

CHAPTER III

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

Before I analyze the language choice of Makassarese students in Surabaya, I will show the characteristics of respondents first. After that I present the language capability and the attitude toward language, which I consider are necessary for influencing the language choice of these Makassarese.

In this study I took 30 respondents by using the snowball method. There are 21 respondents (70%) belong to the IKAMI members and the rest do not join the organization. Not every IKAMI members could be taken as respondent for they have to fulfill the qualification.

III.1. The Characteristics of Respondents

From the data that is obtained, I find some informations about the respondents:

- There are 9 females (30%) and 21 males (70%).
- The youngest respondent is 19 years-old and the oldest is 28 years-old.
- There are 17 respondents who are 19 till 23 years-old and 13 respondents who are 24 till 28 years-old, or in other words the percentages are 57% for the 19 till 23 years-old and 43% for the 24

Read newspapers/Books in Indonesian	30	0	0
Write letters in Indonesian	30	0	0
Understand Makassarese conversation	25	5	0
Speak Makassarese (conversation)	19	10	1
Read newspapers/books in Makassarese	15	11	4
Write letters in Makassarese	14	11	5

Source: questionnaire number 10 till 21

From the table above, I conclude that all respondents (100%) understand, speak, read, and write in Indonesian language. While the capability of using Makassarese language is in the second (60,8%), then it is followed by Javanese language (18,9%).

It is not surprising that all respondents have the capability of using the Indonesian language since they are certainly highly educated people. We know that one of Indonesian language functions is as a medium in education, besides a medium of communication among the provinces and the ethnic groups.

Then there is a fact that the Indonesian language could take the place of the Makassarese language as their mother tongue. Let us see the prove in this following table.

Table 2.a
 Respondents Who Can Understand A Conversation
 in These Languages (%)

Languages	Yes	Little	No	Total
Javanese	43	50	7	100
Indonesian	100	0	0	100
Makassarese	83	17	0	100

N = 30 persons

The table shows that none of the respondents are not be able to understand Indonesian language (0%), while there are some respondents who do not understand a conversation in Javanese language (7%). However, there are also many respondents who are capable of understanding Javanese conversation (43%). And almost all of the respondents could understand conversation in their mother tongue, Makassarese language (83%).

It is also necessary to see the capability of respondents in speaking Javanese, Indonesian, and Makassarese. A respondent who understands a conversation in certain language does not necessarily speak the language. Respondents who are capable of speaking the three languages above will be showed by this following table.

Table 2.b

Respondents Who Can Speak These Languages (%)

Languages	Yes	Little	No	Total
Javanese	30	63	7	100
Indonesian	100	0	0	100
Makassarese	63,3	33,3	3,3	100

N = 30 persons

All respondents can speak Indonesian language, while there are 30% respondents who can speak Javanese and Makassarese (63,3%). We can see that the number of respondents who speak both regional languages is not as high as the number of those who understand them.

Table 2.c

Respondents Who Can Read Books in These Languages (%)

Languages	Yes	Little	No	Total
Javanese	13	40	47	100
Indonesian	100	0	0	100
Makassarese	50	37	13	100

N = 30 persons

Once again, the table shows that all respondents feel that they are capable of reading books which are written in the Indonesian language rather than in the Javanese (13%) or the Makassarese language (50%). The

number of respondents who can read books in both regional languages is not as high as the number of those who understand or speak them.

Table 2.d
Respondents Who Can Write Letters
in These Languages (%)

Languages	Yes	Little	No	Total
Javanese	13	27	60	100
Indonesian	100	0	0	100
Makassarese	46,6	36,6	16,6	100

N = 30 persons

This table also shows that none of respondents are incapable of writing in Indonesian language, while there are 60% respondents who are not able to write in Javanese or in Makassarese (16,6%).

III.3. The Attitude Toward Language

In this case, the attitude toward language could also influence the language choice of the Makassarese students. A respondent who said that the use of Makassarese language does not need to be maintained as long as he lives in Surabaya, tends not to use that language in his interaction with others.

This following tables will show the Makassarese students' attitudes toward the Javanese, the Indonesian, and the Makassarese languages.

Table 3.a

The Attitude Toward The Javanese Language

Attitudes	Yes	No
Mastering the Javanese language will help you so much as long as you live in Surabaya (num. 22)	22	8
You feel uncomfotable if you hear your Makassarese friends talk to each other in Javanese language (num. 23)	16	14
You think that if you use the Javanese, it means you underestimate your mother tongue, the Makassarese language (num. 24)	2	28

Source: questionnaire number 22 till 24

From the table above, it is clear that there are 73% respondents who realize that mastering the Javanese language will help them as long as they live in Surabaya. And they think if they use that language, it does not mean they underestimate their mother tongue, the Makassarese language (93%). It does not matter for them to hear a conversation between Makassarese students in Javanese language (47%), but the number of those who feel

uncomfortable should also be regarded since the percentage could reach 53%.

Table 3.b
The Attitude Toward The Indonesian Language

Attitudes	Yes	No
You feel that using the Indonesian language to communicate with others is better than using the Javanese or Makassarese language (num. 25)	26	4
It is better to use the Indonesian language than using the Javanese or Makassarese language when you talk to your Makassarese friends (num. 26)	19	11

Source: questionnaire number 25 and 26

The table shows that most of respondents feel that to talk to others by using the Indonesian language is better than using the Javanese or Makassarese language (87%). But this number decreases when they talk to their Makassarese friends. There are 37% respondents who disagree that using the Indonesian language is also better than using the Javanese or Makassarese language when they talk to their Makassarese friends. In this case there is an interesting fact that should be known. There must be a reason for their opinions.

This following table will show us how the Makassarese students' attitude toward their mother tongue, the Makassarese language.

Table 3.c

The Attitude Toward The Makassarese Language

Attitudes	Yes	No
The use of Makassarese language should be maintained as long as you/your Makassarese friends live in Surabaya (num. 27)	18	12
You feel uncomfortable if you hear your Makassarese friends talk to each other in Makassarese language (num. 28)	2	28

Source: questionnaire number 27 and 28

From the table above we know that almost every respondents feel happy if they hear their Makassarese friends talk to each other in Makassarese language (93%). But we should also consider that there are 40% respondents who disagree that the use of Makassarese language should be maintained as long as the Makassarese students live in Surabaya.

We have already learned about the Makassarese students' attitudes toward the Javanese, the Indonesian, and the Makassarese languages. It is necessary for us to know why they give such comments or opinions. I will

present the reasons for their attitudes toward these languages.

Table 4.a

The Reason for The Attitude Toward The Javanese Language

(%)

Num	Reasons	Percent.
22	The Javanese language makes communication easy	53
	It can be used if you want to get more intimate	3
	Makassarese should adapt themselves to the new environment	17
	It is better to use the Indonesian	7
	Surabaya does not merely consist of Javanese people	7
	Surabaya society will understand that the Makassarese are incapable of speaking the Javanese language	13
	TOTAL	100
23	The way Makassarese students speak the Javanese sounds strange or unpleasant	43
	Using the Javanese means they lose the identity of Makassarese	10
	It is the right of every body to use whatever language they choose	7
	Speaking the Javanese is normal, for perhaps they want to adapt themselves to the environment	40
	TOTAL	100
24	Speaking the Javanese language is no problem since it is only to make communication easy	63
	Speaking it is only to adapt themselves to the environment	10
	They still keep using their mother tongue, the Makassar language	20

They have to think of the Makassar language highly by maintaining it	7
TOTAL	100

Source: questionnaire number 22 till 24

From the table above we could know that most of respondents agree that mastering the Javanese language will help them so much as long as they live in Surabaya, for the reason that if they master it, the communication could run easily (53%). While there are 13% respondents argue that they do not worry about not mastering the Javanese language, for Surabaya society would understand about their incapacibilities of speaking the language.

There are 43% respondents who feel that it sounds strange if their Makassarese friends speak Javanese language to each other. They do not feel comfortable because of it. But the other respondents said that it is normal if the Makassarese speak the language since perhaps they want to make social adaptation (40%).

Most of respondents said that it does not mean they do not think of their mother tongue highly, if they use the Javanese language. It is only to make communication easy, as they said (63%). And 20% respondents stated that although they use the language, they still keep using the Makassarese language. But there are 7% respondents who are worried about the fact that if

they use the Javanese, their mother tongue will be ignored. They suggest that Makassarese students should preserve the Makassarese language by keeping to use it.

Table 4.b
The Reason for The Attitude
Toward The Indonesian Language (%)

Num	Reasons	Percent.
25	Using the Indonesian language can avoid prejudice/misunderstanding	7
	It can avoid primordialism	13
	Indonesian language is a communicative language; it can be understood by most of the ethnic groups in Indonesia	67
	There are certain things that are more suitable to be spoken in Javanese/Makassarese language	13
	TOTAL	100
26	Using the Indonesian language can avoid primordialism	50
	It can avoid prejudice/misunderstanding if there is somebody else listens to their conversation	13
	Sometimes the Indonesian language make the conversation less intimate	20
	There are certain things that are more suitable to be spoken in Javanese/Makassarese language	17
	TOTAL	100

Source: questionnaire number 25 and 26

Most of respondents agree that using the Indonesian language to communicate with others is better

than using the Javanese or Makassarese language for the reason that the Indonesian language is communicative and understood by the other ethnic groups in Indonesia (67%). But there are 13% respondents who said that it is not proper to use the Indonesian language when we talk about certain things, for instance to talk about a secret, etc.

Furthermore, 50% respondents said that it is better to use the Indonesian language rather than the Javanese or Makassarese language when they talk to their Makassarese friends, for the reason that the national language could avoid the feeling of primordialism among them. On the other hand, there are also 20% respondents who disagree to use the Indonesian language since the language could make the atmosphere less intimate.

Finally, I present the reason for the attitude toward the Makassarese language in this following table.

Table 4.c
The Reason for The Attitude
Toward The Makassarese Language (%)

Num	Reasons	Percent.
27	The Makassarese language could promote intimacy among the Makassarese students	27
	The Makassarese students should not lose the identity of being Makassarese	33
	The Makassarese language would not be understood by people in Surabaya The Makassarese students should make	17

	some adaptation for they are in a multilingual region	10
	It is better to use the Indonesian language when they live in Surabaya	7
	The emergence of primordialism	7
	TOTAL	100
28	The Makassarese students should realize that they live in a region of different regional languages, they have to make social adaptation	7
	The Makassarese language could remind them of their homeland	43
	Every body has the right to use the language they want to	40
	There are certain things that are more suitable to be spoken in Makassarese	10
	TOTAL	100

Source: questionnaire number 27 and 28

Most of respondents agree that the use of Makassarese language should be maintained as long as the Makassarese students live in Surabaya, for the main reason that they should not lose their identity of being Makassarese (33%). But the other respondents argue that it is useless to maintain the use of Makassarese language since it would not be understood by people in Surabaya (17%).

Besides, there is a fact that respondents mostly feel comfortable if they hear their Makassarese friends talking to each other in Makassarese language, for the main reason that the language could remind them of their homeland (43%). But there are a few respondents who feel

uncomfortable when they hear their Makassarese friends having conversation in Makassarese language since they should realize that they are in a region of multi regional languages, so that they should adjust themselves with this condition, by not using their mother tongue (7%).

So far we have learned about the attitudes toward the Javanese, the Indonesian, and the Makassarese languages. And we have already known that there is a greater support to the use of Indonesian language (87%) than of Javanese or Makassarese language. For the next step, I will analyze the language choice of these Makassarese students.

III.4. Language Choice: An Analysis Toward The Types of Factors Influencing Speech Behaviour

Speaking about language choice can't be separated from types of factors which influence speech behaviour, i.e. participants, topic, setting, channel, message, etc.

In this study, I will analyze the language choice of Makassarese students based on some combined factors: participants, topic, and setting. The participants are the Makassarese students and non-Makassarese people in Surabaya. Certain topics have already prepared and I provide five different settings, i.e. boarding house, neighbourhood, Makassarese students association, campus,

and market. Firstly I will show the language choice in its totality through this following table.

Table 5

Language Choice of The Makassarrese Students in Surabaya

Num	Intensity	Languages			
		Javanese	Indonesian	Makassarrese	Others
29	Always	0	20	0	0
	Often	2	8	1	0
	Sometimes	10	2	2	0
	Rarely	5	0	6	0
	Never	13	0	21	30
30	Always	0	18	0	0
	Often	1	12	2	0
	Sometimes	5	0	9	2
	Rarely	8	0	3	0
	Never	16	0	16	28
31	Always	0	18	0	0
	Often	3	11	0	0
	Sometimes	5	1	0	0
	Rarely	7	0	2	0
	Never	15	0	28	30
32	Always	0	20	0	0
	Often	2	10	0	0
	Sometimes	8	0	1	0

	Rarely	4	0	0	0
	Never	16	0	29	30
33	Always	0	19	0	0
	Often	1	9	2	0
	Sometimes	5	2	6	0
	Rarely	2	0	4	0
	Never	22	0	17	30
34	Always	0	18	1	0
	Often	1	11	4	0
	Sometimes	2	1	10	0
	Rarely	10	0	7	0
	Never	17	0	8	30
35	Always	0	22	0	0
	Often	1	8	0	0
	Sometimes	2	0	0	2
	Rarely	5	0	0	0
	Never	22	0	30	28
36	Always	0	16	0	0
	Often	4	11	0	0
	Sometimes	11	3	0	2
	Rarely	9	0	1	0
	Never	6	0	29	28
37	Always	0	16	0	0
	Often	5	11	0	0
	Sometimes	11	2	0	0
	Rarely	10	0	3	0

	Never	4	0	27	30
38	Always	2	13	0	0
	Often	8	9	0	0
	Sometimes	13	8	0	0
	Rarely	5	0	1	0
	Never	2	0	29	30
39	Always	0	17	0	0
	Often	2	13	0	0
	Sometimes	11	0	0	0
	Rarely	4	0	0	1
	Never	13	0	30	29

Source: questionnaire number 29 till 39

To get the mean of the sample, I multiply the frequency for each value and the values of five scales, i.e. always = 4, often = 3, etc; then the result is divided by the number of respondents. The next is to check the standard deviation on a calculator. After that I determine my confidence degree, i.e. 90%. Finally I relate the mean of the sample to the mean of the population by using the Confidence Interval Formula. This way is to estimate all characteristics of the population by estimating the characteristic or parameters of the sample. The formula is:

$$\bar{x} - z \frac{\alpha}{2} \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}} \leq \mu \leq \bar{x} + z \frac{\alpha}{2} \cdot \frac{\sigma}{\sqrt{n}}$$

- \bar{x} = The mean of the sample
 α = 100% - confidence degree or 100% - 90%
 = 10% or 0,1
 z = Normal distribution (see normal distribution table)
 = If $\alpha = 0,1 \therefore z_{0,05} = 1,64$
 σ = Standard deviation
 n = Sample size, i.e. 30 people
 μ = Mean of population

For the next step, the result would be put in some figures for every setting or context. The result shows the tendency of Makassarese students in using certain languages.

III.4.1. Boarding House

In this setting, I take the Makassarese students and their interlocutors (the owner of boarding house, boarders) as participants. The topics that are usually discussed here are about daily matters and personal problems. Dealing with these factors, the question number 29 and 30 would be matched. The result could be seen in this following table.

Table 6.a

Interval of Language Choice of The Makassarrese Students
in The Boarding House

Num	Languages			
	Javanese	Indonesian	Makassarese	Others
29	$1,02 \leq \mu \leq 1,05$	$3,59 \leq \mu \leq 3,61$	$0,42 \leq \mu \leq 0,44$	0
30	$0,69 \leq \mu \leq 0,71$	$3,59 \leq \mu \leq 3,61$	$0,88 \leq \mu \leq 0,92$	$0,12 \leq \mu \leq 0,14$

The table shows that most of respondents tend to choose the Indonesian language when they talk to the people in boarding house, i.e. to the landlord or landlady (confidence interval $3,59 \leq \mu \leq 3,61$) and to the boarders ($3,59 \leq \mu \leq 3,61$). This could happen since they could face people from various ethnic groups who stay there, besides the Javanese. But there is also an interesting matter, that is the choice of Javanese language in the second position ($1,02 \leq \mu \leq 1,05$) when these Makassarrese students talk about daily matters to their landlords or landladies (question number 29). The reason could be because they feel that it is more suitable to use the Javanese language when they talk about the topic. Then we can see that there is a relevance between their attitude toward the Javanese language (as it is explained before) and their language choice. They said that there are certain things that are more suitable to be spoken in

Javanese.

We should also consider about their choice of language when they talk to the other boarders (question number 30). It could be explained by the fact that in the boarding houses, there are also other boarders coming from Makassar region (see qualifications of respondents in sampling), so that it is normal if the use of Makassarese language still exists in this case.

The confidence interval $0,12 < \mu < 0,14$ appears in the question number 30 since there are a few respondents who have the capability of using a language besides the Javanese, Indonesian, or Makassarese. This language is a foreign one, and we can say it is English.

III.4.2. Neighbourhood

The Makassarese students in Surabaya have neighbours who are mostly Javanese. We will see their language choice in the context of neighbourhood. Participants in this case are the Makassarese students and their neighbours as the interlocutors. The topics could be daily matters or social matters, for instance about neighbourhood security system. The conversations took place in a neighbour house or at a neighbourhood gathering. For this setting, I took the questions number 31 (when they talk about daily matters) and 32 (when they talk about social matter in a neighbourhood gathering).

The result is shown by this table.

Table 6.b

Interval of Language Choice of The Makassarrese Students
in The Neighbourhood

Num	Languages			
	Javanese	Indonesian	Makassarese	Others
31	$0,85 \leq \mu \leq 0,89$	$3,56 \leq \mu \leq 3,59$	$0,07 \leq \mu \leq 0,07$	0
32	$0,85 \leq \mu \leq 0,89$	$3,67 \leq \mu \leq 3,68$	$0,06 \leq \mu \leq 0,08$	0

The table indicates that the Indonesian language tends to be used when the Makassarrese students talk to their nieghbours (the intervals are $3,56 \leq \mu \leq 3,59$ and $3,67 \leq \mu \leq 3,68$). However, it is surprising that the language appears dominant in this context. Neighbourhood is usually dealing with the informal situation, and in this case the use of regional language should be evident. The reason for choosing the Indonesian language could be that the language is better to be used in this case, especially when the Makassarrese students attend a neighbourhood gathering (question number 32). In this case the confidence interval could be increased until $3,67 \leq \mu \leq 3,68$.

One more thing that should be taken into consideration is that there are some respondents who tend

to use the Javanese in their interaction with the neighbours (both intervals are $0,85 < \mu < 0,89$); either to talk about daily matters in a neighbour house (question number 31), or to talk about neighbourhood security system (for instance) at a neighbourhood gathering. The possible explanations for this case is that the Makassarese want to adapt or adjust themselves to the environment, besides they would like to make the communication easy. This is quite relevant with their statement about the attitudes toward the Javanese language. They said that the Makassarese students should adapt themselves to the new environment and if they want to interact or communicate with the people around them, i.e. neighbours, they should use the Javanese language.

III.4.3. Makassarese Students Association

I consider to include the association in my analysis since there is an interesting phenomenon about the language choice. But the context of association here is not merely the IKAMI SULSEL. There are also some other small groups which are established by some Makassarese students, since not every student becomes the member of the IKAMI SULSEL.

In this case, all participants must be Makassarese students. The topics are about study, music, or some programs in the organization. The conversation took place

in a Makassarese' student's boarding house or at an organization meeting. Let us see the following table.

Table 6.c

Interval of Language Choice of The Makassarese Students
in Their Associations

Num	Languages			
	Javanese	Indonesian	Makassarese	Others
33	$0,49 \leq \mu \leq 0,51$	$3,57 \leq \mu \leq 3,58$	$0,76 \leq \mu \leq 0,78$	0
34	$0,56 \leq \mu \leq 0,59$	$3,56 \leq \mu \leq 3,59$	$1,41 \leq \mu \leq 1,45$	0

Once again, it is surprising that in this context, the use of Indonesian language is higher than that of the Javanese or Makassarese language. We could see in the table above that the use of Indonesian language has the greatest intervals, i.e. $3,57 \leq \mu \leq 3,58$ and $3,56 \leq \mu \leq 3,59$. Most of respondents use it when they talk about music or problems in their studies (question number 33) or even when they attend their organization meeting (question number 34). If we compare between their choices and their attitudes toward the Indonesian language, we can say that there is a correlation. They have some reasons for having positive attitudes toward the language (let see the reason for question number 26), i.e. using the language can avoid primordialism and prejudice or misunderstanding

(if accidentally there is somebody who is non-Makassarese coming and listening to their conversation). In this case, the Makassarese students try to be considerate to someone's feelings besides they do not want themselves to be ethnocentric.

One thing should also be noted here is that the position of Makassarese language is in the second rank, with the big point $1,41 < M < 1,45$. That point is obtained from their organization meetings. Perhaps such situation, in which they meet their Makassarese friends, could trigger the use of Makassarese language. The language could increase intimacy among them, as seen from their statements about their positive attitudes toward their mother tongue. They think it should be maintained as long as they live in Surabaya in order to preserve it so that they will not lose their identity as Makassarese people, besides the language could promote intimacy and remind them of their homeland.

But beside the things mentioned above, there are also some respondents who choose the Javanese language, and their number could be evident, even when they are in an organization meeting ($0,56 < M < 0,59$). I consider that there are certain reasons for this case. They are probably used to using Javanese language in their daily communication.

III.4.4. Campus

This is the place where every educated people could meet and interact with each other. In this setting, I decide that the participants are the Makassarese students with lecturers and friends as their interlocutors in campus. The topics are about homework or discussions about some problems on certain subjects. The conversation took place in campus; outside the classroom, in the campus library, and in the canteen. The table below will show the result.

Table 6.d

Interval of Language Choice of The Makassarese Students
in The Campus

Num	Languages			
	Javanese	Indonesian	Makassarese	Others
35	$0,39 \leq \mu \leq 0,41$	$3,72 \leq \mu \leq 3,74$	0	$0,12 \leq \mu \leq 0,14$
36	$1,42 \leq \mu \leq 1,45$	$3,42 \leq \mu \leq 3,44$	$0,03 \leq \mu \leq 0,03$	$0,12 \leq \mu \leq 0,14$
37	$1,56 \leq \mu \leq 1,58$	$3,47 \leq \mu \leq 3,49$	$0,10 \leq \mu \leq 0,11$	0

It is not surprising if the Indonesian language gets the high scores ($3,72 \leq \mu \leq 3,74$; $3,42 \leq \mu \leq 3,44$; and $3,47 \leq \mu \leq 3,49$). Even when the Makassarese students talk to their lecturers in campus (question number 35), the use of Indonesian language has the greatest score

($3.72 \leq \mu \leq 3.74$). We could understand it since the Indonesian language is the formal language which is used in education. But the score decreases up to the intervals $3.42 \leq \mu \leq 3.44$ and $3.47 \leq \mu \leq 3.49$. We are aware that their interlocutors are not their lecturers, but their university friends; and they talk to each other in the campus library and in the canteen. In this case, the situation is less formal, and even very informal. But it does not mean they do not want to get more intimate with their friends if they do not use the Javanese which is spoken by most of people in Surabaya. I predict they use the Indonesian language since it is a communicative language; it can be understood by Indonesian people. They argue that Surabaya society (in this case the students) does not merely consist of Javanese people. Let us see their reasons for the attitudes toward the Javanese and Indonesian languages.

However, it is also necessary to pay attention to some respondents who choose the Javanese language, either when they talk to their lecturers or when they talk to their university friends. The interval increases if the situation becomes less formal or informal (from $0.39 \leq \mu \leq 0.41$ until $1.56 \leq \mu \leq 1.58$). Interlocutors of the same level and the topics that are discussed influence their language choice. The Javanese language is suitable to be spoken here in order to get more intimate.

III.4.5. Market

In this setting, the Makassarese student will face people who have nothing to do with them, or in other words, the people here are the ones who are not recognized by the Makassarese students. They are sellers and shopkeepers, and they would become the participants in this occasion. I provide two places of conversation, i.e. traditional market and supermarket or department store. Then the topics of conversation are about transaction matters.

The following table will show the language choice of Makassarese students in a market. Related with this, questions number 38 and 39 would be matched.

Table 6.e

Interval of Language Choice of The Makassarese Students
in The Market

Num	Languages			
	Javanese	Indonesian	Makassarese	Others
38	$2,09 \leq \mu \leq 2,12$	$3,16 \leq \mu \leq 3,18$	$0,03 \leq \mu \leq 0,03$	0
39	$1,05 \leq \mu \leq 1,09$	$3,56 \leq \mu \leq 3,58$	0	$0,03 \leq \mu \leq 0,03$

It is clear that the Indonesian language still receives high points (the intervals $3,16 \leq \mu \leq 3,18$ and $3,56 \leq \mu \leq 3,58$). The highest point is obtained from the

conversation between the Makassarese students and shopkeepers in a supermarket or department store (question number 39). In such situation they consider that the Indonesian language is more proper or better to be spoken, since the supermarket or department store is usually regarded as the place where the upper-middle class people go shopping.

Another thing should be noted is that the use of Javanese language also has a tidy sum ($2.09 \leq \mu \leq 2.12$). This happens when the Makassarese students talk to sellers in a traditional market (question number 38). I consider they used the language to adjust themselves to the circumstance and also to get some good bargains, since as we know the system of transaction in traditional markets is usually bargaining.

There are also a few respondents who use another language besides the Javanese, Indonesian, and Makassarese languages. They have got a point as much as $0.03 \leq \mu \leq 0.03$ and it is obtained from their statements about having conversation with shopkeepers in supermarket or department store. And they use it to adjust themselves with the circumstance or with the kind of goods they want to buy.

III.5. An Analysis of Diglossia

From the tables of language choice above we have

learnt that in all settings or contexts, the Indonesian language comes on top, followed by the Javanese and then Makassarese language. In this case, we may say that the Indonesian language is a high language (H) and both regional languages are low languages (L).

One of the most important features of diglossia is the specialization of function for H and L. In one set of situations only H is appropriate and in another only L, with the two sets overlapping only very slightly. H is appropriate to be used in formal speeches, while L is appropriate for informal ones.

Then it is surprising that the Indonesian language could get the highest rank in every setting. We know that the situations in the boarding house, the neighbourhood, and the association are informal. So, it should be the low languages that are used in such situations. But that case could be understood when we consider about the language capability of Makassarese students in speaking Javanese, one of the low languages; since only 30% respondents who are able to speak it. If they choose the Indonesian language, it is quite a normal condition.

One more interesting point is that the use of Javanese language is more frequent than Makassarese. The comparison of their use in every setting shows that the Javanese language is more dominant than the Makassarese language, except in one setting, i.e. in the Makassarese

students association. In this case, the confidence interval of Makassarese language is $1,41 \leq \mu \leq 1,45$ while the interval of Javanese is $0,56 \leq \mu \leq 0,59$. But it can be understood if the Javanese language occupies the second position after the Indonesian language, since the Makassarese students have to make some adaptation.

In the market, there is an interesting phenomenon about the use of Javanese language. Makassarese students tend to use it when they are in a traditional market, but when they are in a supermarket or department store, they leave it and prefer using the Indonesian language. So, it can be concluded that they adjust themselves with the circumstance. They consider the kind of market and the kind of goods they want to buy before they choose to use certain language.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION