

Language Choice In Multilingual Society A Sociolinguistic Study Of Tanjung Luar Community

BQ. Herlina Kusuma Ningrat
Social Volunteer
herlina@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This study deals with language choice in Tanjung Luar Community. It is aimed at identifying the domain of usage of the languages and factors affecting the language choice. Sampling technique used in this study is Proportional Cluster Sample wherein the population is divided into groups. The population of this study was the whole inhabitants of Tanjung Luar Community. The data on this study was collected by observing, giving questionnaire and slightly interviewing. Then, the data was analyzed by doing several steps namely identifying languages used in Tanjung Luar Community, classifying language choice based on the domains, describing factors for language choice, and explaining the comparison between the finding of this study and the previous theories. The result of this study shows various languages and the domains of usage wherein at home, as well at informal domain and at same-ethnic domain, the people dominantly use Bajo Language. However, at formal domain, the people tend to use Bahasa Indonesia dominantly. The study also found two majors factors affecting language choice namely internal factors including language attitude, message or purpose and acknowledgment; as well as external factors including interlocutor, topic, domain, and social status.

Keywords: *Language Choice, Language Use, Domain of usage of language.*

Chapter I Introduction

1.1 Background of Study

Language in human life extremely takes hold of big role. Steele (1999) defined language as a vocabulary and rules for what a string of words might mean to a person. Sapir (1921) clearly explained that language is a purely human and non instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions, and desires by means of a system of voluntarily produced symbols such like auditory and they are produced by the so-called “organs of speech”. The most important when we desire to study the language, we have to keep in mind that language as social and cultural phenomenon cannot be studied without bringing it to social context wherein communication takes place. Language is not a thing external to human beings, but rather, something that makes up a part of human beings. Language must also be profitably studied in its social context. In doing so, we learn both about language and about ourselves, the people who use it, live with it, and live in it.

Most areas, in several parts of the world, are inhabited by diverse families and groups. This diversity within an area or locality also means that a people's social and cultures even language are also varied, especially in Indonesia. Indonesia as multilingual society is a suitable community wherein the different varieties of language are used even though Indonesia has a national language (i.e. Bahasa Indonesia). Each island in Indonesia has its own language. In one island, there can be two or more language used. This also happened in Lombok Island particularly in Tanjung Luar.

Tanjung Luar is a good representative of multilingualism in Lombok Island. It is a village located in District of Keruak, East Lombok. Beside Sasak Ethnic group as the native in Tanjung Luar, people there mostly come from some other ethnics: Bajo, Mandar, Bugis, Makassar, and Madura. Each ethnic brought with them their own language to Tanjung Luar Village and then made it become a group with various languages.

Established communication in daily life enables people in Tanjung Luar to understand each other. Nevertheless, they sometimes choose to use a language in common for instance Bahasa Sasak. What important here is that beside Bahasa Sasak, the people also use Bahasa Bajo in common. Thereby, it is considered interesting to conduct a study on language choice in multilingual societies, investigating languages available there and the mechanism governing their choices and uses of language.

1.2 Research Questions

This study attempts to answer following questions:

- 1.2.1 What are the domains of usage for each language?
- 1.2.2 What are the social factors affecting the language choice?

1.3 Purposes of Study

The purposes of this study are:

- 1.3.1 To classify the domains usage for each language
- 1.3.2 To analyze the social factors affecting the language choice

1.4 Scope of Study

This study focuses on classifying the domain of language choice in Tanjung Luar Village, District of Keruak, East Lombok, as well as analyzing the social factors affecting the language choice.

1.5 Significance of Study

- 1.5.1 *Theoretical significance: First, it is to give contribution in providing the reliable information and evidence dealing with language choice in Tanjung Luar Community. Second, to be used as the reference for linguistic research in future specifically about language choice*
- 1.5.2 *Practical significance: First, to make people especially young generation to be proud of their native language. Further, to resuscitate people especially immigrant to keep using native language. The last, to persuade people to inherit, share and socialize their native language to their descent.*

1.6 Operational Key Terms

- 1.6.1 Domain: According to Meyerhoff (2006), domain is social and physical setting in which speakers find themselves.
- 1.6.2 Sociolinguistics: a branch of linguistic which studies all aspect of the relationship between language and society (Crystal, 2008)
- 1.6.3 Language Choice: languages chosen by people to use in certain time and place. Adam (2012) stated that language choice is the choices speaker makes of when and where to use what language rests on their attitude
- 1.6.4 Multilingual Society: society using more than two languages in daily life. Multilingual term is used to describe a person who speaks several language and context (Duran, 1994)
- 1.6.5 Tanjung Luar Village: a multilingual society located in District of keruak, East Lombok that has several languages namely Bajo, Makassar, Madura, Mandar, Bugis, and Sasak Language used by different people from different ethnic.

Chapter II Review Of Related Literature

2.1 Languages in Multilingual Societies

There are a lot of discussions about the relationship between language and society. Language cannot be separated with society wherein it is spoken. However, before we go to description of language in society, it will be better if the terms language and society can be defined. Wardhaugh (2006) stated that society is any group of people who are drawn together for a certain purpose or purposes. Moreover, an equally comprehensive definition of language is also defined by Wardhaugh as what the members of particular society speak. However, as we have seen, speech in almost any society can take many very different forms even less in a multilingual society. Sometimes, when we make an effort to explain language of a society may prove to be a contentious matter. Every communication or interaction happened in society usually involved variety of language. It is often that in one place consists of many different inhabitants coming from different social background, culture as well as language. The varieties of language in society are related to language use and language functions (Nababan in Chaer, 2003).

Language and society are correlated with the effort to explain what language use in certain society or in this case, in a multilingual society, why people speak differently in different social contexts. They are concerned with the way people signal aspects of their social identity through language. In studying the terms language in multilingual society, we also study about the effects of social factors such as social distance, social status, age, gender and class on language varieties which will be explained later on Factors in Language Choice.

2.2 Language and Language Choice

Buda (1991) stated that although most of the world's population can speak only one language, a sizeable minority is able to communicate in two or more

languages. For instance, of the world's 750 million speakers of English, only 300 million use it as their first or native tongue. The remaining 450 million speak it as a second or third language. Whenever the speaker of two or more languages comes together, he/she has to make a decision of which one of those languages to be used. It also happened on society belonging to multilingualism, wherein the inhabitant must choose certain language among several languages to be used in certain time and place. Meyerhoff (2006) stated that in multilingual society, different languages have more or less vitality in different (institutional, social or personal) domain. In multilingual setting, the choice of languages carrying interaction force or implies something about the situation or the interlocutors. One language may be used for some social functions or in a specific social context, while another language is reserved for other functions and context. This can be called diglossia which will be explained more in Sociolinguistic studies in language choice.

Talking about language choice and multilingual society is not apart from discussing about language policy and language planning. Language planning is for a deliberate, systematic and theory-based attempt to solve the communication problems of a community by studying its various languages and dialects, and developing an official language policy concerning their selection and use; often referred to as language engineering and sometimes as language treatment (Crystal, 2008). Meyerhoff said that no nation in the world is completely monolingual. In some cases, this is due to the way modern nation-states have been composed on the basis of rough geographic boundaries and because of historical political allegiances and conquest. Nowadays, it is also because of the speed of movement of people between different nations (p. 103).

Further, regarding to language choice in multilingual society where the inhabitants are from various ethnic, it needs to discuss about ethnolinguistic vitality wherein it is discussed more about language in relation to the investigation of ethnic types and behavior. The negotiation of official status for languages in multilingual communities or nations involves a number of social, political, and attitudinal factors wherein the factors all contribute to ethnolinguistics vitality of the different linguistics varieties.

The concept of ethnolinguistic vitality is set from work on the social psychology of language. Mayerhoff (2006) slightly explained that many researchers were interested initially in the relationship between groups of speakers and the languages choice in their community. They asked questions such as why some languages remain strong in the face of social change, while others are abandoned within a few generations. Further discussion will explain more about factors affecting language choice.

2.3 Factors in Language Choice

Variety of language has relatively high ‘vitality’ if it is spoken and used widely. This kind of vitality is a good indicator of whether or not that particular language will continue to be spoken in successive generations, or whether or not that speakers are likely to shift to another language (Mayerhoff, 2006). The word ‘ethnolinguistic’ reflects the researchers’ belief that the use of a particular language variety is an extremely significant factor in defining cultural or ethnic identity. The demographics of the (ethnic) group who speaks a language, the status afforded to a language, and the institutional support provided for a language are important considerations for evaluating the relative strength or vitality of languages.

The model of ethnolinguistic vitality did not only intended to provide a reasonably reliable means for describing and comparing the relative vitality or strength of languages but has also been used as a frame for discussing what kinds of action or intervention might promote long-term maintenance of the language itself. Then there is shortly described that some work in this framework has been conducted in active collaboration with speakers of languages that are threatened by the increasing use of English for instance. The three pillars of ethnolinguistic vitality are represented in Figure 2.1. This Gile *et al*’s figure in Meyerhoff (p.108) represents vitality as being a function of three clusters of factors: the status (of a variety or of the speakers of that variety in different contexts), the demographics of the group identified and identifying with that variety, and institutional measures supporting or recognizing a variety.

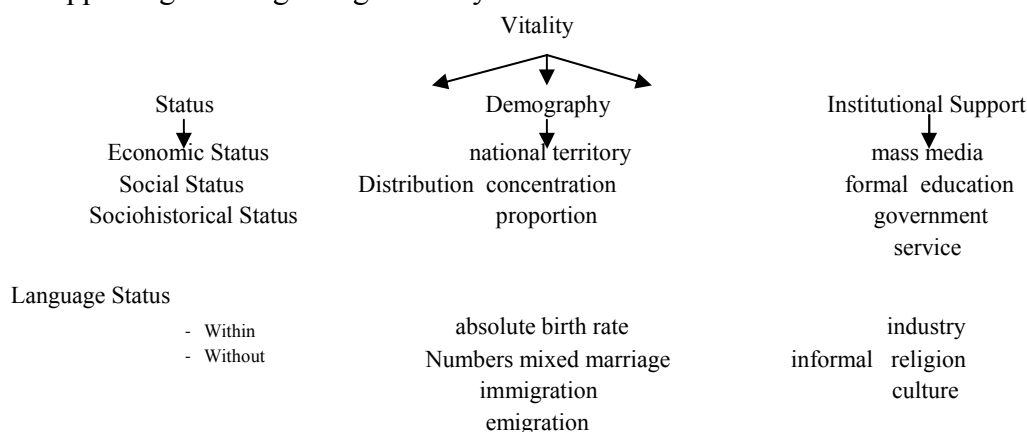


Figure 2.1 factors contributing to ethnolinguistics vitality. (Source, Giles *et al* in Meyerhoff, 2006)

Status factors influencing language vitality

If the speakers of a language have relatively high social status within the larger community -perhaps because they have higher social or economic status- the ethnolinguistic vitality of that variety will be higher too.

Institutional factors influencing language vitality

Institutional support also contributes to increased vitality of a language and therefore promotes its maintenance and use. Widespread use of a language in the popular mass media, as the medium of education, and in official government business all increases its relative vitality. More local and home-based activities, such as maintenance of a language for religious purposes and for regular cultural

events, mean that even if the language is not widely used for daily conversation, it can retain a degree of vitality; this will also favour its long-term maintenance.

Demographic factors influencing vitality

Finally, the model notes the importance of demographic factors in determining the ethnolinguistic vitality of a language. A language might have relatively little social and economic status and relatively little institutional support, but if the group of people speaking the language appreciably outnumber the speakers of other languages, and particularly if they are relatively concentrated in a specific area, then the long-term prognosis for the maintenance of that language is improved.

There are a number of studies highlighting factors influencing Language choice. Grosjean in Kurata (2007) has conducted a study resulting that there are four categories of factors in language choice: participants, situation, content of discourse, and functions of interaction. Participants includes language proficiency, language preference, socioeconomic status, age, sex, occupation, education, ethnic background, history of speakers' linguistic interaction, kinship relation, intimacy, power relation, attitude toward languages, and outside pressure. Meanwhile, situation includes location/setting, presence of monolinguals, degree of formality, and degree of intimacy. Content of discourse includes topic and type of vocabulary and the last, function of interaction are to raise status, to create social distance, to exclude someone, and to request or command. Little bit different with Grosjean's theory, language choice depends on a complex interaction of four factors: (1) situational language norms, (2) speech accommodation, (3) in-group favoritism, and (4) sociostructural factors. (Bourhis and Genesee, 2007)

2.4 Sociolinguistic Studies of Language Choice

Part of our communicative competence is recognizing (probably unconsciously) that most members of community do not speak the same way in all of their daily interactions. Fishman in Scotton (2006) stated that it uses **domain** in order to generalize beyond just referring to individual social situations and how language use varies from one situation to the next. Thus, he popularized the term domain to cover a like set of social situations. However, domains are more than simply situations. They represent clusters of certain values, too. Particular language use often identifies a domain. Fishman makes an example of it: A baseball conversation 'belongs' to one speech variety and an electrical engineering lecture 'belongs' to another speech variety. It is a major key to an even more generalized description of sociolinguistic variation. What our sense that these two speech events require a different way of speaking tells us, according to Fishman, is that we view speech events as falling under different domains. The major domains Fishman identified are family, friendship, religion, education, and employment. In a given domain, the idea is not that every interaction is identical, but rather that the majority of interactions in domain X are the same at some level. They are the same in the sense that there is a usual combination of elements in interactions in each

domain. It is often called **unmarked choice** which will be explained along with **marked choice** later. Each domain has its own constellation of expected factors, such as location, topic, and participants. For example, under the domain of “education”, an expected interaction would include a teacher and students as participants, school as the location, and how to write a composition or solve a mathematics problem as the topic.

Regarding to domain existing in social interaction, there is also needed to discuss about marked and unmarked choice belonging to Markedness Model: tries to establish a principled procedure that both speaker and listener use to judge any linguistic choice that they might make or hear as more or less marked, given the interaction in which it occurs. The procedure used is, as part of communicative competence, and based on experience in communities, development of a sense that there is a continuation of choices for a particular interaction type that are considered unmarked. Unmarked choices are those that are more or less expected, given the ingredients of the interaction (participants, topic, setting, etc.). Scotton (e.g. 1993a) refers to a Right and Obligations set (RO set) as part of the normative expectations for each interaction type. These expectations refer to an unmarked way to behave. In regard to language, the unmarked choice is the linguistic reflection of any specific RO set, but only in a specific interaction type. For example, for bilinguals in France, the unmarked choice to use in a government office is French, not any other languages that they speak. To use the term we introduced earlier, the linguistic choice is indexical of the RO set. Thus, when a speaker makes the unmarked choice, he or she is causing no social ripples because participants expect such a choice, based on experience.

There is, then, a question about who decides what unmarked. There is no exact answer except community norms (based on cultural values). The question next is whose values used to determine who decide what is unmarked. Certainly, with family and friends, in-group values prevail. But in out-group, status-raising situations it is the more dominant members who can influence the unmarked choice (remember the power dimension). It's like this: If the boss wears a suit to the office and says wearing a suit shows an attitude that the job is serious business, then junior partners (at least those who aspire to occupational mobility) will wear suits, too. Also, we have to keep in mind that those in power can influence everyone's language choices. However, one of the main features of the Markedness Model is not what it has to say about unmarked choices, but what it says about marked choices. Marked choices are those that are not predicted, given the RO set that is in effect. Generally speaking, a marked choice is a negotiation about the speaker's persona (who the speaker is) and the speaker's relation to other participants. Thus, making a marked choice is a negotiation about either the solidarity or the power dimension (or both).

Chapter III Research Method

3.1 Research Design

This study is categorized as ethnography design wherein the central aim of it is to provide rich, holistic insights into people's views and actions, as well as the nature (that is, sights, sounds) of the location they inhabit, through the collection of detailed observations and interviews (Reeves, 2008). As Hammersley states, "the task (of ethnographers) is to document the culture, the perspectives and practices, of the people in these settings. The aim is to get inside the way each group of people sees the world". (In Reeves, 2008) This study is intended to identify several languages used in Tanjung Luar community and language the people choose to use in certain time and place. The data will be obtained from questionnaire, observation, and recorded unstructured interview.

3.2 Population and Sample

The population of this study is all people speaking the mentioned languages in Tanjung Luar Village. The subject of this study belongs to Tanjung Luar communities with the number of inhabitants more than 7000 which have been principally categorized as the communities who apply those languages in daily conversation. As it is impossible to observe the entire inhabitant of Tanjung Luar, hence, sample is got as the representative of the population. Sampling technique used in this study is Proportional Cluster Sample wherein the population is divided into groups. The population on this study is divided into 5 groups. Total number of sample is 250 informants.

3.3 Method of Data Collection

Several techniques in collecting data for this study are:

3.3.1 Questionnaire

Questionnaire is provided by aiming to acknowledge people's language choice in Tanjung Luar community. This study will use Likert-Scale Question by items prompting respondents to specify their level of agreement or disagreement (strongly agree, agree, undecided, disagree, and strongly disagree) for each series of statements. In arranging questionnaire, this study considers several aspects expected can be answered by providing the questionnaire. The aspects are: **personal identity** (name, age, gender, ethnic, job, education), **domain** (home domain, non-formal domain (environment), formal domain, and same-ethnic group domain), and **factors** including internal factors (language attitude, message/purpose in speaking, acknowledgment of their own ethnic existence, social status) and external factors (interlocutor, domain, and topic)

3.3.2 Observation

3.3.2.1 Participant Observation: the method of collecting data wherein the researcher takes part in the conversation by talking with the sample. The researcher participation in the conversation is to initiate the sample to communicate with the researcher.

3.3.2.2 Non-participant Observation: a method of observing the activities or conversation without being active in it. Moreover, the researcher

investigated the conversation without participating or involving in it.

3.3.3 Recorded Interview

Interview is a technique used in order to obtain a valid and more detail data from the informants. The interview is unstructured in which the researcher do not use an interview handout structured systematically and completely for collecting data. It is necessary to provide some tools during interview while slight documentation is done by recording and note-taking.

3.4 Method of Data Analysis

Analyzing data is one of the principle phases that should be carefully applied. The language choice will be analyzed. This following step is used in analyzing the data collection:

3.4.1 Identification: In this stage, languages used by people in Tanjung Luar will be identified

3.4.2 Classification: In this stage, the language choice based on the domain aspect mentioned in the questionnaire will be classified

3.4.3 Description: In this stage, factors for language choice will be described

3.4.4 Explanation: The findings about the domains and the vitality aspects as well as other factors in the choice of language varieties in Tanjung Luar Community will be compared with findings from other studies for theoretical explication.

Chapter IV. Finding and discussion

This chapter contains of two parts namely (1) Corpus and Finding and (2) Discussion covering answers of research questions and all at once as the result of this study related to language choice in multilingual society. There are two questions will be answered in this chapter, they are domains of language choice and factors affecting the language choice in Tanjung Luar Community. Data are collected by giving questionnaires to respondents while slightly interviewing and shortly recording them.

4.1 The People, Corpus and Finding

This step is focused on explanation about analysis result from observation, questionnaire and recorded interview data.

4.1.1 **The People:** People in Tanjung Luar came from several ethnic: Sasak Ethnic as the native in Tanjung Luar, as well as Bajo, Mandar, Bugis, Makasar and Madura Ethnic. There are also some Javanese. Historically, the people from Bajo, Mandar, Bugis, and Makassar Ethnic came to Tanjung Luar because they did not want to be commanded by the Dutch who were colonizing in their home town. Hence, they migrated to Tanjung Luar to avoid the Dutch. The people from Bajo, Mandar, Bugis, Makasar and Madura ethnic and some Javanese migrated to Tanjung Luar gradually or in phase. The people from Bajo Ethnic were the first who migrated to Tanjung Luar. It is continued by the people from Mandar, Bugis, and Makasar ethnic. They were being in

Tanjung Luar since Dutch Colonialism. Meanwhile, the people from Madura ethnic and some Javanese migrated to Tanjung Luar since fifteen years ago. Best part of the people in Tanjung Luar who came from Bajo and Mandar Ethnic is in the low economic condition; although in yore, historically, the ethnics migrated from their home town (Sulawesi) to Tanjung Luar by bringing their own wealth. Before migrating to Tanjung Luar, they have indeed worked as fisherman. Even though they brought their own wealth to Tanjung Luar, they were not able to defend it, neither do they develop it. It is because they are not too enthusiastic to work. By getting in years, they became lazier to work hence their economic condition become low at this time. It is different from majority of the people from Bugis, Makasar and Madura ethnic. They are in high economic condition at this time. Since 15 years ago, when they were first coming to Tanjung Luar, they became fisherman for the first time. Because they have a passion to work, their economy was being successful. They were able to buy land to build up a house. They have been able to be entrepreneur of fish. They have the tools needed by fisherman, so they have income from it. In side of education, the old people (>50 years old) can be included to uneducated people because they only pass elementary school and even they did not attend school. However, several of the youth in Tanjung Luar can be included to educated people because they attended college and even became official servant; nevertheless some of the youth are uneducated because they only pass Elementary School and Junior High School.

- 4.1.2 **Corpus:** This study is about language choice in multilingual society. In this case, the study was conducted in Tanjung Luar Community, District of Keruak, East Lombok. In order to obtain data, research was done. It took time for about more than a month since September 2014. First step undergone is observation. In observing, there were more than a hundred people involved categorized as the participants. There were several daily activities undergone by people in Tanjung Luar observed namely fishing activity as a job wherein people on average have, activity at home, at market as well as at school. The observation was approximately undergone for eighty five minutes or an hour twenty five minutes. The table below is the result of observation wherein the researcher dominantly used participant observation in it. Beside observation, giving questionnaire and slight interview were done. The questionnaire was given to 20 of principal respondents then gathered data that there are several languages in Tanjung Luar Community. The languages are Bajo, Sasak, Bahasa Indonesia, Mandar, Bugis, Makassar, and Madura Language. However, the languages still used are Bajo, Bahasa Indonesia, Sasak, and Mandar Language, while Makassar, Madura and Bugis Language are almost extinct. Beside Bajo Language, Sasak Language, Bahasa Indonesia and Mandar Language, there are little bit people using Javanese as the following

table shows. The following table is constructed from the result of recording people while interviewing.

Table 1: Language in interaction

No	Language	Frequency	%
1	Bahasa Indonesia	4,801	55.1%
2	Bahasa Sasak	2,744	31.5%
3	Bahasa Bajo	1133	13%
4	Other languages	35	0.4%
Total		8.713	100%

Source: Aprilly M. (2014)

In interviewing people in Tanjung Luar Community which is the researcher was direct and indirectly participated, there can be concluded as the table that the most dominant language used by participants is Bahasa Indonesia. Bahasa Sasak was the most chosen after Bahasa Indonesia along with Bajo Language, as well as other language (i. e Javanese).

4.1.3 **Languages:** Based on the data, there are several languages used by people in Tanjung Luar. Those are Bajo, Sasak, Bahasa Indonesia, Mandar, Bugis, Makassar, and Madura Language. However, the languages still used are Bajo, Bahasa Indonesia, Sasak, and Mandar Language, while the other languages are almost extinct. According the history of migration of each ethnic, the comer ethnics migrated to Tanjung Luar gradually or in phase. The people from Bajo ethnic were the first comers. The first coming of the people from Bajo Ethnic made Bajo Language become 'Bahasa Sama' (the term for Bajo Language as the most chosen language to use) in Tanjung Luar. The following table generally identifies the use of languages in Tanjung Luar Community based on the data gathered from 250 respondents.

Table 2: Languages used in Tanjung Luar Community

Languages	Frequency	Percentage
Bajo	49	61,25%
Sasak	14	17,5%
Bahasa Indonesia	11	13,75%
Mandar	6	7,5%

The table shows that the languages used in Tanjung Luar Coomunity are Bajo Language, Sasak Language, Bahasa Indonesia, and Mandar Language. Bajo Language is the language dominantly used in the community with 61, 25% of the people choose to use it in daily life. 17, 5% of the people choose to speak Sasak Language in certain time and place, as well as 13, 75% and 7, 5% of the people choose to speak Bahasa Indonesia and Mandar Language.

This probably reflects a question about the domination of use of Bajo Language and the minority of use of Bahasa Indonesia, Sasak and Mandar Language in Tanjung Luar community. From the interview data, there are several reasons causing the people use those of language in different frequency.

- 1) People on average use Bajo since they were born because the people from Bajo ethnic historically came really first to Tanjung Luar before the other ethnics.
- 2) All people master Bajo Language
- 3) People who can speak not only Bajo but also Sasak and Mandar, for example, adapt to use Bajo in their daily life because the interlocutor use Bajo Language on average
- 4) In other informal place such as market and TPI (Tempat Penjualan Ikan), the people mostly use Bajo Language with the same-sellers and they dominantly use Sasak Language with the purchaser.
- 5) In delivering information through media, the people dominantly use Bahasa Indonesia
- 6) In the mosque, for example when the people deliver *Khutbah*, they use Bahasa Indonesia. However, when they deliver some information about family through speaker/microphone, they dominantly use Bajo Language.
- 7) Bahasa Indonesia is used when they were visited by foreign people
- 8) Mandar is dominantly used at home of the people living in Kampung Baru or Kampung Mandar

4.1.4 **Finding:** This part focuses on domain of usage of languages and factors affecting language choice in Tanjung Luar Community.

4.1.4.1 **Domain of usage:** Domain is social and physical setting in which speaker find themselves (Meyerhoff, 2006). Domain of usage of the languages in Tanjung Luar Community can be divided into four namely home domain, formal domain, informal domain, and same-ethnic domain.

a) Home domain

Table 3: Language use at home domain

Languages	Frequency	Percentage
Bajo	150	60%
Sasak	50	20%
Bahasa Indonesia	0	0%
Mandar	50	20%
Total	250	100%

The table shows that in home domain, 60% of the people in Tanjung Luar choose Bajo Language to communicate in their home. Besides, there are 20% of the people choosing Sasak Language and 20% of the people choosing Mandar Language at their home. It means

that the most dominant language usually used in home domain by the people in Tanjung Luar is Bajo Language.

b) Formal domain

Table 4: Language use at formal domain

Languages	Frequency	Percentage
Bajo	100	40%
Sasak	12	5%
Bahasa Indonesia	137	55%
Mandar	0	0%
Total	250	100%

The table shows that 40% of the people in Tanjung Luar choose Bajo Language to communicate in formal domain such as in school and in office. Besides, there are 5% of the people choosing Sasak Language and 55% of the people choose Bahasa Indonesia. It means that the most dominant language usually used in formal domain by the people in Tanjung Luar is Bahasa Indonesia.

c) Informal domain

Table 5: Language use at informal domain

Languages	Frequency	Percentage
Bajo	187	75%
Sasak	50	20%
Bahasa Indonesia	0	0%
Mandar	12	5%
Total	250	100%

The table shows that 75% of the people in Tanjung Luar choose Bajo Language to communicate in informal domain such as in neighborhood and in market. Besides, there are 20% of the people choosing Sasak Language and 5% of the people choose Mandar language to use in non formal domain. It means that the most dominant language usually used in non formal domain by the people in Tanjung Luar is Bajo Language.

d) Same ethnic domain

Table 6: Language use at same-ethnic domain

Languages	Frequency	Percentage
Bajo	175	70%
Sasak	62	25%
Bahasa Indonesia	0	0%
Mandar	12	5%
Total	250	100%

The table shows that 70% of the people in Tanjung Luar choose Bajo Language to communicate in same-ethnic domain. Besides, there are 25% of the people choosing Sasak Language and 5% of the people choose Mandar Language to use in same-ethnic domain. It means that the most dominant language usually used in formal domain by the people in Tanjung Luar is Bajo Language.

4.1.4.2 Factors affecting language choice

Table 7: Factors affecting language choice

Factors	Frequency	Percentage
Language attitude	250 (all respondents)	100%
Domain	250	100%
Message/purpose	250	100%
Acknowledgment	237	95%
Interlocutor	237	95%
Social status	250	100%
Topic	250	100%

From observation, questionnaire result and recorded interview, there are several factors determining language choice in Tanjung Luar namely internal factors and external factors.

- a) Internal factors: The study identified three internal factors affecting language choice those are language attitude, message or purpose, and acknowledgement.
 - i. Language attitude: Language attitude shows people's feeling about their own language (mother tongue). Grosjean in Kurata (2007) has conducted a study resulting that attitude toward language is one of factors inside individual influencing language choice. According to the data, 100% of the respondents agree with the statement that language attitude is one of the factors affecting language choice. It is showed by checking their agreement on column 'agree' in questionnaire wherein the statements are that they like and are proud of speaking their own language.
 - ii. Message/purpose: Message/purpose is what the speaker means to the interlocutor. In the questionnaire data, there are two statements indicating message/purpose as the factor of language choice, those are about the use of certain language in order to be more considered and about the use of certain language in order to be more understood. 100% of the respondents assert their agreement with the statements. Thus, it means that message/purpose is highly important as the factor influencing language choice.
 - iii. Acknowledgement: Based on the data, acknowledgment is showed when people clarify their intention to be recognized by other people, whether or not that it is about recognition of the people's own ethnic. In the questionnaire, there is a statement showing the acknowledgment which is

about language used in order to indicate the speaker's own ethnic. There are 95% of the respondents agreeing with that.

- b) External factors: The study formed four external factors affecting language choice those are interlocutor, social status, domain, and topic.
- i. Interlocutor: Based on the data, there are 95% of the respondents agreeing the statements about certain language used because the interlocutor speaks that certain language.
 - ii. Social status: Social status determining language used by some people also seems to be highly important in affecting language choice. It is proved by the existence of 95% of the respondents who agree with the two statements in the data. The analyzed data shows that the higher the people's social status, the more they are respected and are adapted.
 - iii. Domain: As other factors, factor of domain is extremely affecting on language choice. It is showed from the 100% of the respondents agreeing the statements summarized in questionnaire. There are four domains affecting language choice namely home domain, formal domain including school and office, informal domain including neighborhood and market, and same-ethnic domain.
 - iv. Topic: Besides all factors described above, there is still one factor which is very affecting. It can be showed from the 100% of the respondents who agree with the statements appointing the importance of topic in affecting language choice. It is showed from the agreement of respondents stating that they dominantly speak Bahasa Indonesia when the topic is about education; they speak Bajo Language when the topic of speaking is about daily life or about religion.

4.2 Discussion

This section will discuss about findings on the study as well as the previous study related to the findings mentioned.

4.2.1 Language choice based on domain

In Tanjung Luar Community, there are three languages dominantly used those are Bajo Language, Sasak Language, and Bahasa Indonesia. In previous study, Meyerhoff (2006) said that in multilingual society, different languages have more or less vitality in different (institutional, social or personal) domain. In multilingual setting, the choice of languages carrying interaction forces or implies something about the situation or the interlocutors. One language may be used for some social functions or in a specific social context, while another language is reserved for other functions and context. It was found that there are four domains in the community which have been identified as the factors of language choice itself. Those are home domain, formal domain, in formal domain, and same-ethnic domain. In home domain, people in Tanjung Luar Community dominantly use Bajo Language. Sasak Language is slightly used in some community wherein the inhabitants are

purely from Sasak ethnic. Bahasa Indonesia is also used in home domain by the people but not always. It is used just when there are foreign guests or esteemed people visiting them. In formal domain such as school or office, people tend to dominantly use Bahasa Indonesia because not all people understand each other about their own language, even though they sometimes a little bit use Sasak Language or Bajo Language in certain time. It is little bit different in informal domain such as neighborhood or market. All people dominantly use Bajo language while little bit use Sasak Language and Bahasa Indonesia. The last domain is same-ethnic domain. In same ethnic language, the people cannot keep their commitment to use their own language choice based on their own ethnic. As the result, the people on average still use Bajo Language when they are meeting with others even from other ethnic and other mother tongue. Because, many people unknow the other's languages rarely used like Mandar language, Bugis language, Makassar and Madura language.

4.2.2 Factors affecting language choice

There are two factors affecting language choice in Tanjung Luar Community namely internal factors including message/purpose, acknowledgment, and language attitude; and external factors including interlocutor, topic, domain and social status. It was found that the language choice in Tanjung Luar community is influenced by first, social status (external factors). However, it is not 100% influencing because there are certain times and places that the people still use their own language choice although they speak with other people who has higher social status. In Tanjung Luar Community, the people who have the higher status for instance higher profession (i.e. Kadus and Kades) are on average from Bajo Ethnic and use Bajo Language in their daily life. It is analogous with Meyerhoff (2006) theory that the status determines that if the speakers of a language have relatively high social status within the larger community, the ethnolinguistic vitality of that variety will be higher too. Second external factor is domain. There are four domains affecting language choice namely home domain, formal domain including school and office, informal domain including neighborhood and market, and same-ethnic domain. It is supported by Meyerhoff's theory about demography uttered that demographic affecting language choice means that if the group of people speaking the language appreciably outnumbers the speakers of other languages and particularly if they are relatively concentrated in a specific area, then the long-term prognosis for the maintenance of that language is improved. It is true that demographic influences the language choice. Because in Tanjung Luar community based on the data, almost all of respondents speak Bajo Language, Sasak Language and Bahasa Indonesia dominantly although they know the other language. Next external factor is interlocutor. The data

showed that the language choice is used because the interlocutor uses the language as well. This finding is supported by Grosjean's theory (in Kurata, 2007) stated that one of factors influencing language choice is participants. Last external factor affecting the language choice is topic. The people in Tanjung Luar community, based on the finding data, dominantly speak Bahasa Indonesia when the topic is about education; they speak Bajo Language when the topic of speaking is about daily life or about religion. The finding about topic as one of the factors affecting language choice is supported by Grosjean's theory stated that content of discourse, in this case topic, is one of categories of factors affecting language choice.

There are internal factors besides external factors affecting the language choice. First one is message. On the finding data, the people in Tanjung Luar Community speak certain language in order to be more attended and to be more understood. Second internal factor is acknowledgment. The finding data shows that acknowledgment is affecting to the language choice. The people in the community speak certain language because they intend to be recognized by other people from other ethnics. The last internal factor of the language choice is language attitude. Grosjean's (2007) theory also supports this finding. It stated that a study previously conducted was resulted that attitude toward language is one of factors inside individual influencing language choice.

Chapter V. Conclusion and suggestion

5.1 Conclusion

According to the data analysis, there are two conclusions can be made. First, the languages choice in the multilingual society are based on the four domains namely in home domain in which 60% of the people choose to use Bajo Language, 55% of the people choose to use Bahasa Indonesia in formal domain, 75% of the people choose to use Bajo Language in non formal domain, and 70% of the people choose to use Bajo Language in same-ethnic domain. Second, the factors affecting language choice in Tanjung Luar community are (1) external factors such as domain, topic, social status and interlocutor and (2) internal factors such as message/purpose in speaking, acknowledgment of people's own language, and language attitude.

5.2 Suggestion

There are two suggestions propounded in this study. First, other ethnic in Lombok Island share their own language so that they are able to introduce their own culture to each other. Second, people who cannot speak other language beside their own language are recommended to learn other languages in order to make communication easier and also make closer relationship among the people.

References

- Buda, JK. 2006. *Language Choice*. Chapter 3. Html. Accessed on April, 11th 2014
- Chaer, A. 2004. *Psikolinguistik, Kajian Teoretik*. Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta
- Crystal, D. 2008. *A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics 6th Edition*. Australia: Blackwell Publishing
- Genesee, F. and Bourhis, RY. 2007. *Evaluative Reactions to Language Choice Strategies: The Role of Sociostructural Factors*. Pp. 229-250. Canada: Pergamon Press
- Kurata, N. 2007. *Social and Contextual Factors Influencing Language Choice in Learners' Social Context*. Monash University: Monash University Press.
- Hancock, B. 1998. *An Introduction to Qualitative Research*. University of Nottingham: Trend Focus Group
- Meyerhoff, M. 2006. *Introduction to Sociolinguistics*. London and New York: Routledge Taylor and Francis Group
- Muski, RA. 2014. *Domain and Function of Code Switching in Multilingual Society: A Sociolinguistic Study of Tanjung Luar Community, East Lombok*. Thesis. English Department. Faculty of Teacher Training and Education. University of Mataram
- Sapir, E. 1921. *An Introduction to the Study of Speech*. New York: Harcourt, Brace.
- Saputra, F. 2007. *Language Choice in Sasak Children. A Case Study at Sukaraja Timur Ampenan*. Thesis. English Study Program. Faculty of Teacher Training and Education Program. University Mataram
- Scotton, CM. 1993. *Common and Uncommon Ground: Social and Structural Factors in Code switching*
- Scotton, CM. 2006. *Multiple Voices: An Introduction to Multilingualism*. Australia: Blackwell Publishing
- Steele, G. 1999. *Growing a Language*. Netherlands: Kluwar Academic Publisher
- Valdes, G. 2012. *Bilingualism and Multilingualism*. Html. On June, 25th 2014
- Wardhaugh, R. 2006. *Introduction to Sociolinguistics*. Australia: Blackwell Publishing