

**MIXED LANGUAGE AND IDENTITIES IN NORTH AMPENAN AT
KAMPUNG TELAGAMAS**



AN ARTICLE

**Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for
Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd.) in English Department Faculty of Teacher Training
and Education Mataram University**

By:

**DESTIA RIANI
E1D112029**

**MATARAM UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
LANGUAGE AND ARTS DEPARTMENT
ENGLISH EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM
2017**



KEMENTERIAN RISET, TEKNOLOGI, DAN PENDIDIKAN TINGGI
UNIVERSITAS MATARAM
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN
JURUSAN BAHASA DAN SENI
Jl. Majapahit No. 62 Telp.(0370) 623873 Fax. 634918 Mataram 83125

RATIFICATION

A journal entitled **MIXED LANGUAGE AND IDENTITIES IN NORTH AMPENAN AT KAMPUNG TELAGAMAS** by **DESTIA RIANI (E1D112084)** has been accepted by the board of advisors:

Mataram, 25th January 2017 by:

Advisor I,

Drs. Kamaluddin Yusra, M.A., Ph.D
NIP. 19660116 199403 1 001

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By :

Destia Riani
E1D112029

E-mail: Destia_riani@gmail.com

First Advisor: Drs. Kamaluddin, MA.PhD. Second Advisor: Dr. Amrullah.M.Pd.

MATARAM UNIVERSITY

ABSTRACT

This thesis is an ethnography research. The purpose of this research is to find out the forms of mixed language, the factors that determined the mixed language and the function of mixed language. This present study adopted ethnographic approaches with qualitative method. The population of this research is 380 people. The researcher herein, however, took 40 respondents as the sample of this research. The selection of sample was based on age and local people. To collect the data, the researcher herein applied three instruments, that are recording, questionnaire, and interview. The data was analyzed by using qualitative method. The findings showed that there are five forms of language used by the people here in, they are mixed language, Indonesia, sasaknese, Arabic, and Chinese. In addition, factors that determine the mixed language found here are as follows: topic, participants and setting. Furthermore, there are seven functions of the mixed language usage, they are: relationship, habitual, society, gratify, interest, profession, and hereditary language. Based on the findings, here, the researcher concluded that mixed language and identities influence over the communication style in North Ampenan at Kampung Telagamas.

Key terms : *mixed language, identities, communication*

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ABSTRAK

Skripsi ini merupakan penelitian tentang etnografi. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui atau mencari tahu tentang bahasa campuran, faktor-faktor yang menentukan bahasa campuran dan fungsi dari bahasa campuran. Tulisan atau kajian ini menggunakan pendekatan etnografi dengan metode kualitatif. Populasi dari penelitian ini berjumlah 380 orang. Akan tetapi, peneliti disini hanya menggunakan 40 responden sebagai sampel dari penelitian ini. Pemilihan sampel dalam penelitian ini berdasarkan rentang usia dan yang hanya merupakan penduduk asli dari daerah yang akan di teliti. Untuk mengumpulkan data, peneliti disini menggunakan 3 instrumen, yaitu rekaman, kuesioner, dan interview/wawancara. Data di analisis dengan menggunakan metode kualitatif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa ada 5 bentuk-bentuk bahasa yang digunakan oleh masyarakat yang di teliti disini, yaitu bahasa campuran, bahasa Indonesia, bahasa sasak, bahasa arab dan bahasa cina. Selain itu, faktor-faktor yang menentukan bahasa campuran yang di gunakan yaitu sebagai berikut : topik, partisipan, tempat. Selanjutnya, ada 7 fungsi dari penggunaan bahasa campuran, yaitu relasi (hubungan antar pemakai bahasa), kebiasaan, masyarakat, ungkapan kebahagiaan, minat, profesi (pekerjaan) dan bahasa keturunan. Berdasarkan hasil temuan di atas, peneliti menyimpulkan bahwa bahasa campuran dan identitas dari pemakai bahasa mempengaruhi gaya komunikasi di daerah Ampenan Utara tepatnya di Kampung Telagamas.

Kata kunci : bahasa campuran, identitas, komunikasi

1. INTRODUCTION

The population use sasak language as the first language in their daily communication. Sasak language is a Western-Malayo Polynesian language spoken on the island of Lombok, West Nusa Tenggara. Sasak language is one of native language which is used by community to communicate each other. According to Mahsun (2014), sasak language has five dialects: 1.) Ngeno-Ngene, 2.)Meno-Mene, 3.)Meriak-Meriku, 4.) Ngeto-Ngete, 5.) Kuto-Kute. The first dialect Ngeno-Ngene is use of Selaparang community, this dialect is general and mostly used in Mataram and some part of West Lombok; the second dialect Meno-Meno is used by Pejanggik community in West Lombok like Pengadang and other sub district in West Lombok; the third dialect is Meriak-Meriku is used by Pujut community such as Penujak, Bonjeruk, in Central Lombok; then, dialect Ngeto-Ngete is used in Suralaga and Sembalun and spread to some part of East Lombok such as Tanjung Luar, Pulau Meringkiq; and Kuto-Kute used by Petung Bayan Community in North Lombok such as Bayan, Gondang, Tanjung, and others (Mahsun, 2014). But now, it's hard to know or identify who used each dialect because of the considered factors that influenced to the languages use in Lombok are geographical factor, inter-ethnic marriage, economic activity, the nature of the tribal region, cultural factor, and political condition of the region (Asmalasa, 2016). Those are the cause why occurs mixed-dialect in every district.

North Ampenan as one of sub district in Mataram is considered heterogeneous communities in which there are more than one ethnic group exist there. Basically, there are three main ethnic groups in Ampenan: Sasak, Arabic, and China. Sasak is the native ethnic in North Ampenan. People in the North Ampenan are the user of Ngeno-Ngene dialect. North Ampenan consists of five hamlets namely: Kampung Telagamas, Kampung Bugis, Pondok Perasi, Bintaro Jaya, and Dende Seleh.

In everyday interactions, the researcher often finds the existence of a language used by the addressee. The researcher thinks that the languages sound strange and has never been found in other places.

For examples:

1. *Dendek harat ente ne ya.* It means that “don’t you lie.” (*harat* and *ente* are arabic words, it means lie and you; and *ya* is Indonesian word)
2. *Ana mau rejak dulu ne hep.* It means “I will go home now, bro” (*ana*, *reak*, and *hep* are Arabic words, it means I , go home, and brother; and *mau* is Indonesia language means want; and *ne* is Sasak language means now)
3. *Wah ente kul?* It means that “have you eaten?” (*ente* and *kul* are Arabic word, it means you and eat)

Based on the phenomenon above the researcher feels very important do research under the title “Mixed Language and Identities in North Ampenan at Kampung Telagamas”. Particularly the researcher will observe what kind of mixed

language at Kampung Telagamas, and kinds of factors that influence of mix language, also the function of mix language used at Kampung Telagamas.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Duran (1994) suggested that definition of bilingualism range from minimal proficiency in two languages to an advanced level of proficiency, which allows the speaker to function and appear as a native-like speaker of both languages. A person may describes himself/herself as a bilingual but may refer only to an ability to converse and communicate orally.

Mixed-language is a unique phenomena that happen at Telagamas Village. Most people at telagamas village used mixed language in their daily activity. And it is like a symbol for them used mixed-language as ampenan's people especially at Telagamas village that many ethnics exist in there. According to Bakker (2003:126) argues that mixed languages exist as autonomous systems distinct from their component languages. Autonomy is measured by the distinct grammatical and communicative functions, and the relative social status of the mixed and component languages.

According to Ibrahim (2013) managing multilingual identities is like playing chess: you use your quick-thinking analytical skills to move between different coloured blocks, making deliberate decisions about who you are, who you want to be

or who you have to be, and what you want others to see; negotiating your way through a maze of outside perceptions, inner understandings and carefully chosen representations of self to a sometimes monochrome and fallaciously monolingual and mono-cultural world. However, a multilingual life is much more colourful, complex and multidimensional than a bi-coloured chess board.

According to Claire (2008) diglossia involved two varieties of a linguistic system used in a speech community: a formal variety, termed H (high), and vernacular of popular form, termed L(low). Each of speech in H to informal conversations with friends in L variety. The formal type of speech has a much higher prestige as well, often associated with its religious functions and with a literary and historical heritage. The H variety is standardized, and relatively stable.

In this research, Ampenan as one of sub district in Mataram which is considered a heterogeneous community in which there are more than one ethnic group exist there. Formerly the name of this village is “karangkerem” because every rainy, this village always flood. Nowadays, this village is known as Telagamas village (Kampung Telagamas) since Arabian came to ampenan and marriage with sasak people. Based on latest data from the headman, Kampung Telagamas is settled by 380 people. This village divided to some parts like on north side is live Arabian and there is a Elementary School (SDN 18 Ampenan), where most children school there because close from their house; south side is live Chinese and there is a petrol station and also ampenan beach on the west side; and east side is live sasaknese as we

know sasaknese is the majority in this village. Not only Arabian, Chinese, and sasaknese in telagamas village, but also there are other ethnic like Javanese, and some sumbawanese. Language used in this village is Indonesia language and sasak language as a dominant language, because of the many tribes, it cause why mix-languages used in this village for daily communication.

3. RESEARCH METHOD

1. Research Design

The method in this study used ethnographic approaches because the type of activity-oriented linguistics as a society be described and analyzed in depth in order to understand the values and social aspects of linguistics. (Van Lier 1988 in Ali, 2005)

2. Setting of the Study

Telagamas Village as one of the hamlets at North Ampenan in the Lombok island. Based on the latest data conducted by the headman, Telagamas Village was settled by 380 people.

3. Population and Sample

The population of this study is people who are live at Telagamas Village in North Ampenan whose are speaks language clearly, the researcher determined to take the population from teenagers to old whose are 15 - 50 years old. The researcher took males and females people as the participants.

The number of the sample in this research is 40 respondents who presented the mixed language itself because they have the following criteria:

- a. The age of the respondent is 15 - 50 years old.
- b. They live at Telagamas village.
- c. People who are mastering the mixed language.
- d. People who are willing to be interviewed.

4. Data Collection

In this study, data mean all information that is directly gathered from the subject. The sources of the data come from recording of the conversation and then burned the conversation between people at Telagamas Village of one cassette-disc with for each conversation. And also from questionnaire and elicitation techniques which include interviews.

5. Data Analysis

The data in this study were analyzed qualitatively based on the theory of language used in the field of sociolinguistic. The data will be analyzed on the basis of the following procedures:

First, the researcher will identify the mixed language forms at Telagamas village by using the data that the researcher collects from the recording and questionnaire. Second, the researcher will identify the factors and function of mixed

language used at Telagamas village by using the data that the researcher gets from the questionnaire and interview. Then, the researcher will classify the data based on the data that has been identified. The last, the researcher describes and explains the data of the use of mixed language, each factor that determine the mixed language used and the function of mixed language.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The following table will show the mixed language used at Telagamas Village. The researcher presents three factors that underlying the use of mixed language that are : setting (time and place) for example at home, at school and at neighborhood, the participants involved interaction based on their age, sex, socioeconomic status, ethnicity, and their roles in relation to one another, such as employer-employer, neighbors, the topic (i.e. religion, daily activity and education). This information is also described in following table of language used at Kampung Telagamas.

Table 1: The Language used at Kampung Telagamas

No	Language Used	Participants	Percentage (%)
1	Mixed Language	14	35%
2	Indonesian	6	15%
3	Sasaknese	16	40%
4	Arabic	2	5%
5	Chinese	2	5%
	Total	40	100%

The table above shows that there are five languages used in communication at Telagamas Village, they are mixed language (35%), Indonesian (15%), Sasaknese (40%), Arabic (5%), and Chinese (5%))

North Ampenan as one of the sub district in Mataram is considered as heterogeneous community in which there are more than one ethnic group exist there. Basically, there are three main ethnic groups in North Ampenan: Sasak, Arabic, Chinese. Sasak is the native ethnic of North Ampenan. The researcher found that the influence of Sasak Language is very dominant in terms of the grammatical forms. Thus, the mixed language at Telagamas Village is influenced by the grammatical of sasak language. However, the finding showed here that the dominant language of the mixed language used at Kampung Telagamas is Indonesia..

In our daily interactions, we are constantly changing the variety of language we use. These are many ways to express one thing, such as *I want a drink of water, please, could I please have a drink of water, would it be possible to have a drink of water, it is really hot in here*, and many other ways that we may say in this case.

The statements above inform us that there are so many choices of language that can be used to reveal certain things. In a mixed language setting involving two or more languages, we might find a similar but more complex situations. Not only can bilinguals speak different varieties of a language but when speaking to other bilinguals, they can also choose between two or more languages.

Language choice is useful to make approaches to certain person or community. Language choice is important too, to make communication to each other easier. Such as in business, economic or communication in daily activities.

4.2.1 Topic of Discussion

Topics discussion of the participant consist of three aspects; they are religion, daily activity and education.

Table 5: Table of mixed language based on topic factors

Topics	Language Used					Percentage					Total
	M	I	S	A	C	M	I	S	A	C	
Religion	17	16	7	-	-	42.5%	40%	17.5%	-	-	100%
Daily Activity	28	6	6	-	-	70%	15%	15%	-	-	100%
Education	16	22	2	-	-	40%	55%	5%	-	-	100%

Note :

M : Mixed Language

A: Arabic

I : Indonesia

C : Chinese

S: Sasaknese

Table 5 shows that 42.5% of people at Kampung Telagamas used Mixed language when they talk about religion. This case same with the topic of daily activity, where people at Kampung Telagamas choose mixed language when they talk about their daily activity is about 70% people used it. But, table 5 shows that 55% of people at Kampung Telagamas used Indonesian language when they talk about education. In daily interaction, people of Kampung Telagamas prefer used mixed language especially when talking to their playmates.

4.2.2 Participants

Participants are dealing with the speakers getting involved in the interaction. The participants in the interaction are classified based on age. The number of sample in this research is 40 participants. The respondents were divided into two groups:

- a. Youth = aged 15 – 30
- b. Elder = aged 31

Table 6: Table of mixed language used based on participants factor

Participants	Mixed Language	Indonesian	Sasaknese	Arabic	Chinese	
Youth	12	4	2	-	-	
Adult	5	9	8	-	-	
Total	17	13	10	-	-	40
Percentage(%)	42,5%	32,5%	25%	-	-	10

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Table 6 shows that the mixed language at Kampung Telagamas is dominantly used by youth people than older people at their daily activity. The following conversations show how people at Kampung Telagamas choose their language when they speak to adults.

4.2.3 Setting

Settings is where the researchers conducted a study to see the condition of the environment in which to study both the place and time itself. Besides that, setting also includes activities respondents' interaction during the study, such as at home, at school, and at neighborhood.

Table 7: Mixed Language based on setting factor

Setting	Language Used					Percentage					Total
	M	I	S	A	C	M	I	S	A	C	
Home	18	10	10	-	2	45%	25%	25%	-	5%	100%
School	10	28	2	-	-	25%	70%	5%	-	-	100%
Neighborhood	26	6	6	2	-	65%	15%	15%	5%	-	100%

Note :

M : Mixed Language

A: Arabic

I : Indonesia

C : Chinese

S: Sasaknese

Table 7 shows that people at Kampung Telagamas used mixed language (45%), Indonesian (25%), Sasaknese (25%), and Chinese (5%) at home according to their ethnic. For example Ivan, 50 years old and Mei Ernes 37th years old, they are Tiong Hoa (Chinese) ethnic have got Chinese mother tongue. Usually, they speak Chinese between children and parents or adults at home. Furthermore, table 7 shows that 70% of people at Kampung Telagamas used Indonesian in formal setting. For example, they speak Indonesian to her teacher since Indonesia is the formal or official language spoken in Indonesia. Besides, table 7 shows that 65% of people at Kampung Telagamas used mixed language at their neighborhood as a media to communication.

In summary, the community of Kampung Telagamas used mixed language to communicate in informal setting. They usually used mixed language at home and public places such as in market, mosque, and beach. Mixed language also used at school but not always, sometimes they used mixed language because of their habitual where they used mixed language at home, but many of them used Indonesian as a formal language at school.

4.3 Functions of Mixed Language

Yusra (2012:165), explained that when the government decided to close the port Ampenan for any purposes, consequently, the local exporters and importers had to move their business closer to the new port and away from Ampenan. Understandably, the local people no longer had job opportunities and the language that they spoke began to lose its social and economic vitality. Mixed language has become the only linguistic identity of the local people. It is a part of the linguistic identity. Thus, through the selection of language, the people of Ampenan highlight their claim for the local identity and for their membership of Ampenan community.

Table 8: The reason of using the mixed language at Kampung Telagamas.

Reasons	Participants	Percentage (%)
To be close relationship	22	55%
Habitual	8	20%
Society	2	5%
Gratify	3	7.5%
Interest	2	5%
Profession	2	5%
Language of hereditary	1	2.5%
Total	40	100%

Table 8 shows that the classification of the reason of using the mixed language at Kampung Telagamas. From the data that the researcher has found there are seven reasons that make them used mixed language. Table 8 shows that 55% community at Kampung Telagamas used mixed language to be close relationship with other (55%), habitual (20%), society (5%), gratify (7.5%), interest (5%), profession (5%), and mixed language is language of hereditary (2.5%). In addition, to familiarize themselves with peers or older people.

Yusra (2012:156) describes mixed language at Ampenan have come to social identity in the city of Mataram and on the island of Lombok. The mixed language use aimed at ethnic solidarity development at Ampenan.

The main function of the mixed language is to facilitate communication between people at Kampung Telagamas from different ethnics, but it also serves as social identity of Ampenan. The community of Ampenan is familiar to use the mixed language in everyday communication; the community of Ampenan thinks their language is a different language that exists in any area.

5. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusions

There are some of conclusions from the chapter four that the researcher found, these are follows:

First, for the forms of mixed language that used at Kampung Telagamas, there are five languages used in communication at Kampung Telagamas such as Mixed language, Indonesian, Sasaknese, Arabian, and Chinese.

Second, there are factors that actually determined of mixed language at Kampung Telagamas based on the data. There are three factors, such as topics, participants and setting.

The last, the functions of using mixed language at Kampung Telagamas. There are seven functions that people at Kampung Telagamas reasons when they used mixed language to communicate. There are to be close relationship with other, habitual, society, gratify, interest, profession, and language of hereditary.

Thus, the conclusions above show the used of mixed language influence over the communication style in North Ampenan at Kampung Telagamas.

5.2 Suggestions

Mixed Language at Kampung Telagamas is needed by local people who have some differences, such as ethnicity, language, religion, and culture. Mixed language at Kampung Telagamas used to facilitate communication. Besides, mixed language at Kampung Telagamas used to tighten the relationship among different ethnic groups, then the mixed language at Kampung Telagamas must be preserved.

For the next researchers, since this study does not involve all aspects of mixed language, it is hoped that the next researchers can explore and investigate other phenomena of mixed language in any speech community.

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