Performance of Grammatically and Communication Politeness Politicians of Indonesian Women on Social Media. Political figures discussed specifically are only for women members of the legislature (DPRD). For this paper, it is limited to discuss only the performance of the lexicon (choice of words) and sentence structures used by DPRD members (district, city and province levels) throughout West Sumatra when communicating on social media (Facebook, Twitter or Instagram). This research is qualitative in nature. The data source is the social media accounts of women-only members of the West Sumatra legislature. The data was collected by print-screen from Facebook, Twitter and Instagram and converted into picture format (jpg). The print screen results are then copied into the prepared formats. Furthermore, the data were analyzed qualitatively with the content analysis method with semantic, syntactic and pragmatic theory. The results obtained show that the lexicon (diction) and structure (pattern) of sentences used vary. The choice of lexicons consists of lexicons derived from foreign languages and regional languages, in addition to Indonesian lexicons. What is interesting in the selection of this lexicon is the unusual use of words, abbreviations and acronyms. Furthermore, the sentence structure (pattern) used is minor and inversion sentence structure.

Keywords: *lexicon performance, sentence structure, women legislative members, social media*

1. INTRODUCTION

DPRD members are part of public officials. As public officials, their behavior will always be in the spotlight by the community. This behavior can be detected in verbal and nonverbal form. The language attitude of officials can also be classified as verbal behavior. The verbal behavior in the form of language performance will be realized in written and spoken form depending on the media used. This paper tried to focus on the written language performance of public officials. It is called written language performance because the data source is obtained through writing uploads on social media such as Facebook, Twitter and Instagram.

The subjects chosen were members of the DPRD (city, district and province) West Sumatra, especially female gender. Based on the literature search conducted, there is currently no research that specifically examines political figures, especially members of the DPRD with the female gender. In fact, as can be seen from the phenomenon that develops in the midst of society, they are quite diligent in communicating on various social media. If this is related to their role as political

figures, of course, it is hoped that they will be qualified in communicating, especially through social media.

Although, specifically, there has not been found any writings which specifically examines the language performance of female DPRD members, there are a number of related articles that were found based on literature review. *First*, Setiana, et al. [1] examined the linguistic aspects used by Jokowi in the 2014-2019 presidential debate. The linguistic aspects discussed are the use of language style (figure of speech), use of diction, code switching and code mixing. *Second*, Asmara [2] reveals four linguistic strategies used by Joko Widodo in instilling an ideology and governance manifestos. These strategies are lexicon, stylistics, pronouns, and syntax strategies. *Third*, Herawati [3] examines the impact of social media on community language expression. In this paper, the author reveals that with social media, speakers are increasingly open in expressing what they feel. One form of linguistic expression that reflects this openness is the use of sarcasm. *Fourth*, Sari and Juita [4] examined the use of diction by legislative officials and party figures on

Facebook. The focus of the discussion is on the use of diction from the aspects of accuracy, appropriateness, and accuracy. The subjects studied were members of the legislature and party figures in general. Fifth, articles written by Juita, et al. [5] examines the linguistic performance of West Sumatra executive officials on Facebook. The issue that was specifically discussed was the problem of the sentence structure used by executive officials (governors, regents and mayors) when communicating through Facebook.

Thus, the study of language performance, specifically on the performance of the lexicon (choice of words) and the sentence structure used by female members of the DPRD in West Sumatra is not yet found. Based on the reason above, the writing of this paper finds its importance. As a basis for analyzing data, the basic theory used refers to linguistic theory (syntax and semantics). The syntactic theory used refers to the opinion of Alwi, et al. [6], Ngusman [7], Sugono [8] and Sasangka [9]. These four references are utilized to analyze data about sentence structure and patterns. For the lexicon choice theory (diction), this study refers to the opinion of Keraf [10], Mustakim [11], and Alwi et.al. [12] and the Indonesian Language Spelling Guidelines Development Team [13].

2. METHOD

As explained earlier, this paper is one of the research outcomes in 2020. For that reason, this research is a descriptive qualitative research. The data sources are social media accounts including Facebook, Twitter and Instagram from female legislative members in West Sumatera which contains research data in the form of speeches. It can also be stated here that the data source here is in document form. Data was screen printed and converted into picture format (jpg). The print screen results are then copied (recorded) into the prepared formats. From the data collected, those who meet the criteria (according to research objectives) are selected. This is the object of research to be analyzed. Furthermore, the data were analyzed qualitatively with content analysis methods with syntactic, semantic and pragmatic theories.

The stages in analyzing data are as follows. (1) data identification is determining the identity of the data according to the purpose; (2) data classification that is data grouping according to purpose; (3) data interpretation which is interpreting the data in relation to theory and related research results; (4) conclude the entire analysis.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Result

As already explained briefly in the previous description, that this paper will discuss the performance of language, specifically regarding the performance of using lexicons (choice of words) and sentence structure by female legislative members in West Sumatera. The results obtained are as follows.

3.1.1 Lexicon-Use Performance

The use of the lexicon by these speakers when communicating via social media (Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram) shows its peculiar characteristics. There is an empowerment to use a number of unusual words and expressions, use of words and expressions in regional languages, foreign languages, and use of abbreviations that are not patterned. The explanation in more detail is as follows.

3.1.1.1 Lexicon from Regional Language

1. Perekonomian nyaris lumpuh, banyak *Dunsanak* kita kehilangan pendapatan yang berdampak pada menurunnya daya beli. (KAD/61/119)
2. *Samo tibo* dan foto Bersama wartawan luak limopuluah, ibu wawa, bundo kanduang, ikade dan lainnya..WD/FB/81/194)
3. *Lah lamo ndak gabuang yo bundo* (WD/FB/89/220)

Inside the three examples data which is in this sentence form there are lexicons of regional languages, especially Minangkabau languages such as *dunsanak*, *samo tibo*, and *lah lamo ndak gabuang yo bundo*. As viewed in terms of form, the three lexicons found in this data are in the form of a word (free morpheme), e.g. *dunsanak*. This *dunsanak* lexicon can be interpreted as 'friend', 'best friend', 'close relative'; in the context of this data, the most appropriate meaning is 'close relatives'.

Next, in data (2) there is a lexicon 'samo tibo' in the form of a clause. If it is translated into Indonesian, the meaning is '(to) come together'. Furthermore, in data (3) there is a clause/sentence *Lah lamo ndak gabuang yo bundo*. The translation in Indonesian is 'It has been a long time since joining, Mother'. The purpose of this sentence is to inform the speaker that the speaker and the speech partner have not communicated through social media for a long time.

3.1.1.2 Lexicon from Regional Language

4. Ada yang protes, lalu interupsi bahkan *walkout* dari ruang rembuk *stunting*. (YE/46/69)

5. Kami sengaja membagikan secara *door to door* karena kami ingin melihat dan memastikan yg mendapat adalah dunsanak yang sangat membutuhkan. (KAD/61/121)
6. *Happy wedding* Thresya dan Raka WD/FB/82/197)

In sentences (4), (5), and (6), foreign lexicons are used, for example walkout, door to door, and happy wedding. These three lexicons come from English but are commonly used by the general public.

3.1.1.3 Lexicon Absorbed from Regional Language

7. Sejenak melepaskan *penat*. (YS/7/14)
8. Bersama *Emak-emak* di Muaro Kiawai. (YS/23/33)
9. Untuk itu dibutuhkan profesionalisme dan dedikasi yang kuat dalam menghadirkan pelayanan yang *elok* dan pembangunan yang berdampak bagi kesejahteraan masyarakat. (KAD/58/93)

In sentences (7), (8), and (9) there are lexicons that come from the local language (Minangkabau), namely 'penat', 'emak-emak', 'elok'. The three lexicons have actually been absorbed into the Indonesian vocabularies. However, the use of the lexicon above is limited because it contains certain taste values.

Apart from lexicons derived from regional and foreign languages, as well as absorbed lexicons (regional and foreign), there is also found a number of lexicons that are used unconventional/unusual. The referred lexicon is contained in the following data.

3.1.1.4 Uncommon lexicon

10. Safari Ramadhan **di Kejorongan** Tombang Padang Kecamatan Ranah Batahan. (YS/31/44)
11. Ada yang protes, lalu interupsi bahkan walkout dari **ruang rembuk** stunting. (YE/46/69)
12. Selamat dan Sukses Pelantikan Anggota DPRD Provinsi Sumbar, **Terkhusus** utk Perwakilan dr Partai Gerindra. (WD/65/ 138)

Within these three sentences (10), (11), and (12) there are data in the form of lexicons that are not yet commonly used. The lexicons are 'kejorongan', 'ruang rembuk', and 'terkhusus'.

In this context, the lexicon of 'kejorongan' is compared to the usage of the 'kelurahan' (urban village). According to its formation of the word, the lexicon 'kejorongan' comes from the lexem 'jorong' which is that lexical meaning is 'part of the village' or the same as 'dukuh.' The lexicon 'kejorongan' in this case is not properly used and is not exactly comparable to the 'kelurahan'.

Furthermore, 'ruang rembuk' consists of the lexemes of 'ruang' and 'rembuk'. This form is not yet found in

the Indonesian dictionary. However, it can be assumed based on context that the phrase 'ruang rembuk' is synonymous with meeting place. The lexicon 'terkhusus' means the most special, distinct. According to Alwi et al. [12], This lexicon is not technically wrong, but is less commonly used.

Furthermore, a number of data related to the use of acronyms and abbreviations were also found. However, the acronyms and abbreviations that were found appeared in an unfamiliar form. The acronyms and abbreviations in question can be seen in the following data.

3.1.1.5 Acronym and Abbreviation

13. Kami mengajak desa /lurah yang mau menerima tantangan untuk membuat 100% masyarakat yang pantas menerima mempunyai Kartu Sehat di Kota Pariaman dengan mendata kembali bersama **kadus** sampai RT (FN/103/262)
14. Seluruh alumni SMP4 kota Payakumbuh.. **SENJU** (Senior Junior) (WD/FB/84/206)
15. Silaturahmi dan Makan bersama di **Rumdin** Ketua DPRD.. WD/FB/81/193)
16. Pertama, hadir di Acara Syukuran **Pk** Andi Torang.. Semoga **jd** Haji Maburur (WD/66/143)
17. Jadilah wanita yg menegarkan banyak orang, karna masih **byk** kekuatan tersembunyi diluar kekuatan wanita **yg** terlihat... **By**. Uni Wulan (WD/FB/70/160)
18. Semakin sering **kt** berlatih Semakin besar kesempatan menang. (WD/FB/77/183)

Sentences (13), (14), and (15) contain data in the form of acronyms for example kadus (hamlet head), SENJU (senior-junior), rumdin (official residence). The acronym 'kadus' does not quite represent the phrase kepala dusun (hamlet head). The proper acronym for this case is 'kedus'. As for the possibility of the birth of the acronym 'kadus', that is influenced by elements of the local language, namely 'kapalo dusun' (Minangkabau Language). The acronyms 'senju' and 'rumdin' are more acceptable. Both acronyms have followed the rule of formation, in particular based on the prefix element.

In sentences (16), (17), and (18), there are several abbreviations which are unusual and doubtful. The data in question is *Pk, jd, byk, kt*. The abbreviation Pk is commonly used for *pukul* (timepiece). However, in this case, it is used to represent the word 'Pak'. A similar case also occurs in the abbreviations for *example jd, byk, and kt*.

3.1.2 Sentence structure-use performance

The performance of using sentence structures (patterns) will be explained in this part focuses on the shape of

the structure that can be a distinguishing feature. From the results of data analysis, it was found a number of data related to the use of ellipsis sentences (there are elements that are omit) and inversions. Furthermore, it can be explained that the neglected element is one or two syntactic functions. The following example will describe the findings about sentences which undergoes omission and reversal (inversion).

3.1.2.1 *Minor sentence performance*

The results of the data analysis showed a number of minor sentences which is the sentence structure hide one or more of the elements. The findings about this minor sentence can be grouped into two, in particular sentence without several elements (S and P) and without one element (S) or (P). These two types are described below.

3.1.2.1.1 *Without Subject or Predicate*

19. a. Dalam rangka HUT Pasaman Barat ke-15 (YS/2/5)
19. b. **Kegiatan ini dilaksanakan** dalam rangka HUT Pasaman Barat ke-15.
20. a. Pengajian mingguan di Parit Sigalangan Koto Balingka. (YS/5/11)
20. b. **Saya menghadiri** pengajian mingguan di Parit Sigalangan Koto Balingka.
21. a. Selamat Menunaikan Ibadah Puasa. (YS/28/39)
21. b. **Saya mengucapkan** selamat Menunaikan Ibadah Puasa.

Data (19a), (20a), dan (21a) adalah kalimat minor yang tidak mempunyai dua unsur (S dan P). Kedua unsur yang tidak ada tersebut bisa dimunculkan. Hal tersebut dapat dicermati pada data (19b), (20b), dan (21b). Unsur yang *dibold* (cetak tebal) adalah unsur tidak ada.

Data (19a), (20a), and (21a) are minor sentences that are not completed by two elements (S and P). In fact, theoretically, the two elements can be displayed. This case can be seen in data (19b), (20b), and (21b). Elements in bold are non-existent elements.

3.1.2.1.2 *Without Subject*

22. a. Menghadiri acara Wirid Yasin di Mesjid Kuamang Ujung Gading. (YS/4/10)
22. b. **Saya** menghadiri acara Wirid Yasin di Mesjid Kuamang Ujung Gading.
23. a. Mohon doa Restu dan Terimakasih Kepada masyarakat Pasaman Barat dan Pasaman. (YS/34/50)
23. b. **Saya** mohon doa restu dan terimakasih kepada masyarakat Pasaman Barat dan Pasaman
24. a. Berada di DPRD Provinsi Sumbar. (YS/36/52)

24. b. **Saya** berada di DPRD Provinsi Sumbar. Kalimat (22a), (23a), dan (24a) adalah data dalam bentuk kalimat minor. Yang tidak muncul adalah unsur subjek (S). Rekonstruksinya terdapat pada data (22b), (23b), dan (24b) dan yang dicetak tebal adalah unsur subjek yang tidak muncul.

Sentences (22a), (23a), and (24a) are data in the form of minor sentences. The absent part is the subject function (S). The structural reconstruction can be observed in data (22b), (23b), and (24b). Parts in bold are subject functions that do not appear in the original structure.

3.1.2.2 *Inversion Sentence*

From the results of the data analysis, it was also found that the use of inversion sentences in which the predicate element (P) precedes the subject element (S). The use of this inversion sentence can be seen in the following sample data.

1. **Hilang** rasa kemanusiaan dan hati nurani krn kepentingan diri sendiri. (VYR/43/64)
2. **Dimana** rasa kemanusiaanmu bagaimana jika hal itu terjadj di keluargamu ((VYR/45/66)
3. Jadi begini pemirsah, **ternyata tidak mudah** memberikan penjelasan kepada ibu-ibu yang anaknya teridentifikasi stunting(bayi dengan tubuh pendek) (YE/46/67)

3.2 *Discussion*

The findings that have been described in the previous description are further discussed by linking to related theories and relevant studies. The first findings concern lexicon-used performance. In general, the majority of lexicons used in Indonesian vocabulary. However, in some cases a combination of between Indonesian lexicons with regional languages (Minangkabau) and foreign languages (English) was identified. In other words, code mixing occurs in this type of data. For example, take another look at data (1) to (6). In addition, it is also found that the use of Indonesian lexicons is absorbed from regional languages, (data (7) to (9)) and lexicons that are not yet/not commonly used by Indonesian speakers, (data (10 s.d. (12) (Alwi, et.al., 2001) [12], and the use of acronyms and abbreviations (data (13) to (18))

This finding can be compared with a number of related articles such as by Setiana et al. (2015), Asmara (2016), Herawati (2017), and Sari and Juita (2018). Setiana (2015) [1] discusses the lexicon strategy as part of the linguistic aspect used by Joko Widodo in the 2014-2019 presidential debate. The lexicon strategy in question is related to the use of

language style (figure of speech), use of diction, code switching and code mixing. This is also relevant to what Asmara (2016) [2] discussed which also discussed the language strategies used by Joko Widodo in implanting ideology and governance manifestos. The language strategy in question is related to the choice of lexicons and language styles. It means that these two articles have stuff in common with this article, which is both discuss the use of lexicons and mix codes in sentences used in communicating. Conversely, the main difference lies in the focus of the problem and the source of the data. Setiana, et al. (2015) focuses on studies of various spoken languages, especially speech and debate, while this paper discusses the use of written languages.

Furthermore, the article written by Herawati (2017) [3] also examines the expression of community's language through social media. The objects studied share the same use of language on social media, but the focus of the study is not similar. The objects studied are similar, particularly the use of language on social media, but the focus of the study is dissimilar. The article written by Herawati describes the use of sarcasm as a reflection of people's audacity in communicating on social media. The articles written by Sari and Juita (2018) are articles that also have similarities and at the same time have differences with this paper. The similarity between the two is that they both discuss the use of lexicons by DPRD members in social media. The difference is in the focus of the discussion. Sari and Juita (2018) [4] focus on the use of diction from the aspects of accuracy, appropriateness, and accuracy by legislative members and party figures on Facebook. Based on data analysis, the performance of using the lexicon by female DPRD members on social media exhibits certain characteristics that characterize the performance of lexicon-used. These characteristics are related to the unfamiliar use of the Indonesian lexicon, use of lexicons based on foreign and regional languages (code-mixing), and use of acronyms and abbreviations. The findings are interesting for further discussion is about the using acronyms and abbreviations. The process of forming an acronym must follow the existing rules, particularly about the number of syllables and syllable patterns in Indonesian. The acronyms that are formed should not exceed the number of common syllables in Indonesian. Apart from that, the acronyms that are made must also consider the matching combinations that match the word pattern or or Indonesian phonotactics [8]. In some findings, the use of acronyms has met these requirements. (Look at data 12 to 15). The same case applies to the use of abbreviations. In theory, the abbreviation is a shortened form (lexeme) and usually

consists of several letters [8]. Data from 16 until 18 contains a number of unusual abbreviations, for example /pk, jd, byk, kt/. The meaning of those abbreviation can only be known if it is in context.

The next discussion is related to language performance in the form of using incomplete (minor) sentences and inversion sentences. Actually, minor sentences and inversions are not only found in written language performance on social media, but also frequently appears in a variety of spoken languages (speeches, interviews, etc.). However, what distinguishes the two is the context in which they are used. In spoken language, the use of minor sentences is often found because the language spoken is completed with the context of the situation, especially the components of speakers and speech partners. Also, the use of complete sentence structures will make communication unnatural. This also applies to the use of minor sentence structures in social media (Facebook, Twitter and Instagram). The use of minor sentences in this article is not caused by combining two clauses (coordinative or subordinate) [6], but on the element of context. Minor sentences used on social media are usually accompanied by a photo. In fact, the sentences used are to explain the activities, events, and circumstances in the photo.

Furthermore, the use of the inversion sentence is usually used to emphasize certain elements. This means that in a sentence there are elements that are prioritized and these elements are usually placed at the beginning of the sentence. In this case, the concern constituent is the predicate (P).

4. CONCLUSION

This paper discusses two main things, especially the performance of using lexicons and the performance of using sentence structures by female DPRD members in West Sumatra on social media (Facebook, Twitter and Instagram). For the performance of lexicon usage, local language (Minangkabau) and foreign (English) lexicons were found. Furthermore, it also appears that several lexicons were absorbed from the Minangkabau language and Indonesian lexicons that are not yet/not commonly used. In addition, there were also unusual uses of acronyms and abbreviations. For the performance of using sentence structure, we found the use of minor sentences and inversions.

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