

**A LANGUAGE CHOICE USED BY THE MAIN CHARACTERS
IN “LOST IN LOVE”**

THESIS



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Surabaya, 14th July 2014

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ABSTRACT

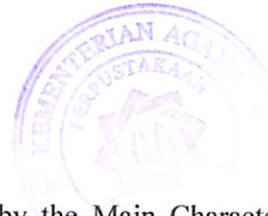
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Key words: language choice, domain, social factor, and social dimension.

This study is a sociolinguistic study which focuses on language choice. The study focuses on analyzing language choice used by the main characters in "Lost in Love". The objectives of this study are two problems. The writer focuses on what are the language choices used by the main characters and what are the reasons of language choices used by the main characters. The data are obtained through movie "Lost in Love". The writer uses descriptive-qualitative approach to capture the language choice. The result of the data collection shows that there are three languages chosen to be used by the main characters. There are Indonesian, English and French. The writer tends to use Holmes's theories of language choice, social factors, and social dimensions. The overall finding of the study reveals that the language choice of the main characters is much influenced factor is addressee. As mention, the dominant language choice used by Adit in all of domain is Indonesian, the dominant language choice used by Tita in all of domain is Indonesia and the dominant language choice is different when speaker is Tita. However, the dominant language choice used by Alex is English. In addition, based on the social dimensions, the relationship between the addressee and the addresser can be described as close.

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INTISARI



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Kata kunci: pilihan bahasa, domain, faktor sosial, dan dimensi sosial.

Penelitian ini merupakan studi sosiolinguistik yang berfokus pada pilihan bahasa. Studi ini berfokus pada analisa pilihan bahasa yang digunakan oleh karakter utama dalam "Lost in Love". Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah dua masalah. Penulis berfokus pada pemilihan bahasa apa yang digunakan oleh karakter utama dan apa alasan pemilihan bahasa yang digunakan oleh karakter utama. Data diperoleh melalui film "Lost in Love". Penulis menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif-kualitatif untuk mengelola data pemilihan bahasa. Hasil pengumpulan data menunjukkan bahwa ada tiga bahasa yang dipilih untuk digunakan oleh karakter utama yaitu bahasa Indonesia, bahasa Inggris dan juga bahasa Prancis. Penulis cenderung menggunakan teori Holmes tentang pemilihan bahasa, faktor sosial, dan dimensi sosial. Dari hasil keseluruhan penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pilihan bahasa karakter utama banyak dipengaruhi faktor penerima (orang yang diajak bicara). Seperti disebutkan, pilihan bahasa yang dominan digunakan oleh Adit disemua domain adalah bahasa Indonesia, pilihan bahasa yang dominan digunakan oleh Tita disemua domain adalah bahasa Indonesia juga dan pilihan bahasa yang dominan berbeda ketika pembicara adalah Tita. Namun, pilihan bahasa yang dominan digunakan oleh Alex adalah bahasa Inggris. Selain itu, berdasarkan dimensi sosial, hubungan antara penerima dan pembicara dapat digambarkan sebagai hubungan yang dekat.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1. 1. Background of the Study

Most of the countries are multilingual. It has a few languages spoken by a greater or smaller number of people. Although some of population can speak only one language, a sizeable minority is able to communicate in two or more languages. According to Buda (2006:1), the world has 750 million speakers of English, for example, only 300 million use it as first or native tongue. Then, 450 million speak it as a second or third language. Whenever speaker of two or more languages comes together, they have to make a decision about which of language is use.

In the world, language is the most important aspect to connect each other. Society involves the language in all of daily activities as a means of communication among them. This fact becomes more important because language as a significant role in community. Study on language cannot be separated by social context because language has relationship with it, such as language as communication each other in society. According to Coates (1986: 4), in different social context an individual will speak different ways; this is called stylistic variation. In addition, that statement about language has perspective appropriate by Trudgill (2000: 105). According to him, there is a relationship between social situation and language variety. The writer states

that phenomena in language choice, diglossia, bilingual, multilingual and domain are kinds of style or language varieties in the social context situation.

The use of language choice is not only in daily life but also in movie. Movie consists of conversation then conversation is a part of social context. In sociolinguistics, social context is very important in a choosing a code. According to Keshavarz (2001: 2), for linguistics and social behavior not only has to be appropriate to the individual and his economic background, but it also needs to be suitable for particular occasions and situation. Other word, language choice is not only according to social characteristics of the speaker but also to the social context itself. In particular, sociolinguists have become interested to explaining why speak differently in different social contexts. As Holmes (1992: 1) asserts, examining the way people use language in different social contexts provides a wealth of information about the way language works, as well as about the social relationships in a community.

In a variety of social context, the development of language is dynamic. It means that language will be evolved time by time, especially the phenomenon of language choice. Language choice is a sociolinguistics phenomenon which refers to select language for different purpose in different contexts. The choice of languages might be conscious or unconscious. It exists in speech community. According to Li (2007: 27), generally agrees that language choice is an “orderly” social behavior, rather than a random matter of momentary inclination.

Based on Li’s statement, the writer knows that social behavior is the concept to understand the developments of language varieties. It is one of the cause language

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choices. The development of language makes the group or tribe easily to use language choice as a code variety for conversation. However, modern times, society can speak more one language in their daily activities.

There is relation about social interaction if study on language choice. Especially there are language switch, language mix, bilingualism, multilingualism, and nativization. According to Finegan (2004: 483), nativization is a possible side effect of multilingualism, which takes place when a community adopts a new language on speech society. Therefore, social interaction is a part of speech society. Society as the subject of communication can make a process whereby a language gains native speaker. According to Spolsky, (1998: 25), states that a speech society is a complex interlocking network of communities whose members share knowledge about and attitudes towards the language use patterns of others as well as themselves. Other hand, speech society is directedly related to the structure of community.

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The use of language choice is not only at informal situation but also formal situation. Formal situation is exists if people use the rule of language in a conversation or writing format, for example at the school, in the office, in an interview or writing a letter to a business or maybe work and etc. Therefore Informal communication can exist if society do not use the rule of language and may use slang in conversation. It shows when meet or see a friend on the street, in a chat, in the market and so on. Thus, the writer reveals that formal situation is related by standard language and informal situation is related by non standard language.

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One of Indonesian movie which use language choice is “Lost in Love”. The movie was written by Rahmania Arunita. It was published on May 23rd, 2008. “Lost in Love” is sequel from “Eiffel I’m in Love”. It tells about desperate, love and adventure in French by the main characters. They are Tita (Pevita Eileen Pearce), Adit (Richard Kevin) and Alex (Arifin Putra). The setting is not only in Indonesia but also in French.

In addition, the movie shows us about the use of several languages. There are four languages that used by the main characters such as Indonesian, English, and French. Ability to use more than two languages is called polyglossia or multilingualism. Such as the example below:

(The conversation among Tita, Adit, and Adit’s friend). The setting is in Tita’s mother restaurant.

Tita	: Excuse me, Hi Dit?
Adit’s friend	: Cette Tita n’est-ce pas? (<i>She is Tita, is not she?</i>)
Adit	: No
Tita	: Ini semua teman kuliah ya Dit? (<i>Dit, they all your college friends?</i>)
Adit’s friend	: Pourquoi palir Dit? laisser reposer. (<i>Why is your face pale? sit down!</i>).
Tita	: (sit down)
Adit	: Ngapain disini? Udah sana pergi! (<i>What are you doing here? Go!</i>)
Tita	: Gue bisa gak ada elo. (<i>I can if there are no you</i>)
Adit’s friend	: Il a Dit quoi? pourquoi irait-elle? (<i>What was she said? why did she go?</i>)

Language choice is unique phenomenon to analyze. It is refer to selecting certain language in society. Based on the explanation above the writer is interested to

analyze language choice in “Lost in Love” movie because it consists of three language choices. There are Indonesian, French, and English. The writer focuses not only the language choices but also the reason used by the main characters in movie.

1. 2. Statement of the Problem

Based on the background of the study stated above, the writer formulates the problems as follows:

1. What are the language choices used by the main characters in “Lost in Love”?
2. What are the reasons of language choices used by the main characters in “Lost in Love”?

1. 3. Objective of the Problem Study

Regarding the outline of question above, the writer can construct the aims below:

1. To find out language choices used by the main characters.
2. To find out the reason about social factors and social dimensions used by the main characters.

1. 4. Significance of the Study

The findings of this research were supposed to give valuable contributions theoretically and practically. Theoretically, from this research were expected to be one of the sources in sociolinguistics studies. Then, particularly on how can people use language choice and how the sociolinguistics analysis used in language choice of movie. Practically, this study can help linguistics researchers. It will give some

information about language choice and it will help the reader to define what language choice is. Moreover, this study will enrich the knowledge of language choice which occurs not only in society but also in a movie.

1. 5. Scope and Limitation of the Study

The study of this research is sociolinguistics. It is focused on the language choice. This research is limited on analyzing the language choice in a movie. Thus, the writer focuses on the language choice in “Lost in Love”. So, the writer analyzes what are language choices and the reason used by the main characters in the “Lost in Love” based on Janet Holmes theory. The limitations of the study only take from movie about only a month on November 2013.

1. 6. Operational Definitions of Key Term

a. Language : language serves not only as a means and medium of communication; it is also highly complex system which enters into a relationship. Language mutually influences one another and give rise to change that may result in the creation of differential, multilingual communication systems (House and Rehbein, 2004: 2).

b. Language Choice : is an “orderly” social behavior, rather than a random matter of momentary inclination (Wei, 2007: 27).

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c. Main Character : is kind of character, which often show up repeatedly as if it dominates every part of the event in the story or novel (Nurgiyantoro, 2005: 176).

d. Lost in Love : a romantic teen drama from Indonesia that was released on May 23, 2008. The movie was written by Rachmania Arunita. This movie is a continuation of the Eiffel I'm in love movie on 2003. (id.wikiedia.org/wiki/Lost_in_love).

e. Movie : According to Jacobs, movie is document of their time and place, artistic forms of self-expression. It can see at theatres, on television, or home video is typically narrative films.

(<http://www.und.edu/instruct/cjacobs/FilmTheory&Analysis.htm>).

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CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this section, the writer summarizes several theories which are related to the objective of the study. The writer realizes that the theories are needed for analysis in field of sociolinguistics study. The main theory of the language is based on Holmes theory.

2. 1. Theoretical Framework

2.1.1. Sociolinguistics

Language is very important for interact each others for us in society. As human being, we use language anytime and anywhere. According to Holmes (1992: 1), stated that sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language and society.

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“Sociolinguistics is that part of linguistics which is concerned with language as a social and cultural phenomenon. It investigates the field of language and society & has close connections with the social sciences, especially social psychology, anthropology, human geography and sociology (Trudgill, 1974:32).”

The aim of sociolinguistics is to expose the orderly heterogeneity of the normal speech community or society. Society is a group of people as the user of language. The role of sociolinguistics is to manage a language as its functions in society. The role of language in each community is very crucial.

In other word, sociolinguistics deals with a language as means of communication.

2.1.2 Speech Community

Society is conscious that everybody need interaction each other to keep strong friendship and relationship. Based on Yule, (2006: 1) states that a group of citizen who share a set of norms and expectations regarding the use of language is called speech community. Other explanation comes from Bernard Spolsky. According to Spolsky (1998: 25), states that the speech community is a complex interlocking network of communities whose members share knowledge about and attitudes towards the language use patterns of others as well as themselves. Both of explanation above, there is appropriate that environment is a part of speech community. Speech communities as bounded and localized groups of people who live together and come to share the same linguistic norms because they belong to the same local community.

A speech community comes to share a specific set of norms for language use through living and interacting together in the society (Yule, 2006: 2). In the world, speech communities may therefore emerge among all groups that interact and connect frequently, then share certain norms and ideologies. Some examples on speech community can be shown on villages, countries, political or professional communities, communities with shared interests, hobbies, and lifestyles or even just groups of friends.

Speech community has different characteristics each other. It is related with the concept of speech community. Sociolinguists use the concept of speech community to delimit the social locus of their account of language use (Eckert, 2000: 30). In addition, Clark (1998: 267) stated that the concept of speech community is basic to understand of regional and social variation in language. Based on explanations by Eckert and Clark, each speech community has typical concept according where place of origin, dialects and their specific speech community.

2.1.3 Language Choice

Human being has own language in their tribe or society. According to Brace (2001: 11), language is a tool of communication between speakers and listener. Then, language choice is society phenomena. The choice of language refers to selecting language for different purpose in different social contexts.

Social context is one of the causes of language choice. A person switches their language into other languages. They will use some languages in different contexts. Although they are not fluent in the language. They try to speak the language which can encourage them to speak in other communities. According to Muhammad's study (2012: 8 cited in Holmes 2008) stated the way of people choose the language depending on the setting, participant, and topic. They use different languages based on those three components.

2.1.4 Diglossia and Bilingualism

According to Chaer (2004: 92), states the word “diglossia” is derived from French. It is called “diglossie” which has been used by Marçais. He is a linguist from French. Diglossia is the ability to use two languages in the society. Moreover an explanation from Holmes (1992:36), proposed the diglossia is a characteristic of speech communities rather than individuals. Individuals may be bilingual. Societies or communities are diglossic. In other words, the term diglossia describes societal or institution bilingualism. Where two varieties are required to cover all the community’s domains but there are diglossic communities where there is very limited individual bilingualism.

According to Pride (1979: 74), that bilingualism is the practice of alternatively using two languages. Bilingualism is different with monolinguals; it is the ability to use a single code. Another explanation stated that bilingualism is for a group of people to have a sense of identity more characteristic of a nationality than an ethnic group (Fasold, 2006: 392). Bilingual derives from the contact between people with different nationalities whereas this contact can be forced under certain circumstances or chosen by the people themselves. On the other hand, the geographical proximity between two communities is the reason for the development of bilingual communities and speakers.

Diglossia is different from bilingualism. In sociolinguistics, there are relationship between bilingualism and diglossia. Fishman (1988: 185) stated

both of diglossia and bilingualism are continuous variables, matters of degree rather than an all-or-none phenomenon, even when compartmentalized obtains. See table:

		Diglossia			
			+		-
Bilingualism	+	1. Both Diglossia and Bilingualism.		2. Bilingualism without Diglossia.	
	-	3. Diglossia without Bilingualism.		4. Neither Diglossia nor Bilingualism.	

“The first instance, both of diglossia and bilingualism occurs where individual bilingualism is not only widespread but also institutionally buttressed. Fishman believes is imperative for language maintenance. The second case is diglossia without bilingualism. It is referring to different monolingual entities being bought together under one political-territorial rubric (Fishman, 1988: 186).

2.1.5 Polyglossia and Multilingualism

Polyglossia is the ability to use more than two languages in the society. The term polyglossia has been used for situations like a community regularly uses more than two languages (Holmes, 1992: 38). On society, if there are people involved in polyglossia community is called diglossic situations that involve two constructing varieties are high (H) and low (L).

Polyglossia is a useful term for describing situations where more two distinct code or varieties are uses for clearly distinct purposes or in clearly

distinguishable situation (Holmes, 2001: 32). For example, the community of Maori people in New Zealand. They have one variety of language which consider as “L” variety or called low variety. Then, two varieties which are considered as “H” variety or called high variety. Colloquial or daily language of Maori was the “L” variety which they used to talk to friends, family, and in many shop.

Multilingualism is the act of use; promote the use of multiple languages, either by an individual speaker or by a community of speakers. Multilingual speakers out-number monolingual speakers in the world's population. Multilingualism is becoming a social phenomenon governed by the needs of globalization and cultural openness. Multilingualism allows people to grow up with access to two or more languages resulting in them being able to exercise a choice in using languages for different purposes in the different contexts.

2.1.6 Code Switching and Code Mixing

According to Coulmas (2006: 113), said that code switching happens spontaneously. There are some definitions about code switching. According to Holmes (1992: 50) stated that code switching occur when the speaker shifted their language from one language to another. Then, code switching is occurs when a bilingual person is speaking in one language and then switches to other language (Attariba and Heredia, 2008: 86). Moreover, when bilingual speakers converse, they frequently integrate linguistic material from both of

their languages within the same discourse segment. This process called code switching (Bonvillain, 2011: 332). Code switching is different with borrowed word. When words are borrowed, host languages adapt sounds and intonation patterns to suit their native rules. In code switching, alternation do not occur.

In code switching, there are a number of possible reasons for the switching from one language into another language. First of these is the notion that a speaker may not be able to express him or herself in one language so switches to the other compensate for the deficiency. Second, switching commonly occurs when an individual wishes to express solidarity with a particular social group. The last is the alteration that occurs when the speakers wishes to convey his or her attitude to the listener.

Kinds of code switching are two. There are situational and metaphorical. Situational code switching occurs when the language used change according to the situations. For examples are formal, informal, intimate, etc. Thus, metaphorical code switching occurs when a change of topic requires a change in the language used (Wardhaugh, 2006: 104).

Mix of one word or one phrase of a language with another language called code mixing. According to Bonvillain (2011: 336), stated that code mixing is a linguistics process that incorporates material from a second language into a base of language, adding morphological markers of the base to introduced elements. There are some factors caused code switching and code mixing. They are asserting power (pride and status), decelerating solidarity,

expressing ethnic identity, being more competent, conveying the speaker’s attitude to the listener, expressing self emotion, and being more informative (message-oriented).

2.1.7 Domain

The domain concept originally suggested by Schmidt-Rohr (Haberland, 1930: 1). Domain is one factor that can affect by people in choosing language they use. According to Holmes, domain is a number of such typical interactions have been identified as relevant in describing pattern of code choice in many speech communities (2001: 24). There are seven domains are family, friendship, neighborhood, transaction, government, education and employment (Muhammad cited in Fasold, 1992: 9).

Domain of language use:

Domain	Addressee	Setting	Topic	Variety/code

Source: Based on Fishman 1972:22 (cited in Hoffman, 1992:244).

2.1.8 Social Factors

According to Holmes, there are four factors which influence the language choice (1992: 29). Those are known as social factors. The influence of the social factors is reflecting in the language they choose to use. These social factors are:

- a. The participants: who is speaking and whom they are speaking with.
- b. The setting or social context of the interaction: where they are speaking.
- c. The topic: what is being talking about.
- d. The function: why they are speaking.

These are the basic factors to know the purpose why people talk differently.

2.1.9 Social Dimensions

According to Holmes (2001: 25), stated when both of participants share more than on variety, then two other factor will contribute to the appropriate choice. According to him also (1992: 12), states that social dimensions are related also to social factors. However, it is implicit meaning to know about the relationship between participant and the function of speech.

These include four scales which are:

- a. A social distance scale
- b. A status scale
- c. A formality scale

d. Two functional scale

A social distance scale concerns with participant relationship. This scale relates to high solidarity or low solidarity. Such as, solidarity is determined by a condition whether a participant knows the other participant well or not.

A status scale concerns with participant relationship. It describes the status of participants and it influences the participant relationship. How they choose their language depends on whether the participants has higher status or lower status.

A formality scale relates to the setting or type of interactions. According to some conditions that formal or informal interaction usually relates to educational place. The students will use different languages when they interact with their teacher or friends. A formality scale is to assess the influence of social setting or type of interaction on language choice (Holmes, 1992:12).

Two functional scales relates to the purposes or topics of interaction. The last scale is two functional scales. Those are referential and affective. Referential is more informative than affective. Holmes (1992: 12) said that in general the more referentially oriented an interaction is, the less it tends to express the feelings of the speaker. Therefore, based on those two scales, the speech reflects the functions of interaction or what the language is being used for.

2.2 Previous Studies

There are some studies supporting this research that have relation to language choice theory:

First is a study about *a Comparison between Language Choice Used by the Male Torajanese Students of Petra Christian University in Their Domains and Those Used by the Female Students*, by Tjandra, Eka (2006). In her research, she investigated the similarities and differences between the code used by the male and female Torajanese students. The research is descriptive quantitative with 20 male and 20 female participants. The theory used is the domain of language use, theories gender, social dimensions, social network and polyglossia. In her study, she found that the codes use are influenced by the formality scale, status scale, social distance, the topic of interaction and their social network.

The second study is *Code Choice Made by Chinese-Samarindanese Students of Petra Christian University*, by Sugianto, Syeli (2009). She chooses the topic for find her study since Samarinda has no native language, so it will be interesting to find out several code choices they used in daily life. In her study, the writer used the theory about code choice and social distance proposed by Janet Holmes. She found that there were four additional codes aside from Indonesian code that Chinese-Samarindanese used in daily life, such as Samarindanese hedges, Banjarese code, Mandarin code, and English code. Mandarin code was dominantly used between the respondents toward their mother in mentioning pronoun, determiner, main verb,

preposition, interjection, adverb, and noun. Samarindanese hedges were used dominantly by the respondents to their older siblings. In addition toward friend, they tended to use Banjarese code especially in mentioning certain pronoun, main verbs, adverbs, and nouns to show solidarity among them. Then, English code was used in mentioning certain nouns and main verbs which have been understood by many people.

The third study is *Language Choice among Students of Al-Khoziny Islamic Boarding School Buduran-Sidoarjo*, by Muhammad (2012). He was student at Airlangga University. He focused the dominant factors which contribute to the student's language choice's participant or addressee. Participant becomes the dominant factor in Al-Khoziny because there is level or status between addressee and addressee, such as ustadz, student, and kyai.

All students have high solidarity when they interact with different addressees, such as, they speak different languages depending on the addressee and the purpose which is to respect the addressee by using the same languages as the addressee. Therefore, in his research all students always see the addressee when they choose the languages but it is no out of the setting, the topic, and the purpose.

The fourth study is *Language Choice of Non-Javanese Immigrants in Sepanjang-Taman, Sidoarjo*, by Amalia (2007). He was student at Airlangga University. In Amalia's study, there are some social factors which are estimated to influence those Javanese immigrants language converse to Javanese language. The first primary factor is motivation and positive attitude Javanese language culture and

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people. Second factor is a social need to be fully accepted and functioned in the new community. The last is improving the effectiveness of communication between those non Javanese immigrants and their interlocutor since Javanese is the wider regional language of community in Sepanjang.

Although there have been done many researches on language choice, there is no doubt on study language choice and still an interesting topic to be discussed. Therefore, based on four related studies above, there are some differences on objects between these researches. First, this research use a movie, it is “Lost in Love” as the object of the study. It is different with some of studies above that are focused on societies. Secondly, the writer focuses on language choice used by the main character in “Lost in Love”. The writer takes “Lost in Love” because the movie consists of four languages. There are Indonesian, French, and English. Moreover, the writer also wants know what is language used and the social factors by the main characters.

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Thus, the study is same on subject but it is different on object.

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CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE STUDY

3.1. Research Approach

In conducting this study, the writer uses descriptive – qualitative approach to capture of language choice by the main characters in “Lost in Love”. Descriptive research studies are designed to obtain information concerning the current status of phenomena (Aryl, 1990: 381). This kind of research approach involves descriptive data collection as the basic for interpretation in the attempt to describe and interpret the phenomena of language choice used by the main characters. As Creswell (2004: 145) states that a qualitative research is about to capture institution, people, or circumstances in natural setting and it also focuses on participants, perceptions, experiences and view. Therefore, according to Litosseliti (2010:

52), states that a qualitative research is concerned with structures, patterns, and how something is, also it is refers in broadest sense to research that produces descriptive data in the form of written or spoken words of people or behavior. It means the data are in the form of linguistic phenomenon description, not in the form of numeric description.

3.2 Technique of Data Collection

3.2.1 Source of the Data

Since this is a study of language choice used by the main characters, the data was the transcription of the utterances produced by the main characters, which contain the choices of language, such as Indonesian, English, and French

3.2.2 The Instrument

Since this research is a descriptive – qualitative research. The writer used herself as the instrument. In the getting the data, the writer used a VCD “Lost in Love” movie as the object of the study. The writer also used a laptop and headset as the main tools for watching VCD to transcript the data. Furthermore, the writer used paper, notes, pen, in transcribing the data.

3.2.3 The Procedure

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In short, the techniques of data procedure are:

1. Browsing the movie and download it.
2. Watching the whole of movie.
3. Transcribing the utterance of conversation.

3.3 Technique of Data Analysis

The next procedure is technique of data analysis. After collected the data, the writer began to analyze the data. In analyzing the data, there are several steps as follows:

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- I. Watching the movie. Each section of conversation, the writer will be pause the movie for transcript then continues the movie.
- II. Classifying the data based on all the categories of language choices that used by all the main characters. There are consists of Indonesia, French, and English
- III. Analyzing the data based on the Holmes theory. There are social factor and social dimension.
- IV. Interpreting the whole of data
- V. Draw a conclusion.

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CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

In this chapter presents the analysis of the findings. The writer focuses on language choice used by the main characters. There are three of main characters, as used by Adit, Tita and Alex. The writer applies Holmes theory. The data are collected through “Lost in Love” movie. In “Lost in Love” use different language in different participants, settings, and topics based on their linguistics repertoire. According to Holmes (2001: 24), stated that there are five domains are family, friendship, social life, education and employment. In this study, the writer focuses on three domains. Those are friendship, social life and family. By focusing on language choices, it makes the writer able to answer statement of the problems in this study.

Those are language choice which used by the main characters and the reasons of language choice used by the main characters in “Lost in Love”.

4.1 Language Choices Used by the Main Characters

4.1.1 Language Choice Used by Adit

Adit is Indonesian citizen. He stays and studies in Paris. He lives with his father. He uses three languages. Those are Indonesian, English and French. At his home, Adit uses Indonesian to his father. Usually, he mixes Indonesian

with English to his family. However, he speaks French when he meets his friends or society.

4.1.1.1 Language Choice Used by Adit in Friendship Domain

In this part, the writer analyzes language choice used by Adit in friendship domain. Friendship domain refers to speaker which is talk with the addressee in a place. The addressee is his or her friend. It shows in example below:

Scene 1

- Adit** : **Tit, mau sampai kapan sih elo lihatin diary itu terus? Pokoknya dibeli jangan dipelototin.** (Tit, how long you would see the diary?, You should buy the diary and do not only see it).
- Tita** : Yang bener Dit? Gue boleh ambil diary ini?. (Dit, are you sure? Could I take the diary?)
- Adit** : **Ya ambillah kalau ada uang untuk beli.** (Yes, take it if you have much money to buy).
- Tita** : **Dit...beliin (Dit, buy it for me please?)**
- Adit** : **Nggak! Nggak penting beli begituan.** (No, it's not important to buy the diary)
- Tita** : **Please Dit, aku benar-benar jatuh cinta, jatuh cinta sama diary buku ini. Makanya beliin yah? Please...., ni pokoknya kalau elo beliin buku diary ini, diary ini bakal gue isi tiap hari penuh sama nama elo. Okay say?. (Dit please, I really love this diary. Buy me, please? Dit, if you buy this diary for me, I will write your name on the diary every day. The diary will be full with your name)**

As shows on the conversation above, Adit talks to Tita. He uses Indonesian mostly. Sometimes, he mixes English word “diary”

but it is a bit. The topic of conversation is buying diary book. It happens in the souvenir store. Based on the scene one, Tita respects to use Indonesian when Adit speaks Indonesian. In addition, Adit still uses Indonesian when addresses are Tita and Tita's father, as mention below:

Scene 5

Adit	: Pagi Om... (Morning uncle...)
Tita's father	: Pagi..(Morning)
Tita's father	: Kalian makan dulu sebelum pergi yah?. (Have a breakfast firstly before you go, please?)
Tita	: Dit, maaf yah? Adit marah ya?. (Dit, sorry please? are you angry?)
Adit	: Menurut elo? (What about you?)
Tita	: Maaf deh Dit, Tita nggak sengaja. (Sorry Dit, I do not deliberate)
Adit	: Diam. Makan aja. (Quite, eat it)
Tita	: Adit kok gitu sih?. Tita kan cuma pengen mau bantu. (Adit, so why? I just want to help you)
Adit	: Udah. Elo bantuin malah tambah berantakan nantinya. Ntar minta tolong ma teman kuliah aja. (Enough, if you are help me, it more untidy. My friend should be help me later)

In scene five, it shows that Adit uses Indonesian only as his language choice. The topic is about asking apology. It happens in the dining room. Based on the conversation above, there are two addressees. They are Tita and his father. In that conversation, Adit feels comfortable to speak Indonesian because it will make the

communication become easier and enjoy. However, Adit uses Indonesian when he talks to Alex in scene 32. The dialogue is:

Scene 32

Adit : Elo, masih berani elo kesini. Gara-gara elo Tita masuk rumah sakit. Ngapain elo bawa dia pergi?. Kenapa nggak langsung di bawa pulang?. Kamu brengsek dari dulu. (You still dare to come here. Tita admitted to hospital because of you. Why did you take her away? Why do not you take her home? You are such a jerk from ago)

Tita : Dit, elo jangan nyalahin orang dong. Dia nggak ngerti apa yang elo omongin. (Dit, do not blame the person. He does not know what you said)

Adit : Dan elo pikir pernah rampas Intan dari gue, elo bisa dengan mudahnya merebut Tita. Enggak juga. (And you think ever take Intan from me, you will get Tita easily)

Tita : Intan?. (Intan?)

Alex : Itu yang kemaren gue ceritain ke elo. Gue udah bikin Adit sakit hati. Dia mergokin gue ciuman sama pacarnya. Sama Intan. Elo tahu elo marah ma gue dan pengen ngusir gue. Gue kesini cuma pengen lihat keadaan elo doang. (That I was told yesterday. I made Adit hurt. He knows me when I kiss his girlfriend, she is Intan. I know that you are angry to me and you want to me away. I am here and just want to know about your condition)

As shows in scene thirty two, language choice used by Adit is Indonesian. He talks to his addressees. There are two addressees. They are Alex and Tita. The conversation happens in the hospital. The topic is about anger Adit to Alex. Adit uses Indonesian because his addressees are from Indonesia. All of them are Indonesian citizen.

Then, Adit uses Indonesian to make their relationship closer. The next, Adit uses French in scene thirty nine. He talks to Adit.

Scene 39

Alex : A.....kita harus ngomong tentang Tita.
(A....we must talk about Tita)
Adit : *S'asseoir*. (Sit down).

From the conversation above, Adit speaks French to Alex. The topic is talking about Tita. Alex asks Tita's condition to Adit. Adit only uses French to respect him. The conversation shows in the afternoon at the tavern. Alex understands although Adit uses French because they are student at a university in Paris.

4.1.1.2 Language Choice Used by Adit in Social Life domain

In this section, the writer analyzes language choice used by Adit in social life domain. Based on Holmes theory, social life domain refers to the speaker which is talk with the receiver in a place. The participant and the addressee are different culture, different language, and different tribe. Moreover, they never meet and talk before. It appears in scene thirty when Adit speaks to a doctor.

Scene 30

Doctor : *Est-ce que je vous dérange ?*. (Am I disturbing you?).
Adit : *Non, nous allons sortir maintenant*. (No, we'll leave now).
Doctor : *Merci*. (Thanks).

As happens in the conversation above, Adit uses French in social domain. The setting is in a hospital. Adit speaks French to a female doctor. He uses it because his addressee is Paris citizen. His addressee is only understands on French, of course Adit uses French as his language choice. As well, Adit talks to a waiter. He uses French in social life domain. It shows in scene eighteen.

Scene 18

- Adit** : *Excusez-moi, vous n'auriez pas vu une fille d'un mètre soixante environ et quine parle pas Français. (Sorry, have you seen a girl about 165 centimeters and cannot speak French).*
- Waiter** : *Oui, je l'ai vu. Elle à un visage Asiatique. (I saw her. She has an Asian face?).*
- Adit** : *Certes, c'est ellei. Où est-elle allé? (True, that's her, where did she go?).*
- Waiter** : *Elle a pris le bus en direction Gare de l'Est. Elle avait l'air plutôt effrayé et paniqué. (She took a bus towards the Gare de l'est. She looked scared and panicked).*

Based on scene eight teen, language choice used by Adit is French. It also appears on scene thirty when the addressee is a doctor. The topic of conversation is looking for Tita. In addition, the addressee is a guy waiter who works in the cafe Comptoir des art rue Mange. The waiter replies to Adit because Adit uses French to him. In fact, he is citizen of Paris which is speaks French every day. It is opposite of Adit lives. In reality, Adit uses French based on the condition where he is.

4.1.1.3 Language Choice Used by Adit in Family Domain

In this part, the writer analyzes language choice used by Adit in family domain. Family domain is the speaker talks with the addressee. On the context, the addressee is participant family, such as the participant talks to his or her mother, father, auntie, and so on. Based on an explanation above, the writer shows an example below:

Scene 14

Adit : **Sorry tante, lihat Tita?.** (Sorry auntie, do you see Tita?)

Tita's mother : **Enggak. Emangnya kemana dia?.** (No, where is she?)

Adit : **Saya juga lagi nyari tante. Apa pergi sama Alan mungkin?.** (I'm looking for Tita. Does she go with Alan?)

Tita's mother : **Enggak. Alan sih pergi sama anak-anak kedutaan.** (No, Alan goes with children embassy)

Adit : **Tadi sih kalau nggak salah sih ngobrol dengan teman saya di depan. Saya cek dulu yah tante.** (Just now she has just talked with my friend in front. I will check, auntie)

As stated previously in the conversation above, Adit uses Indonesian mostly. He only mixes English word "sorry" to his addressee. His addressee is Tita's mother. They talks in the restaurant. The topic is asking about Tita. Most of in family domain, Adit uses Indonesian because he and Tita's mother is Indonesian people. However, they feel comfortable to use Indonesian although there is one

English word “sorry”. Then, in scene twenty, Adit still uses Indonesian to his addressee. As mention below:

Scene 20

Adit : (Menyetir mobil). (Driving a car)
Tit, maafin Adit dong, kamu dimana?. Gimana ini pak?. (Tit, I’m so sorry, where are you?What should I do sir?)
Prama : Sabar mas. (Be patient, Mr)

In scene twenty, the conversation shows in Adit’s car. The topic is about looking for Tita. Adit uses Indonesian as his language choice when the addressee is Prama. Prama is a driver in Adit house. He helps and accompany Adit to looking for Tita as long as day. Prama is Indonesian citizen who is work for Adit’s family in Paris. He knows French but understand well to speak Indonesian, so Adit uses

Indonesian with him. However, Adit speaks Indonesian in scene thirty.

Scene 30

Adit : **Ya udah gue merem. Sekarang mau elo apa? Ya udah ayo cerita.** (Ok, I will close my eyes. What do you want now? Tell me please)
Tita : Gue tahu gue salah udah kabur dan merepotin semuanya. Kalau elo nggak malu-maluin gue di depan teman-teman elo, ini semua gak bakal kejadian. Dan minimal elo mengaku salah walau sedikit. Tapi itu juga nggak cukup. Elo harus janji untuk ngejaga sikap. Sebenarnya gue punya cita-cita cowok yang romantis. Memperlakukan gue kayak ratu. Terakhir gue pengen kita nikah. (I know I made a mistake

because I was vague and trouble at all. I will not go if you are not mortified me. At least, I hope that you are confess about your mistake)

Tita's mother : Ha? Nikah?. (What? marry)

Tita : Bunda?. (Mother?)

Adit's father : Kamu udah apain Tita?. Jujur sama Papa. (What did you doing to Tita?)

Tita's mother : Jangan bohongin Bunda. (Please, be honest to mother)

Tita's Father : Adit, cerita. (Adit, please tell them)

Adit : Ini semua salah Adit pa, om dan tante. Adit mau minta maaf karena sudah pacaran dengan Tita tanpa ngomong sama tante dan om Reza. (It's all my mistakes father, uncle and auntie. I want to apology because I was going courtship with Tita without your permission)

Based on the conversation above, language choice used by Adit is Indonesian. Indonesian is national language for Indonesian citizen. The topic of conversation is about Adit permission to marry with Tita. It happens in the hospital.

Adit's parent, Tita, and Tita's parent are people of Indonesia. They will be comfy to use Indonesia, especially Adit as the main character.

Based on three different domains used by Adit, the language choice appears is Indonesian mostly. Adit uses Indonesian because Indonesian is national language for Indonesian citizen. On the condition, Adit is citizen of Indonesia who uses his language even though he stays in Paris. Which is knows that Paris town uses French as the national

language. Then, the second language is French. French is a second language for Adit. He uses it at his university when he speaks to his friends. The last is English. Adit uses it only mixes a bit then he continue into Indonesian sentence.

4.1.2 Language Choice Used by Tita

Based on the movie, Tita is a student at the senior high school in Jakarta. She goes to Paris with her family when school holidays. She goes to Paris not only for holiday but also accompany her mother to open Indonesian restaurant. She is expert in Indonesian. In Paris, she uses Indonesian to talk with her family. She speaks English when she is hang-out. It happens because she cannot speak French fluently. In other hand, she mixes and switches Indonesian with English.

4.1.2.1 Language Choice Used by Tita in Friendship

Domain

In this part, the writer analyzes language choice used by Tita in friendship domain. Friendship domain refers to speaker which is talk with the addressee in a place. The addressee is his or her friend. It shows in example below:

Scene 2

Tita : **Adit-adit turunin gue.** (Adit, Adit put me down please)

Adit : Habis elo jalannya lama banget. Buruan Dong!. (Your walk is too long. Hurry up!)

Tita : **Kasar banget sih?. Dingin yah?.** (It's so rough. Is a cold?)

Adit : Iya, namanya juga Paris Tit. (Yes, it is in Paris Tit)

Tita : Iya. Emang kenapa sih salah banget kalau Tita bilang dingin?. (Yes, So why? Is it wrong if I say cold?)

Adit : Yah soalnya aku juga kedinginan. (Yeah because I feel cold too)

Tita : **Atit, eh Adit kedinginan?.** (Atit, eh Adit feels cold?)

Adit : Lumayan, kamu?. (Not really, do you?)

Tita : **Dingin-dingin.** (so cold)

As stated previously in the conversation above, Tita uses Indonesian to Adit. Adit is her addressee. Tita and Adit is a couple. They are talking about weather. It happens on the road to home. They more comfortable when speak Indonesian.

Tita is a female Indonesian citizen that holiday in Paris to meet her fiance, Adit. Then, other an example it shows in scene twelve.

Scene 12

Alex : Bonjour. (hello).

Tita : Bonjour. (hello).

Alex : Excusez-moi, mais j'ai remarque que vous êtes seule. Est-ce que vous me permettez de vous accompagner. (sorry I see you're alone, can I accompany?).

Tita : What?.

Alex : Vous attendez quelqu'un? (Are you waiting someone?).

Tita : **Sorry, I cannot speak French.**
Alex : A...okay. You are alone?.
Tita : **Yes.**
Alex : Can I sit? With you?.
Tita : **Yes.**



Based on scene twelve, language choice used by Tita mostly is English. Sometimes, she mixes French just one word “bonjour” to Alex. She uses French word just replies the “greeting” from Alex. It happens in the cafe when Tita tries to order a hot chocolate then she meet with Alex. She thinks that Alex is a guy French but in fact he is Thai citizen. In scene thirteen is different with scene twelve. It shown below:

Scene 13

Eva : What do you come from?.
Tita : **Indonesia, you?.**
Eva : Australia. I'm Eva Hi?.
Tita : **Hi. Tita. Loh kok nggak berhenti busnya. (Owh the bus do not stop). Why you don't stop the bus? That's a bus stop! Stop the bus please?..**
Eva : You have to press the button to the bus at the next stop.
Tita : **Kok nggak berhenti. (Anyway, do not stop). Why you don't stop?, stop the bus please?.**
Eva : You are so funny. Come on. The bus will only stop at bus stop. Just sit down and wait.

As shows in the conversation above, the topic is asking to stop the bus. The conversation it happens in the bus. Tita

chooses English mostly as her language choice. Based on the conversation, she mixes English phrase “loh kok nggak berhenti busnya” and “kok nggak berhenti” to her addressee, Eva. Eva is a small girl from Aussie. Tita meets her in the bus. She feels lucky because Eva can speak to English and understand what Tita wish. Next, Tita speaks French to officer in scene forty two, for example:

Scene 42

Officer	: <i>Merci. (Thank).</i>
Tita	: Jean Paul Gaultier.
Officer	: <i>Bien sûr, s'il vous plaît. (Of course, please).</i>
Adit	: <i>Manquer. (Miss).</i>
Tita	: <i>Maître, merci. (Mr, thanks).</i>

As happens in the dialogue above, language choice used by Tita is French. The addressee is Adit and officer at the

opera. Tita and they talk in the front of opera and they want to watch Jean Paul Gaultier's opera. Tita is Indonesian citizen but she tries speaks French to officer in the front of the opera. She knows that officer cannot other language besides French as his language. Then, she uses French to make the relationship closer.

4.1.2.2 Language Choice Used by Tita in Social Life

Domain

In this section, the writer analyzes language choice used by Tita in social life domain. Based on theory of Holmes, social life domain refers to the speaker which is talk with the receiver in a place. The participant and the addressee are different culture, different language, and different tribe. Moreover, they are never meet and talk before. It shows in scene one when Tita speaks to a shopkeeper.

Scene 1

Tita : ***Merci (thanks).***
Shopkeeper : ***également. (you are welcome).***

Based on scene one, it shows that Tita chooses French when the addressee is shopkeeper. The topic is asking thanks giving. It happens in the souvenir store. Shopkeeper is Paris citizen. In her daily life, she uses French to communicate each other. Then, Tita tries to speak French as the regard for the shopkeeper. Other an example shows in scene eleven, such as:

Scene 11

Tita : ***Gasong gasong, oui gasong. (Waiter waiter, yes waiter).***
Waiter : ***Je peux vous aider? (Can I help you?).***
Tita : ***I want to hot chocolate please?.***
Waiter : ***Excusez-moi?. (sorry?).***

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Tita : **How much the hot chocolate here?**
Waiter : *Excusez-moi, mademoiselle, je ne peux pas parler anglais. (sorry, miss, I can't speak English).*

Tita : **I want to hot chocolate.**
Waiter : *Chocolat?.*

Tita : **Yes-yes hot. You know the sun? The sun fuiih is very hot.**
Waiter : *Chocolat chaud? (hot chocolate).*

Tita : **50 Euro, enough?**
Waiter : *Sangkote Euro vous voulez combine? De tasse de chocolat chaud. (50 Euro, but how many do you want? (A cup of hot chocolate).*

Tita : **Ini loh 50, fifty. (It is fifty)**
Waiter : *Sans charger de cette facon, si c'est ce que vous voules vous pre sente les 50 Euro chocolat chaud. (If you want this, I serve 50 Euro hot chocolate).*

Tita : **Huh ngerti juga. (Huh, finally you understand it)**

Based on the dialogue above, Tita uses three languages.

There Indonesian, English, and French, but the mostly appears digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id

is English. She speaks to her addressee, waiter. Her addressee is a guy waiter. The topic of conversation is about the order of hot chocolate. Based on the condition, she speaks French to call the waiter. She cannot speak fluently. Then, she switches into English. In fact, the writer does not understand well about English. Tita feels tired then she mixes Indonesian. Her effort is failed to make the waiter get understand what she said.

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4.1.2.3 Language Choice Used by Tita in Family Domain

In this part, the writer analyzes language choice used by Tita in family domain. Family domain is the speaker talks with the addressee. On the context, the addressee is participant family, such as the participant talks to his or her mother, father, uncle, and so on. Based on an explanation above, the writer shows an example below:

Scene 3

Tita	: Nggak lagi ngapa-ngapain kak. (Doing nothing, brother)
Alan	: Eh nggak usah bohongin kakak. Kayaknya happy banget. Pake teriak-teriak segala lagi. Eh kemana aja kamu sama Adit semalem?. Ayo cerita?. (Do not be lie. You are so happy and scream. Eh, where did you going with Adit last night? Let's talk)
Tita	: Ih kakak mau tau aja deh. (You are so curious, brother).
Alan	: Ya udah kakak kan cuma mau bantu. Lagi pula kakak udah tahu gimana reaksi bunda dan papa tentang hubungan kalian berdua. (Is okay, I just want to help you. In fact, I know what the mother reaction about your relationship)
Tita	: Serius kak?. (Are you serious, brother?)
Alan	: Serius. (Absolutely)
Tita	: Bunda sama papa bilang apa aja? Ayo cerita yang detail kak. (What did they say?)

Based on scene three, language choice used by Tita is Indonesian. The topic is about relationship between Tita and Adit. It happens in the Tita's bedroom. Adit uses Indonesian to Alan. Alan is Tita's brother. He comes from Indonesia. Tita feels comfortable to use Indonesian with her brother to make their relationship closer. Moreover, Tita uses French in scene twenty eight. The dialogue is

Scene 28

Tita	: <u>Thanks</u> yah, gue nggak tahu lagi kalau nggak ada elo gimana. (Thanks, I don't know if there are no you)
Alex	: <u>Come on</u> (Embrace). <u>I'll stay here until you get inside the café. Take care okay?. Now go home.</u>
Tita	: <u>Good bye</u>
Alex	: <u>Okay. Bye?. Don't run.</u>

A. stated previously in scene twenty eight, she talks to Alex. The topic of the dialogues is asking thanks and it happens in the street Monge. Tita chooses Indonesian as his language choice. Based on the conversation, Tita mixes English word "thanks" and "good buy" then she continues into Indonesian sentence. As the addressee of Tita, Alex replies into English because Tita does not know that Alex is Indonesian citizen.

Based on three different domains used by Tita, the most language choice which appears is Indonesian. Tita uses Indonesian because Indonesian is national language for Indonesian citizen. Then, the second language is English because English is an international language in the world. The last language is French. Tita does not understand well if uses French.

4.1.3 Language Choice Used by Alex

Based on the movie, he studies and stays in Paris with his mother. Her mother is Paris citizen. Usually, he speaks French in his environment because he has been living in Paris. He is very fluently when speaks in French. However, he uses English when he meets with new friend from other country.

He has Indonesian blood, so he can use Indonesian with his friend from Indonesia.

4.1.3.1 Language Choice Used by Alex in Friendship Domain

In this part, the writer analyzes language choice used by Alex in friendship domain. Friendship domain refers to speaker which is talk with the addressee in a place. The addressee is his or her friend. It shows in example below:

Scene 16

Alex : **Why? No no no....please. Just go out! Is just go out.**
Tita : Ahhhh....takut. (Ahhhh.....scary)
Tourist 2 : *Excusez-moi monchien, manquer.* (I am sorry for my dog, Miss).
Alex : *C'est rien madame, votre chien ne nous dérange pas du tout. C'est mon amie qui en fait trop. N'est-ce pas, Tita?.* (It's nothing madam, your dog does not bother us at all. She is my friend, she is excessive. It is true, Tita?).
Tita : Yes.
Tourist 2 : OMG. Excusez-moi. (sorry).
Alex : *Non, pas de problème. Elle était déjà humide. Il est à ses pieds comme pipi de chien. Faites-moi confiance. Il le méritait. Tita est-il vrai?* (no problem. She has already wet. She likes a dog pee on her leg. Trust me. She deserves it. Tita, it is true?).

In scene six teen, the topic is solving Tita's problem. It happens on the street in Paris. Alex uses English and French but French is mostly language choice that he used. He uses English to Tita because she does not know about French, whereas Alex uses French to the tourist 2 because he is a Paris citizen. Alex has ability both of French and English but French is more dominant. Then, in scene twenty eight, Alex speaks to Tita. He uses English. The utterance is

Scene 28

Alex : **What story?.**
Tita : Your love story.
Alex : **My story is not fun like you.**
Tita : Ngomong dong!. (Tell me, please!)
Alex : **What?. No no no, I'm not tell you.**

Tita : If you don't tell me, I'm won't leave you alone.
 Alex : No.

As stated previously in scene twenty eight, language choice used Alex is English. He uses it to Tita when they are talking about love story. It happens in the street Monge. On the condition, Tita does not know if Alex is Indonesian citizen. She thinks that Alex comes from Thai, so she respects to use English. Next, Alex talks with Tita. The dialogue is below

Scene 36

Alex : **Kunci diary?** (the key diary?)
 Tita : Elo tahu kan? Kunci yang biasa gue gantung di baju. (Do you know the key diary that I'm hanging on clothes).
 Alex : **Okay. Terus diarinya juga hilang?.** (Iya, so the diary is lost too?)
 Tita : Ya enggak. Tapi kunci. (Of course no but the key)

From the conversation above, it shows that Alex uses Indonesian and English. In addition, Indonesian is mostly appears than English. Based on the dialogue, the addressee is Tita. It happens in Alex home. Alex mixes English word “diary” and “okay” into Indonesian phrase. Then, Tita replies into Indonesian. On the condition, Tita knows that Alex is Indonesian citizen. Then, she respects to Alex uses Indonesian.

4.1.3.2 Language Choice Used by Alex in Social Life Domain

In this section, the writer analyzes language choice used by Alex in social life domain. According to theory of Holmes, social life domain refers to the speaker which is talk with the receiver in a place. The participant and the addressee are different culture, different language, and different tribe. Moreover, they are never meet and talk before. It shows in scene twenty five when Tita speaks to seller. The utterance is

Scene 25

Alex	: <i>Ce que le prix de 2 raspberries?.</i> (<u>How much of two raspberries?</u>).
Seller	: <i>Euro oven.</i> (Four Euro)

Based on scene twenty five, language choice used by Alex is

French. He uses because the addressee is a seller in the market. The seller cannot speak other language besides French, so Alex uses French to respect her.

4.1.3.3 Language Choice Used by Alex in Family Domain

In this part, the writer analyzes language choice used by Tita in family domain. Family domain is the speaker talks with the addressee. On the situation, the addressee is participant family, such as the

participant talks to his or her mother, father, uncle, brother and so on.

Based on an explanation, the writer shows an example below:

Scene 37

Alex's Mother : *Jour. (Good afternoon).*

Alex : *Jour. (Good afternoon).*

Alex's Mother : Alex, *s'il vous plaît aider? (Alex, please help me?).*

From the conversation above, the topic is helping mother in the dining room. Alex uses French to his mother. His mother is his addressee. She is Paris's citizen. She only speaks French in her daily life.

Based on three different domains used by Alex, the most of language choice which appears is English. Alex uses English because is an international language. The second language is French because

Alex stays in Paris. The last language is Indonesian. He only uses Indonesian to Indonesian citizen.

4.2 Reasons of Language Choices Used by the Main Characters

In this part, the writer analyzes language choice based on two ways. There are social factor and social dimension. According to Holmes, there are five factors which influence the language choice (1992: 29). Those are known as social factors. The influence of the social factors is reflecting in the language they choose to use. Kinds of social factor in Holmes theory are participant, setting, topic, and function of

interaction, but the writer focuses based on three social factors. Those are participants or addressee, setting, and topic. It can be seen on answers of the first question.

Then the second ways, the writer analyzes reasons of language choice uses social dimension. According to Holmes (1992: 12), stated that social dimensions are related also to social factors. However, it is implicit meaning to know about the relationship between participant and the function of speech. These include four scales which are social distance scale, status scale, formality scale, and two functional scales. On the condition, the writer focuses based on two scales. Those are social distance scales and status scale.

4.2.1 Reasons of Language Choices Used by Adit

The writer divides the reason of language choice used by Adit based on three domains. There are friendship domain, social life domain and family domain. As mentioned below:

4.2.1.1 Reasons of Language Choices Used by Adit in Friendship

Domain

In this part, the writer analyzes reasons of language choice used Adit in friendship domain. In this domain, the writer gives four examples that include in friendship domain. There are scene one, scene five, scene thirteen, and thirty nine.

Scene 1

Adit : Tit, mau sampai kapan sih elo lihatin diary itu terus? Pokoknya dibeli jangan

dipelototin. (Tit, how long you would see the diary? You should buy the diary and do not only see it).

Tita : Yang bener Dit? Gue boleh ambil diary ini?. (Dit, are you sure? Could I take the diary?)

Adit : **Ya ambillah kalau ada uang untuk beli.** (Yes, take it if you have much money to buy).

Tita : Dit..., beliin. (Dit, buy it for me please?)

Based on the social factor, Tita is the addressee. The social context of the interaction happens in souvenir store. The topic is buying a diary book. According to social dimension, the relationship between Adit and Tita is a social distance scale. They have high solidarity because Adit knows about Tita. Tita is his fiance. However, Adit talks to Tita and his father in the scene five. The utterance below:

Scene 5

Adit : **Pagi Om...** (Morning uncle...)

Tita's father : Pagi..(Morning)

Tita's father : Kalian makan dulu sebelum pergi yah. (Please, have a breakfast firstly before you go)

Tita : Dit, maaf yah? Adit marah ya?. (Dit, please sorry? Are you angry?)

Adit : **Menurut elo?** (What about you?)

In the social factor, the addressee is Tita and her father. The dialogue happens in the dining room at the morning. Adit and his addressee is talk about asking apology. By social dimension, the relationship between Adit and Tita is a social distance scale. It is same on scene one. They have high solidarity. However, the relationship

between Adit and Tita's father is a status scale. Adit is low status and Tita's father is high status. As in scene five, Adit speaks to Tita and Alex. Their conversation shows below:

Scene 32

Adit : Dan elo pikir pernah rampas Intan dari gue, elo bisa dengan mudahnya merebut Tita. Enggak juga. (And you think ever take Intan from me, you will get Tita easily)

Tita : Intan?. (Intan?)

Alex : Itu yang kemaren gue ceritain ke elo. Gue udah bikin Adit sakit hati. (That I was told yesterday. I made Adit hurt)

According to social factor, Adit has two addressees. They are Tita and Alex. The conversation is about anger Adit to Alex. It happens in the hospital. Pursuant to social dimension, the relationship among Adit, Tita and Alex are same status. They have high solidarity.

In addition, Adit uses French when he speaks to Alex. The utterance is:

Scene 39

Alex : A.....kita harus ngomong tentang Tita. (A....we must talk about Tita)

Adit : *S'asseoir*. (Sit down).

Based on the social factor, the addressee is Alex. He talks to Alex at the tavern in the morning. The topic of his dialogue is talking about Tita. In the social dimension, the relationship between Adit and

Alex is same status. They are social distance scale and they have high solidarity.

4.2.1.2 Reasons of Language Choice Used by Adit in Social Life

Domain

In this fraction, the writer analyzes reasons of language choice used Adit in friendship domain. In this domain, the writer gives two examples that include in social life domain. There are scene thirteen and scene eighteen.

Scene 30

Doctor	: <i>Est-ce que je vous dérange ?</i> . (<u>Am I disturbing you?</u>).
Adit	: <i>Non, nous allons sortir maintenant</i> . (<u>No, we'll leave now</u>).
Doctor	: <i>Merci</i> . (<u>Thanks</u>).

According to social factor, the addressee is a female doctor.
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The doctor is Paris citizen. The conversation happens in the hospital.

Adir and the doctor talk about Tita condition. Based on the social dimension, the relationship between Adit and the doctor is a status social scale. Adit is low and doctor is high. However, Adit still uses French when he talks to waiter. The dialogue is same in scene eighteen.

Scene 18

Adit	: <i>Certes, c'est ellei. Où est-elle allé?</i> (<u>True, it's her, where did she go?</u>).
------	---

Waiter : *Elle a pris le bus en direction Gare de l'Est. Elle avait l'air plutôt effrayé et paniqué. (She took a bus towards the Gare de l'est. She looks scared and panicked).*

By the social factor, the topic is looking for Tita. The conversation it happens in the cafe at the morning. Adit speaks to the waiter. The waiter is a guy French. He works part time in the café. According to social dimension, the relationship between Adit and waiter is a social status scale. Adit is high status then the waiter is low status.

4.2.1.3 Reasons of Language Choice Used by Adit in Family Domain

In this division, the writer analyzes reasons of language choice used Adit in family domain. In this domain, the writer gives three examples that include in friendship domain. There are scene fourteen, scene twenty and scene thirty. Such as:

Scene 14

Adit : Sorry tante, lihat Tita?. (Sorry auntie, do you see Tita?)
Tita's mother : Enggak. Emangnya kemana dia?. (No, where is she?)

Based on the social factors, Adit speaks to Tita's mother. Tita's mother comes from Indonesia. They talk in the cafe when there is opening of restaurant. On the condition, the topic dialogue is asking

about Tita. However by the social dimension, the relationship between Adit and Tita's mother is a status scale. Adit is lower and Tita's mother is higher. Then, Adit uses Indonesian to Prama. The conversation appears in scene twenty below:

Scene 20

Adit	: (Menyetir mobil). (driving a car) Tit, maafin Adit dong, kamu dimana? Gimana ini pak?. (Tit, I'm so sorry, where are you? What should I do sir?)
Prama	: Sabar mas. (Be patient, Mr)

Based on the social factor, the addressee of dialogue is Prama. Prama works in Adit home. He is a driver. The topic conversation is about looking for Tita. It happens in the car. According to social dimension, the relationship between Adit and his addressee is a status scale. Prama is lower than Adit. As mention in scene twenty, Adit still uses Indonesian when he talks for three speakers. They are Tita, Adit's father, and Adit's mother too. The dialogue is:

Scene 30

Tita	: Bunda?. (Mother?)
Adit's father	: Kamu udah apain Tita?. Jujur sama Papa. (What did you do to Tita? Please be honest to me)
Tita's mother	: Jangan bohongin Bunda. (Do not lie to me)
Tita's Father	: Adit, cerita. (Adit, please tell them)
Adit	: Ini semua salah Adit pa, om dan tante. Adit mau minta maaf karena sudah pacaran dengan Tita tanpa ngomong sama tante dan om Reza. (All of my mistake father, uncle and

auntie. Adit wants to apology because I was going courtship with Tita without your permission).

By the social factor, the conversation happens in the hospital.

The topic is about Adit permission to marry with Tita. There are three addressees in scene thirty. They are Tita, Adit's father and Tita's father. As shown in the scene thirty, the addressee is Tita, Adit's parent, and Tita's parent. In pursuance of social dimension, the relationship between Adit and Tita is a social distance. Both of them is high solidarity. Then, it is different if the addressee is Adit's father and Tita's father. On the hand, the relationship between Adit and them are status social. Adit is lower status then others is high status

4.2.2 Reasons of Language choice Used by Tita

The writer deals the reason of language choice used by Tita based on three domains. There are friendship domain, social life domain and family domain. As declared below:

4.2.2.1 Reasons of Language Choice Used by Tita in Friendship Domain

In this element, the writer analyzes reasons of language choice used Tita in friendship domain. In this domain, the writer gives four

examples that include in friendship domain. There are scene two, scene twelve, scene thirteen, and scene forty two.

Scene 2

Tita : **Adit-adit turunin gue.** (Adit, Adit put me down please)
Adit : Habis elo jalannya lama banget. Buruan Dong!. (Your walk is too long. Hurry up)

In the social factor, the addressee is Adit. Adit is Tita’s couple. The topic of their conversation is about weather. It happens on the road in Paris. Based on social dimension, the relationship between Tita and Adit is a social distance scale. They are same status. They have high solidarity. Then, Tita uses English and she mixes “word” French like “bounjour” when she speaks with Alex. Their conversation shown:

Scene 12

Alex : *Bonjour. (hello).*
Tita : *Bonjour. (hello).*
Alex : *Excusez-moi, mais j'ai remarque que vous êtes seule. Est-ce que vous me permettez de vous accompagner. (sorry I see you're alone, could I accompany?).*
Tita : **What?.**

Based on the social factor, the addressee is Alex. Alex talks to Tita in the cafe. The topic conversation is ordering a hot chocolate. By the social dimension, the relationship between Tita and Alex is a social

distance scale. Both of them have high solidarity. The Next, based on scene thirteen, Tita talks with Eva in the bus. Their utterance appears below:

Scene 13

Eva	: <u>What do you come from?</u>
Tita	: <u>Indonesia, you?</u>
Eva	: <u>Australia. I'm Eva Hi?</u>
Tita	: <u>Hi. Tita. Loh kok nggak berhenti busnya (the bus is unstop) Why you don't stop the bus? That's a bus stop! Stop the bus please?..</u>

According to social factor, the conversation happens in the bus.

Eva is the addressee. Eva is smart girl from Aussie. The topic above is asking to stop the bus. Based on the social dimension, the relationship between Tita and Eva is a social distance scale. They have low solidarity because Tita does not know Eva before. After that, Tita speaks to officer and Adit in scene forty. The dialogues are:

Scene 42

Officer	: <i>Bien sûr, s'il vous plaît. (Of course, please).</i>
Adit	: <i>Manquer. (Miss).</i>
Tita	: <i>Maître, merci. (Mr, thanks).</i>

In pursuance to social factor, the addressees are officer and Adit. They talk in front of opera. The topic is watching Jean Paul Gaultier's opera. Based on the social dimension, the relationship

between Tita and the officer are a social status scale. Tita is high status then the officer is low. Then, the relationship between Tita and Adit are a social distance scale. They have high solidarity.

4.2.2.2 Reasons of Language Choice Used by Tita in Social Life Domain

In this fraction, the writer analyzes reasons of language choice used by Tita in friendship domain. In this domain, the writer gives two examples that include in social life domain. There are scene one and scene eleven.

Scene 1

Tita : ***Merci*** (thanks).
Shopkeeper : ***également***. (you are welcome).

Based on the social factor, the topic of conversation is asking thanks giving. It happens in the market at afternoon. On the dialogue, shopkeeper is the addressee. Shopkeeper is a female Paris citizen. By the social dimensions, the relationship between Tita and shopkeeper is a status scale. Tita has high status then shopkeeper has low status. Whereas, Tita still uses French and mixes “word” Indonesian when she speaks with a waiter.

Scene 11

Tita : ***Gasong, 50 Euro, enough?***

Waiter : *Sangkante Euro vous voulez combine? De tasse de chocolat chaud. (50 Euro, but how many do you want? (A cup of hot chocolate).*

Tita : *Ini loh 50, fifty. (It is fifty)*

Waiter : *Sans charger de cette facon, si c'est ce que vous voules vous pre sente les 50 Euro chocolat chaud. (like this, if you want, I serve 50 Euro hot chocolate).*

Tita : *Huh ngerti juga. (Huh, finally you understand it)*

According to social factor, the addressee is waiter. The topic conversation is the order of hot chocolate. It happens in the cafe. By the social dimensions, the relationship between Tita and the waiter are social status scale. Tita has high status then the waiter has low status.

4.2.2.3 Language Choice Used by Tita in Family Domain

In this part, the writer analyzes reasons of language choice used Tita in family domain. In this domain, the writer gives two examples that include in family domain. There are scene three, and scene twenty eight. Such as:

Scene 3

Tita : **Nggak lagi ngapa-ngapain kak.** (Doing nothing, brother)

Alan : **Eh nggak usah bohongin kakak. Kayaknya happy banget. Pake teriak-teriak segala lagi. Eh kemana aja kamu sama Adit semalem?. Ayo cerita?. (Don't be lie. You are so happy and scream. Eh, where did you go with Adit last night? Let's talk)**

Based on the social factor, the setting is in the home. The addressee is Alan. Alan is Tita's brother. They talk about Tita's relationship with Adit. In pursuance of social dimension, the relationship between Tita and Alan are a social distance scale. They have high solidarity. Yet, Tita speaks with Alex. Their utterances shown are:

Scene 28

Tita	: <u>Thanks</u> yah, gue nggak tahu lagi kalau nggak ada elo gimana. (Thanks, I do not know if there are no you)
Alex	: <u>Come on (embrace). I'll stay here until you get inside the cafe. Take care okay?. Now go home.</u>

In the social factor, the addressee is Alex. Tita talks to Alex on the road. They are talking about asking thanks. It happens in the afternoon. Based on the social dimension, the relationship between Tita and Alex are social distance scale. Both of them have high solidarity.

4.2.3 Reasons of Language Choice Used by Alex

The writer agrees the reason of language choice used by Alex based on three domains. There are friendship domain, social life domain and family domain. As stated below:

4.2.3.1 Reasons of Language Choice Used by Alex in Friendship

Domain

In this element, the writer analyzes reasons of language choice used by Alex in friendship domain. In this domain, the writer gives three examples that include in friendship domain. There are scene sixteen, scene twenty eight, and thirty six.

Scene 16

Alex : *C'est rien madame, votre chien ne nous dérange pas du tout. C'est mon amie qui en fait trop. N'est-ce pas, Tita?. (It's nothing madam, your dog does not bother us at all. She is my friend, she is excessive. It is true, Tita?).*
Tita : Yes.
Tourist 2 : OMG. Excusez-moi. (sorry).

According to social factor, there are two addressees. They are Tita and tourist 2. The topic conversation between Alex and his addressee is solving Tita’s problem. It happens on the road. Based on social dimension, the relationship between Alex and his addressees are social distance scale. Both of them have high solidarity. It is different between Tita and tourist 2. She has low solidarity. In addition, Alex uses English when he speaks to Tita in scene twenty eight. The dialogue below is:

Scene 28

Alex : What story?.
Tita : Your love story.

In the social factor, the addressee is Tita. Alex speaks about love story. It happens in the street Monge. As mention above, the relationship between Tita and Alex are social distance scales. They have high solidarity. Then, in scene thirty six, it shows that Alex talks to Tita. Alex uses Indonesian word and word English word. The utterance shown below:

Scene 36

Alex	: Kunci <u>diary</u>? (the key diary?)
Tita	: Elo tahu kan? Kunci yang biasa gue gantung di baju. (Do you know the key diary that I'm hanging on clothe)

Based on the social factor, the addressee is Tita. The setting is in the Alex home at the morning. They talk about the key diary. By social dimension, the relationship between Alex and Tita are social distance scale. They have high solidarity.

4.2.3.2 Reasons of Language Choice Used by Alex in Social Life

In this fraction, the writer analyzes reasons of language choice used by Alex in social life domain. In this domain, the writer gives one an example that include in family domain. There is scene twenty five. For instance:

Scene 25

Alex : *Ce que le prix de 2 raspberries?. (What the price of two raspberries?)*
Seller : *Euro oven (four Euro)*

Based on the social factor, the topic is buy raspberries. It happens in the market. On the condition, seller is the addressee. Seller is female French. According to social dimension, the relationship between Alex and the seller are status social scale. Alex has high status. However, the seller has low status.

4.2.3.3 Reasons of Language Choice Used by Alex in Family Domain

In this division, the writer analyzes reasons of language choice used by Alex in family domain. In this domain, the writer gives one an example that include in family domain. There is scene thirty seven.

The dialogues are:

Scene 37

Alex's Mother : *Jour. (Siang)*
Alex : *Jour. (Siang)*
Alex's Mother : *Alex, s'il vous plaît aider? (Alex, please help me?)*

According to social factor, the addressee is Alex's mother. The topic conversation is helping mother in the dining room at the morning. The dialogue happens in the Alex home. By the social

dimension, the relationship between Alex and his mother are status social. Alex is low and his mother is high status.

4.3 Islamic Value

In addition, the writer tries to add another point of view about this study. Language choice is referred to selecting one language from a few languages that cannot be easily understood by many people. It can be seen by its usage and unique phenomenon in society. That is why, people may use language choice because they want to be different with others, on the other hand, it helps people easily understand a foreign language than it make confused or slanderous. Yet, as a Muslim, study language choice gives positive learning. We can study how to respect others in language and speech. As mentioned in hadiths. It says Aisyah r.a. that was written by Abu Daud *"The Prophet says what always clear so that it can be properly understood by everyone"*. Moreover in Qur'an (chapter Al-Isra-verse 11):

وَيَذَعُ أَلِيَّ نَسْنُ بِالْأَشْرَدُ عَاءَهُ، بِالْأَحْزَرِ وَكَانَ أَلِيَّ نَسْنُ عَجُولاً ﴿١١﴾

"And tell my servants to say that which is best. Indeed, Satan induces [dissension] among them. Indeed Satan is ever, to mankind, a clear enemy"

Based on the hadith and Quran above, we have to respect others in languages. We do not use difficult language to understand. When we are speaking in front of

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people, we must to choose one language that easy to understand each other. The language must be good and cannot appear a scandal. However, scandal gives bad attitude and scandal is Satan enemy.

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CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter the writer presents the conclusion and suggestion based on the data that has been analyzed.

5.1 Conclusion

This study describes the language choice used by the main characters in “Lost in Love”. In analyzing the data, the writer uses some theories as stated in chapter two. The language choice theory which is taken from Janet Holmes theory and which focuses on domain, relates the social factor and social dimension.

The writer analyzes the data using social factor and social dimension. The result of the study shows that the main characters used different languages in different domains. They speak Indonesian, English and French. They speak different languages based on different addressee, setting and topic. Based on the result of analysis, the writer shows that each main character has different dominant languages. As mentioned, the dominant language choice used by Adit in all of domains is Indonesian, the dominant language choice used by Tita in all of domains is Indonesia and the dominant language choice is different when speaker is Tita. However, the dominant language choice used by Alex is English.

Furthermore, language choice found that the language which is mostly used by all the main characters is Indonesian because it is the national language while the

setting is in Paris. Indonesian can be understood by all the main characters, for example when Adit talks to Tita. It is different when Alex talks to Tita. He uses English because it is an international language then English as bridge language. Moreover, the main characters use French when they talk with Paris citizen.

However, the dominant social factors which is contributes in language choice are participants or addressee. However, the dominant social dimension is a social distance scale such as high solidarity or low solidarity.

5.2 Suggestion

This section the writer advises to the reader especially for student of English Department of State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel to study hard about Sociolinguistic. One part of sociolinguistic is language choice. There are a lot of language choice which are being discussed in this study such as domain, social factor and social dimension. However, the writer knows that there is limitation on this study. Practically, this study helps sociolinguistics researcher and it will help the reader to define or give information about language choice.

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