Identify linguistic and speech acts variations used by the Buginese tribe through socio-pragmatic analysis in establishing daily discourse interactions

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By

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Abstract

The use of the Buginese language has a wider speaker area than other local languages maintained in South Sulawesi, Indonesia, which almost reaches 60% of the area. This study aimed to explore the selection of the use of linguistic variations and language acts, as a linguistic model used by ethnic Buginese in establishing discourses of everyday socio-pragmatic interactions. This study used a qualitative design by tracing the linguistic corpus that occurs empirically and naturally in communication interactions. This study used the snowball method by combining ethnographic strategies. The technique and instrument used in collecting data are utilizing the Speaking Involvement Techniques, where researchers are directly involved in communication interactions by paying attention to communicating situations, recording data, and conducting interviews for data validation purposes. The data or corpus of linguistic variations and speech acts collected are analyzed by using the SPEAKING componential technique strategy. This study successfully discovers a model of choosing linguistic variations and speech acts used by the Buginese ethnicity to build a discourse of communication interactions. In the fact that the expressions of selection of linguistic variations and speech acts are dominantly based on the polite sentence constructions and formulations, and ethically according to the local culture of Buginese ethnicity, namely the culture of 'SIRI'.

Key Words: Linguistic Variation, speech acts variation, Socio-pragmatic Analysis, Buginese Ethnicity, Discourse Interaction

Introduction

In the expression of thoughts, the purpose and aim of messages to the interlocutor (decoder) are used for the selection of linguistic variations and appropriate speech acts and received according to the situation of communication or discourse (Dippold et al., 2020; McKee et al., 2021; Tran & Nguyen, 2021). Not all participants in Buginese language speech make the selection of linguistic variations and appropriate speech acts and acceptability.

Of course, these conditions can cause communication is not smooth in building effective discourse interactions. Therefore, in this context, Pichler & Hesson, (2016) has implied that clarifying the role of situational factors in linguistic variation to advance our understanding of the nature of discourse-pragmatic variability in building up good communication. Thus, it can be recognized that each language in the world while having a universal system also has a more specific and unique system to the culture of the speakers (Puupponen et al., 2022). However, it is necessary to note that a large number of discourse-pragmatic variables are highly difficult to select and define speech acts varieties in this way, because the lack of speaker participant's knowledge of linguistic varieties and language tonality variation might be a part of the handicaps in building up the effectiveness of communication interaction (Eiswirth, 2020). Furthermore, based on the authors' presurvey in the Buginese language study, there has not been found an indentation of the form of a selection of linguistic variations and speech acts which is carried out in real terms by the speaker participants in the daily interaction of Buginese communication.

To ensure that the acceptance of an expression of linguistic variation and speech acts in communication, it should be adjusted to the rules of linguistic politeness and ethics of communication that accordance with society (Dippold et al., 2020). Therefore, while considering the possibility of bias and inaccuracies, the pragmatic field is worth noting, which contributes to the relationship between linguistic theory and social practice(Tran & Nguyen, 2021). In this context can be obtained suggestions or ways to identify and eliminate negative discourses that affect the effectiveness of interactive communication. In addition, such studies mostly provide education about global and national multiculturalism. In addition, this kind of study is expected to promote world, national and local peace given that deepening our awareness and respect for cultural diversity. That strengthens this strategy to overcome social conflict through effective communication both intracultural and intercultural (Lomotey & Csajbok-Twerefou, 2021; Miyamoto et al., 2021).

Thus, researchers consider it a good opportunity to conduct a meaningful study. The study is intended as an effort to determine the continuity of scientific information related to the focus of this research. So, this research aims to present enough information about this focus, especially concerning the corpus of linguistic variations and speech acts that which is described in detail, systematically, and empirically. In reality, in the Language and culture, Buginese has a wealth and enrichment of linguistic variations and speech acts to express the interpreted meaning according to the situation and context of communication (Licea-Haquet et al., 2019)

Noticing the above description that the corpus of linguistic variations and speech acts variations in the Buginese language is not described enough in detail and empirically as indicators of the rules of linguistic politeness and ethics of communication in the Buginese culture. Hence, the use of language variations and speech act variations that had been empirically identified can be represented as a model of communication; that is the meaningful aim of this study(Mitchell & Jordan, 2021; Miyamoto et al., 2021). So, purposely this research is to accomplish the linguistic variation and speech act variations

more empirical and systematic, as research found exploring the description of the selection of linguistic variations, and speech act variations in the Buginese language will be useful for the traying model of communication for Buginese ethnicities in building daily discourse communication interactions.

It is believed that the use of research findings as systematic and scientific documents will be utilized to fulfill some meaningful references in developing local content education and multi-cultural education resources or learning and teaching material. Therefore, this research presents scientific study information to strengthen Indonesia's multicultural science and local content through local wisdom, especially fostering the cultural value of language unity and ethics of communication. In addition, this research can also strengthen sociolinguistic and pragmatic scientific characteristics as a foundation of reference resources in developing materials for various scientific purposes.

Method

This study used qualitative design in collecting a corpus of linguistic variations and Buginese language speech actions built through communication interactions or discourses. The population of this study is that all the characteristics of the Buginese language corpus occur in every interaction of socio-pragmatic discourse, in the South Sulawesi Region; while the sample is data that is netted according to the representation of the region and the domain of communication interaction.

From the population of this study, several samples of the district area were determined as the target object for obtaining linguistic data. The regional sample determination strategy is based on considerations of representation, the distribution of the coverage scope of linguistic data characteristics representing the socio-pragmatic data of the Buginese language from several sub-regions of the region from south Sulawesi; which consists of south Sulawesi, the southern part consists of 2 districts, namely Maros Regency and Barru Regency; and the central part of South Sulawesi consists of 2 regencies, namely Pare-pare Municipality and Pinrang Regency; The eastern part of South Sulawesi is represented by Sidrap Regency and Bone Regency. As an instrument of this research, the author engages and participates directly in the interaction of communication, collecting, recording data, or recording the linguistic corpus of language from socio-pragmatic conversations according to discourse situations. In collecting options for the use of linguistic variations and the variety of use of illusionary acts in language acts by informants, researchers pay attention to the target sample of the designated area.

From the sample of the area mentioned, researchers successfully conducted interviews with snowball strategies with ethnographic interview techniques interviewed as a result of being interviewed (Eiswirth, 2020; Shaw et al., 2015). The number of informants who were successfully reviewed was 178 people consisting of 96 men and 82 women aged between the ages of 19 years and 50 years. The number of informants or respondents is

spread across 8 sample areas as specified above. The distribution of the number of informants or respondents can be presented in the following table.

Table 1 Distribution of Informants interviewed

No.	Region	Informant		Total Informants	Information
		Male/Man	Female/Woman		
1.	Southern of South Sulawesi				The age of informants is between the ages of 19 years to 50 years.
	a. Maros Regency	14	17	31	
	b. Barru Regency	18	16	34	
2	Central of South Sulawesi				
	a. Municipality of Pare-pare	14	15	29	
	b. Pinrang Regency	17	12	29	
3.	Eastern of South Sulawesi				
	a. Sidrap Regency	19	12	31	
	b. Bone Regency	14	10	24	
	Number of Informants	96	82	178	

The new approach to qualitative investigation is to move towards involving researchers and informants directly in the process of obtaining investigative data. (Dippold et al., 2020; Shaw et al., 2015). Informants are naturally observed interacting, and occasionally researchers engage in conversations and ask questions to clarify the acquired linguistic corpus (Arundale, 2021). Collaborating and participating that being showed is the indicator of the natural data acquired as well as validation of data obtained by researchers. Based on the development of this qualitative research approach, the focus of this research emphasizes more interactive processes as instruments in obtaining linguistic corpus. In this context, researchers conduct an assessment, and record variations in linguistic data and speech actions through the process of communication interactions by paying attention to the characteristics of discourse development that take place, according to the context and situation of the conversation(Agee, 2009; Miyamoto et al., 2021; Shaw et al., 2015). From point of view, the authors are directly involved in participating in the interaction of language discourses being built by participation or informants. (Pichler & Hesson, 2016; Tran & Nguyen, 2021)

The procedure for obtaining this research data consists of: First, tracking linguistic variations and speech actions through the Talking Involvement Technique; Second, the author conducts interviews with informants to maintain the validity of the data; The third performing data analysis with component analysis techniques by applying the SPEAKING strategy of Dell Hymes (Eiswirth, 2020; McCarty et al., 2011). Such a comprehensive componential analysis strategy can support the collection of data on linguistic variations and variations of illocutionary acts in speech acts Language is more comprehensive as well,

which is expressed in the discourse of daily communication interactions built by the Buginese ethnicity themselves.

Table 2. The Elaboration of Speaking Terms

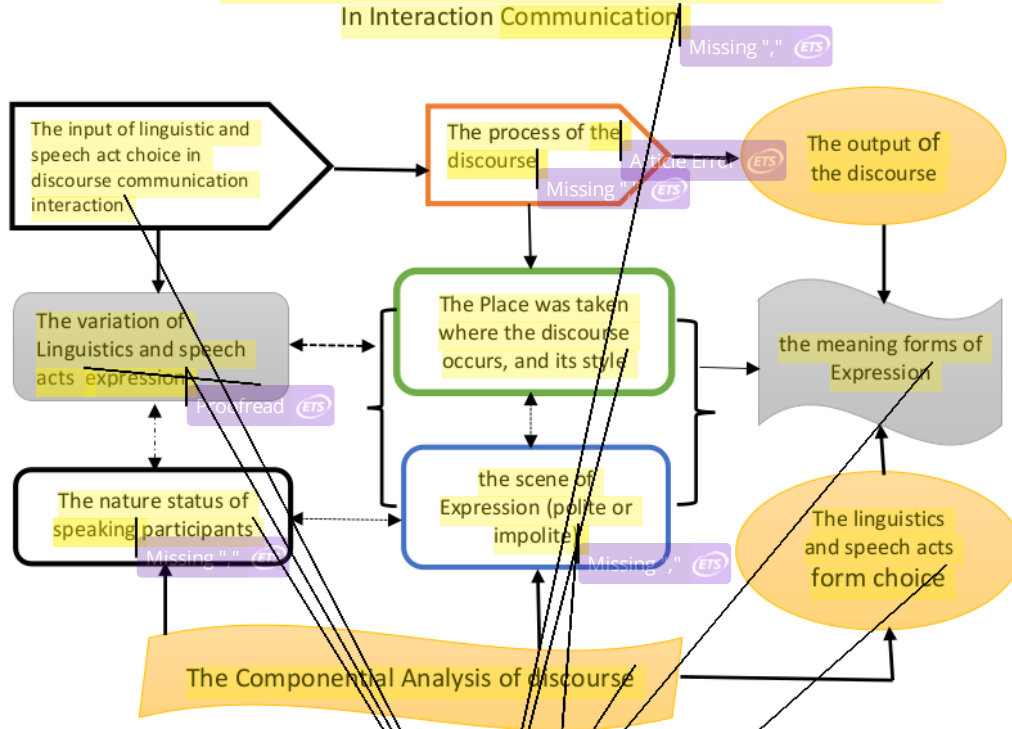| ABBREVIATION	TERMS	ELABORATION
S	Scan	The happen of discourse condition or conversation community
P	Participant	The participant talked About building up discourse
E	End	The aim of speech act expression
A	Act Sequence	The form and content of the speech act
K	Key	The tone, Speech act expression
I	Instrumentalities	the Channel and form used in expressing speech act in discourse
N	Norms	The norm of interaction in building up discourse
G	Genre	Categorization and type of text.

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Therefore, in an in-depth analysis of the language corpus obtained, the author used a component analysis of the linguistic variations and expressions of acquired language actions, which are based on the conditions of socio-pragmatic discourse that informants have built-interacting (Licea-Haquet et al., 2019; Tran & Nguyen, 2021). The authors also apply the SPEAKING strategy of Hymes (Holmes, 2013; Koch et al., 2022)as elaborated in the table 2 above, such as who speaks to whom, what they talk to, what linguistic channels are used, what is the purpose of language variation, and expressions of language action in socio-pragmatic interactions, where speaker participants speak or conversation take place; and what the topic of conversation or discourse (Arundale, 2021; Pichler & Hesson, 2016). Thus, the corpus of language obtained will be analyzed based on four steps, namely data encoding, data classification, interpreting interpreted forms and interpreted meanings (pragmatic meanings), and inferring the form and meaning of socio-pragmatic expressions based on certain variables(Alghazo et al., 2021; Holmes, 2013)

Result

This research study managed to gather some linguistic variations and language acts. It is based on socio-pragmatic conversations and discourse interactions in any field and domain wherever, whether the formal situation or informal(De Malsche & Cornips, 2021). So, the following results of the study can be presented in the Configuration Model of Linguistic Variations and Speech act Variations Choice is based on several parts, namely: The

variation of Linguistics and speech act expression, the natural status of who and to whom the expression addressed, discourse style and situation, the scene of Expression (polite or impolite), the linguistics and speech acts chosen, and the meaning form of Expression(Culpeper & Tantucci, 2021; Kim et al., 2021)

Figure 1. The configuration Model of Buginese Language Discourse Used In Interaction Communication

The input of linguistic and speech act choice in discourse communication interaction

The process of the discourse

The output of the discourse

The variation of Linguistics and speech acts expression

The Place was taken where the discourse occurs, and its style

the meaning forms of Expression

The nature status of speaking participants

the scene of Expression (polite or impolite)

The linguistics and speech acts form choice

The Componential Analysis of discourse

Based on the figure presented, it can be stated that the meaning of speech variation refers to the situation and context of expressions in interaction communication so that an expression is expressed in a statement sentence but its pragmatic meaning might contain prohibitions; commands, ordering, etc. Some of the results relevant to this study, as research findings, can be elaborated on in the following description.

Thus, it can be observed and stated that Linguistic variation happened which is shown in table 1 and table 2 as an indication of applying socio-pragmatic interaction in Buginese Ethnicity culture based on politeness and impoliteness expression(Kim et al., 2021); in this context (Licea-Haquet et al., (2019) argue that in communiqué interactions the speaker must be familiar with the discourse situation by observing certain paradigms such as in the keys: **Who spoke to whom**, i.e.: Hamka spoke politely to his uncle by expressing 'Tabe puang meloka minrengi motorota' Excuse me puang I would like to borrow your motor circle. However, the impolite expression 'Meloka minrengi motoromo' The meaning of the two expressions are

similar to one each other: Hamka wanted to borrow his uncle's motorcycle: but the expressions are different; the first expression was recognized polite sentence because this sentence used polite marks such as using lexemes 'tabe' asking permit; 'puang' called nobleman and then followed by a sentence 'meloka minrengi motorota' "I would like borrowing your motorcycle"; However the second expression above was the impolite sentence he used a direct sentence without using lexemes 'tabe' and 'puang' as in table2, including using the reflexive suffix 'mu' in the words of 'motoromu', the polite one should be 'motorota' your motorcycle (Culpeper & Tantucci, 2021; Kim et al., 2021). Thus, in discussing the linguistic variation formula as described table 3 (Ji, 2021), it is found that the use of reflexive pronoun suffixes (-ta) as in the word 'bajuta' your shirt is politer than these of reflexive pronouns suffix (-mu) in the word 'bajumu' your shirt. The other case of linguistic variation formula is the use of prefixes (ta-) in imperative verbs in the word 'ta-poncianga' Pass me/give me, this linguistic variation is more polite than without the use of the prefix 'ta-' in the word '-poncianga' give/pass me (Achmad, 2012; De Vaere et al., 2020). It can be observed in the following table

Table 3. An Empirical Corpus Model of Linguistic Variation Formula Used in Buginese Language Discourse Interaction

The variation of Linguistic formula choice in discourse interaction communication	The nature status of speaker participants	Domain, style, and situation	The scene of Expression (polite or impolite)	the meaning forms of expression
Some Buginese speaker participants choose: a. Reflexive Pronoun (RP) -ta in such as word *'bajuta'* your shirt, 'sapatuta' your shoes and the others choose RP -mu such as in words 'bajumu', 'sapatumu'	Using RP-addressed to high (H) status or the same status H Vs H or low (L) status vs L. RP -mu (H) status addressed to L status or L to L status. RP -mu addressed to H status and unrecognizing people	Any domains; formal and informal. Formal or informal. Formal or informal	Polite Mark Polite mark or neutral mark Impolite mark	Refer to the owner of things indicating using reflexive pronouns, as linguistic formulation variation.
b. Prefix ta- (P.ta-) attach to the imperative verbs Some Buginese speaker participants Used the prefix ta- (P.ta-) to verbs imperative, such as in	Using P.ta-, (L) status addressed to high (H) status. the same status addressed P.ta-: (H) Vs	Formal or informal Formal or informal	Impolite mark polite mark	Expressing by adding the prefix ta- (P.ta-) to the imperative words is a Polite expression in Buginese language linguistic formula.

The variation of Linguistic formula choice in discourse interaction communication	The nature status of speaker participants	Domain, style, and situation	The scene of Expression (polite or impolite)	the meaning forms of expression
the words 'taponciangnga','talenga' pass me/give me; some others did not use P-ta in those words	(H) or (L) vs (L) status or (H) status addressed P.ta-or absence/or not use P.ta-/ adressed to (L) status (L) status addressed P.ta-or absence/or not use P.ta-/ to (H) status	Formal or informal Formal or informal	neutral polite mark or optional use polite mark	

Furthermore, the exploration of the linguistic corpus was described in table 2, and some research results, as an encounter in empirical can be presented in this article. **First**, language variations or language actions occurred based on the social status of discourser participants(Beaulieu et al., 2018), it seems that if the participants of the language differ from each other, usually long syntax, is used as hedging strategies or indirect syntax(Eiswirth, 2020), and some polite lexemes, such as 'puang' calling nobles, 'tabe' asking permission, 'taddampengenga' asking apologies for doing something; suffix '... ta' yours,'... mu' yours, used for neutral, 'idi' you, 'iko' you, used for neutral(Alghazo et al., 2021); **Second**, based on the relationship of discourse participant, if the participant has an unfamiliar relationship, it used long sentence; and also used for all situation, which being recognized by stating the lexemes such as 'tabe'; asking permits, and then followed by imperative r asking something, such as in the following syntax 'tabe tette siaga ipammuli tudang sipulunge, puang?' excuse me what time will the meeting begin, puang? Re-statement above is quite relevant to what House & Kádár (2021) argue that when this type of typology range of illocutionary acts is studied in the replication of current research, it can produce reliable validity of the results. Furthermore, it can be tested by considering the acceptance in the expression of communication that applies inappropriate speech actions by the prevailing culture in an ethnicity such as the same categorical grid as the appreciation of interlocutors, to build effective and sustainable communication (Eiswirth, 2020). Some polite lexeme variations illustrated in table 4 as a result of this study were acquired empirically indicating and proving how the richness of the Buginese language; as a local culture that contains noble values and is still being maintained by the Buginese ethnicity.

Table 4. An Empirical Corpus Model of Polite Lexeme Variation Formula
Used in Buginese Language Discourse Interaction

The variation of Linguistic polite lexeme choice in discourse communication	The nature status of speaker participants	Domain, style, and situation of discourse	The scene of Expression (polite or impolite)	the meaning forms of expression
The Polite Lexeme (PL) expression: ➢ 'idi'/'iko' second person designation ➢ idi' (polite) 'iko' (impolite) 'you'	Lexeme 'idi' addressed to (H) status, and (UR); Lexeme 'iko' addressed to (H) and (UR)	formal and informal Formal and informal	Polite mark Impolite mark	
➢ 'tabe' permission	(L) addressed to (H) or (L). addressed to (L) or (H) addressed to (H); All status addressed to (UR)	formal and informal	Polite mark Polite mark	Lexeme 'tabe' has its function on the expression intended to get attention from the partner of the speaker; also, as appreciation in speaking interaction.
➢ 'tadampengenga' I'm sorry	All Status addressed to all status		Polite mark	The use of the lexeme 'tadampengenga' is politer if a syntax begins with this lexeme expression.

Third, related to the optional choice of the lexemes above in table 2, it seemed to be influenced by the scale of formality of speech act from formal to intimate; also, as the use of formal or informal syntaxes(Kim et al., 2021). As an example or illustration acquired from empirical language corpus in a syntax expressed 'kegako melolao Marie' where are you going Marie' that's very informal or intimate expression; and it's impolite sentence toward the unfamiliar or unrecognized people, it should be stated 'Iye kegaki melo lao, puang Where are you going puang; it seems that the formality mark consists of using 'Iye' and suffix '-ki' for the word 'kega-ki' these lexemes also include polite marks in socio-pragmatic interaction of Buginese culture.

Fourth, the other result of this study found, that the other kind of linguistic variation in socio-pragmatic interaction occurs based on where the conversation happened(Licea-Haquet et al., 2019). Of course, the expression in the office is more formal than at home. An example is

the expression informing *something* 'sining silessureng malebie meloka pallebangeki Makeda wajikii idi maneng ipaksin mappamula umuru 12 lawo 50 taung' "Dear All brothers I would like to inform you that we are all obligatory to be victims, from the 12 to 50 age years". Let's Compare a home expression 'melo maneki vaksim mappmula umuru 12 lettu umuru 50 taung' "someone stated to his family that all of us should be victims start from 12 age to 50 age". This socio-pragmatic expression was more informal, neutral, and polite, this can be identified by using the 'melomaneki' "all of us" expression seemed the meaning was not to force someone to do it, depending on his/her awareness toward instruction. It was different from the first expression, it should be done. The topic of the first expression in the office is more formal than the same topic at home, however at home expression is more informal than in the office (Holmes, 2013; Sperlich & Lee, 2022).

Furthermore, the Linguistic and speech act variation choice is strongly influenced by the socio-pragmatic expression which is based on the local culture. Based on this view, it can be stated that the construction of syntax and optional choice of linguistic formula in discourse interaction also depends on the formality and the place where discourse happened(Beaulieu et al., 2018; Miyamoto et al., 2021). Thus, it can be inferred that the expression of linguistic formula and speech acts variation is determined by the social status of speech participants, namely the expression of expression in high social status using formal sentences and the nature of the expression using long sentences compared to lower social status using short sentences and informal. Thus, Buginese language linguistic variations were created to maintain the formal rules of linguistics and the ethics of communicating, as a realization of the implementation of local culture. As matter of fact, it is also found that linguistic variations and language speech actions were also influenced by the relationship and distance of the speech participants. Finally, this study found that the occurrence of linguistic variations and language speech actions are also influenced by the situation, place of the domain, and the timing of social interconnection communication. In more detail, this study result is also to discover speech act variation choice that performing by the Buginese ethnicity in building up discourse communication interaction as showed in table 5.a., and table 5.b., table 5.c. in the appendix.

Table 5. a. An Empirical Corpus Model of Speech Act Variation Formula
Used in Buginese Language Discourse Interaction

The speech act variation choice in discourse interaction communication	The nature status of speaker participants	Domain, style, and situation of discourse	The scene of Expression (polite or impolite)	the meaning forms of expression
a. Illocutionary act (ILL-AC): Expression of sympathy or tactfulness.	L) status adder. to (H); or (H) status	Happened in the Bone district, informal	Polite mark Neutral polite mark	sentences

➤ *'Meloni bosi loppo puang'* It is going to heavy rain;	(L) status addressed to (L) or (H).		
b. Illocutionary act (ILL-AC): Expression of asking for help or commanding		A rural area of Pinrang district; formal and informal	Polite mark
➤ '*okko laoki* Penrang, wedding moga *telliagnga vocer pulsa'*. If you go to Pinrang, would you mind buying a voucher pulse? me	(L) status addressed (H) or (L) status		
➤ .'*ellianga pulsa kolako* Penrang' Buy me voucher pulse if you go to Pinrang	(H) status addressed to (H) or (L)		Neutral Polite mark

The result of this study successfully discovers some units of communication-based on analyzing linguistic formulas speech-acts as an optional choice used in building up communication. Speaking of the variety of speech acts, several communication units have been found that are packaged in the form of illocutionary(Beaulieu et al., 2018; Haugh & Melody Chang, 2019; Puupponen et al., 2022) as in table 5.a and 5.b; 5.c attached include The act of expressing sympathy, generosity, asking for help, ordering something, negotiating or bargaining, and prohibitions. In general, the characteristic of the expressions proposed by Buginese speakers is to use indirect sentence variations, such as statement sentences that contain the meaning of commands, or sentences that ask contain the meaning of prohibition. The selection of variations of speech act sentences is a form of maintaining the ethics of civility in the language(Dippold et al., 2020). The selection of variations of language acts seems to be combined with the use of politeness lexeme as stated in table 4 (Kim et al., 2021). Thus, it can be concluded that the selection of linguistic variations and the selection of speech variations are based on the operational implementation of the local culture of the Buginese ethnicity.

In the study of the linguistic corpus of this study, several variables were found as an option factors for selecting linguistic variations in describing an expression, including the speaker status factor. An example of the expression in a snippet of discourse: The phrase of a speech participant whose status is lower 'Tabe puang idimi uwakati mundangi hadere ri pestana silesureku, memuare alena petta engka kesempatana' Then it was responded by the interlocutor with his high status 'Upanna pestana silessureta' when his party was his brother 'Inshallah ko decau, nenia mamuere naremoki adising-disingeng puange'. From this snippet, it appears that low status uses an expression with long sentences as an indication of appreciation to high-status interlocutors; while expressions from high-status interlocutors use shorter or shorter sentence variations. The situation of conversation in this discourse shows the rules of the politeness of language in strengthening the interaction communication to build daily discourse(De Malsche & Cornips, 2021).

Another factor found in the selection of variations in the expression of language speech acts is related to the proximity factor of speech participants in the discourse of communication interaction. Thus, the relationship among speakers engaged in discourse interaction is one of the variables for the appearance of linguistic variations and speech(Holmes, 2013; Tran & Nguyen, 2021). Examples of newcomers need information on how to get the Head of The Camat Office (Pak Camat) in Pinrang Regency and ask someone or villagers he has never met before. The discourse of their arrest can be represented as 'Iye tabe puang' exploring makutana oko ide, tabe kega monro bolana Pak Camat' "I'm sorry I want to ask you how I can get to Mr. Camat's house".

It seems that the course captures above shows that the speaker uses long sentences, to sustain the honor and courtesy towards the speaker's partner in the expression of the speech. The response of the fellow speakers, in the District office 'Iye apa saya bisa bantu, puang; okkobolana Pak Cama macawe pole Jembatange okko riolo pertigaange', Bolana Pak Camat' riolo, nappa Jembatange, nappa pertigaange' "Sorry Can I help you, get Mr. Camat's house close from the bridge at the three-way intersection, first you get Pak Camat's house then the bridge, and then the three-way intersection". From this discourse-taking, it seems that while the speaker partner uses some polite lexeme such as 'Iye' and 'puang' and long sentences as formal expressions, it also uses linguistic code-switching variations such as 'apa saya bisa bantu puang' "what Can I help you? 'puang'. That sentence is the Indonesian register; The paradigm occurred because the two speakers had never recognized each other before, that's meaning their relationship between speakers was distant, so they used formal expressions based on local culture (called 'Siri') that were used to create the politeness relationships in establishing socio-pragmatic discourse interactions(Kim et al., 2021). Thus, in another part of the domain where the speaker asks again about Mr. Camat's house on the way, he uses code-switching and code-mixing with the phrase 'tabe, tadamppengenga dapatkah anda tunjukan dimana rumahnya Pak Camat, macawe gare pole oko Jembatange'. Sorry, sorry, will you show me Mr. Camat's house, someone stated that not far from this bridge"; The speaker's partner's response: 'Iye tellupi bola pole okohe iye bolae' Yes, there are three more houses from here.

From the embrace of discourse interactions above, the speaker uses a combination of mixing code with code-switching, as the identity of newcomers in the village, means their relationship is far away. So, in this context, the important thing that should be noted is the relationship between speech participants of linguistic variations and language actions in communication interactions.(Holmes, 2013; Sperlich & Lee, 2022)

Thus, in this research finding, it is also identified that the variables of place, time, and situation factors of communication can affect the expression of various linguistic variations and the variety of language speech acts in communication interactions. It is related to what Stirling et al., (2022) stated that it can be considered that with the discovery of references to places where communication interactions take place, such articles can make a positive contribution and add to the growing study of spatial language. The study aimed to further deepen the level of speech participants and researchers about the effects of

language, culture, and environment interactions to explain the way speakers talk about space more effectively and communicatively.

Discussion

Based on the presentation of the research findings above, several points can be discussed, including first that the variables for selecting linguistic variations are based on socio-pragmatic rules that apply in the culture of a tribe; including to Buginese ethnicity. For example, the option of selecting variations of linguistic formulas in the Buginese language, namely the selection of the use of the word belonging, as a suffix clings in a noun, with the constituent '-ta' and/or '-mu ' meaning yours. As with the option of using the prefix 'ta-' and not using the prefix 'ta-' attached to the word "ta-' "implement something like in the word 'patamai' to 'pa+ tamai'. This is in line with the views of Noels, (2014)and Ji, (2021) whose essence states that the linguistic patterns of a Language and the ethnicity of language users have become the object of in-depth study in a study, and are of great interest to social sociolinguistics, pragmatic and psycholinguistic experts; thus the selection of variations in linguistic patterns is influenced by the insights of knowledge and repertoire possessed by ethnic speakers in building a discourse of communication interaction, for this reason, reciprocally the use of Language mutually reinforces the existence of ethnicity in establishing a culture of communication of an ethnicity.

The choice of choosing the use of language variations is based on a cultural principle as described in table 3 above, namely on considerations of acceptance, appropriateness, and politeness of language compensation according to several variables, such as the status of the speaker and interlocutor, the proximity of the speaker's distance to the interlocutor, and where the interaction of conversation and discourse occurs and under what conditions, whether official or formal or intimate. Based on this view, (Karafoti, 2021) argues that Language politeness is a social benchmark; namely, an evaluation of the behavior possessed by speech participants in socio-social interactions related to the moral order. It seems that the normalization of the socio-cultural rule of ethnicity is urgently needed and necessary to realize the linguistic implementation of politeness to organize the harmonization of communicative interactions.

In this context, John Searle extended Austin's concept of speech acts and outlined the Speech Act Theory by identifying the conditions necessary for the realization of speech acts. For example, to promise, the speaker needs sincerity and intentionality, and commitment to carry out something as stated by a person or speaker to the interlocutor. Searle further classifies illocutionary actions in more detail which include: assertive actions, in which the speaker says how something is; directive actions, in which the speaker tries to get the listener to perform some actions in the future, such as asking and warning; commissive actions, in which the speaker commits to some future action, such as promising and promising; expressive actions which allow the speaker to articulate his psychological state of mind about some previous actions , such as apologizing and thanking; and declarative actions(El-Dakhs & Ahmed, 2021; Karafoti, 2021; Licea-Haquet et al., 2019).

For it applies the act of speech, as well as the richness of meaning in the discourse of communication interaction whenever the language used needs to consider not only phonetics, semantics, and syntax, but also the broader meaning of interpretation and inferred from the socio-pragmatic dimensions of Language, as the realization of the product of linguistic units and acts. The language is chosen in the physical and social context in which the interaction occurs. For this reason, the ability to communicate depends not only on a whole language system but also on knowledge of a particular communicative context, knowledge of the interpretation of meaning in the context of the continuity of discourse and conversation (Licea-Haquet et al., 2019).

Therefore, the success of an expression of a language speech act depends on the selection of constituent or linguistic variations and the speech act in an expression of a sentence, which is realized according to the right context and situation (Puupponen et al., 2022). It is related to what has been proposed by Searle in the classification of illocutionary acts; i.e. assertive illocutionary acts, in which the speaker tries and asks the interlocutor to perform some forward actions such as the expression of asking and warning; a commissive illocutionary act in which the complainant promises and commits to commit some act of misconduct, such as promising and pledging; then the expressive illocutionary act of giving allowing the speaker express his psychologic state of mind about some previous thing or action for example expressing apologizing; declarative illocutionary action i.e. the speaker expresses something in an official context e.g. the speaker states officially and states that 'on this day the meeting is officially open'(Karafoti, 2021; Licea-Haquet et al., 2019)

The second case relates to variations in expressions or words of appreciation that affect a sentence. It seems that this variation of the word appreciation characterizes the harmony of any Language in the world, and each has its specificity including in the Buginese Language discourse, this language variation gives a positive contribution to the enrichment of linguistic variations in Language including in Buginese linguistics, which acts as a reward for speech partners. The rules of the option of using this variation play a role and at the same time an indication of the acceptability of expression in the daily discourse activities of the Buginese people. Examples of such award words such as 'idi'; 'tabe', and 'tadampengnga' (observable in table 2). The presentation of the empiric data from the Buginese Language is closely related to the views of Brown and Levinson (1987) as curated by El-Dakhs & Ahmed, (2021) said that several things will influence the selection of linguistic variation options, namely social culture variables and social distancing that consider high and low social status, as well as the condition of the formality of discourse and conversational interaction. The accuracy of the excursion of the use of these variables can build effective communication of interaction, harmonization and acceptability of expressions in communication interactions (Arundale, 2021; Kim et al., 2021).

The third case is that the option of selecting variations of linguistic expression is based on the sociological and pragmatic dimensions of language speech act operation packaged in the illocutionary of communication units. The creation of effective and harmonious communication is supported by the ability to interpret the meaning of expression according to context and

situation; namely how the repertoire ability of speech participants to capture the meaning of the proposition based on the implicature of discourse or conversation in communication interactions. Based on the results of this research, several characteristics of expression expressions were found important in discussing the options for selecting language acts in expressing an intention or property of a communication speech. These include: (a) Arguing a command to be executed by the interlocutor, mostly expressed by indirect sentences; (b) In expressing the illocutionary of an order or orders, orders an invitation, forbidding the use of dependent sentences that require pragmatic interpretation; (c) Another phenomenon found in this study is to express an illocutionary command or tell someone to do something, and even forbid someone to do, the speaker expresses his expression by using variations of statement sentences and sometimes using variations of question in sentences. Accordingly, Austin's theory 1962, and developed by Searle 1978 stated that in expressing a receipt or communicating a message intention is not always the meaning or proposition of a sentence means one meaning illocution or one statement, but its meaning may be variative as an interpretative meaning. This is because it is influenced by the varieties of the context that fluent continuity of discourse communication in a conversation interaction (Pichler & Hesson, 2016; Puupponen et al., 2022); as stated in table 5.a. and table 5.b. and table 5. c in the appendix to this article.

For the phenomena presented above, Austin's theories and Searle further argued that the concept of speech acts requires an understanding of a context or condition of a discourse that will give birth to an interpretation of the meaning of an expression(El-Dakhs & Ahmed, 2021). For example, a person is in a room with a in hot condition, then the speaker makes a sentence expressing the statement that this room is very hot, then the interlocutor captures the illocutionary meaning of the statement as an expression in the form of a command speech act, then the interlocutor takes the initiative to turn on the air condition (AC) as a form of perlocution (House & Kádár, 2021b). This context is reinforced by the concept of Searle by proposing language illocutionary speech acts, for example in assertive speech acts, that is where the speaker explain expansionary directive actions; then in this context, the speaker tries to make the listener perform some actions such as asking and warning; commissive actions, in which the speaker commits to some action in forward to do, such as promising and promising; expressive action, which allows the speaker to express something by provoking the interlocutor to use the mind, as much as his psychological (illocutionary power) in expressing meaning based on a context and situation of a discourse of communication interaction(De Vaere et al., 2020; Tran & Nguyen, 2021) as in some other illocutionary actions, for example, to apologize and to state thanks; and declarative, illocutionary acts of advising, suggesting or prohibiting (Eiswirth, 2020; Licea-Haquet et al., 2019)

In addition, it can be concluded that the selection of linguistic variations and the selection of variations in the use of illocutionary speech acts in the discourse of communication interactions, are very likely to be systematically influenced by several macro variable factors in addition to the aforementioned. For example, religion, education as the influence of macro factors in the selection of variations in linguistics and the illocutionary of speech acts in the use of language course, it interacts with the influence of micro-factors such as the

social distance of speakers, the social status of speakers in the use of authentic variations of a language (El-Dakhs & Ahmed, 2021; Miyamoto et al., 2021; Puupponen et al., 2022)

Conclusion and Recommendation

Based on the disclosure of these research findings, data analysis and discussion on various linguistic formulas and language speech acts variations in Buginese discourse communication interaction, several conclusions can be presented as research results, as follows:

Identifying the various expressions of linguistic construction variations and language speech actions in Buginese language communication interactions can be presented as a model of the linguistic variety and speech acts variation systematically and comprehensively. The identified model of linguistic variation and language speech acts is a vehicle that illustrates how the Buginese use everyday discourse in communication interactions.

The factors or variables identified that underlie the selection can be presented as variations in linguistic construction and speech actions in Buginese language communication interactions through everyday discourse. Those variables consist of such as social status, speech participant relationships, places, times, and interaction situations. The adjustment of linguistic use with those variables seemed like the creation of linguistic politeness by the value of local culture, as a realization in building communication ethics in Buginese culture.

This study found that many expressions of language speech are influenced by pragmatic contexts containing illocutionary act values, which require interpretation of meaning based on the situation and context of communication interactions. So, the focus of this study is most interesting to be learned as strengthening local content, local wisdom, and maintaining multicultural education. It can be interpreted that by identifying the construction of linguistic variation formulas and language speech acts variation as along as w language ethics in communication interactions, the realization of the local culture for the Buginese ethnic group means to give a meaningful significance to improve the scientific references in strengthening local content education and multi-cultural education research.

On the other hand, the results of this study can also be concluded that linguistic variations in the use of formulas such as prefix ta-' and the suffixes '-ki' and '-ko' are attached to verbs in the word 'anre-ki/ko' eat you; and the suffix pronoun '-ta', '-mu' is attached to nouns such as 'bola-ta/mu' meaning that your home can be an option in choosing language variations. On the other hand, another option is the use of the second-person designations 'idi' and 'iko' meaning you; and the use of the revelation of honorific lexeme such as 'tabe' excuses me, 'taddampengenga' I apologize, 'puang' call of a noble king, 'andi' the call of a noble descendant, 'Petta' call kinship of a nobleman, 'upuminasai ' expression of ethereal addressed to the nobility which its meaning to intend and aspire; and strategy of expression of language politeness by using indirect sentences, as a form of a selection of linguistic variety expressions to fulfill the polite speech acts.

Based on the results of this study, it is suggested that it can be developed and made a reference in the study of linguistic variations and variations of socio-pragmatic-based language actions, both in local languages in the Indonesian archipelago region, as well as other local languages globally. As stated in the above point, the results of this study can certainly also be a reference in developing local content education and multi-cultural education; For this reason, the author hopes that the results of this study will make a positive contribution to the development of learning materials both in local content education, as well as multi-cultural education. Researchers believe that this stingy focus can add to the scientific characteristics scientifically in the fields of sociolinguistics and pragmatics; For this reason, further studies of this research focus can be developed with other research designs and methods, by referring to research results more meaningful in the study and study of this field.

Acknowledgment

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Appendix.

Table 5. b. An Empirical Corpus Model of Speech Act Variation Formula
Used in Buginese Language Discourse Interaction

The speech act variation choice in discourse interaction communication	The nature status of speaker participants	Domain, style, and situation of discourse	The scene of Expression (polite or impolite)	the meaning forms of expression
c. ILL-AC: Ordering to do something:				The variation of interrogative sentence expression is successfully interpreted its meaning by decoder as command or order to do something.
➤ *'lebi makanjai kapang nareko tappatamai sapedata oko pakarangenge, amattoni'* possible It is better to put your bicycle in the yard, and also save.	L) status addressed to (H) or (L) status.	formal and informal	Natural polite mark	
➤ The other form of expression: *tappatamai sapedata oko pakarangenge, amattoni'* possible It is better to put your bicycle in the yard, and also save.	(H) status addressed to (L), or (H) (L) status addressed to (H)		Polite mark Impolite mark.	The other form variation choice is used a direct declarative sentence, if (L) addressed to (L) is polite, but if addressed to (H) includes impolite
d. ILL-AC: negosiating the cost, agreement Sp.				
Speaker 1: *'siaga melo telliangi lambaceku puang siddi kilo?'* how much do you want to buy my tomato in one kg. Speaker 2. 'Dua pulo lima sebbu' is IDR 25,000 Sp. Speaker 1: *Weddiga ipenre sisebbu puang'* Is it possible to Sp. increase IDR 1. 000.	(H) status addressed to (H), or (L) addressed to (H) or (L) status H) status addressed to (H), or (L) addressed to (H) or (L) status (L) status addressed to (H)	formal and informal formal and informal formal and informal formal and informal formal and informal	Polite mark	This variation used declarative sentence expression is polite mark because not used direct sentence but hedging sentence

The speech act variation choice in discourse interaction communication	The nature status of speaker participants	Domain, style, and situation of discourse	The scene of Expression (polite or impolite)	the meaning forms of expression
Speaker 2: 'Taroi jolo ing "," uwitai, iye pale' Let me see, that's right				
Speaker 2: 'Taroi jolo uwitai, iye pale' Let me see, that's right.				

Table 5. c. An Empirical Corpus Model of Speech Act Variation Formula
Used in Buginese Language Discourse Interaction

The speech act variation choice in discourse interaction communication	The nature status of speaker participants	Domain, style and situation of discourse	The scene of Expression (polite or impolite)	the meaning forms of expression
e. ILL-AC: Prohibition ing "," ➢ The first expression: 'Madire ladder Becata, Daeng' your Sp. beca (traditional vihicle in South Celebest), brother. ➢ The other expression: 'Aja tapalessi becata daeng' Don't Sp. make your beca go faster. ➢ 'maloppa ladder onino radita silesureng' Your radio Is lauder, brother The other expression: 'pabicuki onino radioumu silesureng' make your radio saund slaw, brother Sp. Sp.	L) status addressed (L) (L) status addressed to (H)	formal and informal Article Error Place taken is the rural farm; informal	Polite mark The first expression is polite mark, the other expression is neutral polite mark.	It is different from the above expression, the speech act variation used direct sentence to order, that is impolite expression if addressed to (H) status or to unfamiliar people.
f. ILL-AC: Recomending or suggesting ➢ 'madeceng kapan nareka tapoterri Sp. sikolato ako Unhas' It is better to continue your Study at Hasanuddin University. ➢ The other form of that expression is	(H) or (L) addressed to (L), or (H) or unfamiliar people	Place taken is the rural farm; informal Around the center of	Polite mark Polite mark	All of sentences variations choice used hedging sentence in expressing speech acts to negotiate the cost until appear agreement at the end discourse.

The speech act variation choice in discourse interaction communication	The nature status of speaker participants	Domain, style and situation of discourse	The scene of Expression (polite or impolite)	the meaning forms of expression
prefix ta- in word *'ta-paterrui'* to continue, change prefix 'mu-; as in pronoun suffix '-ta' in word *'sikolata'* your study, change *'-mu'* in word	(H) status addressed to (L)	districts, informal.	Neutral polite mark Polite mark	The meaning of socio-pragmatics whether first expression or hedging sentence or the other expression or direct sentence of those expression mean to prohibit to do something.

Identify linguistic and speech acts variations used by the Buginese tribe through socio-pragmatic analysis in establishing daily discourse interactions

7   Lesley Stirling, Rod Gardner, Ilana Mushin, Joe Blythe, Francesco Possemato. "On the road again: Displaying knowledge of place in multiparty conversations in the remote Australian outback", Journal of Pragmatics, 2022
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Identify linguistic and speech acts variations used by the Buginese tribe through socio-pragmatic analysis in establishing daily discourse interactions

Proofread This part of the sentence contains a grammatical error or misspelled word that makes your meaning unclear.

Article Error You may need to use an article before this word.

P/V You have used the passive voice in this sentence. Depending upon what you wish to emphasize in the sentence, you may want to revise it using the active voice.

P/V You have used the passive voice in this sentence. Depending upon what you wish to emphasize in the sentence, you may want to revise it using the active voice.

Proofread This part of the sentence contains a grammatical error or misspelled word that makes your meaning unclear.

Article Error You may need to use an article before this word.

Proofread This part of the sentence contains a grammatical error or misspelled word that makes your meaning unclear.

Prep. You may be using the wrong preposition.

P/V You have used the passive voice in this sentence. Depending upon what you wish to emphasize in the sentence, you may want to revise it using the active voice.

Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.

Proofread This part of the sentence contains a grammatical error or misspelled word that makes your meaning unclear.

Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.

S/V This subject and verb may not agree. Proofread the sentence to make sure the subject agrees with the verb.

P/V You have used the passive voice in this sentence. Depending upon what you wish to emphasize in the sentence, you may want to revise it using the active voice.

Article Error You may need to use an article before this word. Consider using the article **the**.

Frag. This sentence may be a fragment or may have incorrect punctuation. Proofread the sentence to be sure that it has correct punctuation and that it has an independent clause with a complete subject and predicate.

P/V You have used the passive voice in this sentence. Depending upon what you wish to emphasize in the sentence, you may want to revise it using the active voice.

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P/V You have used the passive voice in this sentence. Depending upon what you wish to emphasize in the sentence, you may want to revise it using the active voice.

P/V You have used the passive voice in this sentence. Depending upon what you wish to emphasize in the sentence, you may want to revise it using the active voice.

Missing "," You may need to place a comma after this word.

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Proofread This part of the sentence contains a grammatical error or misspelled word that makes your meaning unclear.

Article Error You may need to use an article before this word.

Prep. You may be using the wrong preposition.

Missing "," You may need to place a comma after this word.

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Missing "," You may need to place a comma after this word.

Proofread This part of the sentence contains a grammatical error or misspelled word that makes your meaning unclear.

Missing "," You may need to place a comma after this word.

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Missing "," You may need to place a comma after this word.

Run-on This sentence may be a run-on sentence. Proofread it to see if it contains too many independent clauses or contains independent clauses that have been combined without conjunctions or punctuation. Look at the "Writer's Handbook" for advice about correcting run-on sentences.

Missing "," You may need to place a comma after this word.

Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.

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Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.

P/V You have used the passive voice in this sentence. Depending upon what you wish to emphasize in the sentence, you may want to revise it using the active voice.

Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.

Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.

Frag. This sentence may be a fragment or may have incorrect punctuation. Proofread the sentence to be sure that it has correct punctuation and that it has an independent clause with a complete subject and predicate.

Article Error You may need to use an article before this word.

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Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.

Missing "," You may need to place a comma after this word.

P/V You have used the passive voice in this sentence. Depending upon what you wish to emphasize in the sentence, you may want to revise it using the active voice.

Proofread This part of the sentence contains a grammatical error or misspelled word that makes your meaning unclear.

Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.

Missing "," You have a spelling or typing mistake that makes the sentence appear to have a comma error.

Article Error You may need to use an article before this word. Consider using the article **the**.

Missing "," You may need to place a comma after this word.

Confused You have a spelling mistake near the word **choose** that makes **choose** appear to be a confused-word error.

Missing "," You may need to place a comma after this word.

Frag. This sentence may be a fragment or may have incorrect punctuation. Proofread the sentence to be sure that it has correct punctuation and that it has an independent clause with a complete subject and predicate.

Article Error You may need to remove this article.

Frag. This sentence may be a fragment or may have incorrect punctuation. Proofread the sentence to be sure that it has correct punctuation and that it has an independent clause with a complete subject and predicate.

Sentence Cap. Remember to capitalize the first word of each sentence.

S/V This subject and verb may not agree. Proofread the sentence to make sure the subject agrees with the verb.

Sentence Cap. Remember to capitalize the first word of each sentence.

Missing Punct. You are missing a punctuation mark at the end of this sentence.

Article Error You may need to use an article before this word. Consider using the article **the**.

Missing "," You may need to place a comma after this word.

Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.

Article Error You may need to remove this article.

Article Error You may need to use an article before this word.

Missing "," You have a spelling or typing mistake that makes the sentence appear to have a comma error.

Article Error You may need to use an article before this word.

Sp. This word is misspelled. Use a dictionary or spellchecker when you proofread your work.

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Verb This verb may be incorrect. Proofread the sentence to make sure you have used the correct form of the verb.

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Run-on This sentence may be a run-on sentence. Proofread it to see if it contains too many independent clauses or contains independent clauses that have been combined without conjunctions or punctuation. Look at the "Writer's Handbook" for advice about correcting run-on sentences.

Prep. You may be using the wrong preposition.

Article Error You may need to use an article before this word.

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Possessive This word may be a plural noun and may not need an apostrophe.

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Confused You have used **a** in this sentence. You may need to use **an** instead.

Missing "," You may need to place a comma after this word.

S/V This subject and verb may not agree. Proofread the sentence to make sure the subject agrees with the verb.

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Wrong Article You may have used the wrong article or pronoun. Proofread the sentence to make sure that the article or pronoun agrees with the word it describes.

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