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LANGUAGE CHOICE USED BY CHILDREN IN ACEHNESE FAMILY

Cut Intan Lestari
Department of English Education, Samudra University
Langsa, Aceh, Indonesia

Abstract

This study deals with language choice used by children in Acehnese family. The aims of this study is to find out what the language choice used by children in Acehnese family and what factors that influences language choice used by children in Acehnese family. This research used a descriptive qualitative method. The subjects of this research were children in Acehnese family aged (9- 11 years) with the total of 25 children. The research was conducted at Kapai Baro village, Darul Aman sub-district. The results of this study showed that four domains of language used by children were revealed: (1) Family, (2) Friendship, (3) Religion and (4) Education. Also, three major factors influenced language choice used by children in the Acehnese family, including: (1) educational, (2) social status, and (3) place. The results of this research are expected to be useful as the literature and guideline in conducting further research in the field of sociolinguistics.

Keywords: *Language Choice, Bilingualism, Acehnese Language, Sociolinguistics*

1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is an archipelagothat has hundreds of regions, which led tothe diversity of language. With an assortment of regional languages in Indonesia making regional languages into one ethnic identity.Although it has a wide range of local languages one of the most distinctive characteristics of Indonesian national identity which is the unifying language is Indonesian.The movement of the people from one province to another province, make changes ordinance language between newcomers and the locals. This causes the occurrence of diverse language contact,which echoes the concept of bilingualism.According to Chaer and Agustina (2010), the main function of language is as a communication tool or tool of interaction that only humans have, humans always use language to communicate in every activity and life(p.11). The relationship between language and society can be studied in sociolinguistics, sociolinguistics explains how to use language in certain aspects or social aspects (Chaer and Agustina, 2010,p.7).

According to Wijana and Rohmadi (2013), sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that views or places the position of language in relation to language users in society because in human society life is no longer an individual, but as a society (p.7).In communicating with the community, people are required to choose which language to use when communicating with other communities. The communities in question also varied, such as bilingualism.

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The choice of language in communication is a very important thing that must be considered by the speaker. Sometimes, the language that is accepted or not depends on the choice of language. In each region in Indonesia, there are regional languages used by the community as a means of communication and interaction in their groups. Generally, regional language is the first language for community members in the area concerned. Therefore, it is certain that every member of the community who lives in an area understands and can use the local language.However, this is not the case with the reality currently seen in Acehnesesociety. In general, the first language of children in ethnic Acehnese families is Acehnese so it is not excessive if someone saysthat every Acehnese (ethnic Acehnese) certainly can speak Aceh (Alamsyah, 2011, p.32).

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 SOCIOLINGUISTICS

In this world, language is a necessary for human communication. Human needs a language to do a communication with others. According to Jendra (Jendra, 2010,p.1) language is used only to human's way of communication. It means that human cannot communicate with another without language. So, it must be difficult for human to interact with another.Language will be useless when it is not applied or used by human in their society.Thus, it indicates that language and society is complementary to each other. It is as what Janet Holmes (Holmes, 2013, p.1) states that sociolinguistic is the study of the relationship between language and society. Fisman in Pateda (1987) defines "sociolinguistics is study of the characteristic of language varieties, the characteristic of their function and the characteristich of their speaker" (p.3). Sociolinguistics deals with language variation in its relation to social variable.Therefore,sociolinguistics studies the relationship between language and society. Its main concern is explaining why people speak diferentely in social context, and indentifiying the social function of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning. "Sociolinguistics is a study or discussion of language associated with the language speakers as members of society" (Nababan,1993, p.2). Soeparno (2002) Defines that "Sociolinguistics is a science which studies language variation by relating it to variables outside language itselfs,such variables are social economic status ,geograpical origin , age ,social distance ,setting , etc "(p.1). Raharja (2002, p.7) also states that " sociolinguistics is a developing sub – field of linguistich which takes speech variation as its focus, viewing variation or its social context. Sociolinguistics is concerned with the correlation between social factors and linguistics variation".

The factors here mean age,cupations,etc.sociolinguistics is combinations between linguistics and sociology and giving stresson relation between language and the speaker. In linguistics,act speaker has decided to choice a certain variance of the linguistics forms. This decision actually passes through a process that is constrained by many factors, i.e social distance, situation and topic of speaking. According to Dell Hymes (1989), " sociolinguistics is an attempt to retnik received categories and assumption as to the bases of linguistics work, and as to the place of language in human life because when we learn about sociolinguistics, we certainly learn about the society " (p.3).

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2.2 BILINGUALISM

Scotton (2006,p.2) defines bilingualism as 'a person speaking at least two language '. The languages that acquires by bilingual person can be acquired when they are child and adult. There is no specific age when people are called bilingual and it means there is no age limitation for people for becoming bilingual. Every human has a language to communicate with others, even they are able to use more than one language when they communicate. A person using more than one language in their communication is called as bilingual. Jendra states "people who are not monolinguals but speak two languages everyday are named bilingual" (Jendra, 2010, p.68). Everyone can be bilingual; it depends on the ability in using a language. Even, someone is not aware that they are bilingual although every day they communicate with more than one language. For example; when they speak to lecturer, they use English, when they interact with their parents they usually use their mother language (vernacular), when we enjoy with our friends which come from different region we use national language and so on. Hence, every people can be bilingual. Some bilingual speakers are accustomed to using only one language to speak about some topics on a given occasion. A sudden transition to other language opens the door to interference. Some bilinguals too are accustomed to using only one language with a given person, and find the transition to another langauge extremely difficult. The situation that requires the use of a specific language to speak with some people or some given occasion an some other languages for different people or occasions show a specialization in using language (Hammer and Blanc 2000,p.2).

Bilingualism is having the ability to speak two languages in spoken or written in two different languages to communicating with others, while bilingual is the ability to be lingual. Bilingualism that exists in a society doesn't mean in make the society also bilingualism. In addition, there are many understandings of bilingual according to the expert. This because to difficulty of decided is a person a bilingualism or no. It can be call as bilingualism because they has good capability to used the language and the implementation continuously (Alwasillah, 1993, p.73).

2.3 LANGUAGE CHOICE

In society, speakers will enter diferent social situations and play a role according to the circumstances that they want. That situation make speakers has communicative repertoire is defined by Kridalaksana (2008, p. 210) as the variations of language that used by speaker to perform in certain social roles. Those specific situations, makes the speakers do simply changes variations to other variations in the same language. However, a bilingual will use two or more languages in complex situation. The language choice among children of ethnic Aceh in community is an interesting dimension for investigation thought a sociolinguistic perspective because language is not only understood as a sign system, but also as a social system, communication system , and part of particular society. Therefore, the study of language used in sociolinguistic perspective will take a time to see how the language used in society with the influence of various social and cultural factors in a community environment. In other words, someone who choices the language in his communication is actually applying his communicative competence or is showing his communicative performance. As a behavior, the choice of language is essentially an action or behavior in using selected language based on the available situation. However,

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for this study, the term 'language selection' is used practically to refer to communicative performance or language behavior (language behaviour) even though language behaviour contains a broader range of understanding. In this case, (Blom & Gumperz,1964) proposes two types of code choices:

> " Situational Switching, Situational transition is used to refer to language selection that depends on various aspects of the situation, including the degree of formality. As predicted, when the linguistic situation is formal and relatively free from personal problems, the variety of standard languages is chosen, while local varieties are chosen when the situation is informal. Metaphorical switching, Metaphoric transition is used to explain the choice of language determined by the participants' relationships. "

In a multiethnic and multilingual society, no one should only have one language code in the repertoire. What often happens, even, is that people will always be involved in inter language contact or between dialects. To build social Interaction to be quite smooth, people will try to apply social integration skills with the community groups where they live. The level of social (and psychological) integration of a person is assumed to be sufficient to determine the speed at which he conducts social accommodation, including language accommodation.

2.3.1. DOMAIN

The concept of domain is used to describe language used behavior. The domains are defined as institutional contexts in the use of language (Fisman, 1968. The concept of domain developed by fisman 1971, domain is a socio-cultural construct abstracted from topic of communication, relationship between communicators, and locales of communication, in accord with the instructions of a society and the spheres of activity of a speech community.

> "Fisman (1968) stated that Language choice among children in four (4) domain : family domain , neighborhood , religion and education ."

Parasher (1980) use in seven domains in his research language choice among educated people in the southern part of India : the domain is family, friendship, neighbourhood, transaction ,education ,government and employment. The concept domain that he used is what fishman 1986 point view. If the speakers as the buyer speaks in the market with the participant as a seller on a topic, the speakers is said in the transaction .the observed domain is to argue that domain is a theoretical concept that marks an interaction situation based on the same experience and is bound to make the same goals and obligations, such as family , neighborhood, religion and occupation.

2.3.2 FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE LANGUASE CHOICE USED BY CHILDREN

Everything that people do usually is influenced by some factors, people may also have the reasons for doing something, it also occurred in using language choice. When people communicate with others, there are some factors influence them for choosing

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language. These factors can appear from the people itself or influenced by some factors outside (environment, culture, education, and so on). Jendra (2010,p.71) states, the skill of choosing the language is classified as a communicative competence and basically developed by observing factors found in social context where the language is used. Holmes (2013,p.9) states, there are certain social factors which influence the language choice. The social factors reflected in the language they choice to use. The factors are The participants: Who you are talking and who is speaking (Students-Lecturer).The setting: The social context of the talk or where they speak (Class, Meeting).The function: The reason why there are speaking (Informative, Social).The topic: The topic of the discussion or what is the talking about (Subject,) Moreover, Holmes states that not all factors above are relevant in any particular context, but they can be grouped in ways which are helpful. In any situation linguistic choices will generally reflect the influence of one or more the social factors above. A person may choice their language choice depending on the situation and their reason. Therefore, when person makes a language choice, it must be influenced by some factors. From the explanation of various factors above, it is worth noting that there is no single factor that can affect the language choice of someone. The question is whether these factors have an equally important position. A recent study of language choice shows that a factor occupies a more important position than any other factor. David (2006) stated that: "language choice is triggered by such factors as social status, educational, ethnicity, place, age, and media."

This finding is supported by Fasold (1990), Spolsky (2004) and Mugambi (2003). Coulmas (1997) explains that people make linguistic choices for various purposes. Individuals and groups choice words, registers, styles and languages to fulfil their various needs about communication of ideas, associations with and separation from others, dominatio n or defence of domination.People are blessed with the ability to adapt their linguistic repertoire to new situations and build their language for a specific purpose. Bentahila (1983) states that language choice may be influenced by factors related to individual speakers, certain languages and their associations, or aspects of the social situation. It seems that certain choices can be influenced by a number of variables, perhaps from different weights. Language choice is the choice of words, phrases, clauses or other language sentences in the speaker's linguistic repertoire. For bilingual and multilingual, the emergence of language choices seems natural, automatic and unplanned.

2.4 ACEHNESE

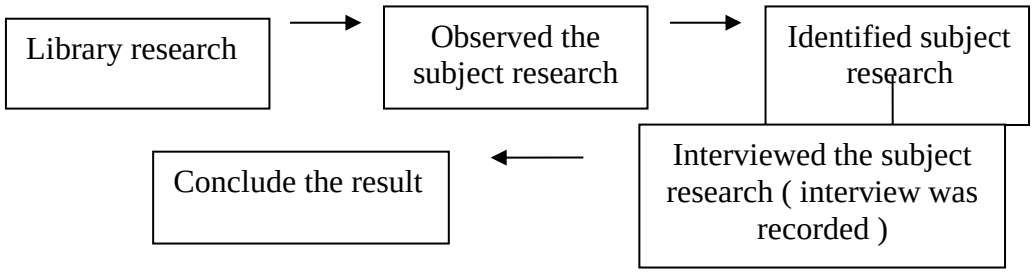
The Acehnese Language is one of the regional languages. This language is used actively as a communication between citizens in Aceh. In communicating which involves social interaction, there is a variety of language usage in terms of addressing to call or greet interlocutor. In oral communication for instance, it has its own rules. To greet family members or people of the society, there are a number of identifiers which lead the speaker to choice the form of greeting they will use. In Acehnese society, it has certain identifiers related to the use of the terms of address. The tendency to honor interlocutor is undeniable because it will determine the propriate word chosen.

3. METHODOLOGY

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The researcher by using the descriptive qualitative. Qualitative research is an approach which is also called the investigative approach because usualy researcher collected data by way of face to face and interact with the people in the study (mcmilan & schumacher,2003). Qualitative research obtains data from the natural envirotment as adirect source of data without data changes and interventions from researchers. This study was designed to get information about the choice of Acehnese language in *kapai baro*. The data collection procedure.



Scheme 3.4 Data Collection Procedure

4. RESULTS

4.1. ANALYSIS

This researched was conducted by observing the the domain of language choice children in the Acehnese family, Another method used in this study is domain analysis. According to Marjohan (1988), domain is a sociocultural construct abstracted from topics of communication, relationships between communicators, and locales of communication. These social situations are typically constrained by a common set of behavioural rules, in another word the social pattern, which interacts with the individual behaviour. Fishman (1972) suggested that there are three factors influencing the concept of a domain, including the topic, role relation, and locale. Language choice can be analyzed using five domains according to Fishman (1972) in Holmes 2001, p.21 which he identifies as family, friends, religion, education, and employment, where each domain has its own constellation of factors, such as location, topics and participants. Therefore, for instance, under the domain of education, an expected interaction would include a teacher and students as participants, school as the location, and how to write a composition or solve a mathematics problem as the topic.

Table 1. Example Domains of language use (from Fisman 1972 in Holmes 2001,p.21)

Domain	**addressee**	**Setting**	**Topic**
Family	Parent	Home	Planning a family party
Friendship	Friend	Beach	How to play beach tennis
Religion	Priest	Church	Choosing the Sunday liturgy
Education	Teacher	school	Solving a maths problem
Employment	Employer	workplance	Applying for a promotion

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Holmes 2001,p.70 states that the more domains in which a minority language is used, the more chances there will be to maintain it. This means that the fewer domains a minority language is used in, the more chances there are it will shift. The family domain represents the last defense against the influence of the language of the majority. The inference is that the pattern of language shift can be seen through the domains in which the minority language, the L1, is still used.In the domain of language choice, Based on Fisman 1972, p.22

> "According to Fishman (1972), the use of language can be analyzed using five domains: family, friendship, religion, education, and work (Fishman in Fishman, 2006; Holmes, 2001, p. 21). Each domain has its own factors, such as locations, topics, and users. Because most of these young people from Langsa are not yet working, so the language shift analysis only covers four domains of language use, namely: family, friendship, education, and religion. "

Factor of language choice According to David (2006),namely : "social status, educational, place, ethnicity, age,and media."

4.1.1. Domain of Language Choice Used by Children In Acehnese Family

The domain of language choice a studied is the use of language in the family, friendship, religion and education. there are four domain of language choices which are as follows:

1. Language Choice in Family Domain

The language choice with family members (father, mother, brother and sister) is the Acehnese language and also Indonesian when researchers ask what language children often use when talking to their parents, there are many who say that children - Children use Indonesian more when talking, compared to Acehnese, because the parents of the children answered that they said that if their children were not taught from a child using Acehnese language, only a few families used the Acehnese language to speak. when talking to parents at home, they are more likely to use Indonesian, which is 12 children. while the remaining 8 children choose to use the Acehnese language, and 5 other children use both languages. The choice of the Acehnese language is in accordance with the norms or grammar that is held by most of the Acehnese community. Parents are a figure that must be respected so that children in the Acehnese community are strongly encouraged to use Acehnese language, but in modern times many parents have taught their children to use Indonesian as the child's first language in communication.

2. Language Choice in Frienship Domain

When talking with the friendship, then there are a variety of languages, there are residents around the house who use the majority of Acehnese language. when talking to older people most of the respondents also chose to use the Acehnese language, but there

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were also those who continued to use Indonesian. Just as in the choice of language variety towards parents, respondents chose to use the Acehnese language in interacting with older parents, with the reason for their habit from childhood to use the language since childhood or

3. Language Choice in Religion Domain

When the children are at the Koran, the language used by the children is the Acehnese language, because their Koran teachers use the Acehnese language when teaching the Koran and Arabic when reciting the Holy Qur'an. It is normal for children to choose to use Acehnese language when learning with their Koran teachers, because the children's Koran teachers in the village use Acehnese language.

4. Language Choice in Education Domain

When in school children - children when talking to teachers at school most of them use formal Indonesian. Indonesian language is chosen to talk to teachers because this language has a higher association value than the Acehnese language. When talking with teachers in outside classes they still prefer to use formal Indonesian, but there are also children who use the Acehnese language because they do not really use Indonesian.

4.1.2. Factors That Influence Language Choiceused by children inAcehnese family.

The Factors that influence language choice vary for bilingual and multilingual societies. this research focuses on bilingual children who choose to use two or more languages. several reasons. However, david (2006) states that language choice is triggered by factors such as social status, education, ethnicity, age, place, and media.

1. Social Status.

The work of the child's parents determines what language choice the child choice, from interviews with the child's parents, many parents of children whose work is housewife, fishermen, farmers, village secretaries, taughters, midwives, Koran taughters, taughtes the language of Acehnese as The child's first language is at home, so children choose to use the Acehnese language, but most parents in the village reached their children to use Indonesian when talking to them at home. Only a few parents taught the two languages to children, with the reason that children do not forget their identity as Acehnese, they taught Indonesian to their children so that their children can communicate fluently using Indonesian when talking to their friends at school. therefore the language choicen by the children in the village reacheded by the baro is determined by the factors of the child's parents' work, and what language the parents taught when the children are young.

2. Educational.

From the answers of the parents interviewed. the language used by their children at school is the Acehnese language, and there are also those who answer Indonesian. some parents said that Indonesian is very important for children, because Indonesian is the national language, starting from when children learned to use Indonesian as a means of communication between students and taughters, when

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taughters taught, most taughters now use Indonesian, some parents feared that if their children are not taught Indonesian, their children will had difficulty understanding the lessons explained by the taughter and that will affect the process of interacting with the children. And when their children go home, their children are involved in Indonesian, because most of their children's friends use Indonesian at school.

3. Place.

From the resulted of interviews with children's parents, some parents said that the environment in which children lived, to determied the magnitude of the language choice process in their children, because around the environment are native people of Acehnese ethnicity, and some parents, said that they could use the Acehnese language without the needed to be taught because they needed to hear the mother's conversation and use it at home using the Acehnese language at home, and their neighbors also used the Acehnese language to use aids with others. Some parents said that their neighborhood does not affect their children's language choice, because their children had been taught from a small age using Indonesian and also the Acehnese language.Because some parents cannot forget their true identity as a native of Acehnese, and also do not succeed in socializing with good friends, friends who use the language of Acehnese or Indonesian.

4. Ethnicity.

The researcher looked specifically for the Acehnese tribe, so from all respondents before the researchers interviewed their parents and children, the researcher ascertained whether the child's parents were Acehnesenatives, if one of the child's parents was not an Acehnese, then the researcher would not interview anyone parents and children, then from the resulted of the study, parents and children in the village of Kapai Baro are native Acehnese.when the researchers asked, "why children of mothers/fathers preferred to use the Acehnese / Indonesian language compared to the Acehnese / Indonesian language." Some parents stated that their children used the Acehnese language more than the Indonesian language, because as explained above , that there are parents who had taught Acehnese language since their children were small, parents assume that Indonesian can be taught by their children while at school, so some parents only taught the language of Acehnese to their children, there are some parents who also said that the reason they do not taught Indonesian, is because they themselves cannot speak Indonesian.Most children choose to use Indonesian as their first language because their parents want their children to socialize well, and it is not difficult for their children to follow the educational process, because now all fields of education use the Indonesianlanguage in the learneding process.

5. Age.

Age does not affect language in children. Since childhood, children in the village of July in the village of Kapai Baro had been taught languages, and some parents do not taught their children directly. Their children only follow what their parents said and the children only listend and carry over, so that children can communicate well using the Acehnese language. There are also parents who had taught their children the Acehnese language and also the Indonesian language since

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young children are small so that children are easier when learneding and communicating with friends who choose to use the Acehnese language and also choose to use Indonesian.

6. Media.

When researchers interviewed children's parents, about whether their children liked watching TV, almost all parents said that their children often watched TV at home after school, and these children were very fond of the film upin-ipin and shifa, while researchers ask parents "whether the film that is watched by a child affects the language of the mother-child when talking to the mother ?" .some parents said their children did not affect the language, because their children could already speak Indonesian, but some other parents said that their children were affected, when their children finished watching upin-ipin or shifa, their children when speaking about it were a little different like children ofseveral parents, said that "mak nak ayam goreng , masak ape hari ne mak, mak e'k neupeugeut ayam goreng kakak nak es kayak di makan sama upin, mak ada nyamok edis kayak bakfilm upin – ipin buno " and others so it can be concluded that the media language choice factor is not very influential in the factor of language choice in children.

5. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

The language choice by the children in the Aceh family is that most choice to use Indonesian compared to the Acehnese language, although their parents are originally Acehnese.Of the four domain of language choice according to Fisman theory, from interviews, the researchers found that children in July hamlet chose to use the Family Domain, Friendship Domain, Religion Domain and then Education Domain .Factors that influence language choice used by children in acehnese family, there are 6 factors according to David's theory, but the results of interviews with researchers found there are 3 factors that influence language choice in children of Aceh. Those factors are educational, social status, and place.

Many things want to analysis by the researcher but not enough time and because the lack of knowledge from researcher. So the researcher hope the reader understand and to another researcher this research can be useful to be the literature on the same field there is language choice used by children in acehnese family.

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