respondents of this reseach have approximately been living here for 3 to 11 years. Most of them choose to stay because of some excuses such as getting a job, studying, etc.

## 2.2. JAVANESE VARIETIES OF LANGUAGE

Javanese language belongs to Hesperonesia language family which is from Melayu Polinesia language family (Encyclopedia Indonesia volume 6). There are many styles in Javanese language that are apparantly caused by morphological differentiation for the use of suffixes and prefixes, and also syntaxical differentiation for the use of another sinonym, particel, etc. Basically, styles of Javanese language consist of 3 groups, namely :

1. *Ngoko syle*, that is the most informal style of Javanese language.It's usually used in informal situation, i.e. conversation between two or more speakers who are close to each other, elder people to younger ones, or higher class people to lower ones. Included in this style is *Ngoko lugu, Ngoko andhap.*

2. *Madya style*, that is less informal than "Ngoko style". It's usually in convesation between people who are not so close to each other, people who have same ages, or social class, etc. Including in this style is *Madya ngoko, Madya antara, and Madya krama.*

3. *Krama style*, that is the most formal and polite style

in Javanese language. It's usually used while someone talks to respected persons such as their parents, teachers, elder people, etc. According to Hari Muljono, Krama style used in conversation is determined by several factors :

a. the relationship between participants, i.e. they are not closely related, there is a gap between perticipants, there's a more respected person between them, they have different ages and social status.

b. The presence of the third person. The use of krama style is to show that the speaker should respect the addressee and he/she is a polite person.

c. Speaker's emotional situation.

d. The characteristics of the speaker.

e. The purpose of the use of language.

Trudgill (1974) stated "...if two speakers cannot understand one another, then they are speaking different languages. Similarly, if they can understand each other, we would say they are speaking a dialect of the same language." He stated also that term dialect refers to differences of vocabulary and grammar as well as pronounciation in the same language.

Then, according to geography differentiation, there are five dialects of Javanese language, namely :

1. *Banyumas dialect*, that is spoken by Javanese people

who live at west area of Javanese culture, and all along of stream flow of Serayu river.

2.  *Solo- Yogyakarta dialect*, that is spoken by Javanese people who live in the cultural centre of Java Palace, which is believed as the source of Javanese norms. Thus, Solo-Yogyakarta dialect is also believed as "a good Javanese language". The use of this dialect has developed to attain an extraordinarily difficulty.

3.  *Jawa Pesisir dialect*, that is used in some cities of all along north coast of Javanese area. This dialect is less using the complexity of styles.

4.  Javanese people dialect, used by people who live at the east part of Middle Java, such as all along the stream flow of Brantas river including Madiun city, West Kediri, Malang, Lumajang and east Jember. This dialect is very influenced by Solo-Yogyakarta dialect, even both of them are almost the same. But at the delta of Brantas river, especially in Surabaya, the dialect is very different and has a particular style.

5.  A dialect at the east Java coast area, that is influenced by Madurese language and a dialect at the tip of the east of East Java area, that is influenced by Balinese language.

## 2.3. SUNDANESE VARIATIES OF LANGUAGE

Sundanese language is one of the regional

languages in Java which belongs to Malayo Polynesian family, generally used by people in West Java (Ayatrohaedi, 1978:13 quoted by Kartini et al, 1985). It is used, especially, in south Cirebon, south of Bogor, south of Karawang, south of Banten, Bandung, Sumedang, Sukapura, Garut, Cianjur, Sukabumi; while Javanese is used in the west of north Cirebon and mixed language (Javanese and Sundanese) is used in north Banten which consists mostly of Javanese words (Coolsma, 1985:3).

According to Satjadibrata (1960:12, quoted by Alam S.; 1985), one of the Sundanese language observer, there are nine dialects of Sundanese. They are Bandung dialect, Banten dialect, Cianjur dialect, Purwakarta dialect, Cirebon dialect, Kuningan dialect, Sumedang dialect, Garut dialect, and Ciamis dialect. The differences among those dialects deal with intonation, vocabularies, meaning, and the use of words in a sentence (Sumantri, et al 1985:2). So, based on the Trudgill's statement, Bandung dialect can be called a dialect.

In speech and scientific writing, Sundanese people tend to use Indonesian language since most of the terminologies are developed in Indonesian language, while in talking about art, Sundanese language has more terminologies than Indonesian (Pajajaran University, 1980/1981:155, quoted by Kartini et al 1985).

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## 2.4. INDONESIAN STANDARD LANGUAGE

Bahasa Indonesia (the Indonesian language) is a national language for Indonesian people . Because of its widespread use, the national list authorities decided that Malay would make the best foundation for a national language, and it was thus designated in the 1945 constitution (Encyclopedia Americana, vol. 15:78-79).

It has been estimated that more than 200 languages are spoken in Indonesia. Languages of this family (the Malaya Polynesian language family) are spoken from Madagascar eastward through Southeast Asia and the various islands of Melanesia, Micronesia, and Polynesia. However, about 80% of all speaker of Malaya Polynesian languages are found in Indonesia (Encyclopedia Americana, vol. 15:78-79).

As a result of an intensive government language training program, the Indonesian language become a means of communications throughout the archipelago. The government sponsored seminar on national language policy held in Jakarta on the 1975 has classified the function of the Indonesia and traditional language (Alwasilah, 1985:176-177). The functions of Indonesian language are:

a.  The official language in state affairs.

b.  The official medium of instruction in educational institution.

c.  The official language of national level which is to be employed in carrying out the function of government, preparing and executing planning.

d.  The official language to be employed in the field of culture, science and technology.

e.  The medium of communication between the provinces and the cultural groups.

There are 2 styles of Indonesian language that are standard and non standard. Standard Indonesian is used in formal situation, whereas non standard is used in informal situation.

Although Bahasa Indonesia is the official language, other languages are taught in regional schools and are used for everyday business and social purposes.


## 2.5. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN JAVANESE, SUNDANESE, AND INDONESIAN LANGUAGE

A multilingual speech community makes use of two or more languages or varieties of the same language for internal communicative purposes. It deals primarily with "within group (intragroup) multilingualism" rather than with "between group (intergroup) multilingualism" (Fishman, 1967). As a result of limitation, mastery or control of mother tounge and other tounge [or, more generally, of the various languages or varieties constituting the speech community's linguistic

repertoire (Gumperz 1962)] may be ruled out as a crucial variable since the members of many speech networks could communicate with each other quite easily in any of their available codes or subcodes (Lieberson 1964).

Because the Margahayu Raya society is a multilingual speech community, so a language choice case will be happen. In the language choice case, Javanese, Sundanese, and Indonesian languages have the same position toward the speaker (respondent). None of them have a higher or lower level than others, although Javanese language is the first language for Javanese people here. The Javanese language does not make any influences of the usage of respondents' language choice.