

CHAPTER III

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

3.1. Identity of the Informants

In this chapter, I will explain the data I obtained. As I explained previously, I divide the informants into two groups. The first is the group of younger speakers between 17-25 years. And the second is the group of older speakers between 35-50 years. Each consist of 100 people. For that reason, I will explain the data per group of informants.

Now, I will show the identities of my informants. It concerns age, gender, marriage, education, job and religion.

.3.1.1. Age and Gender

From the data I obtained, it is known that the number of male informants is 135 and female informants is 65. It means that number of male informants is bigger than female informants. See table VII and VIII.

Table VII. Specification of Younger Speakers Based on Age and Gender.

N : 100

Age	Male	Female	Total number of Younger Speakers
17 - 19	26	13	39
20 - 22	20	9	29
23 - 25	20	12	32
Total Number of Younger Speakers	66	34	100

Source : Questionnaire number 6 and 7

Table VIII. Specification of older Speakers Based on Age and Gender

N : 100

Age	Male	Female	Total Number of Older Speakers
35 - 38	22	9	31
39 - 42	24	14	38
43 - 46	11	7	18
47 - 50	12	1	13
Total Number of Older Speakers	69	31	100

Source : Questionnaire number 6 and 7

3.1.2. Marriage

From the 200 informants, only 76 informants are not married and others informants are married. It seems that in younger speakers group, the number of unmarried people is bigger than married people. On the contrary, in the older speakers group, most of people are married. See table IX.

Table IX. Specification of Informants Based on marriage

N : 200

Marriage	Younger speakers	Older speakers
Married	28	96
Unmarried	72	4
Total Number of Informants	100	100

Source : Questionnaire number 14

In the groups of younger speakers, from 28 married people, 18 people marry with the Javanese and others people marry with the Osing people. And in the group of older speakers, from 96 married people, 29 people marry with the Javanese and others people marry with the Osing people (Source : Questionnaire number 15).

3.1.3. Education

From the data I obtained, it is known that the informants minimally graduate from the elementary schools. Most of the younger speakers graduate from the senior high schools. On the contrary, most of older speakers graduate from the elementary schools. See table X.

Table X. Specification of informants Based on Education

N : 200

Education	YS	OS
Elementary school graduates	5	36
Junior high school graduates	26	46
Senior high school graduates	66	17
University graduates	3	1
Total Number of Informants	100	100

Source : Questionnaire number 9

Note :

YS = Younger Speaker OS = Older Speakers

3.1.4. Jobs

Table XI. Specification of informants Based on Kinds of Jobs

N : 200

Jobs	YS	OS
Farming	19	31
Handicraft	-	2
Trading	10	19
Laboring	-	10
Teaching	3	4
Tailoring	2	-
Government administration	6	12
Private enterprise	32	11
Total Number of Informants	72	89

Source : Questionnaire number 13

In the group of younger speakers, from the 100 informants, 72 informants have jobs. Other 21 informants are the students of senior high schools and universities. And other 7 informants are housewives.

In the group of older speakers, from the 100 informants, 89 informants have jobs and other 11 informants are housewives.

As it is shown in the table XI, most of the informants in the group of younger speakers work in private enterprises. Other kinds of informants' jobs are farming, trading, teaching, tailoring and government administration.

And in the group of older speakers, most of the informants are farmers. Other kinds of informants' jobs are handicraft, trading, laboring, teaching, government administration and private enterprise.

3.1.5. Religion

From the data I obtained, it is known that all of the informants are moslems (Source : Questionnaire number 8).

3.2. Language Shift from Osing to Javanese

Fishman's theory says that language shift means huge populations adopted a new language or variety into their repertoires, whether or not at the same time they also gave up a language or variety that they had previously used (Fishman, 1972: 107).

Based on the theory mentioned above, a language shift from Osing to Javanese means that the Osing people adopted Javanese as a new language (read : dialect) into their repertoires, whether or not at the same time they also gave up Osing, that is, a language (read : dialect) that they had previously used.

Osing is one of Javanese dialect used by the Osing people living in Banyuwangi. It is also called the Banyuwangi dialect (Soetoko dkk, 1981 : 6).

The Osing people can speak Javanese because they often come in contact with the Javanese. They usually speak the central Java dialect (read : the standard Javanese) because most of them come from the areas in the central Java such as Semarang, Solo, Jogja etc. For that reason, it is not strange if the Javanese spoken by the Osing people has many similarities with Javanese spoken by the Javanese living in the central Java, especially in the cities of Solo, Yogya and so on.

Because the central Java dialect (read : the standard Javanese) and the Banyuwangi dialect come from one language, that is, Javanese so it will be more suitable if language shift from Osing to Javanese is meant as the shifting from one variety to another variety of a language or the shifting from one dialect to another dialect of a language.

However, the shifting from Osing to Javanese is still called as a language shift because language shift discuss not only the shifting from one language to another language but also one variety to another variety of a language.

If we are discussing language shift, we also have to talk about bilingualism because it gives the chance for the language shift to appear.

As we have known, nowadays, there are so many cases of language shift in the world. It can happen because the use of more languages within one community is the rule rather than the exception in the world today (Gal, 1971 : 1).

For that reason, in studying the language shift from Osing to Javanese, firstly I investigate the problem of the bilingualism of the Osing people. Most of the Osing people can speak not only Osing but also Javanese and Indonesian (it is used only in few formal situation, for the example, in government activities, in the office, at school etc). Appel and Maysken's theory of bilingualism says that bilingualism occurs when in a given society (two or more languages are spoken and individual bilingualism occurs when a person speaks in two or more languages (Appel and Maysken, 1987 : 30).

Based on the data I obtained, my informants say that their mother tongue is Osing (Questionnaire number 19). Besides Osing, all of them also say that they can speak Javanese and Indonesian (Questionnaire number 20 and 22).

When they are asked to describe 'how well they speak Javanese', most of the informants in the group of younger speakers say very well but not perfect and most of the informants in the group of older speakers say moderately well. It means that in using Javanese, the informants in the group of younger speakers are better than the informants in the group of older speakers. See table XII.

Table XII. The Description of the Informants in Speaking Javanese

N : 200

The Ability to Speak Javanese	YS	OS
- Perfect as well as Javanese native speakers	9	5
- Very well but not perfect	52	7
- Moderately well	35	83
- Not so good	4	10
Total Number of Informants	100	100

Source: Questionnaire number 21

Actually the problem of language shift in a bilingual community can't happen if the community still continues to use the language that it had previously used. It means that although the Osing people are bilingual, but if they still speak Osing, the problem of language shift will never appear. On the contrary, if they begin to choose Javanese in domains formerly reserved for Osing, it may be a sign that language shift is in progress. In other word, the language choice plays important role in happening of language shift.

Fishman's theory of language choice says that there were certain institutional context, called domains, in which one language variety is more likely to be appropriate than another. Domains are taken to be constellations of factors such as location, topic and participants (Fishman 1964 in Fasold 1984 : 183). For that reason, to know the language shift happening, I collect the data about how the Osing people choose the language which are used to speak.

In this thesis, I will discuss the language choice done by the Osing people in the domains of family, neighbourhood, employment and government. It is done by considering that in those domains, all of the informant groups (both of younger and older speakers) have the chance to use the languages. If in a domain one of informant groups doesn't have the chance to use the languages, so in that domain I will not do a research about the language choice. For the example, in school domain, the informants in the group of older speaker - can't be studied in using (read : choosing) the languages because all of them don't go to school.

It is important for me to collect the data about language choice from both of younger and older speakers because if I get it only from one of them, I can't analyze the language shift that is happening. As it is said previously, to analyze the language shift from Osing to Javanese, I do a comparison between the younger and older speakers in choosing the languages that they will use to speak because the present differences in language choice between speakers of different ages are reflection of change over time - of language shift in progress (Gal, 1979 : 153).

Talking about the theory of language choice so far, Fishman says that 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 in Fasold, 1984 : 181). It means that the family domain has three factors. They are location (at home), topic (an everyday topic) and participants (a speaker and her family). Considering it, to ask the informants about what language that they often use in a domain, I give the limitations of location, topic and participants of the domain. I make them after I observe the way of life of the Osing people.

3.2.1. Family Domain

It seems that the factor of participants is a main problem in the family domain because the Osing people only care about with whom but not where and what they speak when they decide to use a language. As an example, if they speak Osing to their parents, wherever and whatever they speak, they will still use Osing. But maybe they will use Javanese if they speak to their brothers.

In the family domain, the speakers and their family (grandparents, parents, brothers and sisters, spouses, children) are set as the factor of the participants. Because the Osing people usually talk with their families at home, so home is set as the factor of location. And everyday topic is set as the factor of topic because everyday problem is the topic that Osing people always talk with their families.

Table XIII. Language Used By the Informants to Speak to their Grandparents

Family Domain

Location : Home

Topic : Everyday topic

Participants : The speakers and their grandparents

Language	Younger speakers (n : 100)	Older speakers (n : 37)
- Osing	71 (71 %)	32 (86 %)
- Osing and Javanese	29 (29 %)	5 (14 %)
Total Number of Informants	100 (100 %)	37 (100 %)

Source : Questionnaire number 24

When the informants are asked about what language that they often use to talk with their grandparents about an everyday topic at home, in the group of older speakers, from the 100 informants, only the 37 informants give the answers but other informants don't because their grandparent die. 86 % of the 37 informants speak Osing and Javanese. It means that most of the older speakers speak Osing to their grandparents.

In the group of younger speakers, all of the informants give the answers. 71 % of the 100 informants speak Osing to their grandparents but other 29 % speak Osing and Javanese. It also means that most of the younger speakers speak Osing to their grandparents.

Because most of the older speakers still choose to speak Osing to their grandparents and so do most of the younger speakers, it can be concluded that the shifting from Osing to Javanese hasn't happened yet.

Table XIV. Languages Used by the Informants to Speak to Their
Brothers and Sisters.

Family Domain

Location : Home

Topic : Everyday topic

Participants : The speakers and their parents.

Language	Younger speakers (n : 100)	Older speakers (n : 77)
- Using	66 (66 %)	57 (74 %)
- Using and Javanese	34 (34 %)	20 (26 %)
Total Number of Informants	100 (100 %)	77 (100 %)

Source : Questionnaire number 26

When the informants are asked about what language that they often use to talk with their parents about and everyday topic at home, there are 77 informants in the group of older speakers who give the answer but other 23 informants don't because their parents die. 74 % of the 77 informants speak Osing to their parents but other 26 % speak Osing and Javanese. It means that the number of the informants speaking Osing to their parents is bigger than the number of the informants speaking Osing and Javanese.

In the group of younger speakers, 66 % of the 100 informants speak Osing to their parents but other 34 % informants speak Osing and Javanese. It also means that the number of the informants speaking Osing is bigger than the number of the informants speaking Osing and Javanese.

Because most of the older and younger speakers still use Osing to talk to their parents, it can be said that the shifting from Osing to Javanese hasn't happened either.

Table XV . Language Used By the Informants to Speak to Their
Brothers and Sisters.

Family Domain		
Location	: Home	
Topic	: Everyday topic	
Participants	: The speakers and their brothers and sisters	
Languages	Younger speakers (n : 97)	Older speakers (n : 89)
- Osing	12 (12 %)	54 (60 %)
- Javanese	65 (67 %)	11 (12 %)
- Osing and Javanese	20 (21 %)	24 (28 %)
Total Number of Informants	97 (100 %)	89 (100 %)

Source : Questionnaire number 29

Not having brothers and sisters (the informants really don't have brothers and sisters or they have but their brothers and sisters have died), the 11 informants in the group of older speakers and the 3 informants in the group of younger speakers don't tell about the languages that they often use to speak to their brothers and sisters.

It seems the number of the older speakers speaking Osing to their brothers and sisters is bigger than the number of the older speakers speaking other languages because 60 % of the 89 older speakers speak Osing to their brothers and sisters, and other 28 % speak Osing and Javanese. If in the table XIII and XIV, there is not one informant speaking Javanese only, on the contrary, in the table XV, 12 % of the older speakers has spoken Javanese to their brothers and sisters. Even in the group of younger speakers, 67 % of the 97 informants choose to speak Javanese to their brothers and sisters, 12 % speak Osing and other 21 % speak Osing and Javanese.

Because in the older speakers group, the number of the informants choosing to speak Osing to their brothers and sisters is the biggest, on the contrary, in the younger speakers group, the number of of the informants choosing to speak Javanese to their brothers and sisters is the biggest, it can be concluded that the shifting from Osing to Javanese is happening.

Table XVI . Languages Used By the Informants to Speak to
Their Spouses

Family Domain		
Location	: Home	
Topic	: Everyday topic	
Participants	: The speakers and their spouses.	
<hr/>		
Languages	Younger speakers (n : 28)	Older speakers (n : 96)
<hr/>		
- Osing	11 (39 %)	69 (71 %)
- Javanese	16 (57 %)	20 (21 %)
- Osing and Javanese	1 (4 %)	7 (8 %)
<hr/>		
Total Number of Informants	28 (100 %)	96 (100 %)
<hr/>		

Source : Questionnaire number 33

Being unmarried, 4 informants in the group of older speakers and 72 informants in the group of younger speakers don't tell about the languages that they often use to speak to their spouses.

In the group of older speakers, 71 % of the 96 informants speak Osing to their spouses, 21 % speak Javanese and other 8 % speak Osing and Javanese. It means that the number of the informants using Osing when they are talking with their spouses is the biggest.

On the contrary, in the group of younger speakers, the number of the informants using Javanese when they are talking with their spouses is the biggest. As it is described in the table XVI, 57 % of the 28 informants choose to speak Javanese to their spouses, 39 % speak Osing and other 4 % speak Osing and Javanese.

If many older speakers still choose to speak Osing to their spouses, however, many younger speakers choose to speak Javanese, it can be concluded that in this part the shifting from Osing to Javanese is also happening.

Source : Questionnaire number 36

Total number of Informants		24 (100 %)		96 (100 %)	
Using	7 (29 %)	69 (71 %)	Younger speakers	Older speakers	(n : 24) (n : 96)
Javanese	11 (46 %)	21 (22 %)	Younger speakers	Older speakers	(n : 24) (n : 96)
Using and Javanese	1 (4 %)	6 (7 %)	Younger speakers	Older speakers	(n : 24) (n : 96)
Indonesian	5 (21 %)	-	Younger speakers	Older speakers	(n : 24) (n : 96)

Family Domain	Location	Topic	Participants
Home	Everyday topic	The speakers and their children	Their children

Table XVII. Languages Used By the Informants to Speak to their children

In the group of older speakers, from the 96 informants who are married, all of them have children. It seems that the number of the informants choosing to speak Osing to their children is still the biggest. As it is described in table XVII, 71 % of the 96 informants speak Osing to their children, 22 % speak Javanese and other 7 % speak Osing and Javanese.

In the group of younger speakers, from the 78 informants who are married, 24 of them have children but other informants don't. It seems that the number of the informants choosing to speak Javanese to their children is the biggest. 46 % of the 24 informants speak Javanese to their children, 29 % speak Osing and 4 % speak Osing and Indonesian. In the table XIII, XIV, XV and XVI there is not one of informants speaking Indonesian, in table XVII there are 5 informants speaking Indonesian. It means that 21 % of the 24 informants speak Indonesian to their children.

Because when they are talking to their children, most of the older speakers use Osing, on the contrary, most of the younger speakers use Javanese, so it can be said that the shifting from Osing to Javanese is happening.

3.2.2. Neighbourhood Domain.

To limit the location of the neighbourhood domain, I observe the place where the Osing people usually talk with their neighbours. And then, I find that The Osing people often talk with their neighbours when they are watching television together. It needs to be known that there is not always television in any Osing people's home.

To watch the television, the Osing people who don't have the television usually go to their neighbours who have the television. For that reason, in the neighbourhood domain, I set that the location is home where the Osing people usually watch the television with their neighbours together. And the topic is the television programs that they are watching.

In the neighbourhood domain, the participants are :

- a. The speakers and their Osing neighbours.
- b. The speakers and their Javanese neighbours.
- c. The speakers and their Osing neighbors when their Javanese neighbours are around.
- d. The speakers and their Javanese neighbours when their Osing neighbours are around.

Table XVIII. Languages Used By the Informants to Speak to Their Osing neighbours.

Neighbours Domain.

- Location : Home where the Osing people and their neighbours usually watch television together.
- Topic : The television programs that the Osing people and their neighbours are watching.
- Participants : The speakers and their Osing neighbours.
-

Languages	Younger speakers (n :100)	Older speakers (n :100)
- Osing	42 (42 %)	73 (73 %)
- Osing and Javanese	-	27 (27 %)
- Javanese	58 (58 %)	
Total Number of Informants	100 (100 %)	100 (100 %)

Source : Questionnaire number 38

It seems that there are still many older speakers who use Osing when they are talking with their Osing neighbours. As it is described in the table XVIII, 73 % of the 100 older speakers speak Osing to their Osing neighbours but other 27 % speak Using and Javanese.

On the contrary, the number of the younger speakers speaking Using and Javanese to their Using neighbours is bigger than the number of the younger speakers speaking Osing. 58 % of the 100 younger speakers speak Using and Javanese to their Using neighbours but other 42 % speak Using only.

Because when they are talking with their Using neighbours, many older speakers still choose to speak Osing. however, many younger speakers have chosen to speak Using and Javanese. it means that the shifting from Using to Javanese is happening.

Table XIX Languages Used By the Informants to Speak to Their Javanese Neighbours.

Neighbours Domain.

- Location : Home where the Osing people and their neighbours usually watch television together.
- Topic : The television programs that the Osing people and their neighbours are watching.
- Participants : The speakers and their Osing neighbours.
-

Languages	Younger speakers (n :100)	Older speakers (n :100)
- Osing	2 (2 %)	57 (57 %)
- Javanese	94 (94 %)	30 (30 %)
- Osing and Javanese	4 (58 %)	13 (13 %)
Total Number of Informants	100 (100 %)	100 (100 %)

Source : Questionnaire number 40

As it is described in the table XIX, 57 % of the 100 older speakers choose to speak Osing to their Javanese neighbours, 30 % speak Javanese and other 13 % speak Osing and Javanese. It means that the number of the older speakers using Osing when they are talking with their Javanese neighbours is bigger than the number of the older speakers using other languages. I ever ask some of the older speakers speaking Osing to their Javanese neighbours why they still use Osing when they are talking with their Javanese neighbours. And they answer that they use Osing because their Javanese neighbours understand it. Actually I often find the Osing people and the Javanese are talking well although they use the different languages, one speaks Osing and another speak Javanese.

It seems that the younger speakers prefer speaking Javanese to Osing when they are talking with their Javanese neighbours. 94 % of the 100 younger speakers speak Javanese and other 2% speak Osing only.

If the older speakers still speak Osing to their Javanese neighbours but the younger speakers has spoken Javanese, it is a sign that the language shift from Osing to Javanese is happening.

**Table XX Languages Used By the Informants to Speak to Their
Osing Neighbours when the Javanese Neighbours
Are Around**

Neighbours Domain.

Location : Home where the Osing people and their
neighbours usually watch television together.

Topic : The television programs that the Osing people
and their neighbours are watching.

Participants : The speakers and their Osing neighbours;
When the Javanese neighbours are around

Languages	Younger speakers (n :100)	Older speakers (n :100)
- Osing	38 (38 %)	69 (69 %)
- Javanese	56 (56 %)	10 (10 %)
- Osing and Javanese	6 (6 %)	21 (21 %)

Total Number of Informants	100 (100 %)	100 (100 %)

Source : Questionnaire number 41

In this occasion, I investigate the language choice of the informants when they are talking with their Osing neighbours, while their Javanese neighbours are also listening their talks. Based on the data that are obtained, most of the older speakers still like to use Osing to their Osing neighbours, although while they are talking, their Javanese neighbours are present. As it is described in the table XX, 69 % of the 100 older speakers choose to speak Osing, 21 % speak Osing and Javanese and other 10 % speak Javanese only.

On the contrary, the younger speakers seem to pay attention the presence of the Javanese neighbours when they are talking with their Osing neighbours. 56 % of the 100 younger speakers choose to speak Javanese, 38 % speak Osing and other 6 % speak Osing and Javanese. It means that the number of the younger speakers speaking Javanese to their Osing neighbours when the Javanese neighbours are around is the biggest.

The older speakers speak much more Osing to their Osing neighbours when the Javanese neighbours are around, however, the younger speakers speak much more Javanese. This can be an indication that the shifting from Osing to Javanese is happening.

Table XXI. Languages Used By the Informants to Speak to Their Javanese Neighbours when the Osing Neighbours Are Around

Neighbours Domain.

- Location : Home where the Osing people and their neighbours usually watch television together.
- Topic : The television programs that the Osing people and their neighbours are watching.
- Participants : The speakers and their Javanese neighbours. When the Osing neighbours are around
-

Languages	Younger speakers	Older speakers
	(n :100)	(n :100)
- Osing	4 (4 %)	56 (56 %)
- Javanese	64 (64 %)	39 (39 %)
- Osing and Javanese	32 (32 %)	5 (5 %)
Total Number of Informants	100 (100 %)	100 (100 %)

Source : Questionnaire number 42

Now I study the language choice done by the informants when they are talking with their Javanese neighbours, while the Osing neighbours are also listening to their talks. It seem that many older speakers still like to speak Osing to their Javanese neighbours when their Osing neighbours are around. As it is described in the table XXI, 56 % of the 100 older speakers choose to speak Osing, 39 % speak Javanese and other 5 % speak Osing and Javanese.

On the contrary, many younger speakers who have choosen to speak Javanese to their Javanese neighbours when their Osing neighbours are around. Based on the data that are obtained 64 % of the 100 younger speakers choose to speak Javanese, 32 % speak Osing and Javanese and other 4 % speak Osing.

Because there is a difference between the older and younger speakers in choosing the languages that they use to speak to their Javanese neighbours when the Osing neihgbours are around, it can be concluded that the shifting from Osing to Javanese is happening.

3.2.3. Employment Domain.

In the employment domain, I set the location at the places where the informants are working and the topic is

In this domain, the speakers are divided into two kinds of group. They are the groups of employers and employees. So the participants of the employment domain are :

- a. the speakers as the employers and other employers.
- b. the speakers as the employers and the employees.
- c. the speakers as the employees and the employers.
- d. the speakers as the employees and other employees.

As I have told previously, in the group of younger speakers, from the 100 informants, 72 informants have jobs. The other 21 informants are the students of senior high schools and universities. And other 7 informants are housewives.

In the group of older speakers, from the 100 informants, 98 informants have jobs and other 11 informants are housewives.

Table XXII. Languages Used By the Informants

(as the Employers) to Speak to other Employers.

Employment Domain.

Location : The work place.

Topic : The work problems

Participants : The speakers as the employers and
other employers

Languages	Younger speakers (n : 31)	Older speakers (n : 52)
- Osing	10 (32 %)	38 (73 %)
- Javanese	17 (55 %)	5 (10 %)
- Osing and Javanese	4 (13 %)	9 (17 %)
Total Number of Informants	31 (100 %)	51 (100 %)

Source : Questionnaire number 49

Based on the data that are obtained, in the group of older speakers, 52 of the 89 informants who have jobs are the employers. They are 31 farmers, 19 traders and 2 artisans. All of them say that beside them, there are also other employers in the place where they are working. They are usually the members of their families. As it is described in the table XII, in the group of older speakers, 73 % of the 52 employers choose to speak Osing to other employers, 17 % speak Osing and Javanese and other 10 % speak Javanese only. It means the number of the older speakers (as the employers) who choose to speak Osing to other employers is the biggest.

While, in the group of younger speaker, 31 of the 72 informants who have jobs are the employers. They are 19 farmers, 10 traders and 2 tailors. All of them also say that besides them, there are other employers in the place where they are working. They are usually the members of their families. It seems that the number of the younger speakers (as the employers) who choose to speak Javanese to other employers is the biggest because 55 % of the 31 employers have chosen to speak Javanese to other employers. While, 32 % choose to speak Osing and other 13 % choose to speak Osing and Javanese.

If many older speakers (as the employers) choose to speak Osing to other employers, however, many younger speakers (as the employers) choose to speak Javanese, it can be said that the shifting from Osing to Javanese is happening.

Table XXIII. Languages Used By the Informants

(as the employers) to Speak to the Employees.

Employment Domain.

Location : The work place.

Topic : The work problems.

Participants : The speakers as the employers and the employees

Languages	Younger speakers (n : 31)	Older speakers (n : 52)
- Osing	9 (29 %)	35 (67 %)
- Javanese	17 (55 %)	8 (15 %)
- Osing and Javanese	5 (13 %)	9 (18 %)
Total Number of Informants	31 (100 %)	52 (100 %)

Source : Questionnaire number 51

In the group of older speakers, 67 % of the 52 employers choose to speak Osing to their employees, 18 % speak Osing and Javanese and other 15 % speak Javanese only. It means that the number of the older speakers (as the employers) who choose to speak Osing to their employees is the biggest.

While, in the group of younger speakers, 55 % of the 31 employers choose to speak Javanese to their employees, 29 % speak Osing and other 16 % speak Osing and Javanese. It means that the number of the younger speakers (as the employers) who choose to speak Javanese to their employees is the biggest.

If many older speakers (as the employers) choose to speak Osing to their employees, but many younger speakers (as the employers) choose to speak Javanese, it can be concluded that the shifting from Osing to Javanese is happening.

Table XIV. Languages Used By the Informants

(as the Employees) to Speak to the Employers.

Employment Domain.

Location : The work place.

Topic : The work problems.

Participants : The speakers as the employees and
the employers

Languages	Younger speakers (n : 41)	Older speakers (n : 37)
- Osing	2 (5 %)	3 (8 %)
- Javanese	23 (56 %)	20 (54 %)
- Osing and Javanese	2 (5 %)	2 (5 %)
- Indonesian	14 (34 %)	12 (33 %)
Total Number of Informants	41 (100 %)	37 (100 %)

Source : Questionnaire number 52

Based on the data that are obtained, in the group of older speakers, 37 of 89 informants who have jobs are the employees. Their jobs are laboring (10 people), teaching (4 people), government administration (12 people), private enterprise (11 people). As it is described in the table XXIV, 54 % of the 37 employees choose to speak Javanese to their employers, 33 % speak Indonesian, 8 % speak Osing and other 5 % speak Osing and Javanese. If in the previous tables, the number of the older speakers choosing to speak Javanese is always less than the number of the older speakers choosing to speak Osing, on the contrary, in the table XXIV, the number of the older speakers (as the employees) choosing to speak Javanese is the biggest.

While, in group of younger speakers, 41 of the 72 informants who have jobs are the employees. Their jobs are teaching (3 people), Government administration (6 people) and private enterprise (32 people). It seems that in the group of younger speakers, the number of the informants (as the employees) choosing to speak Javanese to their employers is also the biggest. 56 % of the 41 employees choose to speak Javanese to their employers, 34 % speak Indonesian, 5 % speak Osing and other 5 % Osing and Javanese.

If both of the older and younger speakers (as the employees) haven't chosen to speak Osing to their employers, but Javanese, it can be concluded that the shifting from Osing to Javanese has happened.

Table 2.7. Languages Used by the Informants (as the employees) to Speak to other Employees.

Employment Domain.

Location : The work place.

Topic : The work problems.

Participants : The speakers as the employees and other employees.

Languages	Younger speakers (n : 41)	Older speakers (n : 37)
- Osing	5 (12 %)	7 (19 %)
- Javanese	30 (74 %)	27 (73 %)
- Osing and Javanese	6 (14 %)	3 (8 %)
Total Number of Informants	41 (100 %)	37 (100 %)

Source : questionnaire number 54

In the group of older speakers, 73 % of the 37 employees choose to speak Javanese to other employees, 19 % speak Osing and other 8 % speak Osing and Javanese. It means that in the group of older speakers, the number of the employees choosing to speak Javanese to other employees is the biggest.

While, in the group of younger speakers, 74 % of the 41 employees choose to speak Javanese to other employees, 14 % speak Osing and Javanese and other 12 % speak Osing. It means that in the group of younger speakers, the number of the employees choosing to speak Javanese to other employees is also the biggest.

If many older and younger speakers (as the employees) haven't chosen to speak Osing to their employees, but Javanese, it can be concluded that the shifting from Osing to Javanese has happened.

After I have studied the data in the table XXII, XXIII, XXIV and XXV, I conclude that the older speakers who have jobs such as farming, trading and handicraft have the tendencies to speak Osing, but, the older speakers who have jobs such as teaching, government administration and private enterprise have the tendencies to speak Javanese. It seems that the informants' kind of jobs have influenced the informants in the group of older speakers choosing the languages that they will use to speak.

3.2.4. Government Domain

In the government domain, I set the location at the office of the village head, the topic is how to make KTP (Identity Card) and the participants are the speakers and the officials of the village head.

Table XXVI. Language Used By the Informants to Speak to the Officials of the Village Head.

Government domain

Location : The office of the village head
 Topic : How to make KTP (Identity card)
 Participants : The speakers and the officials of the village head

Language	Younger Speakers (n : 100)	Older Speakers (n : 100)
- Osing	19 (19 %)	53 (53 %)
- Javanese	54 (54 %)	26 (26 %)
- Osing and Javanese	2 (2 %)	5 (5 %)
- Indonesian	25 (25 %)	16 (16 %)
Total number of Informants	100 (100 %)	100 (100 %)

Source : Questionnaire number 55

In the group of older speakers, 53 % of the 100 informants choose to speak Osing to the officials of the village head, 26 % choose to speak Javanese, 16 % choose to speak Indonesian and other 5 % choose to speak Osing and Javanese. It means that the number of the older speakers choosing to speak Osing to the officials of the village head is the biggest.

While, in the group of younger speakers, 54 % of the 100 informants choose to speak Javanese to the officials of the village head, 25 % choose to speak Indonesian, 19 % choose to speak Osing and other 2 % choose to speak Osing and Javanese. It means that number of the younger speakers choosing to speak Javanese to the officials of the village head is the biggest.

If the older speakers still use Osing when they are talking with the officials of the village head, while the younger speakers have used Javanese, it can be an indication that language shift is happening.

