

LANGUAGE CHOICE IN ETHNIC JAVANESE COMMUNITIES IN GEBANG VILLAGE, PATRANG DISTRICT, JEMBER REGENCY

Devyn Berliana Fajrin^a, Agus Sariono^{b,*}, Agustina Dewi Setyari^b
Bambang Wibisono^b, Edy Hariyadi^b

^a Alumnus Faculty of Humanities, University of Jember

^b Faculty of Humanities, University of Jember

* Correspondence author: agussariono.fib@unej.ac.id

ABSTRACT

The people of Gebang Village are multi-ethnic society (consisting of Javanese and Madurese ethnicities) and at the same time a bilingual society (who master Javanese, Madurese and Indonesian). In a bilingual society, the problem of language choice always arises because each language variety has its own function in society. This article aims to describe the form of language choice and explain the determining factors of language choice in the Javanese ethnic community in Gebang Village. The study was carried out using qualitative methods. Data was collected using questionnaires and interviews. The sample was determined using a purposive random sampling technique. Data analysis was carried out in three stages: (1) data reduction, (2) data presentation, and (3) drawing conclusions/verification. The results are presented as follows. The language varieties selected in the family domain, in order from highest to lowest frequency, are Javanese ngoko, Indonesian, Madurese enja'-iya, Javanese krama, and Madurese enggi-enten; in the neighborhood domain: Javanese ngoko, Indonesian, Javanese krama, Madurese enja'-iya, Madurese engghi-enten, and Madurese engghi-bhunten. Factors that determine the choice of language in the family domain are participant factors (kinship relationship status), purpose of speech, medium of speech, and speech situation (formal or informal situation); in the neighborhood domain are participant factors (ethnic similarities or differences, age and social status factors, and social relationship factors), and speech situations (formal and informal).

Key words : language choice, Javanese language, Madurese language, Indonesian language, Javanese community.

1. INTRODUCTION

The study of language choice is a theme that is widely studied in Indonesia and abroad. There are studies that focus on certain ethnicities/places which aim to describe the profile of language choice and its determining factors (Thamrin, 2017; Alamsyah, Azwardi, & Idham, 2016; Khotimah, 2014; Zailani, Makhtar, & Yusop, 2019; Omar & Nasrun Alias, 2016). There are also studies that focus on certain social groups (Ariesta and Aziz, 2016; Nasution, Ayuningtias, & Erwani, 2019). There are also studies on language choice in certain activities (Rochiyati, Sariono, Mustamar, and Suharijadi, 2023; Putri, Rochiyati, & Setyari, 2020; Zahrah, Wardah, Frastystyandarum, Anggreani, & Shobayarin, 2023).

In the Tapal Kuda region (Banyuwangi, Jember, Bondowoso, Situbondo, and Lumajang Regencies) of East Java Province, there are six studies on language selection that can be used as examples. The six studies are Putri (2019), Agustin, Sariono and Setyari (2018), Nurfadila, Sariono, and Hariyadi (2019), Sariono (2020), Rochiyati, Sariono, Kusnadi, and Suyanto (2022), Rochiyati, Sariono, Mustamar, and Suharijadi (2023). The six studies discuss the multi-ethnic communities of Madurese, Javanese, Using, and Chinese in the context of daily life and buying and selling activities.

This article examines language choices among the Javanese community in Gebang Village, Patrang District, Jember Regency, East Java Province, Indonesia. The Gebang Village community is a multi-ethnic community. There are two ethnic groups living in Gebang Village, namely the Madurese ethnic group and the Javanese ethnic group. The Madurese ethnic group is the majority ethnic group and the Javanese ethnic group is the minority ethnic group. The distribution of living areas for each ethnic group is not evenly distributed. Gebang Village is a part of Patrang District, Jember Regency. The population of Gebang Village is 25,141 people with seven hamlets. Five hamlets are Madurese language (ML) areas, namely Gebang Tunggul, Gebang Tengah, Gebang Poreng, Kedawung Kidul and Kedawung Lor with a population of 19,003 people. West Darwo and East Darwo hamlets are Javanese language (JL) areas with a population of 6,138 people.

The ethnic distribution and results of interviews with community leaders show that the people of Gebang Village are generally a bilingual community. They generally master ML and JL, as well as the national language Indonesian (IL). The ML mastered includes the ML varieties *enja' ya*, *engghi enten*, and *engghi bhunten*. Regarding ML's speech level explained by Sofyan (2016:15-17). The JL mastered includes the JL variety of *ngoko* and *krama*. Regarding the use of JL speech levels outside Javanese cultural centers (Solo and Yogyakarta) is explained, among others, by Sariono (2018 and 2020), while the level of speech of JL in cultural centers was explained by Poedjosoedarmo (1979). Thus, there are six varieties of language (Wardhaugh and Fuller, 2015:52 distinguishing the term language variety from the term language variation) which are mastered by the people of Gebang Village, namely the ML varieties *enja' ya*, *engghi enten*, and *engghi bhunten*, JL varieties, *ngoko* and *krama*, and IL varieties.

The purpose of writing this article is to describe the choice of language by the Javanese people in Gebang Village. The detailed objectives are: (1) to describe the form of language choice, and (2) to explain the factors that determine the form of language choice.

2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In a bilingual society, various sociolinguistic problems arise (Bell, 1995). One of them is the issue of language choice (Bell, 1995; Ibrahim, 1993; Holmes, 2013; Wardhaugh and Fuller, 2015; Sumarsono, 2013: 199; and Chaer and Agustina, 2014). Every time they speak, people must consider what varieties of language they should use to suit the speech context they are facing. The speech context in question is the speech context as formulated by Hymes (in Bell, 1995: 124-126; Holmes, 2013; Wardhaugh and Fuller, 2015: 247-248; Sumarsono, 2013: 325-335; and Chaer and Agustina, 2014: 48-49; Sariono, 2020:64-69) which states that there are eight speech contexts, namely setting and scene, participants, endings, act sequence, key, instrumentalities, norms, and genre. This speech context is used to explain the factors that determine language choice (Wardhaugh and Fuller, 2015: 96; Sariono, 2020). The social and cultural situation and conditions of the Gebang Village community are a concrete manifestation of the speech context faced by the community in choosing the language they want to use.

Language choice involves language with all its variations (Ibrahim, 1993:66; Wardhaugh and Fuller, 2015:200; Chaer and Agustina, 2014:154) which are mastered and used by the community being studied. All languages and their variations are called language varieties (Hudson, 2006; Wardhaugh and Fuller, 2015). All varieties of language mastered and used by a society are called verbal repertoire (Wardhaugh and Fuller, 2015:131).

3. METHODOLOGY

In this article the study was carried out using qualitative methods. Data collection was carried out through observation, interviews, questionnaires and documentation (Sugiyono (2018:308). Language choice data was collected through a questionnaire. The questionnaire contains questions about what language is used in various speech contexts (setting, participants, and speech objectives) in the two specified domains. The questionnaire in the family domain consists of 10 questions, the questionnaire in the neighborhood domain consists of 14 questions. Each question involves a different set of speech components.

The sample of informants was determined based on a *purposive random sampling technique*. The population is grouped based on the criteria of age, education and employment. Age criteria are divided into three: age less than 30 years, age 30-50 years, age 50 years or more. Educational criteria are divided into

three criteria: elementary school, middle school, high school-college. Job criteria are divided into three: not working or farmers, traders, employees. The combination of these three criteria produces sample criteria of 3 (age criteria) x 3 (education criteria) x 3 (occupation criteria) = 27 social groups. For each sample criterion, three informants were assigned to collect data, so the total number of informants was 27 sample criteria x 3 informants = 81 informants.

Implementation of the questionnaire technique produces data in the form of the selected language varieties along with the context of the speech components. Speech component context data was also collected through the interview method. Interviews were conducted using a number of interview guides to find out in more detail the determining factors for language choice. The context of the speech components is concretized by observing and studying documents regarding the demographic and social situation and conditions of the Gebang Village community.

Data analysis was carried out by following the steps suggested by Milles and Huberman (in Sugiyono, 2018:334), namely (1) data reduction, (2) data display, and (3) drawing conclusions/verification. The implementation of data reduction consists of sorting various types of data that have been collected, making it easier to carry out the data display stage. Data display is mainly carried out in the form of data tabulation to determine the form of language choice in each domain. Conclusions are drawn by connecting the data on the form of language choice with the context of the speech components revealed from each question item and the informant sample criteria. The speech component context data is deepened with data obtained through the interview method.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The discussion of language choice in the Javanese ethnic community in Gebang Village includes language choice in two domains, namely the family and neighborhood. The discussion covers two issues, namely the issue of the form of language choice in the two domains and the determining factors for language choice in the two domains.

4.1 Language Choice in the Family Domain

The form of language choice in the family domain was obtained from 81 informants' answers to ten questions in the family domain. The total answer is 786 answer items.

Table 1. Language Choice in the Family Domain (in %)

	Type of Language Used					
	JLN	JLK	MLEI	MLEE	MLEB	IL
Total score for each language	47	9	12	4	2	26
The total value of all answers	100					

Notes for tables 1-6:

MLEI: Madurese language *enja'-iya* of variety; MLEE: Madurese language *engghi-enten* of variety; MLEB: Madurese language *Engghi-Bhunten* of variety; IL: Indonesian language; JLN: Javanese language of *ngoko* variety; JLK: Javanese language of *krama* variety.

Table (1) states that in the family domain, the Javanese ethnic community in Gebang Village in their daily life at home tends to use three varieties of language, namely Indonesian, *JL ngoko* and *JL krama*. The level of language choice for the three varieties is that Javanese *ngoko* has the highest percentage result at 47%, Indonesian 26%, Madurese language *enja'-iya* variety 12%, Javanese *Krama* language 9%, Madurese language variety *engghi-enten* 4%, and Bahasa Madura variety *engghi-bhunten* 2%.

If the recapitulation results in table (1) are summarized into three languages, namely Javanese, Madurese and Indonesian, the results are as follows.

Table 2. Language Choice in the Family Domain (in %)

	Type of Language Used		
	Javanese language	Madurese language	Indonesian
Total score for each language	56	18	26
The total value of all answers	100		

Table (2) states that the use of Javanese is very dominant in the realm of Javanese ethnic families compared to the choice of Indonesian and Madurese.

4.2 Language choice in the neighborhood domain

The form of language choice in the neighborhood domain was obtained from the answers of 81 informants to fourteen questions in the neighborhood domain. The total answer is 1,156 answer items.

Table 3. Language Choice in the Neighborhood Domain (in %)

	Types of Language Varieties Used					
	JLN	JLK	MLEI	MLEE	MLEB	IL
Total score for each language	34	20	13	6	4	23
The total value of all languages	100					

The data in Table (3) shows that in the neighborhood area, the Javanese ethnic community in Gebang Village uses five varieties of language in their daily lives. The level of language choice for the five varieties from highest to lowest is: JLN 34%, IL 23%, JLK 20%, MLEI 13%, IL 6%, MLEE 6%, and MLEB 4%.

If the recapitulation results in table (3) are summarized into three languages, namely Javanese, Madurese and Indonesian, the results are as follows.

Table 4. Language Choice in the Neighborhood Domain (in %)

	Types of Language Varieties Used		
	Javanese language	Madurese language	Indonesian
Total score for each language	54	23	23
The total value of all answers	100		

Table (4) states that the use of Javanese is still very dominant in the Javanese ethnic neighborhood compared to the choice of Indonesian and Madurese.

4.3 Factors influencing language choice

A. Factors that influence language choice in the family domain

Factors that influence the level of language choice in the family domain are explained in each questionnaire. The distribution of scores for each question is presented in the following table.

Table 5. Recapitulation of Data for Each Question in the Family Domain (in %)

Question	Language Type					
	JLN	JLK	MLEI	MLEE	MLEB	IL
1. When talking to father/mother in daily life at home	47	19	12	7	4	11
2. when talking to your husband/wife in daily life at home	56	12	10	2	2	17
3. When talking to children	40	5	9	4	1	40
4. When talking to younger siblings	57	11	11	6	1	13
5. When you are angry with your child	43	4	11	1	1	38
6. When you are angry with your brother/sister	60	7	11	8	1	13
7. When giving advice to children	41	6	10	1	4	38
8. When giving advice to your younger brother/sister	60	8	11	6	1	14
9. When speaking at a family meeting to discuss the implementation of family wishes	41	16	8	5	3	28
Average	49	10	10	4	2	24

Based on the tabulated recapitulation of data for each question in the family domain in table (5) above, the languages used by the people of West Darwo and East Darwo Hamlet in Gebang Village, Patrang District, Jember Regency are *JL ngoko* and Indonesian. Even though the languages used by the people of West Darwo and East Darwo Hamlet are *JL ngoko* and Indonesian, *JL ngoko* is still the superior language used for daily communication within the family realm. This can be seen from the results of the total scores for each question in each type of language which shows that the total scores for *JL ngoko* are greater than other languages. The results of the data tabulation recapitulation were obtained from the tabulation table of overall data on JL choice in the family domain.

Based on the tabulated recapitulation of data in the family domain in table (5) above, the use of Javanese *Ngoko* and Indonesian in the family domain received a high total score for each language, namely 49% for Javanese *Ngoko* and 24% for Indonesian. If we look at the distribution of usage, there are certain social groups that have a higher tendency to use *JL ngoko*.

In table (5) above, *JL ngoko* is used when talking to fathers/mothers in daily life at home (number of question= NQ 1). The score obtained on this question was 47%. Factors that influence the level of choice of JL are habits/cultural factors. According to the informant, the father/mother must be respected to show politeness towards him. However, since birth he has been taught to use *JL ngoko* as his mother tongue. So, *JL ngoko* is a customary language used everyday in the family, including with the father/mother.

In table (5) above, *JL ngoko* is used when talking to husband/wife in daily life at home (NQ 2). The score obtained on this question was 56%. Apart from being influenced by cultural factors, marriage factors with the same ethnicity can also influence the level of JL choice. According to informants, in everyday life they use *JL ngoko*. When married to a partner who is ethnic Javanese and uses *JL ngoko every day*, the choice of *JL ngoko language* becomes stronger and does not experience a high level of language shift.

In table (5) above, when talking to younger siblings, the dominant language is *JL ngoko* (NQ 4). The score obtained on this question was 57%. This is influenced by cultural factors, according to informants in the family using *JL ngoko* because of the habit they were born with. Using *JL ngoko* with your younger siblings does not mean you are impolite or don't respect your status in the family, because these habits make people use *JL ngoko* in the family realm, including towards younger siblings.

In table (5) above, the *JL ngoko* is also used when you are angry with a child (NQ 5). The score obtained for this question was 43%. This is influenced by psychological factors, in an angry psychological condition the informant tends to use harsher language. Apart from that, the *JL ngoko* can also influence the informant's psychological factors when he is angry with his younger brother/sister (NQ 6) with a score obtained on this question of 60%.

In table (5) above, *JL ngoko* is used when advising children (NQ 7) with a score of 41% on this question. In addition, *JL ngoko* was also used to advise younger siblings (NQ 8) with a score of 60% on this question.

This is influenced by psychological factors, in calm and peaceful conditions the informant tends to use Javanese *ngoko* but in a lower tone, so that the person being advised also feels calm.

In table (5) above, the *JL ngoko* is used when speaking at family meetings to discuss the implementation of family wishes (NQ 9) with a score for this question of 41%. The influencing factors are cultural factors. The habits that exist in the family will influence the language that will be used in family meetings. In the family, *JL ngoko* is used as a mother tongue, this means *JL ngoko* is used when there are family gatherings.

In table (5) above, Indonesian is used when talking to children (NQ 3) with a score for this question of 40%. The influencing factor is the habit factor. According to the informant, parents taught Indonesian to their children because the parents came from young families, neither of whom had mastered and understood *JL* or *ML* well and the couple (husband/wife) who came from the Javanese and Madurese ethnic groups chose Indonesian in everyday life including talking with children.

In table (5) above, Indonesian is also used when you are angry with a child (NQ 5) with the score obtained on this question being 38%, this is the same as the score obtained on questions using *JL ngoko*. If people use *JL ngoko* when they are angry with their children because of psychological factors, according to informants, people who use Indonesian when they are angry with children because of psychological factors are also the same as parents who scold their children using Javanese *ngoko*. When they are psychologically angry, they tend to use Indonesian in a higher tone. Apart from that, the habit factor at home in daily life of using Indonesian also influences parents to use this language even when they are angry with their children.

B. Factors that influence language choice in the neighborhood domain

Factors that influence the level of language choice in the neighborhood domain are explained in each questionnaire. The distribution of scores obtained for each question list is presented in table 6 below.

Table 6. Recapitulation of Data for Each Question in the Neighborhood Domain (in%)

Question	Language Variety					
	JLN	JLK	MLEI	MLEE	MLEB	IL
1. When talking to familiar guests	53	16	8	6	5	13
2. When talking to guests who are familiar and the guests are from Javanese ethnicity	51	35	5	2	0	7
3. When talking to guests who are familiar and the guest is of Madurese ethnicity	23	1	27	16	10	23
4. When talking to guests who are not yet familiar and the guests are from Javanese ethnicity	45	29	5	7	0	14
5. When talking to guests who are not familiar and the guest is of Madurese ethnicity	18	2	30	10	15	26
6. When you hold a thanksgiving attended by your closest and distant neighbors	26	28	7	3	4	31
7. When you hold a thanksgiving attended by close neighbors	24	21	10	3	6	36
8. When there are village activities such as mutual cooperation, village meetings attended by neighbors	35	20	12	3	3	26
9. When chatting with neighbors to discuss social gathering, PKK	31	20	10	6	1	32
10. When chatting with neighbors to discuss things that are happening in the area where you live	40	17	19	4	1	18
11. When greeting neighbors who are older and have a higher social status when meeting on the street	29	26	8	5	4	28
12. When greeting neighbors of the same age and social status when meeting on the street	38	21	13	7	1	20

13. When greeting neighbors of lower age and social status when meeting on the street	34	20	12	7	2	25
Average	34	20	13	6	4	23

In general, as seen in the average value, in the neighborhood domain the order of dominance in language choice is JLN, IL, and JLK. The percentage of language choice is JLN 34%, IL 23%, and JLK 20%. MLEI, MLEE, and MLEB are also used, but in much smaller percentages.

The determining factor in language choice in the neighborhood domain can be seen in the manifestation of the speech component in each question (questions 1-13). Participant factors, especially ethnic factors, are the factors that most determine language choice, both ethnic similarities and ethnic differences. In questions number (NQ 1, 2, 4) the ethnic similarity factor determines the choice of JLN with results of 53%, 51% and 45%. In fact, if JLN and JLK are combined, the percentages become 69%, 86% and 74%. When the participants are Madurese ethnic, the language choices are spread across JLN, MLEI, and IL, as shown in questions (3 and 5). In fact, if the three types of ML are combined, the choice of ML becomes dominant, namely 53% and 55%.

Another participant factor is the social relationship factor, namely the familiarity or unfamiliarity of social relationships between participants. Data in questions (2 and 4) for participants of Javanese ethnicity and questions (3 and 5) for participants of Madurese ethnicity show the role of social relationship factors between participants. In questions (2 and 4) there is a difference in numbers of 6% and in questions (3 and 5) there is a difference in numbers of 5% in JLN. If the social relationship is close, the JLN choice is higher.

What is interesting is the data in questions (3 and 5) with Madurese ethnic participants. If the social relationship is not close, the choice of MLEI and IL is actually higher. This happens because for Madurese interlocutors who are not familiar, in general Madurese people are not fluent in JL, so Javanese people choose MLEI, which is the type of ML they are best at.

Traditional formal situation factors determine the spread of language choice across three language varieties, namely JLN, JLK, and IL as shown in questions (6, 7, and 8).

Based on the recapitulation of data tabulation for each question in the neighborhood domain in table 6, the languages used by the people of West Darwo and East Darwo Hamlet in their daily lives are JL *ngoko*, JM *enjâ'-iya*, and IL. Even though the languages used by the people of West Darwo and East Darwo Hamlet are these three languages, the JL *ngoko* is still superior for everyday communication in the household realm. This can be seen from the results of the total scores for each question in each type of language which shows that the total scores for JL *ngoko* are greater than other languages. The results of the data tabulation recapitulation were obtained from the data tabulation table for JL elections in the neighborhood domain.

Recapitulating the data tabulation in the neighborhood domain in table 6 above, the use of JL *ngoko*, JM *enjâ'-iya* and IL in the neighborhood domain obtained a high total score for each language, namely 53% for JLN, 16% for JLK, and 13% for IL. If we look at the distribution of usage, there are certain social groups that have a higher tendency to use JL *ngoko*, but this does not make their choice of Javanese language higher.

In table 6 above, JL *ngoko* is used when talking to familiar guests (NQ 1). The score obtained for this question was 47%, which means that there was moderate language choice. This is influenced by social relationship factors, namely familiarity. Social relationships can influence the use of language by informants towards their interlocutors. According to the informant, the JL level of *ngoko* speech is used when talking to an interlocutor who has a close social relationship.

Based on the recapitulation of data tabulation in table 6 above, the JL *ngoko* is used when talking to guests who are already familiar and these guests come from Javanese ethnicity (NQ 2). The score obtained on this question was 43%, which means that there was moderate language choice. This is influenced by familiar social relationship factors. According to the informant, using JL with the *ngoko* level of speech makes people more relaxed in communicating with ethnic Javanese guests. Apart from that, not all residents of West Darwo and East Darwo hamlets master the JL *krama*. So, they prefer JL *ngoko* to communicate with ethnic Javanese guests.

Based on the recapitulation of data tabulation in table (6) above, JL *ngoko* is used when talking to guests who are not yet familiar and these guests come from Javanese ethnicity (NQ 4). The score obtained for this question was 41%, which means that there was moderate language choice. The factor that influences the choice of Javanese in this question is cultural factors. People tend to use JL *ngoko* because they are used to using that language. According to informants in the West Darwo and East Darwo Hamlet areas, which are close to urban areas, the language used is mixed with Indonesian and it is very difficult to use more polite language such as JL with a *krama* level of speech to communicate. People prefer JL *ngoko* because they think it is easier to use in communicating with their interlocutors.

Based on the data tabulation recapitulation in table (6), the JL *ngoko* is used when there are village activities such as mutual cooperation, village meetings attended by neighbors (NQ 8). The score obtained for this question was 32%, which means there was moderate language choice. The factor that influences the choice of JL in this question is the social relationship factor, namely familiarity. In these social relations, people prefer to use Javanese *ngoko* to talk to their neighbors. According to the informant, using this language at village meetings and mutual cooperation activities is assumed to be more relaxed if it is used and conversations can occur easily. The JL *ngoko* is no longer considered a rude language, but is used because it has a social relationship of intimacy.

Based on the data tabulation recapitulation in table (6), the JL *ngoko* is used when greeting neighbors of the same age and social status when meeting on the street (NQ 12). The score obtained for this question was 34%, which means there was moderate language choice. Factors that influence the level of JL choice are age and social status. Informants who are of the same age and social status as their interlocutors tend to use Javanese *ngoko* because they feel equal or the same.

Based on the data tabulation recapitulation in table (6), the JL *ngoko* is used when greeting neighbors of lower age and social status when meeting on the street (NQ 13). The score obtained for this question was 30%, which means there was little language choice. Factors that influence the level of Javanese choice are age and social status. These two factors can influence the level of choice of Javanese language, because age and social status determine a person's position or honor in an environment.

Based on the recapitulation of data tabulation in table (6), the Madurese *enjâ'-iya language* is used when talking to guests who are already familiar and the guest is of Madura ethnicity (NQ 3). The score on the question is a total of 24%, which means that there is a slight choice of language. The factor that affects the level of Javanese language choice in the question is the community's bilingualism factor. According to the informant, the bilingual factor is what makes the ethnic Javanese community use the ML *enjâ'-iya* to guests who are ethnic Madurese.

Based on the recapitulation of data tabulation in table (6), ML *enjâ'-iya* is used when talking to guests who are not yet familiar and the guest is of Madurese ethnicity (NQ 5). The score obtained for this question was 28%, which means there was little language choice. The factor that influences the level of ML choice is the language attitude factor of the community. According to the informant, this language attitude is used when they face an interlocutor who uses a language other than the ML they use every day. They tend to follow the language used by the guest so that communication can run well.

Based on the recapitulation of data tabulation in table (6), Indonesian is used when holding thanksgivings which are attended by close neighbors (NQ 6). The score obtained for this question was 28%. This can affect the level of Indonesian choice. The factor that influences the level of IL choice is the habit factor. According to informants, people who use Indonesian come from young families who do not master and understand JL.

Based on the recapitulation of data tabulation in table (6), Indonesian is used when chatting with neighbors to discuss social gatherings, PKK (NQ 9). The score obtained for this question was 28%. Factors that influence the level of IL choice in this question are situational factors and social relationships, namely familiarity. According to the informant, in social situations Indonesian is used to describe situations in informal situations and in having a close social relationship with the person being spoken to. Usually these people come from young groups.

5. CONCLUSION

Research on "Language Choice in Javanese Ethnic Communities in Gebang Village, Patrang District, Jember Regency" was carried out in two domains, namely the family and neighborhood. The results of data analysis are presented as follows.

The choice of language in each domain is as follows. In the family domain, JLN (47%), IL (26%), MLEI (12%), JLK 9%), MLEE (4%) and MLEB (2%) or JL (56%), IL (26%) are used, and ML (18%). In the neighborhood domain, JLN (34%), IL (23%), JLK (20%), MLEI (13%), MLEE (6%), and MLEB (4%), or JL (54%), IL (23%), and ML (23%).

The determining factors for language choice are stated as follows. In general, participant factors (ethnicity) always determine language choice. In detail, the determining factors for language choice are stated as follows. In the family domain, language choice is determined by participant factors, speech objectives, speech media, and speech situations. Furthermore, participant factors also involve kinship factors. In the neighborhood domain, language choice is determined by participant factors and the speech situation. Participant factors include ethnic factors, age and social status factors, as well as social relationship factors (familiar or unfamiliar).

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