Choice of Speech Codes in Social Interaction of STKIP Singkawang Students, West Kalimantan

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Abstract. The aim of this research is to describe the choice of speech codes in social interactions and describe the factors in the choice of speech codes in social interactions of students at STKIP Singkawang, West Kalimantan. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative. The data source for this research is STKIP Singkawang students. The data in this research are fragments of speech from social interactions of STKIP Singkawang students, West Kalimantan. Data was collected using the listening method using free, interactive listening and recording techniques. The data analysis technique used in this research is the determining element sorting technique (PUP). The results of the research show that the choice of speech code that occurs in the social interactions of students at STKIP Singkawang, West Kalimantan takes the form of (1) Code choice takes the form of code switching from the Indonesian speech code to the speech codeMalay Sambas dialect and Dayak Kanayatn speech code, (2) code choices occur in the form of code mixing, namely a mixture of Indonesian codes inserted into the Malay speech code of Sambas dialect and Dayak Kanayatn speech code.

Keywords: choice, code, social, students.

1 Introduction

The existence of language cannot be separated from human life. The possession and use of language is a distinguishing characteristic betweenhumans and other creatures [1]. Language contact events often occur in multilingual communities. Language contact is more influenced by ethnic backgrounds and also different languages. This is in line with the opinion [2] who says "language contact occurs when speakers of different languages interact and their languages influence each other". This means that language contact occurs when speakers or speakers of different languages interact and these languages influence each other.

The Singkawang City Teacher Training and Education College (STKIP) is an appropriate illustration to describe the situation of a multilingual society due to the diverse ethnic backgrounds of its students. Students at STKIP Singkawang consist of two large ethnicities, namely the Malay Sambas ethnic group and the Dayak Kanayatn ethnic group as well as two

small ethnic groups, namely the Javanese ethnic group and the Madurese ethnic group. The use of language as a means of communication is certainly influenced by factors that support the context in the conversation between them. This is in accordance with opinion [3] that language use is not random but determined by various factors, such as social, cultural,environmental and situational. Language has its own character according to its function as a means of communication. Language is unique and a phenomenon formed by a number of components that have form and meaning [4]. There are certain challenges such as those that occur in multilingual communities such as those at STKIP Singkawang. Quoting opinion [4] that bilingual and multilingual communities tend to experience linguistic conflict, which can lead to code switching, code mixing, language shift, and even the extinction of a language. This is in line with the opinion of [5] who gives the opinion that the human demand to use several languages makes it impossible to separate multilinguals in the life of a pluralistic community with the mobility of its population. very high and demanding to communicate with the user communitydifferent languages.

Based on diverse ethnic backgrounds, there are communication problems between speakers from different ethnic backgrounds. The main problem is the existence of language contact that occurs in the multilingual community at the high school. Language contact events will cause a choice of speech codes, because each speaker has a different ethnic background. [6] explains the definition of code, namely, as a system used to communicate between two or more speakers of a particular language. The choice of speech code among the multilingual community at STKIP Singkawang will determine the quality of communication between them. Based on the above, in a multilingual society such as what happens in the STKIP Singkawang environment, there must be a strategy to overcome cross-ethnic communication barriers, especially in the realm of informal interactions, one of which is by using a choice of speech codes. [7] in their research explained that choosing a speech code is something that is seen as a problem faced by people who live between the interactions of two or more languages, especially in the educational environment. Furthermore [8] revealed the emergence of code selectionspeech is related to linguistic conditionswhich is diglossic so that it allows people to become bilingual (bilingual) or multilingual (multilingual). This opinion is in accordance with the diverse backgrounds of STKIP Singkawang students who have their own language characteristics. There are three common types of language options known in sociolinguistic studies [9] the first type of code choice is code switching, code mixing and language variations.

Several studies related to code choice have been carried out by [10] with her research focusing on code choice in social interactions among female students at the Al-Aisya Islamic Boarding School Darussalam Blokagung Banyuwangi. Hartini (2015) [11] in her research revealed code mixing as a symbol of power in the Bandung Regency regional elections. [12] with their research on the choice of santri code in the religious realm in the Islamic boarding school environment in Sukoharjo Regency. Furthermore, research by [13] shows the choice of speech codes of Acehnese students in the social realm in Semarang.

This research was carried out at STKIP Singkawang, West Kalimantan. The focus of this research is student speech in the high school environment. The strong reason for choosing the speech of students at this high school as the focus of research is because the speakers belong to a diglossic and multilingual community consisting of two ethnic majorities, namely the Malay Sambas ethnic group and the Dayak Kanayatn ethnic group as well as two ethnic minorities, namely the Javanese ethnic group and the Madurese ethnic group. A multilingual society like what happens to students in the STKIP Singkawang environment will cause language contact to occur. The language contact that occurs is influenced by diverse ethnic backgrounds and also

needs in the communication process. The language contact that occurs will cause the speaker to determine the appropriate code choice. This is in accordance with the opinion of [14] who say that the use of a code in a bilingual or multilingual society is certainly unavoidable to compensate for the interlocutor. In this event, bilingual or multilingual people must be able to change codes according to the situation and conditions so that the interlocutor can understand them.

This research is placed in one domain, namely code choice in informal speech. The informal variety was chosen because in the informal variety of events the choice of codes would be very diverse. Based on this opinion, speech events in the informal variety were chosen to reveal code choices in multi-ethnic communities at STKIP Singkawang, West Kalimantan.

2 Research Methods

This study used descriptive qualitative method. [15] stated that qualitative methods are often called naturalistic research methods because the research is carried out in natural conditions. Furthermore, [16] explains that qualitative descriptive research leads to detailed and in-depth descriptions of portraits of conditions regarding what is happening. Its actually happens according to what is in the field of study. The setting for this research is the Singkawang Teacher Training and Education College (STKIP) in Singkawang City, West Kalimantan Province.

The data in this research are fragments of speech from informal student speech events at STKIP Singkawang. Meanwhile, the data source in this research is in the form of speech fragments from students at STKIP Singkawang, West Kalimantan in the informal realm where there are code choices. Data was collected through two methods, namely, the listening method and the proficient method. The listening method uses a basic technique, namely the tapping technique. Advanced techniques for the listening method in this research are free, engaged listening, peer technique and note-taking technique. Next, for the skillful method, use basic techniques, namely fishing rod techniques. Advanced techniques from the proficient method, namely, real-time proficient technique, recording technique and note-taking technique. To analyze the data in this research using the matching method with the determining tool is another language.

3 Result and Discussion

Based on the results of research that has been carried out, there is a choice of code in the speech of STKIP Singkawang students in the social realm. As for the results of the findings, there is a code choice in the form of code switching from the Indonesian speech code into the Sambas dialect Malay speech code and the Dayak Kanayatn speech code and there is a code choice in the form of code mixing, namely a mixture of Indonesian code inserted into the Sambas dialect Malay speech code and speech code. Dayak Kanayatn. There are three categories of code choices. First, by choosing one variation of the same language or what is called a single language (intra language variation). Second, by code switching, which means using one language for one need and using another language for another need in one communication event. Third, by mixing code, it means using one particular language mixed with fragments from other languages [17]. The discussion of the research results is as follows.

3.1 Choice of Code in the form of Code Switching

The choice of code in the form of code switching occurs in the following data. During the day there was a conversation between three students in the STKIP Singkawang cafeteria. There was a conversation between two students in the STKIP Singkawang cafeteria. One student comes from the Dayak Kanayatn ethnicity and one student comes from the Sambas Malay ethnicity,

Context	:	In the afternoon, at around 10.00 WIT in the campus canteen, a conversation occurred between a student from the Dayak Kanayatn ethnicity and a student from the Sambas Malay ethnicity, they were joking about food.
Speaker 1	:	*Hmmm makanannya enak, susah nolaknya. Alhasil ya begitulah..*
		Hmmm, the food is delicious, it's hard to resist. As a result, that's how it is.
Speaker 2	:	*Enak di mulut harus sehat di perut*
		Good in the mouth must be healthy for the stomach.
Speaker 1	:	*Hahaha...sok ngasih nasehat.*
		Hahaha...pretentious about giving advice.
Speaker 2	:	*Hehehe...kalau aku sih, yang penting enak di mulut.*
		Hehehe... for me, the important thing is that it tastes good in the mouth.
Speaker 1	:	**Sabayo ugakmeh hahaha**.'It's the same.'
Speaker 2	:	*Samelah, sekarang yang penting kenyang dolok.*
		'Same here. Now the important thing is to be full first.'

The speech fragment from the data above occurred in the STKIP Singkawang campus canteen. This fragment of speech occurred between two students from the Malay Sambas ethnic group, male and one student from the Dayak Kanayatn ethnic group, female. The two students talked about jokes about food. The conversation above occurred in the STKIP Singkawang canteen during an informal situation, namely during lecture breaks. Informal Indonesian is used as a medium of communication. If you pay attention to the use of Indonesian speech codes in the speech incident above, it is quite reasonable considering that the participants in the speech are of different ethnicities, namely the Dayak Kanayatn ethnic group and the Sambas Malay ethnic group. The reason for using informal Indonesian speech codes is to facilitate communication and establish closeness between them. In the speech incident above, there was a choice of code in the form of code switching, which occurred among students from the Dayak Kanayatn ethnic group. At first he used the Indonesian speech code at the beginning of his speech and then switched to using the Dayak Kanayatn speech code as seen in the data above.

This form of choice of Indonesian speech code also occurs in the following data. A verbal incident occurred in the STKIP Singkawang campus canteen between three students. The two students both came from the Dayak Kanayatn ethnicity and one student came from the Sambas Malay ethnicity.

Context	:	In the campus canteen, there was a conversation between two students from the Dayak Kanayatn ethnicity and one student from the Sambas Malay ethnicity, they talked about their work and progress in college.
Speaker 1	:	*Berhenti kerja kah Yung?*
		Have you stopped working?
Speaker 2	:	*Iyalah, gimana lagi.*
		Yes, what else?
Speaker 1	:	*Masih ada rezeki di tempat lain, yakin lah.*
Speaker 2	:	*Iyelah, amin.* 'Yes, amen.'
Speaker 3	:	*Sidang kah besok Yung*
		The trial is tomorrow, Yung
Speaker 1	:	*iya, kau dah daftar?*
		Yes, have you registered?
Speaker 3	:	*Repo, nape aku.* 'Happily, I haven't.'
Speaker 2	:	*Apanya yang senang, ngorbankan kerjaan.*
		What's fun is sacrificing work.

The speech fragment in the data above occurred in the STKIP Singkawang campus canteen. This fragment of speech occurred between three students, namely one student from the Malay Sambas ethnic group, female and two students from the Dayak Kanayatn ethnic group, male. The three students talked about their work and college progress. The choice of informal Indonesian is more dominantly used in the speech events above as a communication medium. If you pay attention to the use of Indonesian speech codes in the speech incident above, it is quite reasonable considering that the speech participants are of different ethnicities, namely 2 students are from the Dayak Kanayatn ethnicity and one student is from the Sambas Malay ethnicity. The reason for using the informal Indonesian speech code is to facilitate communication and establish closeness between them, even though there is an insertion of the use of the Dayak Kanayatn speech code in the speech incident above, overall the Indonesian speech code dominates the course of the speech. Based on this data, there is a transition from the Indonesian speech code to the Dayak Kanayatn speech code. This can be seen in the speech used by the third speaker, namely a student from the Dayak Kanayatn ethnicity. At the beginning

of his speech he used the Indonesian speech code and then switched to using the Dayak Kanayatn speech code.

2.1 Code Choices Take the Form of Code Mixing

The form of choice of Malay speech code for the Sambas dialect can be seen in the following data. An argument occurred in the lobby of the STKIP Singkawang campus between three STKIP Singkawang students. Two students are from the Sambas Malay ethnicity and one is from the Javanese ethnicity.

Context	:	In the lobby of the STKIP Singkawang campus, a conversation took place between two students from the Sambas Malay ethnicity and one student from the Javanese Malay ethnicity, they discussed the Singkawang city regional election which was won by Tjai Chung Mi.
Speaker 1	:	*Kite be ii ndak ade* **figur** *juak, dadakan semue.* 'Kita tu ndak ada figur, dadakan semua
		We don't have any fake figures, all of a sudden. 'We don't have any figures, it's all impromptu.'
Speaker 2	:	*Aok dadakan semue.* 'Iya dadakan semua.
		yes all of a sudden. 'Yes, it's all impromptu.'
Speaker 1	:	*Idul sorang nak'ang.* 'Idul sendirian.
		Eid itself. .'Eid Alone.'
Speaker 3	:	*Bukan orang pemerintahan lah ye.* 'Bukan orang pemerintahan lah ya
		Not a government person, right? 'Not a government person, right?
Speaker 1	:	*Aaa... ge ye, mun Tjai Cung Me kan dah duak kali DPRD.* 'Aaa...gitu. kalau Tjai Cung Mi kan dah dua kali di DPRD.'
		'Aaa...I see. Tjai Cung Mi has been in the DPRD twice.'
Speaker 2	:	*Merintis be, orang cine mo merintis.* 'Merintis lah, orang cina mau merintis.
		Pioneering be, cine mo people pioneering. 'Pioneer, the Chinese want to pioneer.'
Speaker 1	:	*Naa... gee yeah.* 'Naa...that's it.'

This fragment of speech occurred between three male students, namely two students from the Sambas Malay ethnicity and one student from the Javanese ethnicity. The three students talked about the Singkawang city election which was won by one of the couples. The Sambas dialect Malay speech code choice was used in the speech incident above. At the beginning of their speech, ethnic Malay Sambas students used the Sambas Malay speech code as a means of

communication between them. Next, the second speaker, who also has a Sambas Malay ethnic background, responded with the Sambas dialect Malay speech code. A third speaker from Javanese ethnicity also responded, although the sentences used tended to use Indonesian speech codes, but there was the use of Sambas dialect Malay speech codes at the end of the sentences used, namely "lah ye" which means "lah yes". This shows that speakers of Javanese ethnicity understand the speech code used among them. The use of the Sambas dialect Malay speech code is used as a means of communication and establishing closeness between them. Based on this data, code choice occurs in the form of code mixing in the speech used by the first speaker.

The use of the Sambas dialect Malay speech code also occurs in the following data. In the following data, a conversation occurred between three students in front of the Singkawang STKIP class. The speech participants consisted of two students from the Sambas Malay ethnicity and one student from the Javanese ethnicity.

Context	:	In front of one of the campus classes, there was a conversation between two students from the Sambas Malay ethnicity and one student from the Javanese ethnicity, they discussed about food prices in restaurants in the Singkawang city area.
Speaker 1	:	**Gile**, *kursipun bayar kah.*
		Crazy, you also pay for the seat?
Speaker 2	:	*Mane peletakannye*
		Where is it placed?'How it depends on the place.'
Speaker 3	:	**Boleh** *bawak balik ke kursiye?* 'Boleh bawa balik kah kursinya?
		Can you take the chair back?'
Speaker 2	:	*Bolehbe bawak dari rumah*
		You can bring it from home.
Speaker 1	:	*Just sit down. Bring a chair from home.*
Speaker 3	:	*Udangnye nyaman di sie.* 'Udangnya nyaman di situ.
		'The shrimp are comfortable there.'

In the speech fragment above there is a choice of code in the Sambas dialect Malay speech code. The topic of discussion in the narrative fragment above is regarding the cost of eating at one of the restaurants in the Singkawang City area. At the beginning of the story, the speakers complained about the high cost of eating at the restaurant. The course of the narrative at first seems serious, as reflected in the fragment of the speech above. However, in the middle of the story it seemed more fluid. The second speaker at the beginning of the speech uses the Malay

Sambas speech code. However, in the middle of the speech the code changes using the Indonesian speech code, namely it is OK if you bring a chair from home. The code switch aims to respond to the previous statement which seemed serious. The first speaker switches codes using the Indonesian speech code as in the speech fragment above which can be said to be aimed at evoking a sense of humor. Overall, the use of the Sambas dialect Malay speech code is very dominant in the speech events above. It can be said that in the speech incident above, there was a choice of speech code in the Sambas dialect Malay speech code as a means of communication even though the speaker's background was different.

The choice of speech code also occurs in the following data. There was a conversation between two students in the STKIP Singkawang cafeteria. The incident occurred between two students. The two students come from the Dayak Kanayatn ethnicity.

(11)	Context	:	In the campus canteen, there was a conversation between two students from the Dayak Kanayatn ethnic group, they were joking about their hobby of eating.
	Speaker 1	:	*Aku dah mareo empat jempol tai, ternyata indak jadi.* *I already had four thumbs up, but it didn't work out.*'I gave it four thumbs up, it turned out to be fine.'
	Speaker 2	:	*Hahaha...makin manok.* 'Hahaha...makin gemuk Hahaha...getting fatter.'
	Speaker 1	:	*Hahaha...sabayo uga.* 'Hahaha...same too.'
	Speaker 2	:	***Payah kurus, makin banyak mikir makin kuat*** *makot* *It's hard to be thin, the more you think, the more you eat.*
	Speaker 1	:	*Aok, dirik sega makoto hane.* 'Yes, I just keep eating'

This fragment of speech occurred between two students from the Dayak Kanayatn ethnicity, a man and a woman. The two students talked about their hobby of eating. In the speech incident above, the choice of code used is the Dayak Kanayatn speech code. This can be seen from the beginning of the speech to the end of the speech fragment above. The atmosphere in the canteen is currently quite busy and it is not only students from the Dayak Kanayatn ethnic group who are in that location. This shows that the Dayak Kanayatn speech code is one of the code choices in speech that occurs among students at STKIP Singkawang, considering that there are quite a lot of students from the Dayak Kanayatn ethnicity on the campus. The Dayak Kanayatn speech code was used in this speech event as a means of communication to establish closeness between

them. From the speech fragment above, code choices occur in the form of code mixing in the Dayak Kanayatn speech code. This can be seen in the use of speech codes used by the second speaker who is a Dayak Kanayatn ethnic student.

4 Conclusion

The STKIP Singkawang campus environment in West Kalimantan is a multi-ethnic society. This is due to the diverse ethnic background, consisting of two majority ethnicities: the Malay Sambas ethnic group and the Dayak Kanayatn ethnic group and two ethnic minorities: the Javanese and Madurese ethnic groups. Each ethnic group on campus has a different speech code. The condition of a multiethnic and multilingual society causes the use of speech codes to become more varied, especially in informal speech events. Variations in speech codes in informal contexts are more influenced by the situation and context that accompany the speech. Based on the research results, it shows that the choice of speech code that occurs in the social interactions of students at STKIP Singkawang, West Kalimantan, the choice of code takes the form of code switching from the Indonesian speech code to the Malay speech code of the Sambas dialect and the Dayak Kanayatn speech code and there is a choice of code that takes the form of code mixing, namely mixing. the Indonesian code is inserted into the Malay speech code of the Sambas dialect and the Dayak Kanayatn speech code.

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