

LANGUAGE IDEOLOGY: LANGUAGE AS THE IDENTITY OF A PERSON IN BR. PENGUKUH

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Abstract - This study is aimed to identify the people's views on language and their identities in Br. Pengukuh. This study used the quantitative method to interview and know the data that was obtained also, deliver a clear and brief description of the data. In the data collection, researcher combining between sharing the form and doing an interview to locals in Br. Pengukuh. These things are examined using Hickey (2010) theory to analyze the cultural aspect in language to identify a person identity. The subject of this research is language as the identity of a person in Br. Pengukuh. The result of this study showed that the majority of the locals from Br. Pengukuh can speak more than one language. 52% of the respondents are speakable foreign languages and the remaining 48% are able to speak Indonesian and local languages.

Keywords: Ideology, Language, Identity, Br. Pengukuh

1. INTRODUCTION

Languages are a tool that humans use to communicate with one another and to express their thoughts. Language can also be used to define a person. According to Zalmay K. (2017) language is more than just a collection of words; it is an entity that connects an individual to his family, identity, culture, music, beliefs, and wisdom. We can infer someone's identity based on how they use language in specific situations where we interact with others. For example, we can identify a person from NTT (Nusa Tenggara Timur) based on their language accents, and a person from Papua based on how they mostly pronounce the letter "E" in conversations. The science of language is studied in linguistics.

Linguistics is the scientific study of language with the goal of conducting systematic research into the properties of specific languages as well as language in general. According to Zellou, G. (2017) Researchers in linguistics look at how people learn language, how this information interacts with other cognitive processes, how it differs between speakers and geographical regions, and how to computationally represent this knowledge. They investigate how to conceptually account for distinct linguistic patterns, how the various elements of language interact, and how to reflect the structure of the many features of language (such as sounds or meaning). Sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that focuses on language learning when researching language.

According to Nisa U. S. (2019) sociolinguistics is the study of language in relation to society, whereas language sociology is the study of society in relation to language. The goals of sociolinguistics and sociology of language are not the same. According to Hudson (1996) distinguishes between sociolinguistics and language sociology as follows: Sociolinguistics is defined as "the study of language in society," whereas language sociology is defined as "the study of society in relation to language." The emphasis of the two fields differs. Language and society are both individual communication systems and social phenomena. Sociolinguistics is the study of how our use of language is influenced by factors such as class, gender, race, and so on. A subsection of this area is anthropological linguistics which is concerned with form and use of language in different cultures and to what extent the development of language has been influenced by cultural environment Hickey R. (2010). As a result of the language ideology, language can also be used as a marker of one's identity when used in everyday life.

Language ideology are ideas regarding languages, speakers, and how people communicate. Language ideologies, like other types of ideologies, are shaped in a cultural context and are

influenced by political and moral goals. Studying language ideologies entails delving into the intersection of language, culture, and politics. Its goal is to look at how people interpret language's significance in a social and cultural context, as well as how their interpretations are socially positioned. Someone's identity can be found in everyday conversation.

The first article relates to earlier study that examined language ideology entitled *Pemertahanan Bahasa Jawa Pada Interaksi Siswa Dan Guru Dalam Pembelajaran Kajian Sociolinguistik Di Mts Al-Hikmah Pasir Demak* by Umi Kholidah (2015). The purpose of the Javanese language defense is to instill in people a favorable attitude toward utilizing the language. Additionally, the defense of the Javanese language aims to elevate its status among Javanese speakers as a means of communication or as a means of participation in the learning process.

The second article entitled *Retorika Bahasa Politik Presiden Joko Widodo Dalam Mata Najwa Edisi Jokowi Diuji Pandemi (Sociolinguistic Approach)* by Zulkhairi Sofyan & Yuhamar (2021). This article seeks to understand, from a sociolinguistic perspective, the rhetoric used by President Joko Widodo to persuade the Indonesian populace over the Covid-19 pandemic. The research methodologies employed in this article are those of descriptive qualitative analysis. The study of the data led to the conclusion that all of President Joko Widodo's statements were political.

The third article entitled *Fenomena Sociolinguistik Bahasa Jawa Pesisir Sebagai Cermin Kearifan Lokal* by Anandha (2013). Sociolinguistics is the study of the traits and purposes of diverse linguistic varieties, as well as the connections between language and these traits and purposes in a community. It is important to research the coastal Javanese dialect, especially in the northern region of Central Java. The pronunciation of the region on Java's North Coast is unusual. This essay is an expansion on earlier studies. This study will discuss the language of Coastal Java in terms of sociolinguistics, in contrast to the preceding debate.

The fourth article entitled *Pilihan Bahasa Dalam Masyarakat Multibahasa Di Kampung Durian, Kalimantan Barat: Pendekatan Sociolinguistik* by Nindwihapsari (2011). A sociolinguistic approach is an interesting way to study language choice in a multilingual society. This article is the outcome of a sociolinguistic investigation of a multilingual community in West Kalimantan's Durian village. In the village of Durian live a group of former Madurese refugees from the Sambas conflict. The township Dayak is close by Durian village. Due to the multiethnic nature of the society, language selection becomes a challenging issue. Every community would need to decide which language to use when communicating with other community members in this case because multiple languages are utilized in social contact. There are several things to think about while choosing a language, including who you are speaking to and who you are communicating with.

And the last article entitled *Pemertahanan Bahasa Jawa Dalam Pertunjukan Kesenian Tradisional Di Jawa Tengah* by Hari Bakti Mardikantoro (2016). The goal of this study was to identify the strategy for defending the Javanese language and to outline the sociocultural elements that have an impact on its preservation in Central Java's traditional performing arts. The look approach was employed to get the data for this investigation. Two processes were used to carry out the data analysis: (1) analysis during the data gathering process, and (2) analysis following the data collection process. The findings demonstrated that prologue, song, prayer, and rhymes are some of the ways in which the Javanese language is defended in traditional artistic performances in Central Java.

The similarities between the previous study and the current study are the method used that the quantitative research method used to analyze the results on the language ideology of Br. Pengukuh. The researcher will be using Hickey (2010) theory to analyze the cultural aspect in language to identify a person's identity. There are some differences between previous research and this research. Previous research used different data sources with different topics that were raised by the researcher. In the first article, the topic raised is that the purpose of the Javanese language defense is to instill in people a favorable attitude toward utilizing the language. The second topic is used to understand, from a sociolinguistic perspective, the rhetoric used by President Joko Widodo to persuade the Indonesian population over the COVID-19 pandemic. The third article analyzes Sociolinguistics is the study of the traits and purposes of diverse linguistic varieties, as well as the

connections between language and these traits and purposes in a community. The fourth article argues that a sociolinguistic approach is an interesting way to study language choice in a multilingual society. The last article aims to identify the strategy for defending the Javanese language and to outline the socio-cultural elements that have an impact on its preservation in Central Java's traditional performing arts. The look approach was employed to get the data for this investigation. Furthermore, the previous studies used the same different theory as this research but have the same result. The researchers conducted research in Br. Pengukuh to know about local people's view point about their language and identity as local people in using language in daily activities. The things that are included in the identity are culture, dialect, and ethnicity.

2. METHOD

The data from this research was taken based on research conducted by researchers in BR Pengukuh. Researchers conducted a survey in Br. Pengukuh and distributed questionnaires regarding whether the residents of Br. Pengukuh were aware of language that could determine their identity. The method that was used in analyzing the data was to use the quantitative method. According to Babbie, E. R. (2010), quantitative research methods emphasize objective measurements and the statistical, mathematical, or numerical analysis of data collected through polls, questionnaires, and surveys, or by manipulating pre-existing statistical data using computational techniques.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this section, we will discuss the results and discussion of research on the language ideology of Br. Pengukuh. The researcher has recorded the answers from 21 people of Br. Pengukuh. The data is collected through interviews and through Google Forms with the link <https://forms.gle/fLUvkpRzQPRLtnaT9>. The data analysis is presented with the percentage and also the chart.

Data 1

Apakah anda dapat berbahasa lebih dari satu?

Translate:

Can you speak more than one language?

Based on the data taken, from 21 locals of BR. Pengukuh. 95% of its citizens can speak more than one language. The dominant languages that are mastered are Indonesian and regional languages. The following is a table of the data:

NAME	RESPONDENT	NAME	RESPONDENT
Ratih	Yes	Ni Ketut Sumerti	Yes
Ni Komang Ayu Widiani	Yes	Diah Sumitri Pradnyawati	No
Ni Putu Ayu Dea Libry Anindita	Yes	Ni Komang Sekar Tri Ariati	Yes
Mang Raga	Yes	Vena Malinda Dewi	Yes
I Komang Tri Kharisma Putra	Yes	Aditya Rukmana	Yes
Gung De Agung	Yes	Ngakan Gede Abri Balayogi	Yes
Kadek Dian Mega	Yes	Ketut Resa	Yes
Ni Putu Giovani Arinka	Yes	I Komang Kass Triguna Keneh	Yes

Eka Antini Pratiwi	Yes	I Gusti Agung Ratih Tri Cahyani	Yes
Made Sari Sedana	Yes	I Made Alit Santika	Yes
Dewa Ayu Iin Maha Utami Dewi	Yes		

If it is entered into the chart:



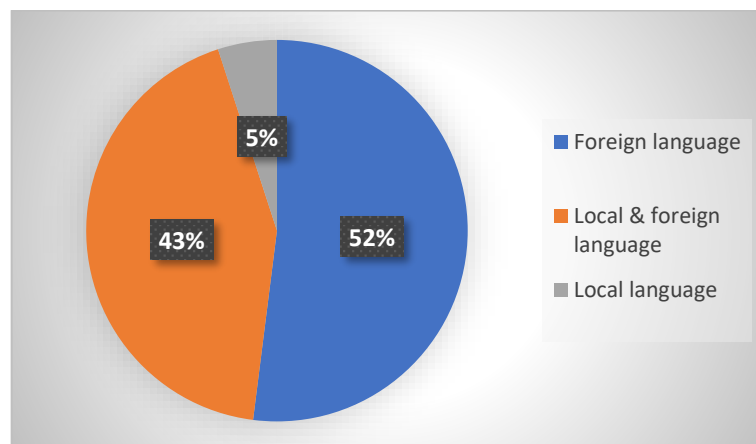
Data 2

Apakah anda mengetahui bahasa-bahasa (asing atau daerah) selain bahasa yang anda gunakan sehari-hari? Jelaskan!

Translate:

Other than the language you use every day, do you know any other languages (foreign or local language)? Please elaborate!

Based on the data taken by the researcher. 52% of 95% percent know a foreign language. 43% know a foreign language as well as other regional languages. And 5% of the rest only know other regional languages. If it is entered into the chart:



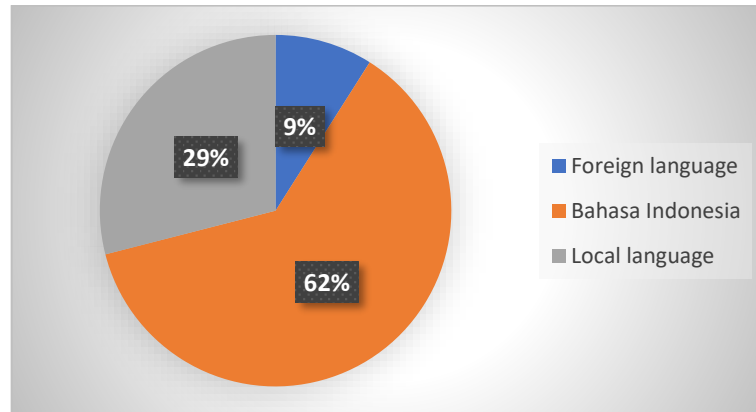
Data 3

Bahasa apakah yang anda gunakan dalam kegiatan sehari-hari? Mengapa anda lebih memilih menggunakan bahasa tersebut ketimbang bahasa lainnya?

Translate:

Which language do you use in everyday life? What makes you choose to speak that language above others?

Indonesian is used in daily lives by the locals are 62%. 9% of people speak another language because of the work place. And 29% of people engage in daily activities in the native tongue. Data entered into the chart will appear as follows:



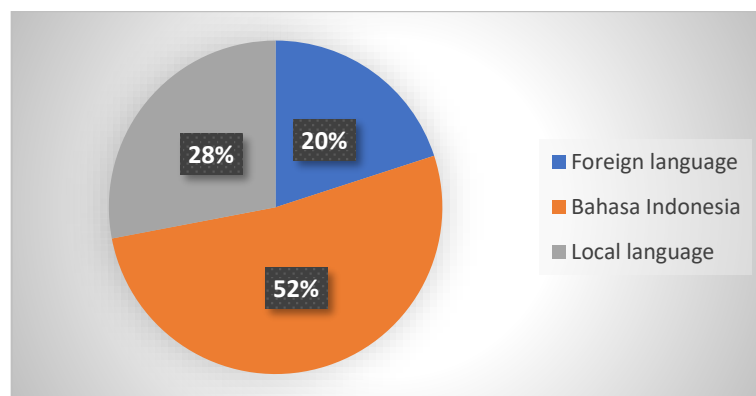
Data 4

Bahasa apakah yang lebih sering anda gunakan dalam mengekspresikan diri anda? Jelaskan!

Translate:

Which language do you use to express yourself the most? Please elaborate!

28% of people utilize their native languages to express themselves. 52% of people express themselves in Indonesian. Additionally, 20% of people speak a language other than English. If it is inserted, the chart will appear as follows:



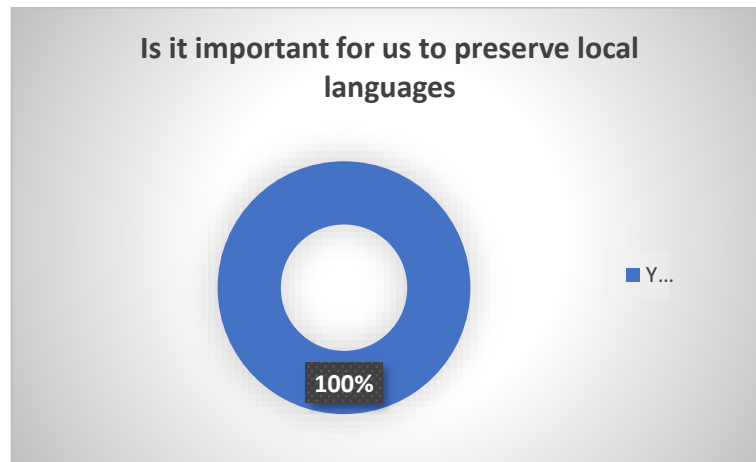
Data 5

Menurut anda, pentingkah kita melestarikan bahasa daerah?

Translate:

In your opinion, is it important for us to preserve local languages?

Based on the data taken by the researchers, 100% of the local of believes that preserving the local language is very important.



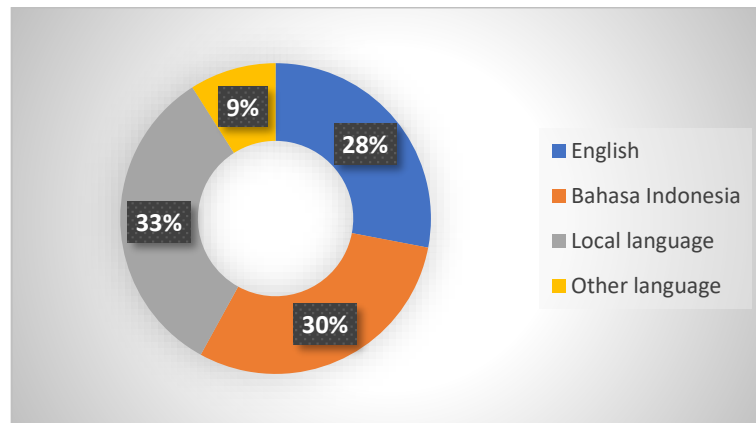
Data 6

Menurut pendapat anda, bahasa apakah yang akan anda ajarkan kepada generasi penerus?

Translate:

What language do you think you'll teach the future generation?

According to the above data, 33% of the people will educate the next generation in local languages. And next generation then will be taught English by 28%. The remaining 9% will teach future generations other foreign languages, and 30% will teach them Indonesian.



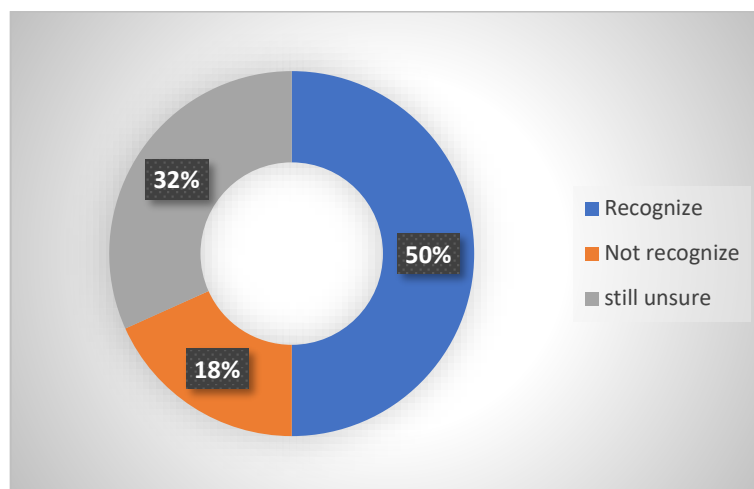
Data 7

Apakah anda sudah mengetahui jati diri anda dalam menggunakan bahasa dalam kehidupan sehari-hari? Jelaskan!

Translate:

Do you already recognize your identity when you are using language in daily life? Please elaborate!

52% of those surveyed are confident in their identity when expressing in daily lives. 29% of people still doubt their identity, and 19% are unsure about who they are. If shown on the chart:



4. CONCLUSION

Language ideology refers to beliefs about languages, speakers, and how people communicate. Language ideologies, like all ideologies, are formed in a cultural context and influenced by political and moral goals. 95% of the 21 people of Br. Pegukuh understand more than one language, according to the researcher's analysis of data on identity. English and other foreign languages represent for 52% of their language proficiency. The remaining 43% are fluent in local languages (Bali) and bahasa Indonesia. The remaining 5% are literate in regional languages (Bali & Javanese). But when it comes to applying knowledge to daily tasks. Bahasa Indonesia is the language that Br. Pengukuh people use the most, with 62% of them using it in daily activities. 9% of people use foreign language at work. And 29% of people engage in daily activities in the native tongue. This occurs as a result in which parents teach their children bahasa Indonesia instead of local language. This has an impact on why 28% of Br. Pengukuh's people expresses himself in the native tongue. 52% of people express themselves in Indonesian. Additionally, 20% of people speak a language other than English. They believe that people utilize Indonesian more frequently due of their workplace and social circumstances. However, each and every one of the locals agrees that it is crucial to maintain the local language. Preserving regional languages is crucial since they are linked to ethnic groupings, and Indonesia has many different tribes and customs. It is crucial for the current generation to understand their unique regional languages so that they are not lost to the passage of time. This is what drives the majority of responders to decide to pass on regional languages to the next generation. Then teach English to the next generation. And teach Indonesian also other foreign languages to the next generation. It is unfortunate, nonetheless, that most respondents do not or are unaware of their identity when using language in daily life. They think that in their daily life they still use a mixture of many languages. This is what makes them have not found their true identity.

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