

The Used of Ethnic Languages Inter and Intra Ethnic Communication in Desa Lawe Tawar Regency Aceh Tenggara of Aceh Province

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Abstract. The objective of the study was to describe how people use the ethnic language in inter and intra ethnic communication. A qualitative descriptive research design was applied. The data of this study were words, phrases consist of inter and intra ethnic communication. The subject of this research were Batak Toba ethnic, Karo ethnic, Simalungun ethnic, Pak-Pak ethnic and Nias ethnic at the age 18-50 years old. The instruments used for this study were observation and in-depth interview. The results of the study in inter-ethnic in three ways i.e : (1) no ethnic language is used totally in inter-ethnic communication, (2) Ethnic language used in code mixing of different levels, (3) ethnic language used in code switching while the language use in intra ethnic such as: (1) using their own ethnic language, (2) using other ethnic language, (3) using Bahasa Indonesia and other ethnic language in code mixing.

Keywords: language use, language choice, inter-intra ethnic.

1 Introduction

People who are able to master two or more languages which is called bilingual/multilingual, of course people are faced with choosing the right language. For example, when different ethnic communicate, of course, they use one of their partner languages or Indonesian as the lingua franca. Relates to ethnic languages in inter and intra communication in multilingual context in Indonesia to bring up the uniqueness and typical phenomenon in terms of language use. Meaning that when the speakers want to say something in other language, but suddenly the speaker forget or do not know the word, in order the speaker has to choose another language with the intention that the speaker want to conveyed is achieved. So that the interlocutor does not feel confused and their communication is still connected. In terms of bilingual/multilingual society, the language use phenomena are often found, both in the form of people's attitudes towards their own language and the language around them as well as language choice, code mixing and switching. We also see that people's attitude to their language negative or positive from the language they used. The birth of language choice, code mixing, code switching and language attitude phenomenon is caused by the people having two or more languages to use

alternately, as seen in societies in Lawe Tawar that can be categorized as bilingualism/multilingualism. [1] mentioned multilingualism communities is a situation that is used more than two languages by a person in interaction with others in turn. [2] stated that code-switching and Code-Mixing are strategies to express group identity because the way people communicate with their group are obviously different from the way they communicate with other. Meaning that, the process of code mixing and code switching can occur in inter and intra ethnic communication. So, when the speaker chooses another language to use, then there is a language choice. The diversity of languages in Lawe Tawar village allows the people are able to use two or more languages then tend to use different languages when the person communicates from one ethnicity to another. In order, people often mix other languages in their communication, then raises a nuance and unique phenomenon and also different in the use of language. In this study the researcher used Language choice, code mixing . Then the researcher also found that there are some people, namely inter -ethnic, that choosing to use other languages to communicate, even though the interlocutor is also not ethnic from the language they use. In this study the researcher aims to know the ways of people used in inter and intra ethnic communication in Desa Lawe Tawar.

Beside, in doing this research the researcher used Language choice [3] mention that language choice as the ability any speaker of any language has and enables him/her to choose the appropriate language for any particular purpose.[4] stated code switching is the process of switching from one language to another in the use of two languages in a conversation. Code mixing[5] stated that code mixing is a combination of two languages where one of the languages is the primary language while the other is just pieces, or phrases without any function.(6) mention the differentiation levels of code mixing divided into six level in the forms of (1) Word,(2). Phrase (3)Baster ,(4)Repetition (5) Idiom 6) Clause.

2 Method

The research design used by the researcher was descriptive study with qualitative approach. Descriptive study is used which focuses on understanding social phenomenon from the perspective of the human participants in natural setting. The data of this study were words, phrases consist of ethnic languages in inter and intra ethnic communication uttered by the people in Lawe Tawar. The source of the data were taken from Batak Tobanese, Karonese,Simalungunese, Pak-Paknese and Niasnese. The data of the study was collected by accidental sampling. Accidental sampling is a sampling technique based on accidentally meet a researcher can be used as a sample, if the people considered suitable as a data source for the researcher without looking of social status, gender, age, profession, and so on [7].

3 Result and Discussion

The Use of Ethnic Languages in Lawe Tawar

There five ethnics reside in Lawe Tawar, there are; (1)Batak Tobanese, (2) Karonese, (3) Pak-Paknese, (4)Simalungunese, (5) Niasnese. Each of ethnics has its own ethnuc language and they communicate in two form of communication mode if it is viewed from the participants of the communication. These ethnics may involved in a communication with two or more ethnics as its participant. This mode of communication is called inter-ethnic communication. They can

also have communication with its participants are all from one ethnic members. This mode of communication is called intra-ethnic communication. In the two modes of communication, the ethnic languages are used differently.

The Use of Ethnic Languages in Inter-Ethnic Communication

The use of Ethnic language in Inter-Ethnic Communication was identified to happens in three ways, namely:

1. No Ethnic Language is Used Totally in Inter-ethnic Communication.

Among the 5 ethnic languages in Lawe Tawar, namely (1) Bataknese, (2) Karonese, (3) PakPaknese, (4) Simalungunese, and (5) Niasnese, there is no ethnic languages was totally used in their conversation. However, Bahasa Batak Toba (BT) and Karo language(KR) are dominantly used than other ethnic languages. The dominance is indicated by the use of the two languages as the primary language, while the other ethnic languages are used in code mixing. Meanwhile, What happened was that Bahasa Bahasa Indonesia is used as language franca among inter-ethnic who do not totally master other ethnic languages. Then Bahasa Indonesia is used as primary language, while the other ethnic languages are used in code mixing.

a. Bahasa Indonesia as Primary Language mixing as shown in data 1.

Data 1

Context : at the Karonese's house, a male 18 years old Niasnese (FR), Spoken language (NS, KR and BI) and a female 21 years old Batak Tobanese (ML) Spoken language (BT and KR) talking about a baby

FR: *Masih sekolah*[BI] *kin*[KR] *bibik*[KR] ?

(is aunty still in school ?)

ML: *iya masih sekolah*[BI]

(yes, aunty is)

FR: *dimana*[BI] *kin*[KR] *bibik* [KR] *sekolah*[BI]?

(where is aunty school)?

ML: *di Berastagi, kalau*[BI] *kam*[KR] *dimana*[BI] *kin* [KR]

(in Berastagi, so how about you ?)

FR: *kalau aku di Lawe Desky* [BI] *bik*[KR]

(I'm in Lawe Desky)

ML: *oh, dekat berarti dari kampung kan*[BI]

(Oh, it is close to our village. Isn't it ?)

FR: *iya*[BI] *bik* [KR]

(Yes aunt)

In data 1, the participants are Karonese and Niasnese. Indonesia language is used as primary language while KR is used as code mixing. It can be seen from the utterances that used by ML in line two and line six. In ML's utterance Indonesia language was used in complete sentence. While FR used Karo words which is inserted to Indonesia language. FR does not speak BT, and ML does not speak Niasnese. Both of them speak KR, but they do not master the language well. Therefore, they chose BI as the primary language in their communication.

b. Bahasa Batak Toba as Primary Language

Beside BI, Batak Toba language (BT) is also used as primary language as data 2 shows

Data 2

Context : at the Batak Tobanese house, a male 28 years old Pak-Paknese (TO), Spoken language (BT, KR and PP) and a female 31 years old Batak Tobanese (MA) Spoken language (BT and KR) talking about a baby

TO: *nga*[BT] *langkem* [KR] *ate*[BT] ?
(he facedown right ?)

MA : *nungnga* [BT] *hampir*[BI] *dua minggu*[BI] *langkem* [KR] *i*[BT]
(she facedown almost two weeks)

TO: *dang sesak hatop molo lelung* [BT] *langkem* [KR] ?
(doesn't he feel short of breath quickly if he facedown for a long time?)

MA: *ikkon dibalikon muse, molo nga agak lelung*[BT].
(he should be turned over again, if he has been prone for a long time)

In data 2, three languages are used by the participants. BT language is used as primary language meanwhile KR and BI languages are used in code mixing. KR and BI insert in words level which is showing into code mixing. Besides, in line two, TO's utterance occur code mixing in Karo language in the word 'langkem' meaning 'facedown' then in the last line in MA's utterance is occurred complete sentence in BT Language.

c. Bahasa Karo as Primary Language

In addition to BT, Karonese language is also used as primary language as shown in data 3.

Data 3

Context : at the Karonese house, a female 22 years old Batak Tobanese (MY), Spoken language (BT and KR) and a female 20 years old Karonese (NN) spoken language (KR and BT) talking about go on a trip.

MY: *kami*[BI] *enggo*[KR] *jarang*[BI] *mardalan -dalani* [KR] *ku*[KR] *rumah*[BI] *kalak* *ei*[KR]

[We rarely visit this person's house]

NN: *apaika* [KR] *kap ndu*[KR] *sambil*[BI] *mangoppa* [BT] *malas* [BI] *kin*[KR] *kita*[BI] *mardalani* [BT] *ku* [KR] *rumah*[BI] *kalak*[KR]

[especially while holding a baby. we are lazy to visit people's houses]

As In data 3, Karo language (KR) is primary language while Batak Toba language (BT) is used in code mixing in the word 'mangoppa' and mardalani inserting to primary language in Karo language. In the data two, can be seen that the using of Karo words are the most if comparing to BI and BT words.

2. Ethnic Language is Used in Code Mixing of Different Levels

In inter-ethnic communication in the using of language found there were four level of code mixing according [6] as in data 4 shows.

- a. Phrase Types
- b. Repetition
- c. Baster

3. Ethnic Language is used in Code Switching

The Use of Ethnic Language in Intra-Ethnic Communication

Intra-ethnic communication refers to conversation among the same ethnic; no other ethnic participating in the conversation. In the conversation, ethnic languages are used in three different ways, they are :

1. Using Their Own Ethnic Language

As in the data ,RM is Karoese meanwhile PN also Karonese. In this conversation the participants chose their own ethnic language. It can be seen from sentences uttered by RM and PN used Karo language in their conversation. In the their conversation there was a debate between RM and PN which is RM want to explain to PN that it is okey, if one of their member family come with them but PN is still does not want if one of their family member come with them even they use each other's money.

2. Using Other Ethnic Language

Another way of using ethnic language in conversation of which participants are from one ethnic is that they chose to use other ethnic language rather than using their own ethnic language. As in data 10, SA is Karonese RI is Karonese but in their conversation the both participant chose another ethnic language in Batak Toba language. It can be seen from the participants' utterance are in Batak Toba language.

3. Using Bahasa Indonesia and Other Ethnic Language in Code Mixing Form

In the intra-ethnic communication, participants of conversation from the same ethnic may use Bahasa Indonesia and other ethnic language in code mixing form. As in data can be seen in line two there is the change of pronunciation occurs in AN's utterance shows code mixing at the phonological level, in the word 'salimut and 'adduk' in the middle of sentence, as when Batak Toba say an Indonesia words, but modify it to Batak Toba language in phonological structure.

4. Conclusion

Based on the complete analysis and findings of the previous chapter in this study relate to the ethnic language used in inter and intra ethnics communication in language choice used in the ways they are : In inter-ethnic communication there were three ways of people communication such as: no ethnic language is used totally in inter-ethnic communication, Ethnic language used in code mixing of different levels, and the last is ethnic language used in code switching.

In intra-ethnic communication the ways of people in communicating, such as: the first is using their own ethnic language, the second is using other ethnic language, and the last is using Bahasa Indonesia and other ethnic language in code mixing.

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