

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. BACKGROUND OF THE PROBLEM

Bandung society is a multilingual society because it consists of many ethnic groups, who live there, besides Sundanese as the biggest one. As we know, Bandung as one of the big cities in Indonesia, can be conceptualized as consisting of a series of localized ethnic segments, for example Javanese, Sundanese, Batak, Balinese, etc. These ethnic groups, generally, have their own ethnic languages, or mother tongues, or first languages. There is a theory which says that if two groups of people who have different cultures meet and interact each other, there will be an interrelation of their culture. Since language is one of the components of culture, the languages are also interrelated. This also happens in Bandung society.

One of these interrelationships happens between Javanese and Sundanese. There is a great number of Javanese people who live in Bandung. For this ethnic group, the Javanese language is still used in daily lives. But it can't be denied that language used by a stranger in Bandung for social contact such as in offices, shopping centers, etc is not the Javanese language because the biggest ethnic in Bandung is Sundanese.



regional language and they use it in their daily lives besides the Indonesian language as the standard language. For example, the writer noticed, in a traditional market, some people have used two languages, Sundanese and Indonesia language, in buying and selling.

Customer : "[sabaraha eta]" meaning "how much is that?".

Seller : "[eta ma cuma empat ribu rupiah]" meaning "That's only four thousands rupiahs".

The first sentence is simply in Sunda language, but in the second one, the speaker use bilingual Indonesian - Sundanese language. However, there is a chosen language for the Javanese people which depends on the situations, locations, and also role relations. The results of this matter is the emergence of language choice in certain context. For example, parents use Javanese language to their children, but to their neighbours they use Indonesia language; sometimes they use Sundanese language which they understand as the mother tongue in Bandung.

Such phenomenon is called language choice. We imagine a person who speaks two or more languages and has to choose which one to use. This is one of the major kind of choice, we have to deal with, and is sometimes called code switching (Laosa 1975; Greenfield 1972; Herman 1968; Rubin 1968b; Sankoff 1980). Javanese people use Javanese language when they talk to their family and friends, but while they're in public places, they often use other languages, such as Indonesian language. More subtle than

this is code mixing, where pieces of one language are used while a speaker is basically using another language (Gumperz 1977; Parasher 1980; Hill and Hill 1980). The writer noticed, this phenomenon happens when a Javanese people wants to feel closer to an interlocutor who is not a Javanese or not familiar with the Javanese language, so he or she sometimes borrows some words of the interlocutor's first language.

Some studies that have been done on the language choice are :

1. *Blom and Gumperz* . .

They treat norms and other factors all as dimensions of one communicative system as input to a single set of rules. The potential for change in the situation is detected, but information as to the larger society and history is used as context to illuminate the set of rules itself. The emphasis is on the individual choosing among alternative modes of behavior in accordance with linguistic and social constraints.

2. *Joshua Fishman* (1964, 1965, 1968e)

He examines language choice from the sociologist's point of view. He propose that there is certain institutional context, call domain, in which one language variety is more likely to be appropriate than another.

3. *Simon Herman* (1968)

He sees the problem of language choice; a bilingual

speaker finds himself in more than one psychological simultaneously. The three psychological situations Herman speaks of are personal needs, background situations, and immediate situations.

4. *Greenfield* (1972)

He researches language choice that utilize domain analysis on the choice between Spanish and at least three congruent components : persons, places and topics.

5. *Thelander* (1976)

After describing the difference between code switching and variation within a single language, he concludes : "linguistic situations are now gradually emerging for which neither of these two models for description can be automatically accepted".

6. *Parasher* (1980)

He found the similar patternlike Greenfield among 350 educated people in two cities in India. He used self reported questionnaire data and attempted to determine people's language use in domains, in Fishman's sense. He asked about language use in 7 domains : family, friendship, neighbourhood, transactions, education, government, and employment.

7. *Hill and Hill* (1980)

In their study of language choice between Spanish and Nahuatl in a Mexican-Indian group, they found it hopeless to try to distinguish between code mixing and code switching.

As to the existence of such phenomenon, the writer is interested in studying and discussing this language choice of the Javanese people who live outside of their social culture, for example here in Bandung where Sundanese language has become the first language.

1.2. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The problem that will be solved in this thesis is :

- How do people/speakers make the language choice in certain institutional contexts or domains ?

1.3. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The aim of this research is to learn and spread out some informations and data about language choice case of Javanese people who live in Bandung society.

1.4. THEORITICAL APPROACH

The first thing that comes to mind when we think of language choice is "whole languages". We imagine a person who speaks two or more languages and has to choose which one to use. This is one of the major kind of choice, and is sometimes called "code-switching" (Laosa 1975; Greenfield 1972; Herman 1968; Rubin 1968; Sankoff 1980). More subtle than this is "code-mixing", where pieces of one language are used while a speaker is basically using another language. The language 'pieces' taken from another language are often words, but they can also be phrases or larger units (Gumperz 1977; Parasher 1980; Hill and Hill

1980). When they are words, the phenomenon is called 'borrowing'.

There are some theories refer to language choice. But the writer prefers to choose a theory introduced by Joshua Fishman (1964, 1965, 1982), a professor of sociology at Yeshiva University, because this theory is more suitable to solve the writer's problem.

Joshua Fishman examined language choice from sociologist's point of view. He is concerned with behavioral norms and defined in sociological terms as regularities which stand apart from individual behavior. He proposed that there were certain institutional contexts called "domains" in which one language variety is more likely to be appropriate than another. Domains are defined, in terms of institutional contexts and their congruent behavioral co-occurrences. They attempt to summate the major clusters of interaction that occur in clusters of multilingual settings and involving clusters of interlocutors. Domains are taken to be constellations of factor such as locations, topics, and participants. The fact that two individuals who usually speak to each other primarily in X nevertheless switch to Y when discussing certain topics leads us to consider topic per se a regulator of language use in multilingual settings. Some multilingual speakers may "acquire the habit" of speaking about topic x in language X partially because that is the language in which they are trained to deal with this topic, partially because they (and their interlocutors)

may lack the specialized terms for a satisfying discussion of x in language Y , partially because language Y itself may currently lack as exact or as many terms for handling topic x as those currently possessed by language X , and partially because it is considered strange or inappropriate to discuss x in a language Y . Each domain can be differentiated into role relations that are specifically crucial or typical of it in particular societies at particular times. Domains too are locale related in the sense that most major social institutions are associated with a very few primary locales. Just as topical appropriateness in face to face language choice is indicative of larger scale societal patterns, and just as role appropriateness in face to face language choice is similarly indicative, so the locale constraints and local appropriateness that obtain in face to face language choice have their large scale implications and extrapolations. A typical domain, for example, would be the family domain. If a speaker is at home talking to another member of her family about an everyday topic, that speaker is said to be in the family domain. (Fishman quoted in Gumperz and Hymes, 1972 : 439 - 444)

Language choice in a society, like Bandung society, is related to the societal multilingual. As Fishman said that domain analysis is related to diglossia, and some domains are more formal than others. In a community with diglossia, the low language is the one that will be selected in the family domain, whereas the High language

will most often be used in a more formal domain, perhaps education. Another theory about diglossia comes from Fergusson (1972:245). His complete definition of diglossia is : "Diglossia is a relatively stable language situation in which, in addition to the primary dialects of the language (which may include a standard or regional standards), there is a very divergent, highly codified (often grammatically more complex) superposed variety, the vehicle of a large and respected body of written literature, either of an earlier period or in another speech community, which is learned largely by formal education and is used for most written and formal spoken purposes but is not used by any sector of the community for ordinary conversation".

In this concept there are two moderately distinct varieties of the same languages, of which one is called the High Dialect (H) and the other the Low Dialect (L). The functional distribution for H and L means that there are situations in which only H is appropriate, and others in which only L can be used, with very little overlap. The function of calling for H is decidedly formal and guarded, those calling for L are informal, homey, and relaxed (Ferguson 1972 quoted in Fasold 1984 : 38-39).

I.5. LIMITATION OF THE RESEARCH

As the writer mention above language choice is influenced by the domain. They are topics of the conversation, the relationship between the interlocutor,

and setting of interaction.

Because of the lackness of energy, time, and financial, the writer will only show a quite congruent relations between interlocutors, places, and topics. Whereas a relation that is incongruent between three factors is not available here.

I.6. METHODOLOGY

I.6.1. WORKING DEFINITION

One of the definition of language is a system by which sounds and meanings are related. Knowing a language means knowing the aspects of language, such as sounds, meanings, grammar, phonology, etc. The rules to combine the sounds and sound patterns is called grammar. The grammar include everything speakers know about their language : Phonology, Morphology, Semantics, Syntax and Lexicon.

Language choice refers to an incident where a person who speaks two or more languages has to choose one language to use (Fishman quoted by Fasold, 1984). This happens in a multilingual society. In a societal-multilingualism, there can be several languages in a society. The use of a particular language may either be taken as a status symbol, it may emphasize intimacy with the respondent or stress social distance. Language usage may also be related to spesific situations such as for school, home, and also business (Fasold, 1984).

Code Switching is one of the kinds of choice. It is a

person who speaks two or more languages and has to choose which one to use (Laosa 1975; Greenfield 1972; Herman 1968; Rubin 1968b; Sankoff 1980).

Code Mixing is where pieces of one language are used while a speaker is basically using another language (Fishman).

Javanese language is a language that used by people in the region of Middle Java and East Java. In this case, Javanese language refers to the language which is usually used by Javanese living in the Middle Java, such as in Solo, Yogyakarta, and the other cities surrounding them.

Sundanese language is a language used by people in the region of West Java.

Indonesian language is the language used by people in the region of Indonesian archipelago. There are two kinds of Indonesian styles, namely Standard Bahasa Indonesia (the Indonesian Standard Language) and Non Standard Bahasa Indonesia (the Indonesian Non Standard Language). Standard Bahasa Indonesia is the language that is constituted as the Indonesian national language of which the structures are ruled in Pedoman Bahasa Indonesia Baku. Whereas Non Standard Bahasa Indonesia is Indonesian language which is used by certain group in which the structures have been influenced by the regional dialect (Pusat Pengkajian dan Pengembangan Bahasa Indonesia)

1.6.2. TYPE OF THE RESEARCH

This research is a study where the focus is to give a

description with detail specified relationship between independent variable and dependent variable.

The independent variables are role-relations of persons, places, and topics in certain domains. Persons mean people who is addressed by the Javanese (or subject). Places mean certain places where these Javanese make interrelations with other persons. Topics mean what they are focussing or talking about something.

The dependent variable are the language usage or language choice in certained institutional contexts.

1.6.3. LOCATION AND POPULATION OF THE RESEARCH

The location of this research is at RW 21, Margahayu Raya area in South Bandung. It is a part of Desa Sekejati, Kecamatan Margacinta, Bandung. The writer chooses this location because the people here are multilingual. They are able to speak at least two languages, Indonesian and their mother tonque; and generally for people who come from other regions besides West Java Province, they also understand and sometime use Sundanese language. The population of RW 21 is about 1275 people consisting 560 males and 715 females. They are devided into 6 Rukun Tetangga (RT), and each consists about 41 houses. The number of Javanese people who live for 3 years at least is about 80 people.

1.6.4. SAMPLING

The writer takes 80 respondents from all of Javanese

people living in RW 21, Margahayu Raya. In this case the informants must :

- be at least used two languages, Javanese and Indonesian, and understand and use Sundanese a little.
- have lived in Bandung for 3 years at least
- be educated people
- be between 16 - 60 years old

1.6.5. TECHNIQUE OF DATA COLLECTION

The techniques of data collection that is used in this research are :

- Questionnaire

This is used for getting data of social background and knowing / attempting to determine people's language used in domains. Practically, the informants are distributed some pieces of paper consisting some questions. The writer used self-reported questionnaire data which include social background of the respondents (part A), and language choice of the respondents (part B).

Social background includes name, adresse, sex, age, education background, how long they have lived in Bandung, their original region, where they work (if any), etc. The importance of this part is that the social background usually influences the language usage. In language choice items, the writer utilizes domain analysis research from Fishman. This kind of research use three congruent components like persons, places, and topics. In the questionnaire the respondents will be

given two factors and asked to select the third. After they had selected the appropriate third components, they indicate the language that they use in that combination of circumstances. These languages are Javanese, Indonesian, Sundanese, or others. For each language, they will be asked to mark a five-point scale indicating that they would use that language in that situation always, usually, often, sometimes or never. The form of questionnaire is given in type item and multiple choice. Before the respondents fill in the answers, the writer guides them how to answer the questionnaires. Further, the writer will collect the questionnaires with complete answers.

- Interviewings and Recordings

This is used for supporting the questionnaire. Some questions, which refer to the questionnaire, will be given in interview.

- Observation

This is used to compare the data which are obtained from the interview with the questionnaire.

1.6.6. TECHNIQUE OF DATA ANALYSIS

The technique of data analysis in this research is descriptive analysis and quantitative analysis. After collecting the data, identifying congruent component and language choice in the data is done.

Then it is continued with processing the figures. The processing of the figures involves counting the number of

identified occurrences in each data, and classifying the figures to certain domains. The obvious first step is to reduce the figures to percentages, and mean points. The mean point here is a point which is obtained with a multiplication between frequency for each value and the values of a five scale indicating. The five scale points are given these values : always = 4, usually = 3, often = 2, sometimes = 1, and never = 0.

After processing the figures, it is continued with interpreting the results by looking to diglossia matter and social context.

