

SOCIOLINGUISTIC INTERACTION OF SOCIETY IN BUSUNGBIU DISTRICT BULELENG REGENCY

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ABSTRACT

Keywords:

*Sociolinguistic Interaction,
Society, Busungbiu*

Abstract: *The purpose of this research to (1) describe the language variations in sociolinguistic interaction of society in Busungbiu district Buleleng Regency, (2) to describe the language choice in sociolinguistic interaction of society in Busungbiu district Buleleng Regency, and (3) to describe the factors that affect language variations and language choices in sociolinguistic interaction of society in Busungbiu district Buleleng Regency. Data were collected using observation and interview. The data are analyzed through reduction, presentation and data collection. The location of this research is 4 of 15 villages in Busungbiu sub-district that is Sepang Village, Pelapuan, Kekekan, and Busungbiu. The result of this research shows that (1) There are language variations in terms of speakers of dialect and sociolek and language variations in terms of formality. (2) There is a code switching of the Bali language code into the Indonesia language, code switching the Indonesia language code into Bali language, code switching the Java language code into the Indonesia language. The code mixing into and code mixing exit. (3) Factors that influence is the language variation that is area of the speaker's and social origin. Factors that influence is the language choice that is changing speech situations, the presence of a third person, awakens a sense of humor, to a mere prestige, using more popular terms. Thus it can be concluded that the Bali language experiencing critical condition and bali language start to weaken. This can be proved by the existence of citizens who notabene native Bali language speakers can code switch and code mixed, so the use of Bali language began to shift little by little. Based on this, the need for guidance, training and coaching, especially the Bali language in Busungbiu district.*

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Introduction

Often a person communicates without thinking about the language spoken and does not see the situation and conditions at that time. As a result, some responded casually, some were offended by the spoken language. It causes symptoms of language in the community. In linguistics, the use of language in relation to societal phenomena is called sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics is used by speakers and mitratants according to their circumstances in society, because sociolinguistics can be seen through interaction activities. Thus, in the interaction activities cannot be separated from the use of language that is related to social society called sociolinguistic interaction. The importance of sociolinguistic interaction, because with the sociolinguistic interaction that we can see and observe the use of one's language in communicating. Seeing the language that affects the social status and state of mitratorpur in society, and can know the existence of someone in speech.

We hope that the sociolinguistic interaction that someone does in communicating in a particular situation, has chosen and used a language appropriate to the situation and conditions in society. Usually speakers are accustomed to communicate with others in certain situations. In reality in society, one still communicates without understanding the situation and conditions. Usually, the use of subtle and polite language in people we respect and the use of simple language in people who are familiar. Likewise a person uses language that is less appropriate to the true meaning and gives rise to double meaning. That is, the meaning of one word / language depends also on the context of its use (Syafyaha, 2010). The language used is still mixed between languages with other languages and less understanding of the language options used between speakers and speech partners. It gives rise to the language phenomena occurring in various interaction activities in accordance with the speaker and speaker's identity, so that with such conditions, the language phenomenon will continue to occur in the society's order and if left unchecked will lead to unfavorable conditions. The sociolinguistic interaction is inseparable from the variety of languages and language choices used by citizens to interact. Because it is a very important unity. In this case, the activity of sociolinguistic interaction is something that happens in the community, especially in Busungbiu District, Buleleng Regency.

Busungbiu district is one of the subdistricts of Buleleng Regency located in the western part of Buleleng Regency. The majority in Busungbiu district use Balinese as the mother tongue / first language. Communications in the subdistrict Busungbiu experiencing language symptoms on the activities of sociolinguistic interaction in the formal situation as well as in non-formal situation. The society, unconsciously has been doing daily sociolinguistic interaction. However, they do not understand the proper use of language or language variation in communicating, and should pay attention to language choice to speakers and mitraturur in communicating.

Based on observations made in the formal situation of village meetings, the formal situation in griya and observation of the conversations of a group of people in a situation of ease. From their conversation, they talked using more than one language, both using Balinese language and inserting Indonesian elements. Thus, from the preliminary observation it can be concluded that the sociolinguistic interaction in Busungbiu sub-district needs to be considered, very necessary and very interesting to be analyzed in terms of language variation and language choice. When viewed from a formal situation, activities occur in formal and nonformal situations. Therefore, sociolinguistic interaction needs to be meticulously in the subdistrict of busungbiu especially on language variation and language choice in sociolinguistic interaction, because in communicating speaker's identity and use of various languages is also very important in sociolinguistic study. Thus, the activities of sociolinguistic interaction and study are interesting to investigate. Therefore, a research title was raised, "Sociolinguistic Interaction of Citizens in Busungbiu district Buleleng Regency". Based on the above background, it can be formulated objectives in this study are as follows. (1) To describe the variation of language in sociolinguistic interaction of community in Busungbiu District, Buleleng Regency. (2) To describe the choice of language in the sociolinguistic interaction of the people in Busungbiu Sub-district, Buleleng District. (3) To describe factors influencing language variation and language choice in sociolinguistic interaction of community in Busungbiu District, Buleleng Regency. Theoretically, the results of this study can be used as guidance and reference in the development of theories related to sociolinguistic interaction, so that theories can develop in accordance with the needs and theories can be used as references by other research. Practically, the results of this study can be utilized by the following parties. 1) For teachers, this research is expected to help Balinese teachers / teachers in searching and arranging materials or teaching materials related to interaction and sociolinguistics. This research can be used as a source of information, new sources of knowledge, and new practices. Therefore, the theories can be used as a basis and reference for finding / obtaining books / sources of relevant sociolinguistic theories. 2) Other researchers, the results of this study are expected to contribute basic data for similar advanced research and can add knowledge to readers, researchers, and linguists.

Material and Methods

This research uses qualitative research approach. This study uses a qualitative approach, because it seeks to express the symptoms thoroughly and in accordance with the context (holistic-contextual) through the collection of data from the natural setting by utilizing self-investigators as a key instrument. This kind of research is descriptive qualitative and uses analysis with inductive approach. This study uses ethnographic research, because ethnography is a research method that looks at the study of social behavioral language and community communication and how the language is applied based on related cultural concepts. So the ethnographic study emphasized in this research is the language aspect (linguistic) both the analysis of language variation and choice of language.

In this study, the location used as research centers in the Busungbiu District Buleleng regency. Busungbiu District consists of 15 villages. Of the 15 villages, four villages were selected as research centers or focused on research sites located in the highlands, medium, lowland, and urban areas. The four villages are Busungbiu village, Kekeran village, Pelapuan village and Sepang village. The types of data collected in this study are, the variations of language in sociolinguistic interactions, the choice of language in sociolinguistic interactions, and the factors that influence language variation and language choice. The sociolinguistic interaction activity to be studied is in formal / formal situation and in casual / nonformal situation. In the formal / formal situation such as the situation of religious ceremonies, the situation of village meetings, and others. Subsequently, the data sources examined in the formal situation were community leaders, and community members. In casual / nonformal situations such as in the market / shop / store, in the family environment, and so forth. Subsequently, the sources of data examined in such nonformal situations are sellers, buyers, family members, citizens, and citizens.

This research uses two methods of data collection, namely observation and interview. Observation is used to find data about language variation and language choice used by citizens in Busungbiu District in sociolinguistic interaction. The type of observation used in this research is nonparticipatory observation, because the researcher goes into the field in searching the data only as observer (observer) and not directly involved or does not interfere with the interaction activities that occur in the field. In the method of observation, researchers prepare and use instruments in the form of observation sheet, voice recorder, video, camera and others. Objects observed in this study are sociolinguistic interaction activities in formal and nonformal situations either from community leaders, community members, school residents, family members, to sellers and buyers. Interviews were used to find data on factors influencing the variation and choice of citizens in Busungbiu District. The type of interview used in this study is unstructured interviews, because the researcher did not prepare questions directly, but the questions asked should be in accordance with the situation and conditions that occur in the field. In the interview method, the researcher uses an instrument in the form of an interview sheet or a note sheet. Then, the data through three stages of data reduction, data presentation, to the inference stage.

Result and Discussion

Based on the results of the research that has been collected, it can be said that the people in Busungbiu District are very dominant in using Balinese language in interaction. Villagers in Busungbiu District come from the background and place of origin which is mostly original Busungbiu and a bit of an outsider so that language is often used in interacting using Balinese language. In its interaction, there are several variations of language in every speech event that occurs. As members of the language community in sociolinguistic interactions are exposed to variations of several languages. Language variation in this sociolinguistic interaction is identified in the use of language variation.

The results of research on sociolinguistic interaction shows the existence of two variations of language used by citizens in District Busungbiu Buleleng District. The two variations of language are

variations of language in terms of speakers and variations of language in terms of formality. These language variations are found in various conversational contexts in the villages of Sepang, Pelapuan village, Kekeran village, and in the village of Busungbiu. The context of the conversation between community leaders, citizens, family members, sellers and buyers. The context of the conversation in question is the context of conversations in village meetings between community leaders and citizens, the context of conversations in religious ceremonies between community leaders and citizens, the context of conversations within the family environment among family members, the context of conversation in the relaxation between citizens and citizens, and the context of the in-market conversations between sellers and buyers.

Language variation in terms of speakers in which there is dialect and sociology. The use of dialect of citizens in Busungbiu district there are two dialect, the dialect of language of Bali and dialect of Javanese language. The Balinese dialect is the dominant dialect used in the sociolinguistic interactions of citizens in Busungbiu Sub-district. The Balinese language is the native language of Balinese society that is highly controlled by the citizens of Busungbiu and Busungbiu sub-districts, mostly original Busungbiu. The Balinese dialect type used by citizens in Busungbiu District is the Balinese language Aga dialect used by people located in the highlands or in the mountains and the dialect of the Balinese language Dataran used by villages located in the lowlands. Here is a snippet of Bali Aga dialect.

Kepala Desa : Majeng ring Bapak Agus pinaka seksi konsumsi, titiang nunas mangda sayaga indik konsumsine minakadi: jaja, lan inum-inuman ring acarane benjang.

'Kepada Bapak Agus selaku seksi konsumsi, saya minta supaya siapkan konsumsi seperti: jajan dan minuman saat acara besok'

'To Mr. Agus as the consumption section, I ask to prepare the consumption such as: snacks and drinks during the event tomorrow'

Kaur: Inggih Bapak mekel. Inim-inuman, lan jaja sampun sayaga pisan. Tiang iwau sampun mesen inum-inuman lan jaja, benjang semeng sadurung acara kakawitin, jajane sampun teka.

'Baik bapak kepala desa. Minuman dan jajan sudah siap. Saya tadi sudah memesan minuman dan jajan, besok pagi sebelum acara dimulai, jajan sudah datang'

'Both the village chief. Drinks and snacks are ready. I had ordered drinks and snacks, tomorrow morning before the show begins, snack has come'

Kepala Desa : Inggih suksma Pak Agus, sampun becik pisan pangrencana konsumsinyane. Dumogi benjang jaja lan inum-inumane nenten kirang.

'Baik terima kasih Pak Agus, sudah baik sekali rencana konsumsinya. Semoga besok jajan dan minuman tidak kurang'

Well, thank you Agus, it's a good idea to consume. May tomorrow snack and drink no less'

Kaur: Inggih suksma Pak Mekel, tiang sampun ngelembihin numbas jaja lan inum-inuman, pastika benjang nenten kakirangan jaja lan inum-inuman.

'Baik terima kasih Bapak kepala desa, saya sudah lebih membeli jajan dan minuman, pasti besok tidak akan kekurangan jajan dan minuman'

'Well thank you village chief, I've bought more snacks and drinks, surely tomorrow will not lack of snacks and drinks'

In the above sociolinguistic interactions, there is a conversation between the village head and his subordinates that occurred in the official situation at the village meeting. These activities occur in the context of question and answer between speakers and partners said. Perpetrators said using the Balinese language dialect is *Bali Aga Sepang*, because each actor said that speakers and speech partners have the same language background. The characteristics of the Bali Aga dialect used are syllable sounds that end with 'a' the read 'a', such as the word '*pinaka, mangda, jaja, sayaga, and village*' contained in the above speech. Speakers of Balinese language background use Balinese Aga Sepang dialect and also speech partners are also Balinese language background using Balinese Aga Sepang dialect. The Balinese dialect Aga Sepang is used because the speakers and the speeches come

from the same area that is originally from Sepang Village, Busungbiu Subdistrict, so each uses Balinese Aga dialect as a characteristic of their village.

There is a Bali aga dialect because the area is located in the mountains or highlands that still use Bali aga dialect and there is no influence from the Balinese dialect plains. Here is a snippet of Balinese dialect.

Tetangga 1 : Pak Made meriki je dumun!

'Pak Made kesini dulu!'

'Made come here please!'

Tetangga 2 : Ada apa Tu!

'Ada apa Tu!'

'What is wrong?'

Tetangga 1 : Ne siap tiange jug telah mati, apa je ngeranaang.

'Ini ayam saya semua pada mati, apa kira-kira penyebabnya?'

'This is my cock all on death, what's the cause?'

Tetangga 2: Ada grubug ulesne jani Tu, melahang jani miara siape ane nu idup, apang sing buin mati amah grubug.

'Ada virus mungkin sekarang ini Tu, baik-baik saja sekarang memelihara ayamnya yang masih hidup, supaya tidak mati lagi kena virus'

'There's a virus maybe right now Tu, it's fine now to keep his live chickens, so as not to die again hit the virus'

Tetangga 1 : Ow, nah-nah Pak Made.

'Ow, iya-iya Pak Made'

'okay'

In the above sociolinguistic interactions, there was a conversation among the neighbors that occurred in the unofficial situation in housing. These activities occur in the context of question and answer between speakers and partners said. Perpetrators said using the dialect of Bali language is Bali Plain, because each of the actors said that speakers and partners said have the same language background. The characteristics of the Balinese dialect The plain used is the flat intonation and the syllable sound ending in the letter 'a' the read 'e', as the word 'ada' is read 'ade', 'what' is read 'ape', and so on in the above speech. Speakers of Balinese language use Balinese language dialect and speaking partners are also Balinese language background using Balinese dialect. Balinese dialect is used because the speakers and the speech partners come from the same area that are both originated from Busungbiu Village, Busungbiu Subdistrict, so that each uses the dialect of Balinese language as a controlled language used in daily communication.

There is a plain Balinese dialect because the area is located on medium, low and urban plains, so that Balinese language has been influenced by the Balinese language of the urban plains. Thus, what used to be the Balinese dialect is already influenced and uses the Balinese dialect of the plains. The Javanese dialect is the language of the Javanese community. Javanese dialect is very instrumental in communication situations one of them is the interaction that occurred in the market Busungbiu District located in the Village Busungbiu. The use of this language is only used by immigrant communities (Javanese with the Javanese) located in Busungbiu District to sell at Busungbiu Market. As for the type of selling done, such as selling the moon light/martabak and selling noodles / chicken meatball. The following is a Java Javanese dialect.

Pembeli : Mas, mie ayam e bungkus siji yo?

'Mas, mie ayamnya bungkus satu ya?'

'Mas, chicken noodle wrap one huh?'

Penjual : Iyo Mas.

'Iya mas'

'Okay'

Pembeli : *Piro Mas?*
 '*Berapa mas?*'
 '*How many?*'
Penjual : *Pitung ewu*
 '*Tujuh ribu*'
 '*seven thousand*'
Pembeli : *Injih*
 '*Iya*'
 '*Okay*'

He conversation between the seller and the buyer above occurs in the context of buying chicken noodles using a dialect of Java language. The characteristics of the Javanese dialect used are the flat intonation and the syllable sound that ends with the letter 'a' the read 'o', as the word 'yes' is read 'iyo' and some words including javanese like *siji*, *ewu pitung*, and *injih* contained in the above speech. This is because the seller and buyer are people who share the same language background that is Java language. The conversation occurs because both speakers know the language background.

The use of sociolects in the variation of language in it concerns the age, sex, and occupation of the interactions of these citizens. Citizens in the sub-district of busungbiu, speakers of different ages, different sexes, and different types of work, thus affecting the variation of the language in terms of sociology. Language variation in terms of formality can be seen in the use of language either in formal or formal situations such as in a meeting situation, religious ceremonies. In non-formal or casual situations, the use of language variations is appropriate to certain situations such as in buying and selling situations in markets / stalls, family members and others.

From the results of the research that has been presented above, the variation of the language used by citizens in the district Busungbiu comes from the terms of speakers and formality. In terms of speakers, there are dialects and sociolects. This is in line with the opinion of Chaer and Agustina (1995: 82) which states that, variations of language based on its use there are variations of language in terms of speakers and formality. In terms of speakers, there are variations of language, one of which is dialect and sociology. The dialect used by the citizens is Balinese dialect aga and Balinese dialect plains, because the people in the subdistrict of Busungbiu mostly use Balinese language in communicating. Thus, language variations, especially the Balinese language found in the subdistrict of Busungbiu, use Balinese aga dialect and Balinese dialect in accordance with the area and the area of the speakers who use Bali language as a communication tool.

Subdistrict Busungbiu can be found based on the type of age, sex, and by type of work. This is in line with the opinion of (Chaer, 1995): 84) which states that, Sosiolek with regard to status and classes such as age, sex and work. Based on age can be seen the differences in language variations used by children, adolescents, and adults. Based on sex can be seen from the difference of conversation between the fathers and the mothers. Based on the work can be seen from people in different types of work. Thus, sociolects found in the sub-districts of Busungbiu are based on the type of group both in terms of speakers' and spouse's speech, on the basis of the sex of each speaker, and by the type of work of the speakers that causes differences using language variations.

Language variation in terms of formality, can be seen from formal and nonformal conversations that occurred in the district Busungbiu. Like, conversations in village meetings, religious ceremonies, conversations between family members, between sellers and buyers, and between friends. With the different situations of the conversation, it will also happen different types of language used in communicating. This is in line with the opinion of Aslinda and Syafyahya (2010: 19-20) stating that in formal situations, the language used is official language, whereas in non-formal situations, the language used is unofficial / nonformal / casual language. Thus, the variation of language in terms of formalities found in the subdistrict of Busungbiu corresponds to the distinction of the type of speech situation in terms of both formal and nonformal, so that the variation of the language used will differ depending on the type of situation.

The results of this study are in line with the results of research conducted by (Nurunnisa'Al Fithriyah, 2012) entitled Language Variations on Red Cobex Film Dialog which states that, the variation of language found in the dialogue of Red Cobex Film comes from the facets of speakers in which there are dialects and sociolects. Thus, it can be concluded that the results of this study found the same with previous research results. However, the different types of data found and the different analytics used will make the research different.

From language choice data in sociolinguistic interaction in Bulungeng district Busungbiu district. The language options found are over code and mixed code. Language selection is used when community leaders, citizens, salespeople, and buyers are not able to master the language of the opponents, so it is not uncommon for them to suddenly switch code and mixed code. It is intended that the purpose and purpose of communication can be achieved. Performers who are able to use code transfer and code mix are people who are able to master more than one language. At least they master the local language of Bali. However, from some of the subjects studied it was found that among the people residing in Kecamatan Busungbiu were able to master more than one language. Ability to master more than one language by the community in Busungbiu District is caused because Busungbiu District has been influenced by the influence of the language in urban areas, so that their language has been changed and even mixed. As for example nowadays it is no longer only Balinese subtle language used in communicating, but is now influenced by harsh Balinese language, but also society especially teenagers use Indonesian or English (slang ngetren of today). So with their habit of speaking with others who have different language backgrounds, they can also master the language of the opponent. The choice of language that uses code transfer between languages such as switching the Indonesian code into Balinese, changing the Balinese code into Indonesian, and switching the Java language code into Indonesian. Here is a snippet of the code translation from Indonesian to Balinese.

Pimpinan : *Saya rasa rapat kali ini cukup sampai disini, terima kasih atas perhatian semuanya. Pak Andi, bawa semua buku-buku ini ke ruang kerja saya!*

'I think this meeting is enough to get here, thanks for the attention of everyone. Mr. Andi, take all these books to my workspace!'

Karyawan : *Iya Bapak.*

Pimpinan : *Pak Andi, tolong panggilkan Pak Yan di belakang!*

'Mr. Andi, please call Mr. Yan in the back!'

Karyawan : *Iya Pak*

Pimpinan : *Pak yan, kopine sik sakit gati duure nok!*

'Pak yan, kopinya satu sakit sekali kepala saya'

'Sir yan, his coffee is very sore my head'

Pesuruh : *Inggih Bapak, jantos jebos.*

'Baik bos, tunggu sebentar'

'okay boss, wait a minute'

From the above conversation data snapshot occurs in an official situation in the context of a meeting at the office. Leaders ask employees using Indonesian language. Then, the employee answered by using the Indonesian language. Suddenly in the middle of the conversation, the Leader spoke to his attendants using Balinese language and his messengers answered in Balinese. Thus, from this conversation can be seen the existence of code transfer done by the Leader because of changes in speaker situation. Thus, in this conversation it can be said as the transfer of Indonesian code into Balinese language.

Selection of languages that use mixed code include mixed code into (Balinese and Indonesian) and mix the code to the outside (the language of Bali and English). Here's a mixed code snippet out.

Penjual : *Beli apa dik?*

- 'what you are buy?'
- Pembeli* : *Beli fread ciken-nya tiga bungkus pak!*
'Buy the fread ciken three packs sirr!'
- Penjual* : *Ok di tunggu ya!*
'okay, wait a minute'
- Pembeli* : *Iya Pak. Itu yang disamping tempat game online ya Pak*
'Yes sir. That's beside the place of online gaming yes sir'
- Penjual* : *Iya dik, biasanya siang rame sekali anak-anak maen game disana.*
'Yes dik, usually noon once game children play games there.'

From the above conversation data snapshot occurs in an unofficial situation in the context of buying and selling in the market. The seller asks the buyer using the Indonesian language. Suddenly the buyer responded by using Indonesian language and inserting the English flake. Then the seller confirms to the buyer using the Indonesian language. and answered by the buyer using English and asking something else by using Indonesian language and inserting the English flake. So, from this conversation can be seen the existence of mixed code made by the buyer because the topic using the term more popular. Thus, in this conversation can be said as a mixture of Indonesian code into English.

From the results of the research that has been presented above, the factors that affect the variation of language used by citizens in the district Busungbiu come from the area of origin of speakers and social factors. This is in line with the opinion of (Wibowo, 2006) which states that, factors that affect the variation of language there are two, namely with respect to the area of origin of speakers and social factors. Based on the speaker's home region, the speaker's area is closely related to the geographical factor of the speaker's residence, while the factors related to social factors are closely related to age, gender, social organization, and socioeconomic.

The results of this study are in line with the results of research conducted by Fithriyah (2012) which is entitled "Language Variation on Red Cobex Film Dialogue: Sociolinguistic Review" which suggests that factors affecting language variation in Red Cobex film dialogue are (1) speakers, and (2) social factors. The area of origin of these speakers will distinguish one dialect with another dialect and social factors will bring up the sociolectal variation in terms of education, sex, and occupation

Factors influencing sociolinguistic interaction, consisting of two factors, namely language variation and language choice. Factors that determine the variation of language include the area of origin of speakers and social factors (in terms of age and gender). Speech events in the data of this research results occur in the formal and non-formal situation, so the offender said tend to use a variety of official languages and languages relaxed. In this case, the determinant factor of language variation most often occurs is in the first factor that is the area of origin of the speaker and the second factor in terms of age. This is because each speaker or speech partner is not a few who have a different language background, so they use language variations with the aim that their communication is well established. Here is a snippet of factors derived from social factors.

- Ibu* : *Tu, mai mulih maem malu.*
'Tu, mari pulang makan dulu'
Tu, let's go home to eat first'
- Anak* : *Auk onden seduk mek.*
'Tidak mau belum lapar'
'Do not want to be hungry yet'
- Ibu* : *Mai mulih, memek lakar ke medaar masi jani.*
'Ayo pulang, Ibu mau makan juga sekarang'
'Come home, I want to eat right now'

From the above snippet of conversation data occurs in the context of casualness. In the conversation is involved between mother and child speaking in the language of Bali. They use a

variation of Balinese language that is not too subtle. In the conversation, it appears to use different languages like the word '*maem*' used for the child and the word '*medaar*' used for adults. Thus, from this conversation, the factors that affect language variation are social factors in terms of age.

Factors that determine the choice of language include the factors of a speech change situation, the presence of a third person, arousing a sense of humor, to just prestige, use more popular terms, and change the subject of conversation. Speech events in the data of this research results occur in the formal and non-formal situation, so the offender said tend to use a variety of official languages and languages relaxed. In this case the most important determinant of language choice is the first factor that is in terms of change of speech situation and second factor that is in terms of third person presence. This is because each speaker or speech partner is not a few who have a different language background, so they use the choice of language with the aim that their communication is well established. Here's a snippet of the factors that caused the choice of language because of the presence of a third person.

- Ayah:* *Siapa yang mau ke warung beliin bapak rokok?*
 Devi mau?
 'Who wants to go to the cigarette buying?'
 'Devi want?'
- Anak 1* *: Gak mau!*
 'Do not want!'
 (tiba-tiba datang Anton)
- Ayah:* *Anton belanja nah?*
 'Anton belanja ya?'
 'Anton shopping okay?'
- Anak 2* *(menggelengkan kepala) sing nyak!*
 'do not want'
- Ayah:* *Adi sing nyak?*
 'Kok tidak mau?'
 'why not'
- Anak 2* *: Sing juari Pak.*
 'Malu pak'
 'shame sir'

From the above conversation data snapshot occurs in the context of the chaos. In the conversation is involved between father, child 1 and child 2. They use the choice of language in terms of transfer of code from Indonesian into Balinese language, as expressed by the father '*anton shopping nah?*' and then say '*adi sing nyak?*'. Mix the Indonesian code into Balinese language '*anton shopping nah?*'. In the conversation occurs between several speakers. Thus, from this conversation can be seen the factors that affect language variation and language choice due to the presence of a third person.

Conclusion

From several findings obtained in this study, can be drawn some conclusions as follows. The language variations used in the sociolinguistic interaction of the people in Busungbiu sub-district of Buleleng Regency are: language variation in terms of speakers ie dialect and sosiolek, and variation of language in terms of formality. The dialect used is the Balinese dialect, the dialect of the Javanese language, and the Indonesian language code. Sosiolek used is age, sex and occupation. In terms of formalism used is the official variety and casual variety.

The choice of language used in the sociolinguistic interaction of the people in Busungbiu Sub-district of Buleleng Regency is: transfer code and code mix. The code is used instead of the Balinese

code into the Indonesian language, transfer the Indonesian code into Balinese, change the Java language code into Indonesian. Mix the code used is to mix code into and mix the code out.

Factors influencing language variation and language choice in the sociolinguistic interactions of citizens in the Busungbiu sub-district of Buleleng District are: language variation factors related to the speaker's and social origin areas. The choice of language factor deals with changing speech situations, the presence of a third person, awakens a sense of humor, to a mere prestige, using more popular terms.

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