4. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter concerns the findings of the data analysis in order to answer the research problems mentioned in chapter 1. In order to be effective, the data are divided into four (4) parts, in this case four (4) tables (see appendix). Hence, the analysis steps mentioned in the previous chapter are applied in each part clearly.

4.1 All the codes used by the senior and junior.

The writer **classified all the codes that used by senior and junior.** After identified all the codes that used by the senior and junior, the writer classified the codes used in the following table:

Table 4.1. Types of codes used by the senior and the junior

Types of code used / Speaker	I	J	KM	O	I+J	I+E	I+Jak	I+KM	I+O	KM+J	KM+E	KM+O	J+Jak	I+J+Jak	I+E+J	I+E+Jak	KM+I+J	KM+I+J+ak	KM+I+E	KM+I+O	KM+I+J+O	KM+I+J+ak+K	KM+I+E+J+ak+K	KM+I+J+ak+K+O	KM+I+E+J+ak
Senior	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+		+	+	+	+	+			+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Junior	+		+	+	+	+	+	+	+				+	+	+			+	+	+					+

From the table above the writer observed what codes or code combination were used by the senior and the junior. There are 25 (twenty five) code/ code combinations that appeared in the senior and junior's utterances. This answers the first research questions (What varieties do Kupangese students use?).The writer numbered each code or code combination as below:

1. Indonesian (I)
2. Javanese (J)
3. KM (Kupang Malay)
4. O (Other code, in this case Manadonese (M), Papua (P), Dutch (D), Chinese (C) and mixture of KM and J (Mix)).
5. Indonesian and Javanese (I+J)

6. Indonesian and English (I+E)

7. Indonesian and Jakartanese (I+Jak)

8. Indonesian and Kupang Malay (I+KM)

9. Indonesian and Other (I+O)

10. Kupang Malay and Javanese (KM+J)

11. Kupang Malay and English (KM+E)

12. Kupang Malay and Other (KM+O)

13. Javanese and Jakartanese (J+Jak)

14. Indonesian, Javanese and Jakartanese (I+J+Jak)

15. Indonesian, English and Javanese (I+E+J)

16. Indonesian, English and Jakartanese (I+E+Jak)

17. Kupang Malay, Indonesian and Javanese (KM+I+J)

18. Kupang Malay, Indonesian and Jakartanese (KM+I+Jak)

19. Kupang Malay, Indonesian and English (KM+I+E)

20. Kupang Malay, Indonesian and Other (KM+I+O)

21. Kupang Malay, Javanese and Other (KM+J+O)

22. Kupang Malay, Indonesian, Javanese and Jakarta (KM+I+J+Jak)

23. Kupang Malay, Indonesian, English and Jakarta (KM+I+E+Jak)

24. Kupang Malay, Indonesian, Jakartanese and Other (KM+I+Jak+O)

25. Kupang Malay, Indonesian, English, Javanese and Jakartanese (KM+I+E+Jak)

Moreover, from the table the writer identified the code/ code combinations used by the senior and the junior.

4.1.1. Types of code used by the senior

There were 22 (twenty two) code/ code combinations used which were No. 1(I), 2(J), 3(KM), 4(O), 5(I+J), 6(I+E), 7(I+Jak), 8(I+KM), 10(KM+J), 11(KM+E), 12 (KM+O), 13(J+Jak), 14(I+J+Jak), 17(KM+I+J), 18(KM+I+Jak), 19(KM+I+E), 20(KM+I+O), 21(KM+J+O),22 (KM+I+J+Jak), 23(KM+I+E+Jak), 24(KM+I+Jak+O), 25(KM+I+E+Jak). The dominant type of code used was Kupang Malay and Indonesian. Here are the examples of each code patterns:

1. Indonesian

> 37) Mungkin lagi hamil biasanya dia cerewet. [Perhaps she is pregnant, usually she is talkative] (Appendix, transcript 1)
>
> 73) Kapan nikah? [When will get you married?] (Appendix, transcript 3)

2. Javanese

> 11) **Katering'e.** [Her catering]
>
> 49) **Nangdi?** [Where?]
>
> 56) **Medeni** [Scary]
>
> 112) **Cedek iki wisan?** [Is getting closer?]
>
> 205) **Iyo** [Yes] (Appendix, transcript 3)

The utterance No.11 is categorized as Javanese, since the senior student used Javanese pattern of suffix-*e* for word *Katering* (catering). The respondent also used this pattern in utterance No. 64) *Casper'e…* The word Casper was a name of cartoon character, a ghost, and then the respondent added suffix-*e* as a possessive pronoun marker like -*Nya* in Indonesian.

3. Kupang Malay

> 40) *Ho* [Yes]
>
> 57) *Deng lu ko be masi ingat* [with you because I still remember]
>
> 84) *Ko?* [Really?] (Appendix, transcript 1)

4. Other (Manadonese)

> 146) *Nyandak-nyandak*! [Not-not] (Appendix, transcript 1)

Nyandak is Manadonese for saying no or not.

5. Indonesian and Javanese

> 22) Padahal orang Jawa **lho** [Whereas in fact they are Javanese]
>
> 30) Oh…**soko kulino**…apa? [Oh…From frequent meeting …what?]
>
> 31) **Jalaran**…apa..[Because of…what] (Appendix, transcript 1)
>
> 2) **Wualah guayamu** sok diet! Huh! Tidak cocok kata orang Kupang!
>
> [Your act of showing off dieting! Huh! It doesn't match according to Kupangese]
>
> 42) Tadi temenku katane ngirim SMS via 'Fleksi', **ndak melebu-melebu**.
>
> [Earlier my friend told me that she send text message by 'Fleksi', not delivered]
>
> 89) Ayo **tak kancani golek'i**. Kapan? [Come on I accompany you find it. When?]
>
> (Appendix, transcript 3)

From the examples above, it was clear that the senior student mixed Indonesian and Javanese. The Javanese words that appeared were in the form of phrases and word. No.2 showed how the senior student wanted to emphasize the word *Walah* (expression of exclamation) and *Gaya* (act) in Indonesia by giving infix-*ua* (this is a Javanese pattern) that had the exaggerating effect.

6. Indonesian and English

> 69) Ya apa Sar, kapan kamu jadinya married? [So Sar, when will you be married?]
>
> (Appendix, transcript 3)

7. Indonesian and Jakarta.

> 32) Mas Yuki *tuh* mau, dia kalo *gitu tuh* mau. Asal bilang. [Mas Yuki is willing, he is willing for things like that. As long as you told him] (Appendix, transcript 3)

8). Indonesian and Kupang Malay

> 114) Konser apa? *Be son tau*! *Be* cuma *tau* konser-konser paduan suara *sa laen* konser *be son tau*! [What concert? I don't know! I only know Choir concerts, other concert I don't know!] (Appendix, transcript 1)

> 31) Soalnya dia *pung* barang bisa *kasi masuk* di dalam ini. [Because her belongings can be put inside here] (Appendix, transcript 3)

The mixing of Indonesian and Kupang Malay was clearly shown in the use of *pung* (possessive marker), and simplification particles such as in *be* (from *beta*), *tau* (tahu), *son tau* (from *sonde* tahu), *sa* (from saja). The other feature was *kasi* which mean *beri* (to give) in Indonesian or prefix me-, so *kasi masuk* means to put in.

10. Kupang Malay and Javanese

> 9) *Ho*…**kresekan**. [Yes, plastic bag] (Appendix, transcript 1)

The senior mixed Kupang Malay and Javanese in a single utterance.

11. Kupang Malay and English

> 77) *Ho* <u>long distance</u> *le*! [Yes long distance again!] (Appendix, transcript 1)

12. Kupang Malay and Other (Dutch).

> 167) *Ho*…<u>*Daaaagg*</u> [Yes..bye] (Appendix, transcript 1)

This was a mixture of Kupang Malay and Dutch.

13. Javanese and Jakartanese

> 119) **Dhek'e ndak medit** *gitu* **toh**. [He is not stingy right] (Appendix, transcript 3)

The senior mixed a Jakartanese particle *gitu* with Javanese phrase.

14. Indonesian, Javanese and Jakarta

> 135) Masuk Ronald! Tidak papa! Kita jinak *kok*…masuk *aja* **lho**. [Come in Ronald! It's okay! We are tame…j ust come in] (Appendix, transcript 1)

> 150) **Bulet** *gini* **lek** kalo dibelah ada kayak bintang *gitu* tapi ada biji kecil-kecil? Bukan? [Round like this if you slice it there is a star-like thing but there is small seed? Isn't it?] (Appendix, transcript 3)

The senior mixed three codes together. The words **bulet** and **lek** were from Surabaya dialects that were influenced by the Javanese language. **Bulet** was from *bulat* (round) in Indonesia but [a] is pronounced as [e].

Lek was dialect, in this case Surabaya Chinese Indonesian variety, that was used in daily conversation which means if.

17. Kupang Malay, Indonesian and Javanese

> 67) hah..hah..dia *pung* **penyok**?pasti hanya lecet *sadikit sa...*[Hah his car is bump? Must have been a little scratch] (Appendix, transcript 1)
>
> 204) Oh iya **dhek'e** kuliah. Minggu dua kali jalannya. Satu bulan seratus *ko* seratus dua lima. [Oh yes she has class. Twice a week. A month cost a hundred or a hundred twenty five] (Appendix, transcript 3)

The senior mixed Kupang Malay with Indonesian and Javanese words. The mixing was just a word like **penyok** (bump), **dhek'e** (third person pronoun) in Javanese and Kupangese word *pung*, and *ko*. The Kupangese words *sadikit sa* are derived from Indonesian *sedikit saja* (just a little).

18. Kupang Malay, Indonesian, and Jakartanese

> 94) *Be trouma* gara-gara itu selama ini dari SMA *be **digosipin*** *su* punya pacar.
> [I've been traumatic because of that for this long time since high school, It was rumored that I had already had a boyfriend] (Appendix, transcript 1)
>
> 85) Saya ***pengin*** buat celana itam, *baru* ada *dia pung* saku di samping. *Ke be pung* celana yang beli di nyonya? [I want to make black pants, then it has pockets on its sides. Like my pants that I bought at madam?] (Appendix, transcript 3)

The examples above showed that the senior mixed three codes. Kupang Malay words such as *baru* (terus = then), *trouma* (trauma), *ke* (kayak = as if), *ni* (nih= meaningless expression to confirm) *su* (sudah = already), appeared besides *be* (I)*, pung* (possessive marker)*, ketong*(we*). Baru* was Indonesian word but the writer classified as Kupangese for it has different meaning from Indonesian, it means then instead of new. The Jakartanese words were ***digosipin*** and ***pengin.*** ***Digosipin*** used suffix-in from Indonesian *digosipkan* (being gossiped).

19. Kupang Malay, Indonesian and English

> 90) *Ho...*orang gosip jadi Beby langsung balas <u>email</u> *to...we besong kasi tau* di *besong pung* kawan-kawan orang yang paling mungkin dihamili *tu beta* dan Dini. [Yes...people gossiping so Beby reply the email...hey tell your friends the people th at are most possibly get pregnant are me and Dini] (Appendix, transcript 1)

20. Kupang Malay, Indonesian and Others (Chinese and Manado)

> 16) *Andia <u>ko</u>* Anis bilang untung *ko lu masi* bisa *manyanyi...*[That is why brother Anis said luckily you can still sing] (Appendix, transcript 1)
>
> 203) *Ketong <u>baurunan</u>* bensin mau? [We collect money for casoline would you?]
>
> 235) Gigi <u>*rope*</u> *tu* apa? [What is 'rope' tooth?]
>
> 236) Gigi <u>*rope*</u> *tu* gigi gingsul? [Rope tooth is a disorder tooth?] (Appendix, transcript 3)

The senior used Chinese word in No.16 in word <u>*ko*</u> from <u>*koko*</u> a term refers to an older brother. It showed that the senior has grasped the local dialect and has

somehow interacted with Chinese Surabaya people. In No. 203 she created her own word, _baurunan_. This was a mixture of Kupangese character *ba-* as *ber-* in Indonesian (Verb maker) and Javanese word **urunan**. This phenomenon showed she mixed two different features of codes to create a new word. In No. 235 and 236 she use Manadonese _rope_.

21. Kupang Malay, Indonesian, Javanese and Others (Papua and Manadonese)

> 132) Eh _trada_…**Ndak** Bisa…**Dek**! *Lu mau tangkis?* [No…cannot be…sis! You want to resist?] (Appendix, transcript 1)
>
> 202) **Iyo**, *jam-jam anam*!*Enak jadi ketong pi rame-rame satu kos.*
>
> [Yes, around six o'clock! Good so we go together one boarding house] (Appendix, transcript 3)

The senior was using Papua word _trada_ means no in No. 132 and then Javanese **ndak** and **dek**, which derive from *adik* or *dik* in Indonesian, an addressing term for younger brother or sister. The Kupangese expression *Lu mau tangkis* means an impression of showing ability in something, to show off but this is an expression used for joking. Moreover, in No.202 she used _anam_ a Manadonese for enam (six) when she was talking to Manadonese, she also mixed with Kupangese words *ketong pi* (we go) from *kita pergi* (we go) in Indonesian.

22. Kupang Malay, Indonesian, Javanese and Jakartanese.

> 99)Eh…vestin *lu katumu ko sonde*? Dia *ni* saking kangennya *deng beta ni..lu tau beta* **kan ngangeni toh**! [Did you meet Vestin? She miss me so much…you know I am a person who is always be missed]
>
> (Appendix, transcript 1)
>
> 130)Febe *pung nyong*. Dia bilang **_gini_** Febe Febe? Tidak ada! **Budhek budhek!** [Febe's boyfriend. He said Febe Febe? She is not here! Deaf! Deaf!] (Appendix, transcript 3)

The Javanese words that appeared were **ngangeni toh** and **budhek**, while Jakartanese words were **_kan_** and **_gini_**.

23. Kupang Malay, Indonesia, English and Jakarta.

> 14) Dia *pung* sebelumnya *tu…be* **_pake_** lipstick *ni*…pertama satu *to…dong* bilang ayo **_pake_** lipstick sendiri! *Be* **_pake_** lipgloss!*Dong* bilang "Apa itu?!Kurang merah!"*tamba le deng* lipstick *lae*n merek beda, "Kurang merah!"satu datang *taro deng* dia *pung* lipstick, satu datang *le*…jadi lima merek *tacampur* jadi satu. [Before that…I wear lipstick…first only one…they said wear lipstick by yourself! I wear lipgloss! They said "What's that? Not red enough!" Add with other lipstick different brand, "Not red enough!" one came put on the lipstick, one more came…so five brands mix into one!] (Appendix, transcript 1)

The senior student mixed KM and Indonesian also used English words such as lipstick and lipgloss. The Jakartanese particle used was **_pake_**.

247) Eh ada *be pung* kawan anak Pariwisata, Ajeng *pung kawan*, **ditai'i** burung. Di Galaxy. Jalan-jalan mau ke Galaxy. Sudah di **parkiran** motor mau masuk ke dalam, tiba-tiba dia *pung* baju basah. **Asem!** ***Liat gini***…oh burung.

[I've got a friend in tourism, Ajeng's friend, he got pissing of by bird. At Galaxy. He was walking to Galaxy. He got to the parking line wanted to go inside, suddenly his shirt is wet. Shit! He looked…oh bird] (Appendix, transcript 3)

Here the senior talked in Kupang Malay and mixed it with Indonesian, Javanese words **ditai'i** and **asem**, and Jakartanese words as ***parkiran*** and ***liat gini.*** The word **ditai'i** was categorized as Javanese since the senior was using passive form of Javanese prefix *di-* and suffix *–i* for Indonesian word *Tahi* (shit). The word ***parkiran*** was categorized as Jakartanese since it used suffix *–an* for the Indonesian word *parkir* (park).

24. Kupang Malay, Indonesian, Jakartanese and Other(Manadonese)

177) ***Enggak***, datang kesini jadi datang-datang Febe marah bilang *lu* begitu Ronald eh…ini apa…apa Febe? *Ngana* bilang bagaimana? [No, came here so when he came Febe upset and said Ronald that's the way you are huh…what's this? what's this? What did you said?] (Appendix, transcript 3)

In No.177 the Jakartanese word ***enggak*** appeared along with Kupangese word *lu* (kamu, second person pronoun). *Lu* can be categorized as Jakartanese since they had the same meaning, but the writer classified it as Kupangese since it was used as second person pronoun means you. Another second person pronoun was used in by the senior using Manadonese word *ngana*. She switched her codes to Manadonese.

25. Kupang Malay, English, Javanese and Jakartanese.

213) *Ho* melar! Fitness **pisan** iya, tapi asal fitnessmu **iku** bukan yang untuk body building. **Lek** body building **lek** kamu langsung tiba-tiba **mandek**, tambah melar. Tapi **lek** misalkan kamu fitness untuk sehari-hari untuk ***ngecilin*** perut, atau ***ngecilin*** tangan, itu **ndak** papa. Tapi **lek** kamu keras itu melar pasti. [Yes, stretching! Fitness too, but not if your fitness is not for body building. If it is body building and you suddenly stop, you'll be chubbier. But if you go to fitness daily to get a slimmer stomach and arms, that's fine. But if you put on hard work out you certainly will stretch.] (Appendix, transcript 3)

The Javanese expressions shown in senior's utterance are **pisan, iku, lek, mandek, ndak**. The English terms are fitness and body building, whereas the Jakartanese word is ***ngecilin***. ***Ngecilin*** (to make something smaller) derives from Indonesian word kecil (small), it was given prefix *nge-* as a Jakartanese character.

4.1.2. Types of code used by the junior.

There were 17 (seventeen) code/ code combinations that appeared in her utterances which are No.1 (I), 3 (KM), 4 (O), 5 (I+J), 6 (I+E), 7 (I+Jak), 8 (I+KM), 9 (I+O), 14 (I+J+Jak), 15 (I+E+J), 16 (I+E+Jak), 18 (KM+I+Jak), 19(KM+I+E), 20(KM+I+O),22 (KM+I+J+Jak), 23(KM+I+E+Jak), 25(KM+I+E+Jak). The dominant type of code used was Kupang Malay and Indonesian. Here are some examples of each code/ code combinations that appeared in junior's utterances:

1. Indonesian

    6) Kuliah dimana? [Where do you go to college?] (Appendix transcript 2)

3. Kupang Malay

    88) *Talalu batape'e* [Too loud]

    119) *Sonde dong baganggu-baganggu sa* [No they are just teasing] (Appendix transcript 2)

    The Kupangese students used Kupang Malay as reveals above, the

Kupangese in form of phrases.

4. Other (Dutch)

    86) <u>*Daaagg*</u> [bye]

    186) <u>*Oma*</u> [grandma] (Appendix, transcript 4)

Daag and Oma are Dutch words.

5. Indonesian and Javanese

    4) Iya **toh?** [Isn't it?]

    16) **Bareng** supaya aku ada teman. [Together so I have company]

    17) Manajemen kehidupan ada **tak** ambil itu. [Life management exist I'll take it]

    55) Saya tidak mengerti yang cari itu, ini apa…yang nomor dua itu **lho**.

    [I don't understand look the answer for that, what's this…the second number!]

(Appendix, transcript 4)

From the example above, it was clear that the junior student mixed Indonesian and Javanese. The Javanese words that appeared were **bareng, toh, tak, lho**.

6. Indonesian and English

    17) Lengkap semua, Jerit Malam, <u>Outbone</u>. [All complete!Night Shout, Outbone]

    (Appendix, transcript 2)

    90) <u>Hard disc</u> kena berapa sekarang? [Hard disc cost how much now?]

    156) Itu satu <u>point!</u> [That's one point!]

    162)…langsung aku <u>down</u>…[I am down immediately] (Appendix, transcript 4)

The examples above stated that junior student mixed Indonesian and English word.

7. Indonesian and Jakarta.

> 138) Eh besok kebaktian *pake* jas almamater. [Hey tomorrow at the sermon wear Alma Mater suit] (Appendix transcript 2)
>
> 34) Maksudnya…menghibur *dikit*! Tapi ini semuanya *ancur gitu* jadi…
>
> [It means…it cheer me up a little! But all of this is ruined so…]
>
> 52) Iya, teorinya *aja* minim…kamu *kan udah* praktek…[Yes, even the theory are less…you already practice…](Appendix, transcript 4)

The junior mixed Indonesian and Jakartanese particles such as *kan* and the deletion of first letter and omission of syllable in the word *ancur*, *dikit, udah, aja, gitu*. The junior also used the word *pake*, which was the non standard Indonesian of *pakai* (wear).

8). Indonesian and Kupang Malay

> 21) *Ketong* itu malam, jalan keliling. *We jao ju*! *Ketong pung* mata *su* tutup *le ilang* keseimbangan *na suda le*.[That night we, walk around. Wow it's far! Our eyes are closed if we lose our balance then that's it…](Appendix transcript 2)
>
> 137) Bukan juga. Mungkin gurunya agak baik tapi saya ini siswa yang *otak miring* begitu! Kalo kena saya *pung* baik, saya…[Not really. Maybe the teacher is q uite good but I am a crazy student! If I am good I…](Appendix, transcript 4)

The mixing of Indonesian and Kupang Malay is clearly shown in the use of *pung* (possessive marker), *ketong* (we), and simplification particles such as in No. 21) *jao* (jauh), *na* (means yes in this context), *son tau* (from *sonde tahu* means don't know), *ju* (from *juga* means also), *le* (from *lagi* means again), *ilang* (from *hilang* means lose), *su* or *suda* (from *sudah* means already).

9. Indonesian and Other (Dutch)

> 182) Aku, tapi ditolak soalnya <u>oma</u>…<u>oma</u> nggak lepas aku. Masih terlalu kecil [Me, but refused because grandma…grandma would not let me. Too little.] (Appendix, transcript 4)

The word <u>Oma</u> was Dutch.

14. Indonesian, Javanese and Jakartanese

> 119) **Ndak** maksudnya ini yang di desa-desa. Saya *kan* di kota. Itu ngomongnya berteriak "Haaaaaaaiiiiiii" (shouting) Pokoknya ngomongnya harus berteriak menggema begitu, makanya orang…[No, I mean it happens in the villages. I live in the city. They are shouting when talking "Hiiiiiii" (shouting). The t hing is they have to shout and echoing when they are talking, that's why people…"](Appendix, transcript 4)

The Javanese word that appeared was **Ndak** (Surabaya dialect) and Jakartanese word *kan*.

15. Indonesian, English and Javanese

> 1) Aku <u>stress</u> **banget**! <u>Stress</u>! <u>Stress</u>! Shanty bagus nilainya jadi ***nggak*** <u>stress</u>. [I'm so stressed!
> Stress!Stress! Shanty's mark is good so she doesn't get stressed] (Appendix, transcript 4)

The junior mixed Indonesian with Javanese word **banget** and English word <u>stress</u>.

16. Indonesian, English and Jakartanese

> 71) Oh iya, betul. Biar kita dua ***aja*** besok. <u>OK</u>? [Oh that's right. Only both of us tomorrow. OK?]
>
> 145) Kalo bisa aku yang selalu di atas, semua di bawahku ***gitu***. Nah itu ***nggak*** bisa disini ***kan***?
> Aku harus bisa terima. Tapi untuk bisa menerima itu memang butuh proses, <u>shock</u>. Kalo nangis,
> aku dengar musik, pokoknya bisa ***keluarin gitu***. [If possible I am always on top, everyone is
> below me. That cannot be done here right? I have to take it. But to take it needs a process, shock. If
> I cry, I listen to the music, at least I let it out] (Appendix, transcript 4)

The junior mixed three different codes together. The Jakartanese words such as
aja, gitu, nggak, ***kan*** and ***keluarin***. ***Keluarin*** (to take it out) derived from
Indonesian keluar (out), it is the suffix –in that distinguish it as Jakartanese. The
English words that appeared are <u>OK</u> and <u>shock</u>.

18. Kupang Malay, Indonesian, and Jakartanese

> 26) Satu tenda *ketong*…***cewek*** semua satu tenda. [We're in one tent…girls are all in one tent]
> (Appendix transcript 2)
>
> 183) Oh satu lagi, kita kuliah disini ***nggak mikirin*** diri sendiri. Selalu mempertimbangkan
> orangtua, harapan orang tua supaya berhasil. Aku lihat *ni* anak-anak tertentu yang angkatan kita,
> yang lain ***tuh gimana*** yah? ***Cuek aja*** nilai jelek ya sudah, tapi aku begitu, beban! Beban aduh
> sangat mempengaruhi ***gitu***!!![Oh one more thing, we study here don't think of ourselves. Always
> consider parents, their hope for our success. I've seen that certain kids in our batch, the others are
> how is it? Don't care abo ut bad grades so that's it, but for me it's a burden! Burden that really
> affects me!] (Appendix, transcript 4)

The examples above showed the junior mixed three codes. Kupang Malay words
such as *ketong* (we) and *ni* (as nih).The Jakartanese words are ***digosipin, cewek,
pengin, nggak mikirin, tuh gimana, cuek aja, gitu***. ***Digosipin*** and ***mikirin*** use
suffix-*in* from Indonesian *digosipkan* (being gossiped) and *memikirkan* (think
about).

19. Kupang Malay, Indonesian and English

> 32) *We* terjamin…setiap saat <u>snack, snack</u>. [Guarantee…everytime snack, snack](Appendix
> transcript 2)
>
> 82) Di tas, untuk <u>install</u> di *lu pung* apa…[In the bag, for install to your what…](Appendix,
> transcript 4)

We in No.32 was Kupangese meaningless expression to open a topic.

20. Kupang Malay, Indonesian and Other

> 109) Timor. Mama ini…Timor tapi ada turunan Arab -Arab *to*?!
>
> Jawa dari *be pung <u>opa</u>*, dari *be pung* bapa *pung* bapa.
>
> [Timor. Mother is…Timor but she is Arabic decendant! Java from my grandpa, from my Father's father.] (Appendix transcript 2)

The junior in No. 109 used Dutch word <u>*Opa*</u> refer to grandpa.

22. Kupang Malay, Indonesian, Javanese and Jakartanese.

> 59) Orang apa heh?*be son tauuuu* tapi bukan orang Kupang* ***lah***.Jadi dia ***kan*** *son* sadar *pas be* mau *naek pi* TU, *be* ***papasan***, *be angka muka,* "**Lho** pak!**Lho** Maya yah?! Itu apa saya bilang kamu pasti masuk Petra*". *Be* bilang oh iya makasih pak, 'eh *maen-maen* ke TU Industri di lantai lima yah…saya ***udah*** bilang kamu pasti masuk Petra*".
>
> [Where does he come from? I don't know but he is not a Kupangese. So he was not aware when I went up to the Office, I walk face to face; I raise my head, 'Sir! Maya?! I told you, you must be accepted in Petra" I said yes sir, thank you, "Do come around in my office in industry, I told you, you must be accepted in Petra.](Appendix transcript 2)

The junior mixed three codes here; the Jakartanese words such ***lah, udah, kan*** and the word ***papasan***. ***Papasan*** derived from Indonesian *Papas* and has the same meaning as *Berpapasan* (walking from different direction and seeing each other's face).

23. Kupang Malay, Indonesia, English and Jakarta.

> 100) *Beta* kalo *dong su* mulai omong bahasa Jawa *be* bilang heh! *Brenti* bahasa <u>alien</u>! *barenti!barenti* bahasa <u>alien</u> *besong* kalo *mo* omong (giggling)…***pake*** Bahasa Indonesia yang baik dan benar!Maya omong apa May? [Me if they start talking in Javanese I said hey! Stop talking alien language! Stop!Stop alien language if you want to talk (giggling)…use the proper Indonesian! Maya what are you saying May?] (Appendix transcript 2)

The junior mixed Kupang Malay with Indonesian, an English word <u>alien</u>, and Jakartanese word ***pake***. She was telling a story in Kupang Malay and then at the end of the utterance she switched to Indonesian. She used Indonesian to quote what her Javanese friends were saying.

25. Kupang Malay, English, Javanese and Jakartanese.

> 171) ***Gini* lho**, di Kupang teman SMA, apalagi teman-teman perkumpulan satu Gereja. Aduh <u>care</u>nya minta ampun. Sampe saya *ni* kalo mau bilang penuh kasih sayang ***gitu***, sayangnya berlimpah-ruah ***gitu***. Dapat kasih sayang, dapat perhatian. [Here goes, in Kupang my high school friends, especially my church association friends. They care so much about me! Until you can say I get abundance of love. I get love, affection.] (Appendix, transcript 4)

The junior mixed Javanese particle **lho** (a meaningless expression to confirm something), English word <u>care</u> and Jakartanese words *gini* and *gitu* along with Indonesian words.

4.2. The differences of language varieties between the senior and junior student.

This is to answer the second research question (What are the differences between varieties produced by the senior Kupangese students and varieties produced by junior Kupangese students?). From the analysis, it is seen that the code choices used by Kupangese students vary according to the interlocutors. In this case, the writer classified the interlocutors by the ethnicity. Thus, the writer put in the code/ code combinations that appeared in the senior and junior utterances, in accordance with the ethnicity of interlocutors, in the following table.

Table 4.2. Code choices used by the Senior and Junior in accordance with the ethnicity of interlocutors.

Interlocutors / Speaker	Kupangese	Javanese	Manadonese
Senior	1) I 3) KM 5) I+J 6) I+E 7) I+Jak 8) I+KM 10) KM+J 11) KM+E 12) KM+O 19) KM+I+E 17) KM+I+J 18) KM+I+Jak 20) KM+I+O 21) KM+J+O 22) KM+I+J+Jak 23) KM+I+E+Jak	1) I 2) J 3) KM 4) O 5) I+J 7) I+Jak 8) I+KM 9) I+O 13) J+Jak 14) I+J+Jak 17) KM+I+J 20) KM+I+O 18) KM+I+Jak 22) KM+I+J+Jak 23) KM+I+E+Jak 24) KM+I+Jak+O 25) KM+I+E+J+Jak	1) I 2) J 4) O 7) I+Jak 8) I+KM 14) I+J+Jak 18) KM+I+Jak 20) KM+I+O 22) KM+I+J+Jak 23) KM+I+E+Jak 24) KM+I+Jak+O
Junior	1) I 3) KM 6) I+E 7) I+Jak 8) I+KM 18) KM+I+Jak 19) KM+I+E 20) KM+I+O 23) KM+I+E+Jak	1) I 4) O 5) I+J 6) I+E 7) I+Jak 8) I+KM 9) I+O 14) I+J+Jak 15) I+E+J 16) I+E+Jak 18) KM+I+Jak 19) KM+I+E 22) KM+I+E+Jak 25) KM+I+E+J+Jak	1) I 7) I+Jak 8) I+KM 14) I+J+Jak 16) I+E+Jak 18) KM+I+Jak 19) KM+I+E 22) KM+I+J+Jak 23) KM+I+E+Jak 25) KM+I+E+J+Jak

Firstly the writer saw some **differences of code choices used by senior and junior in relation to the ethnicity of the interlocutors.** From table.4.2 it can be seen that senior used 16 (sixteen) code/ code combinations when she talked to Kupangese (Kupang Malay and Indonesian was dominant code used), 17 (seventeen) code/ code combinations to Javanese friends (Indonesian and Javanese was the dominant code) and 11 (eleven) code / code combinations to Manadonese (Indonesian and Kupang Malay was the dominant code). On the other hand, the junior only used 9 (nine) code/ code combinations when she was talking to Kupangese (KM and Indonesian was the dominant code used), 14 (fourteen) code/ code combinations towards Javanese mates (Indonesian was the dominant code) and 10 (ten) code/ code combinations for Manadonese (Indonesian and KM was the dominant code).

The writer firstly saw the differences when the senior and the junior were talking to Kupangese friends. There were distinct codes that appear in the senior's utterances when she was talking to Kupangese. They were code combination No. 5 (I+J), 10 (KM+J), 11 (KM+E), 12 (KM+O), 17 (KM+I+J), 21 (KM+J+O), and 22 (KM+I+J+Jak). When senior was talking to Kupangese students (Appendix, transcript 1) she mixed Indonesian and Javanese (5)

> 22) Padahal orang Jawa **lho** [Eventhough they are Javanese]
>
> 30) Oh…**soko kulino**…apa? [Oh…From frequently meeting …what?]
>
> 31) **Jalaran**…apa..[Because of…what]

Kupang Malay and Javanese (10)

> 9) *Ho*…**kresekan**. [Yes, plastic bag]

Kupang Malay and English (11).

> 77) *Ho* <u>long distance</u> *le*. [Yes, long distance again]

Kupang Malay and Dutch (12).

> 167) *Ho*…<u>*Daaaaaag*</u> [Yes, Bye]

Kupang Malay, Indonesian and Javanese(17).

> 67) hah..hah..dia *pung* **penyok**?pasti hanya lecet *sadikit sa*…[hah his car is bump? Must have been a little scratch]

Kupang Malay, Javanese and Manadonese(21).

> 132) Eh <u>*trada*</u>…**Ndak Bisa**…**Dek**! *Lu mau tangkis?* [No…cannot be…sis! You   want to resist?]

Kupang Malay, Indonesian, Javanese, and Jakartanese (22).

99)Eh…vestin *lu katumu ko sonde*? Dia *ni* saking kangennya *deng beta ni..lu tau beta* **kan ngangeni toh**! [Did you meet Vestin? She miss me so much…you know I am a person who is always be missed]

130)Febe *pung nyong*. Dia bilang ***gini*** Febe Febe? Tidak ada! **Budhek budhek!** [Febe's boyfriend. He said Febe Febe? She is not here! Deaf! Deaf!]

From the example above, it is obvious that the senior had more language varieties than the junior. She had the vocabularies in Javanese as **penyok, ndak bisa dek, ngangeni toh** and **budhek**, etc. It shows that she has grasped the local lexical items and she used it even when she was talking to Kupangese friends. She also understood the word <u>*trada*</u> in Papua, showing that she understood some words from other codes besides Kupang Malay. In addition, the senior used Dutch word <u>*Daag*</u> as leave-taking expression, this was a common farewell greets among friends. Thus, the senior mixed Kupang Malay with words from other languages even when she was talking to her Kupangese peers, which could not be seen in the junior's utterances. The junior used Kupang Malay and Indonesian mostly in her utterance among Kupangese, and sometimes mixed KM with Jakartanese and English words but not Javanese as the senior did

50) *Ko dong* **pake** bahasa <u>alien</u> semua *na* [Because all of them use alien language] (Appendix transcript 2)

Secondly, the differences can be seen when the senior and the junior were talking to Javanese friends. The senior had 17 (seventeen) code/ code combinations when she was talking to Javanese, whereas junior only had 14 (fourteen) code/ code combinations (see table 4.2). The types of code used by the senior when talking to Javanese were code/ code combinations No. 1(I), 2(J), 3(KM), 4(O), 5(I+J), 7(I+Jak), 8(I+KM), 13(J+Jak), 14(I+J+Jak), 17(KM+I+J), 18(KM+I+Jak), 20 (KM+I+O), 22 (KM+I+J+Jak), 23 (KM+I+E+Jak), 24(KM+I+Jak+O), and 25(KM+I+E+Jak). On the other hand, the types of code used by the junior were code No.1 (I), 4 (O), 5 (I+J), 6 (I+E), 7 (I+Jak), 8 (I+KM), 9 (I+O), 14 (I+J+Jak), 15 (I+E+J), 16 (I+E+Jak), 18 (KM+I+Jak), 19(KM+I+E), 22 (KM+I+J+Jak), 25(KM+I+E+Jak). Moreover, from table 4.2 can be seen that there are 2 (two) distinct code/ code combinations that appeared in the senior's utterances and 3 (three) distinct code/ code combinations in the junior. The two code / code combinations found in the senior's utterances were No. 3 (KM), and 17 (KM+I+J). The senior used KM when she was talking to Javanese friend (Appendix, transcript 3)

79) *Pung bagaya le…*[How snob you are]

The senior mixed Kupang Malay, Indonesian and Javanese (17)

204) Oh iya **dhek'e** kuliah. Minggu dua kali jalannya. Satu bulan seratus *ko* seratus dua lima. [Oh yes she has class. Twice a week. A month cost a hundred or a hundred twenty five]

The senior was using KM words even when she was talking to Javanese and she also mixed KM word *ko* and Javanese **dhek'e** with Indonesian.

On the other hand, the junior has three distinct code / code combinations which are No. 4 (O), 9 (I+O), and 15 (I+E+J) see transcript 4. The junior used Dutch words in utterances No.86 (Daag) and 186. (Oma) She also mixed Indonesian and Dutch words in No.183 (oma). In addition she also switched code from Indonesian to mixture of Jakartanese and Javanese as seen below.

140) Masalah studi. ***Gimana*** yah? Aku shock **banget**. Maksudnya kalo liat Kristian*, Daniel*, yang nilainya bagus…terus terang…aku…[Problem in study. How can I say? I am terribly shock. I mean if I see Kristian, Daniel, who has good grade…honestly…I…](Appendix, transcript 4)

The junior started to talk in Indonesian and then she switched to Jakartanese word ***gimana*** (how), an English word shock, and Javanese word **banget** (very).

Thirdly, the differences can be seen when the senior and the junior were talking to Manadonese. The senior had 11 (eleven) varieties and junior had 10 (ten) varieties when they were talking to Manadonese, and each has distinct code / code combinations. The types of code used by the senior when talking to Manadonese were code No. 1(I), 2(J), 7(I+Jak), 8(I+KM), 14(I+J+Jak), 18(KM+I+Jak), 20(KM+I+O), 22 (KM+I+J+Jak), 23(KM+I+E+Jak), 24(KM+I+Jak+O). On the other hand, the junior used code No.1 (I), 7 (I+Jak), 8 (I+KM), 14 (I+J+Jak), 16 (I+E+Jak), 18 (KM+I+Jak), 19(KM+I+E), 22 (KM+I+J+Jak), 23(KM+I+E+Jak), 25(KM+I+E+Jak). From the types of code used above the senior had distinct codes No.2 (J) and 4 (O) whereas the junior had No. 16 (I+E+Jak) and 25 (KM+I+E+J+Jak). The distinct code was when the senior used Javanese word with Manadonese (Appendix, transcript 3)

205) **Iyo** [yes]

The senior used Manadonese when she was talking to Manadonese.

146) *Nyandak-nyandak* [Not- not]

These two distinct features differentiate the senior's utterances from the junior, by clarifying that the senior used some Javanese and Manadonese words. The senior

used Manadonese words when she talked to Manadonese unlike the junior who did not used Manadonese words at all.

The distinct code combination that appeared in the junior was when she mixed Kupang Malay, Indonesian, English and Jakartanese (16) while she was talking to Manadonese (see transcript 4).

> 171) ***Gini* lho**, di Kupang teman SMA, apalagi teman-teman perkumpulan satu Gereja. Aduh <u>care</u>nya minta ampun. Sampe saya *ni* kalo mau bilang penuh kasih sayang ***gitu***, sayangnya berlimpah-ruah ***gitu***. Dapat kasih sayang, dapat perhatian.
> [Here goes, in Kupang my high school friends, especially my church association friends. They care so much about me! Until you can say I get abundance of love. I get love, affection.]
> 198) Iya <u>logic</u> ***tuh*** agak kurang bagus [Yes logic is not so good]

From illustration above, it can be seen that senior had more varieties than the junior. The junior used a lot of Indonesian, a mixture of Indonesian and Jakartanese when she was talking to Javanese, unlike the senior who was able to communicate with Javanese toward Javanese friends. Senior also already grasped some words from other codes like Papua, Chinese, Dutch and Manadonese, she switched code when she was talking to person from different ethnic. The junior also switched codes depending on the ethnicity of her interlocutor but she did not use any words in Papua, Chinese and Manadonese as senior did. She used Indonesian and a bit Jakartanese, instead of Javanese, in most of her utterance towards people from different ethnicities.

Secondly, the writer saw **the differences in the Javanese, Jakartanese, and English words produced by the senior and junior.** The writer puts the Javanese, Jakartanese and English words that appeared in senior and the junior's utterances in table below.

Table.4.3. Javanese, Jakartanese, and English words used by the senior and junior.

Words Speaker	Javanese	Jakartanese	English
Senior	Toh Lho Tah Soko kolino Jalaran Penyok	Pake Gini / Gitu Jadian Kok Digosipin Nggak	Hip-hop Lipstick Lipgloss Vocal Group Long distance Email

Words Speaker	Javanese	Jakartanese	English
	Ngangeni toh Deloan sing anu Budhek Ayuk tha dipangan ae… popo…ambek sambal'e* wuakeh iki lho. Iyo…iku…tenan yo…maksud'e dikreseki..lho. Lha iyo maka'no podo ae, masio siji loro…ae kresek. Lha iyo…lek..iki Kresekan..mosok ngenyek - ngeyek ngono. Opo, ngomong'e* duduk kresekan, duduk… Kresekan'e* ..bukane* garai..tha?Nek* akeh-akeh..nek…ndak* tha*? Nek* Maksud'e…toh Alot!...wis rodok alot-alot piye ngono..isa*… Maksud'e *dhek'e Lek*..gelem soale* lek*… ..pirone* iku sak…rasane* kenek… ..iku… ..katane..ndak *melebu - melebu. ..entuk..ono Nangdi? Sak..mosok sak..sewu? ..isine* piye? ..rasane*… ..tha*?Ndak* papa tha*? Medeni Iklane ae wis… ..lho..sopo sing nyeluk… Mosok Filem iki lek* sing maen iku apik tenan!...maen… Lali lho lek* ditako'i…wuae ..wuae..wis..toh? Wuallah ..ambek atasanne* tok toh. Ntik*..spea tune*..wis ono. ..sing… Modele*..ae..item..lek* misale*… ..ribet… ..rok'e*..lek*… Lek* lagune*… Arek ..pagar ayu…pagar bagus Bayarane… ..sembarang… Lek*… Soale* sakno..timbangane*..elek.. Cedek iki wisan? Lho..anu tha?	Kan Gimana sih lu? Cowok Gimana? Mejeng Nganterin Tuh Nih Lagian Segini / Segitu Pengin Kepengin Deh Nyediain Ngirimin Ngefek Diliatin Dinyanyiin Elek Luluran Abis Ngerjain Sih Ngecilin Parkiran	A-Mild Homeball A-Mild Pool OK Divert Married Booking Black forest Fitness Body building Pending Arabian Handphone

Words Speaker	Javanese	Jakartanese	English
	Pokok'e*..ae..lek*..wis..nang. ..Nang… Wuallah-wuallah wis ono ae, Dhek'e ndak medit..toh Lek* ndak*..ndak* papa, ..cedek wis!Ngarepe… ..pentol? ..banget ..iki..opo'o*… ..ijo… Lho..lek* sing ndhuwe rasane* wis..soale*… Bosok rasane*. Wis rodok..ono… Tuku lima ngewu ae… ..lek*..nyantol. ..ijo toh. Ndak* Daleme* iku..item -item..toh Iku ket*… Soale* lek* misale*… ..wis. Lho..pisan. Lho mari ngono dhek'e..ngene lho..dhek'e. Arek loro iku ancene,..tenan! dhek'e… ..ngambek, melebu..gelem metu maneh… rodok ..nek..keroso toh… Melempem punya'e* Iyo… ..ae takok sik...ndak? ..pisan..lek*..ndak papa. Lek*..iku..memang'e apik* Anak'e* Bapak'e*..eroh… ..ditai'i..asem!		
Junior	Lho Toh Tah Bareng Tak Isa Ndak* Wis Banget	Cowok / Cewek Pake Kan Lah Papasan Udah Sih Tuh Kok Nggak Gini/ gitu Ancur Dikit Ngerti Cuman Emang Aja Ntar Berantem Ninggalin Ketangkap Manfaatin Gimana	Out bone Camp Snack Jeans Dance Stress Down Alien OK Feeling Is the best in Shock Install Hard disc Point Mood Care Down Logic

Words Speaker	Javanese	Jakartanese	English
		Ngerasa Keluarin Ditanyain Mikirin Cuek Pengin	

From the table above it is obvious that the senior has already adopted some of the words or vocabularies of local languages in this case Javanese including the Surabaya Chinese Indonesian variety (*), the mixture of Indonesian and Javanese that was commonly used by the Chinese in Surabaya, such as **lek, nek, misal'e, soale**, **ntik** etc. which did not occur in the junior's utterances. The senior produced Javanese words in phrases or even in clauses such as **Nangdi? Ket mau lho, Cedek iki pisan?Lha iyo, maka'no podo ae, masio siji loro…tetap ae kresek,** etc on the contrary the junior only produced Javanese in words such as **lho**, **tak**, **toh, tah**, etc and only one Surabaya Chinese Indonesian word **ndak**. The Jakartanese and English produced by both the senior and the junior appeared in form of words. Thus the obvious difference can be seen in the Javanese words produced by the senior and the junior. The senior produced the Javanese in phrases or clauses whereas the junior only produce Javanese in form of words.

4.3. The relation of the ethnicity of the interlocutors and the code choices used by Kupangese students.

This is to answer the third research question (Does ethnicity of the interlocutors affect the code choice of the Kupangese students?). As seen in table 4.1, the senior and junior have different code choices depending on whom they talk to. In this case, the writer divided the interlocutors based on their ethnicity. It seemed that the ethnicity of the interlocutor somehow affects the code choices. Thus the writer observed each code used and related to the ethnicity of the interlocutors to see the relation of both.

First the writer observed the using of Kupang Malay, which was obvious, and the mixture of KM and Indonesian appeared in both senior and junior's utterances. The senior used Kupang Malay and Indonesian towards Javanese and Manadonese (Appendix, transcript 3). The Kupang Malay words appeared in

utterances No.37 (*pung*),38 (*sa*),76 (*ada tanya*),79 (*pung bagaya le*),106 (*Lu,beta,pung nyong*), 189 (*jao, stelah, su, pi buru, su son toe le*) ,190 (*beta, son, deng, be, baru be*),194 (*ke*),200 (*Ho*), 201 (*su, mar su*), 202 (*ketong pi*), 259 (*pange*).

The KM used utterance in No.79 was to tease Javanese friend, the senior switched to KM when she was showing her personal comment about something. In utterances No.106, 189, 190, the senior was talking to Kupangese and Javanese friends, so her utterance had KM words since she was talking to one of Kupangese along with the Javanese. Thus KM was used to show that they (the senior and the Kupangese) share the same ethnicity and belong to the same group membership. Furthermore, the senior used KM towards Manadonese in utterance No.200, 201, and 202 showed that they somehow belong to the same group membership for Kupang and Manado belong to eastern part of Indonesia. Furthermore, the using of KM was regardless the ethnicity of the interlocutors, although the use of KM when talking to people from different ethnic was less frequent.

Moreover, the junior also used KM towards Javanese and Manadonese (see appendix, transcript 4), and the Kupang Malay words can be seen in No. 60 (*Be hafal itu malam na*),72 (*Kaco mati ma, pi*),78 (*heh, abis*)106 (*kermana*)128 (*pingin, kaco*),138 (*saya ada miring*),174 (*ni*),183 (*ni*), 203 (*ni*), 204 (*pung*). Utterance No.60, 72, and 138 showed that junior switched to KM when she wanted to express her emotion about something. It was obvious that the reason why Kupangese students chose to use Kupang Malay even towards people from different ethnic, because of the fact that they were Kupangese and the language was their mother tongue that they used to express feelings. Here, they showed their feeling of belonging as Kupang people. When the language was seen as an important symbol of minority group's identity, it generally maintained longer (Holmes, 1992:71). The fact that KM was used regardless of the ethnicity of the interlocutors showed that the ethnicity of the interlocutors in a way does not seem to affect the using of KM.

The second was the use of Indonesian. Indonesian was the national language and it was used as unity language for intertribal. It was clear that the Kupangese students used Indonesian regardless what ethnicity the interlocutors

are, although the use of Indonesian was more frequent when they were talking to people from different ethnic. That proves that the use of Indonesian in their utterances was somehow related to the ethnicity of the interlocutors. As seen in Transcript 1 (see appendix) No.141, 142, the senior used Indonesian when she was talking a Manadonese. The junior also used a lot of Indonesian towards both Javanese and Manadonese. Therefore, the *ethnicity* seems to be one of the factors of choosing a particular code.

The third was the using of English. Some of the English words that appeared are *alien, married, shock, stress, down, mood, point, care, OK, hard disc, install, booking, Black forest, jeans, outbone, camp, snack, dance, feeling, long distance, email, handphone, vocal group*,etc (see table 4.3). All of those English words used may due to the lack of vocabularies in their language or they borrow the English terms, and the terms was commonly used in daily talks. English is a global language that is widely used, so it is common that the students use English terms. The fact that students were educated people who were learning English in their school strengthens the reason to. Nevertheless, the junior produced a sentence in English in utterance No.145 (appendix, transcript 2). The use of English here was to confirm her personal comment about her school. The using of English was regardless to what ethnicity of the interlocutors.

The fourth was the using of Javanese. Javanese was used by the senior mostly when she was talking to Javanese friends. She was showing that she has the ability to talk in Javanese and understand the language. The reason why she was using Javanese was to show that she was able to communicate in Javanese and she feels comfortable in showing her feelings and thoughts by using it. She was speaking Javanese words or phrases such as **cedek iki pisan? Nangdi?**etc when she was talking to Javanese. The junior also used Javanese particles such as **lho, banget**, etc when she was talking to Javanese friends. Although the Javanese word such as **lho,** was used towards Kupangese (only the senior used Javanese word toward Kupang peers) and Manadonese, the Javanese words appeared more often when they were talking to Javanese friends. That shows that *ethnicity* somehow affect the code choices among Kupangese students.

The fifth was the use of Jakartanese. The Kupangese students mixed Indonesian with Jakartanese in their utterance. The Jakartanese words such as *nggak*, *pake, kan, tuh, deh, gitu, gini, lagian*, etc were appeared in both senior and junior utterances (see table 4.3). The use of Jakartanese words may due to the influence of the media. Moreover, the using of Jakartanese was regardless to ethnicity of the interlocutors.

The last one was the use of words from other languages. Other languages here were Manadonese, Chinese, Papua and Dutch. The senior used Manadonese words when she was talking to Manadonese as seen in transcript 1 (see appendix) No.146 (*nyandak*), 177 (*ngana*), 202(*anam*), 235-236 (*rope*). The reason she used Manadonese was because she was talking to Manadonese thus it shows that *ethnicity* of the interlocutors may affect the senior's code choices. Senior used Chinese word *Ko* to refer to an older brother in utterance No.16. She had interaction with Chinese people everyday and she had grasped the term. The term *ko* was familiar among Petra students since they use it to refer an older man or male senior in campus. Thus the use of Chinese word here was as a reference for the third pronoun mention in the senior utterance. She used it to refer to brother Anis whom usually was addressed with the term *Ko* Anis. As for Papua, she used the word *trada* in No.132, this came out automatically when she was talking to Kupangese friend, and she wanted to show her ability in acknowledging other codes besides KM. Then, Dutch words were used by the junior in transcript 2 (see appendix) utterance No.109 (*opa*), transcript 4 (appendix) No. 86 (*daag*), 186(*oma*), 182 (*oma*). The junior was using Dutch words because the word *daag* was familiar in Indonesia to express leave-taking, whereas *opa* and *oma* are also familiar in Kupang in addressing grandparents.

The discussion above depicted that there were language varieties in the senior and junior Kupangese students' utterances. The differences can be seen according to the ethnicity of the interlocutors and the choice of words that they use in their utterances. They used KM dominantly when they were talking to Kupangese peers. On the other hand, the senior used Javanese words, phrases or clauses and mixed it with Indonesian mostly when she was talking to Javanese peers. The junior mostly used Indonesian and mixture of Indonesian and

Jakartanese words when she was talking to Javanese friends. When the senior was talking to Manadonese, she mostly used Indonesian and Manadonese whereas the junior mostly used Indonesian when she was talking to a Manadonese. Thus the ethnicity of the interlocutors in a way seems to affect the choice of code used by the Kupangese students.