CHAPTER IV
CONCLUSION

In this research, Javanese people who live in Block W, Margahayu Raya, Bandung as a multilingual society, usually choose to use one language rather than the other in a given instance. One way of examining language choice from the sociologist's point of view is introduced by Joshua Fishman, who proposed that there were certain institutional contexes, called domains, in which one language variety is more likely to be appropriate than the other. Domains are taken to be constellations of factors such as location, topic, and participants.

It seems to the writer that six domains can be generalized from innumerable situations whichthe writer had noticed in speech community of Block W, Margahayu Raya, Bandung. The writer labels these as "family", "friendship", "neighbourhood", "transaction", "education", and "employment".

. After processing the data, it would appear that the Javanese language as a mother tounge is only dominant in the family domain. The Indonesian, and even the Sundanese, have strongly scored in the friendship domain, neighbourhood and transaction. The Indonesian language has the highest rating in the neighbourhood domain, although it does not "dominate". It's surprising, however, that Indonesian should appear so high in these domains. The answer is quite simple: most of the educated multilingual

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in the sample do not share a mother tounge with their friends. In second place, any discussion with friends concerning a topic from a more formal domain, such as sciences or technology, is likely to trigger the selection of Indonesian language no matter what the settings on how close the speaker is to the peoplehe is talking to. It is surprising that Indonesian language should score so high in the education and employment domains. It happened because the Indonesian language is the formal language for education in this country.

Domain analysis is related to diglossia. In a community with diglossia, the family, friendship, and neighbourhood might be low domains and that education and employment might be high domains. The transaction domain might be rather low and high domains. The Javanese language is dominant in family domain, so the Javanese as mother tounge is low language. Whereas, the Indonesian and Sundanese languages appear strong in the friendship and neighbourhood domains, so they are used in the low domain too (although the Indonesian language is usually a high language). Not surprisingly, the Indonesian is the high language because it appears so strong in the education and employment domains.