

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

After analyzing and interpreting the language choice of the Makassarese students living in Surabaya - with some consideration on types of factors influencing speech behaviour such as participants, topic, and setting - finally I conclude that most of the students use the Indonesian language in their daily communications. They prefer using this language either in boarding house, or at meetings with neighbours, in campus, and in market. When they talk to their Makassarese friends, they also prefer using the language to their mother tongue, the Makassarese language. So it is clear that the Indonesian language shows its dominance. The reasons for choosing this language deal with the Makassarese students' attitudes toward the language. Most of them said that the Indonesian language is a communicative language which can be understood by most of the ethnic groups in Indonesia. Besides, using it can avoid primordialism and prejudice or misunderstanding from somebody else who does not come from the same ethnic group with them.

The Javanese language is in the second position of their language choice. It is surprising that this language is able to take over the Makassarese language

position. Its use appears strong in almost all of the settings or contexts, i.e. in boarding house, neighbourhood, and campus. The use of this language reaches the high score when it is used in market. When the Makassarese students are talking with members of their association, it is incredible that the use of this language persists eventhough the number is not so high.

The fact that the choice of Javanese is in the second position proves that the Makassarese students are greatly adapted with the Surabaya community, who use the Javanese language in daily communication. As seen from their reasons for having positive attitudes toward the language. They think that it makes communication easy so that they could get more intimate with people in Surabaya.

While the use of Makassarese language itself still persists in all settings although the score is below the Indonesian and Javanese languages. The Makassarese students prefer using it when they talk to their Makassarese friends from their associations. In this setting, the use of Makassarese language is more dominant than the Javanese language. The main reason for this case is that the Makassarese language could promote intimacy among the Makassarese students and it remind them of their homeland. Besides, the Makassarese students should not lose the identity of being Makassarese, as they said.

Through the analysis of diglossia, I make some conclusions that the Indonesian language must be a high language for it shows its dominance mostly in campus, the place when they face a formal situation, especially when they communicate with the university staff members or lecturers. While in boarding house or neighbourhood; where the situation is informal, the use of Javanese language appears strong. So we may call it a low language.

In the market, there is a uniqueness that the Makassarese students' choosing their mother tongue depends on the kind of market and goods they want to buy. So the situation in market is regarded either formal or informal. The use of Makassarese language appears strong when they talk to their Makassarese students in their association. In this informal situation, the language could also be called as low language.

BIBLIOGRAPHY