A Study on Code Choice by Female Chief of Village

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Abstract—The paper aims to discuss the result of qualitativ research about the use of code choice done by female chief of village. As a result, the researcher proves that choice of code in their communication consist of some types of coding even inter-language and extra-language. It also influenced by some factor as background of using it and gave any impact when they interact.

Keywords—code choice; female chief of village; communication; language and gender

I. INTRODUCTION

Studying Sociolinguistics of course, we will study about language variety. One of the part of it is code choice and gender. (Holmes, 2001; Wardhaugh, 2010) In this case, code refers to a language and variety which is used by people to conduct a communication with other people. When they talk each other, automatically they used. Then, Sociolinguistics is a study of the characteristics of language variation, functions of language variation, and language users because these three elements always interact, change, and mutually change each other in a speech society. That is, with the existence of social background, culture, and situations, different speech communities can determine the use of their respective languages. As a result of the bilingual situation in the community said son, the observation shows that there are determinants in decision making in a speech. In addition, with the language contact in the community, one of the female chiefs of village resulted in the language contact resulting in the choice of codes used.

Fishman (in Saddhono, 2013, p. 2) stated that language use is an effort to have a good understanding of the linguistic situation in a bilingual even multilingual set up like female chief of village such chief of village where the majority of the population is bilingual. When people have command of two or more languages, they make choices as to when and where to use a certain language. The choices speakers make of when to use what language rests on their attitude concerning the language of choice. As group patterns begin to emerge, implications about the roles of languages in a multilingual community can be translated into explanations about how that community operates in general.

The researcher willing to conduct a study of the female chief of village utterances because of seeing at the female chief of village especially in Ponorogo regency, it is clear that they have managed to accord each domain the language choice or code choice it served.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Choosing code (Wardhaugh 2010) referst to language or any system that two or more people use to communicate. Thus choosing code is a situation which people communicate with others by choosing appropriate system or language. We continually and actively build and rebuild our worlds not just through language but through language used in tandem with actions, interactions, non-linguistic symbol systems, objects, tools, technologies and other distinctive ways of thinking, valuing, feeling and believing (Gee, 2005). All means of communications are codes.

The concept of code was put forward by Bernstein (1971) and was defined as any system of signals (e.g. numbers, words, signs) which carries concrete meaning. Wardhaugh, (2010) pointed out that the term code is a neutral term rather than terms such as dialect, language, style, and pidgin which may arouse emotions. Code can be used to refer to "any kind of system that two or more people employ for communication" (p. 86). He claimed that a code can be defined as a system used for communication between two or more parties used on any occasions. When two or more people communicate with each other in speech, the system of communication that they employ is a code. Therefore, whenever people speak to each other, they are required to select a particular code, and they may also decide to switch from one code to another or to mix codes, sometimes in very short utterances. The code that we choose to use on a particular occasion is likely to indicate how we wish to be viewed by others. If we can comfortably control a number of codes, then we would seem to have an advantage over those who lack such control. Speaking several of the languages can obviously be distinctly

advantageous in a multilingual gathering. Code-switching may be a very useful social skill. The converse of this, of course is that we will be judged by the code we choose to employ on a particular occasion.

The choosing code defined into two categories namely code switching and code mixing. The code switching refers to the alternation between two or more languages, dialects, or language registers in the course of discourse between people who have more than one language in common. Typically one of the two languages is dominant; the major language is often called the matrix language, while the minor language is the embedded language. *Code-switching occurs when* a bilingual introduces a completely unassimilated word from another language into his speech. (Haugen, 1956, p. 40). Codes witching is the selection by bilinguals or multilingual of forms from an embedded variety (or varieties) in utterances of a matrix variety during the same conversation (Myers-Scotton 1993, p. 3).

As we know that people know two languages are the first language (mother tongue) and the second language. So from this case, sometimes people combine these languages in their communication. So in this problem they have used code switching. There are some experts have given definition about code switching. Some of them stated by Appel (1976, p. 76) code switching" the changing of the using language because of the changing of situation". Then, Hymes (1875, p. 103) state that code switching is not happen between language but also can happen between variety or styles in the any language. On generally, Hymes stated that "Code switching has become a common term for alternate us of two or more language, varieties of language, or even speech styles".

Studies of the social motivations for code-switching, such as those discussed above, have demonstrated the following: Bilingual code switching is meaningful. It fullfils certain function of an interaction. A speaker choice of language has to do with maintaining or negotiating a certain type of social identity in relation to other; code switching between language allow speaker access to different social identities. Particular switches may be meaningful. Code switching may switching maybe unmarked, or expected choice, or a marked or unexpected choice: in this manner it may function as an attempt to initiate a change to relationships. Code switching is useful in cases of uncertainty about relationship; it allows speaker to feel their way and negotiate identities in relation to other.

The secod is code mixing also called intra-sentential code switching or intra-sentential code-alternation occurs when speakers use two or more languages below clause level within one social situation. Muysken (2000) defines three types of code mixing: insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. In his view, insertion occurs when lexical items from one language are incorporated into another. Equating in this instance code of language, there are two kinds of code-switching: situational and metaphorical. Situational code-switching occurs when the languages used change according to the situations in which the conversant find themselves: they speak one language in one situation and another in a different one. No topic change

is involved. When a change of topic requires a change in the language used we have metaphorical code-switching. In this point, some topics may be discussed in either code, but the choice of code adds a distinct flavor to what is said about the topic. The choice encodes certain social values. Code-switching is often quite subconscious: people may not be aware that they have switched or be able to report following a conversation which code they used for a particular topic. Code-mixing occurs when conversant use both languages together to the extent that they change from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance.

Conversational code-mixing is not just a haphazard mixing of two languages brought about by laziness or ignorance or some combination of these. Rather, it requires conversant to have a sophisticated knowledge of both languages and to be acutely aware of community norms. These norms require that both languages be used in this way so that conversant can show their familiarity or solidarity.

Gumperz's analysis of both choice of language and type of code-switching and code-mixing in the community reveals that the situation is quite complex because of the number of possibilities that are available with the right choice highly depend on the social context and intend of the speaker like which occurs in Slovenian. Gumperz add that each communicating subgroup tends to establish its own conventions with respect to both borrowing and code-switching, and that factors such as region of origin, local residence, social class, and occupational niche are involved in defining the norms.

Many other investigators have report results which clearly indicate the listeners partly judge what is said by the code the speaker choose to use. Certain codes are deemed more appropriate for certain messages than other codes. Code and message are inseparable. Consequently, when a choice between code exist, you must exercise that choice with great care since it can affect what happen to the message you wish to communicate.

The code we choose to use on a particular occasion is likely to indicate how we wish to be viewed by others. If we can comfortably control a number of codes, then we would seem to have an advantage over those who lack such control. Speaking several of the languages can obviously be distinctly advantageous in a multilingual gathering. Code-switching may be a very useful social skill. The converse of this, of course is that we will be judged by the code we choose to employ on a particular occasion.

Related with the usage of language and gender, some experts give definition for example Christie (2000) on the relationship of language and gender that language contains most of the basic categories we use in understanding ourselves. Language also determines how we act as both men and women in the community. Language also reproduces the way we define culture. Then, Eckert (2003, p. 10) in his book Language and Gender, describes the definition of gender. According to him gender is the difference of function and social role and responsibilities of men and women arranged by society. Gender deals with the provision process on how men and women should act and act in accordance with the structured values, social and cultural arrangements in which they belong. This is not

something that every human being has since birth but it concerns what it shows. In other words, gender is determined by people's perceptions and perceptions of how certain types of sex behave and play their role in society (Eckert & Ginet, 2003).

III. METHOD

This research is qualitatif research and use descriptif design. The source of data is utterances produced by female chief of village. In collecting the data, the researcher uses simak method and recording technique (Sudaryanto, 2001, pp. 133-140). This stage also combined by Sutopo's theory (2006) namely depth interviewed. Technique of analyzing data uses contextual analysis. The data obtained are oral data generated from the recording in the field, then penelitia data encrypt, correct data, record each data, correct data from within the data group, and present the data. In this analysis to avoid data bias, the data analysis involves the context of the circumstances that surround it not only limited to the sentence as a sentence only. By understanding this context, the research can see the message or meaning in the speech

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The result of this research showed that code choice used by female chief of village in Ponorogo regency consist of two types of code choice, namely code switching and code mixing(Wardhaugh, 2010). This code choice happened in formal and informal context situation. These condition influenced by several factors. First code choice is code switching. It happened in chief of village communication process. The code switching is used in form Indonesian to Javanesse language. The utterances appeared when they communicate with the other people even give speech among the society. It means that it happened in formal and informal context situation. Second code choice is code mixing. It seems that phenomenon in code mixing same as code switching above, but in this types of code choice here, it has three language of code mixing, namely from Indonesian to Javanese language, from Javanesse to Indonesian and from Indonesian to English.

In addition, there are also generating factors of choice of codes in the form of code transfer and code mixing, they are speakers, speech topics, speech situations, and objectives, the change of the speaker, the influence of the speaker's specific intentions, the influence of the desire to adjust the language code dominated by the other person, the influence of the conversation material, the influence of speech and speech situations remain like phrases, pleasantries and maxims.

The function behind the choice of codes in the female chief of village's dialogue is to explain or explain, to honor the opponent of speech, to familiarize himself, to change situations or humor, to quote other people's utterances, to merely prestige, to show anger, the speech partner, and the latter indicate language skills. It aims to facilitate the communication process between speakers and speech partners.

Acknowledgment

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