

THE LINGUISTIC ADAPTION IN AN IMMIGRANT LANGUAGE SETTING IN MAKASSAR, INDONESIA

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| ARTICLE INFO | ABSTRACT |
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| Received: 2020-12-20 Accepted: 2021-03-19 Published: 2021-03-22 Volume: 5 Issue: 1 DOI: https://doi.org/10.33019/lire.v3i2.100 | Historically, immigrants have been living and interacting with local people and others in Makassar from 2014 until today. These interactions result from unique way communication, how these immigrants choose a certain language to communicate with each other. This article mainly aimed to describe how was the language used among immigrant in Makassar and how was the language choice occurred in the interaction of immigrant with local people. The data were collected through observation on the recorded and transcribed conversation and interviews some of the participants to confirm how and why they used certain language during the conversation by using the sociolinguistics approach. These interactions which use some language variation or dialects can be called a linguistics adaption as the effect of language contact situation. In their early presence that immigrants used English (Eng) and Indonesia language (IL) formally to communicate with IOM staff, UNHCR staff, among immigrants, teachers and social workers, but when they have access to live longer in Makassar, they interact with Makassar people freely and they use various languages such as Makassar language (ML), Indonesian language by Makassar Malay language (MML) dialect known as trade Maky language, or sometimes used English as their language code choice. MML was mostly used compared to another language by those immigrants in some public area in Makassar. The using of MML by immigrants was a linguistic adaptation to the target language. |
| KEYWORDS | |
| Immigrants, Language Contact, Language Choice, Linguistics Adaptation, Makassar Malay Language. | |

1. INTRODUCTION

The existence of immigrants in Makassar since 2014 has had an impact on socio-cultural aspects including the use of language, both in the language of the immigrants' community itself and the language generally used by people in the city of Makassar. Like the language maintenance, linguistics adaption until to the language choice situation. The complexity and contact between the regional languages in the city of Makassar, the Makassar Malay language (MML)¹ become the

¹ MML dialect uses affixation that is different from Indonesian language or Bahasa Indonesia such as; *-mi, -pi, -ji, -mo, -ki, -ta', -ji, -jeko, -meko, -ko, and na-*, like in the sentence *Ayo-mi* means that calling someone to go, *pergi-mi* and *pergi-meko* mean that please you can go!



dominant language use around Makassarese, the people of South Sulawesi generally and also for immigrants. MML was born which was used for the ethnic Makassar community and also the people of South Sulawesi in general (Hasyim, 2008). By these situation means that most of the speakers in Makassar are bilingual and multilingual include immigrants who have been mastering Bahasa Indonesia, English, and Makassar Malay language.

According to Goebel, (2008) that people in Indonesia are very potential to become bilingual and multilingual, by seeing the chance of multicultural and some visitors used Indonesian Malay as a language choice. Goebel calls this situation as language adaptation and cultural contact occurs in Indonesian urban neighbourhood (Goebel, 2008; Goebel & Goebel, 2015), this situation not only in Semarang as Goebel data but also can be found in Makassar. Some specific languages are raised and used by speakers from different ethnic and language namely English Malay Language used by Indonesian when they speak English and also Makassar Malay language that become as dominant language then others by the total number of speakers are $\pm 3,500,000$. Language contact and adaptation occurs since the interaction without the cultural friction among them.

The language and cultural contact that occurred in Makassar from the interaction of immigrants and others are new language use phenomena. It is a very complex interaction because Makassar people cannot use Immigrants language and also immigrants can not use Makassere, Buginese and other local languages. While in the shelter² and community house (CH)³ as immigrants living for a while, where immigrants use Persia, Dari, Urdu language, Burma, Malay and English (Sihombing, 2017; Rijal & Putri, 2019; Rijal, et al., 2020). English and Bahasa Indonesia (Indonesian language) are officially used immigrants to communicate with UNHCR (United Nation High Commissioner for Refugee) staff, IOM (International Organization for Migration) staff, social workers, and teachers also for other official conversation like to speaks with the governments. Verbally, Indonesian language or Makassar Malay Language has acquired

² The shelter is a residence for unaccompanied migrants children (UMC)

³ CH, the community house is a residence for immigrants who have married



well by some immigrants. It is a way to socialize and to communicate well with Makassar's and some of them also can speak Makassar a little as it is shown in the conversation below;

Ali: Immigrant from Afghanistan as a customer
Daeng X : Makassar as a seller in the mini market namely *Gadde* (ML)

Ali : Halo Daeng!, *erokamballi* (ML)// halo Daeng! I want to buy
Daeng: Hae, do you? // hi! Do you?
Ali : This one, *roko* ' (MML), *kaluru* (ML) // this one, cigarette
Daeng: You, money? // your money?
Ali : *itujitoh*? (MML)// only that?

Locus 1 Conversation between Immigrant and Makassar People

In this situation, Ali as an immigrant can speak Makassar Malay Language and Makassar Language even though he switches from English to Indonesian language (MML/Makassar Malay dialect) and Makassar language. This situation shows the linguistic adaption and the using of varieties of language occurs in the conversation between immigrants and Makassar people. The other conversation situations can be found also in the market, coffee shop, canteen, Alfamart, Indomaret, public transportation, on the street or in the sports station. The linguistic adaptation and the variation of language use of immigrants are caused by language contact. According to Thomason (2000), language contact is the using of more than one language in the same situation and time. The use of language variation in Indonesia can be easily found in urban society (Goebel, 2019). Goebel said that language contact phenomenon in Indonesia caused by the bilingual situation and diversity of the ethnic group of the speaker who stays in the city.

Almost every immigrant force their selves to acquire the Makassar Malay dialect as their main language during the interaction out of their community in Makassar. Out of home detention for immigrant, community house and shelter, all of the immigrant should speak English or Indonesian Language, but the problem is most of their interlocutor cannot speak English well, hence the alternative language is the Indonesian language. Makassar people and others who live in Makassar city used their dialect by applying Makassar Malay Language (MML) as their main dialect to interact with each other (Tamrin, 2013; Cohn & Ravindranath, 2014; Rusdiah, 2016). Thomason (2007; 4) highlighted that language contact is involved face to face interaction or more



than two different background culture of speakers in a certain situation, and the speaker also uses more than one language to communicate in that interaction. This phenomenon can be easily found in Makassar, South Sulawesi Province especially the communication between immigrants and Makassar people in the public area, or in a classroom situation and the shop (online shop or offline shop).

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The study of human and language use is a part of sociolinguistics studies and so the case of the phenomena of linguistics adaption, language contact, and language choice do to immigrants in Makassar. The language use among immigrants in the communication with local people in Makassar is related to the variation of language that rises since the language contact situation, it is the function of language as a tool of communication, the positioning of certain language as lingua franca and the domination that language than another language in the episode of communication. Based on my overviewed that some researchers have conducted the research related to linguistics adaptation, language contact and immigrants studies. Like the study of Rachmawati, (2008) with the topic language contact situation between Bugis language and Sasak in Lombok Island. It is affected by the cultural diversity from Sasak ethnic and the comers such as Buginese, Selayar and Bajau ethnic from South Sulawesi Province, from the diversity situation effect, leads to the linguistic adaptation in Lombok. This study is closely relevant with the immigrant situation in Makassar who did the contact with local people but my study is a very complex situation because the immigrants from Middle east country have different language and culture with Indonesian people.

The study of Nugraha, (2015) about the role of language contact between Majalaya society with the pilgrims. This study shows the language contact effected to the language code-switching situation and the changing of linguistic variation. This case only occurs temporarily if the pilgrims come to Majalaya and it is a different situation with the Immigrants contact which conducted from 2014 until today. Contrast with studies mentioned before that Munandar, (2013) has also conducted the study related to the existence of Javanese language contact with other language harms the using of Javanese language usage in Yogyakarta. There are united communication and



a decreasing function of Javanese language in the city of Yogyakarta (data 2007-2012). In this study brings us to the complexity, but the writer only shows us the using and the existence of Javanese in the urban situation.

The study of immigrant generally immigrants in Indonesia had been conducted by Lestari, Cangara, & Darwis, (2015) about refugees and asylum seekers from Afganistan in Makassar, the study of Rachmah & Pestalozzi, (2016) about the ignored life of Immigrants in Bogor-Indonesia, the study of Yohana & Yozani, (2017) about the Accommodation Intercultural Communication of Illegal Immigrants From Afghanistan With The People of Pekanbaru City-Indonesia, the study of Wahyudi, Purba, & Susilawati, (2017) about the Prevention of Potential Immigrant Conflict With Local Communities in Cisarua Bogor Regency-Indonesia, the study of Santi, (2017) about efforts by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and its partners to meet the basic needs of asylum seekers and refugees in Indonesia, the study of Rafsanjani, (2019) with the topic of Immigrants from Iran in Makassar, and also the study of Lestari, Cangara, & Darwis, (2015) about refugees and asylum seekers from Afganistan in Makassar. Almost of them have discussed the immigrants living in Indonesia and specifically for the study of Rafsanjani, (2019) and Lestari, et al. (2015) have shown the immigrants living in Makassar, while my focus on this article is not only the immigrants living but specifically about the immigrants' language use after doing the contact with Makassar or during the interaction with local people in Makassar.

The present study of Rijal & Putri (2019) about the UMC language choice is focusing on the English language, and also the study of Rijal et al., (2020) who have discussed also the immigrants' language contact generally in CH and shelter without out of the immigrants' residence and used language contact approach by Thomason, (2000), Hymes, (2013) and also the sociolinguistics approach by Chaer & Agustina, (2004). While this study used broadly the data of conversation out of immigrants residence and interview some Immigrants and Makassar people. Specifically, this study used sociolinguistics approach of Fasold, (1984) where Fasold itself see the language choice phenomena affected by psychological aspect, sociological aspect and sociolinguistics aspects, also this study used sociolinguistics approach of Fishman, 1972). Regarding sociolinguistic perspective and Fishman view which are trying to describe the language



used in the social aspect, it is closely related to "who speak, what language, to whom, when, and what end". It means that sociolinguistic is called an interdisciplinary study that combines between the science of sociology and linguistic aspect. where the language used mostly affected with who speak, what language related to factors situation and participants, anthropological linguistics approach of Duranti, (1997). Most of the sociolinguistic studies focused on the language variation in the speech community including the language variation as the effect of language contact, where the speaker and interlocutor use one language as a medium to continue the conversation. Thus, language is a vital media in multicultural communication, like in the big city where the city is the icon of diversity and heterogeneity of human. Bilingualism and multilingualism context is closely related to the language choice and language contact like in Makassar, where there are some different ethnicity of people who live in Makassar including the immigrant community.

3. METHODOLOGY

This research was a sociolinguistic study using qualitative data, they were language choice approach proposed by Fasold, (1984) and anthropological linguistics approaches proposed by Duranti, (1997). The method was observation and interviewing, the data of observation include the conversation of immigrants with Makassar society in the form of recording. Participant of this study was immigrants from the Middle East and East Asia countries who stayed in Makassar since 2014 and they occupied around 27 asylums, 1 shelter and immigrant home detention (Rafsanjani, 2019; Rijal & Putri, 2019). There were 7 community houses and 1 shelter was selected as the place of observation they were 2 CH in BTP, 2 CH in PK 7, 1 CH in BTN Antara, 1 CH in MAPALA Street, and 1 shelter in Landak Baru Street of Makassar. Those 7 CH were inhabited by most of the immigrants from different countries in one occupancy and also the shelter was inhabited by a hundred immigrants underage from different countries accompanied by social workers. There were eight conversation data recorded from the interaction of Immigrants and Makassar people. , three immigrants interviewed, and two Indonesian who have had contact with immigrants in Makassar.

The interview was conducted to confirm some reason why did immigrant can adapt well with Indonesian language or Makassar Malay dialect then Makassar and other languages. Data analysis tries to determine factors of language contact, switching and the effect to the target



language. The data collection technique, data analysis used Miles and Huberman (in Sugiyono, 2008) and Littlejohn & Foss, (2009). Based on Miles and Huberman concept that there were two kinds of sociolinguistics method they were the method which correlated to the language object as the external aspect or non-linguistic aspect and the method which correlated to data dissection, data processing or the verbal text construction as internally. The data analysis was done descriptively and data collected is analyzed and represented.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Results

From the data collection of contact situation between immigrants and Makassar society used the Indonesian language by Makassar Malay dialect called as Makassar Malay Language (MML), it shows that the use of MML by immigrants is in the interaction with Makassar people, while the Persia language is used by Immigrants from Afganistan and Iran with its variation like Farsi and Tajiki dialect, but they used only in the family communication. The scope of family here is the communication between parents and children, the person to their mates in community house (CH) who came from the same country or same culture even though they rarely use it especially outside of CH. The same also happened to Burma or Myanmar language which is used by the immigrants from Myanmar only in the CH of MAPALA Street Makassar. Where the CH of MAPALA is the residence of immigrants which dominated from Myanmar. Most of the immigrants from Myanmar can speak Indonesian language and English well than other immigrants, so they are familiar with the Malay language. It is different between the immigrants from Iran and Afghanistan who cannot speak the Indonesian language before they come to Indonesia, although they mastered the English Language well since in their informal school.

In doing the interaction out of CH and shelter, immigrants use Indonesian language or MML, or English based on their dialect, and a few of them can speak Makassar language (ML). The English use of Immigrants when speaking with Makassar people in the formal situation like speak with IOM or UNHCR staff, formal class (corpus 1), greetings, or it is used if immigrants find a new mate (corpus 2) can be seen in the following conversation.



Ahm: teacher! I can't joint the class
ASR: ok! Just sit in a view minute
Ahm: ok teacher, after this I want to go to the hospital;

Corpus 1: English class in Shelter of Landak Baru Makassar

ASD: Hello bro, excuse me! May I ask you something!
Bas: yah!
ASD: Where are you from?
Bas: I come from Afghanistan
ASD: Do you? Can you speak Makassar?
Bas: I cannot well, but I can speak Bahasa Indonesia

Corpus 2; interview situation on Sept. 2019

The Indonesian language use that can be found in their daily activities like in the market, on the street or public area. The Indonesian language becomes the second language choice or code choice and switching when Immigrants interacts with Makassar people. It is a very unique way of using the Indonesian language because they speak specific dialect namely Makassar Malay language (MML).

Like in the conversation between the immigrants from Afghanistan who sell ice around of university sports centre (Hasanuddin University Sports Centre) and he speaks to Makassar as the buyer or online driver call as Gojek driver;

| | | |
|--------------|---|--|
| Gojek Driver | : | <i>IniMI pesananNA, es teller dua porsi</i> <i>TO'</i> (this is the order, two cups of mixed ice) |
| Sheer | : | <i>Ok! Bayar dulu!</i> (please pay first!) |
| Gojek Driver | : | <i>SudahMI</i> (I have paid) |
| Sheer | : | <i>Tunggu ya, sebentarPI'</i> (wait, a minute) |

Corpus 3: the conversation between Immigrants and Gojek Driver

The conversation above is in the Ice seller, where the seller is Sheer as Immigrants from Afganistan and Gojek driver is Makassar people. It looks like the speaker used MML by adding MI (*ini-MI*// this is) NA (*pesanan-NA*// the order, *sudah-MI*// finish). Sheer has lived for 3 years in Makassar and he works as an ice seller. He works with Makassar people

and learns MML. MML is used by immigrants not only in the transaction situation but also for other situation like interviewing form reporter after joining the demonstration view months back as it is seen below.

- Reporter : *Kenapa-KI melakukan demonstrasi?* (Why are you doing demonstration?)
AL AF : *Kami merasa tertekan di camp.... Lama-MITO'* (We felt pressured at the camp...it was so long)
AL AF : *Kami juga minta para Imigran dibebaskan...ditahan-KI di Rudenim* (We also ask that immigrants be freed ...detailed at Immigrants Detention Centre IDC)

Corpus 4; the conversation Immigrant with a reporter

Makassar language (ML) used by immigrants to Makassar people only found in the situation where they say hello to some seller who they know well around shelter and CH. ML used as social adaptation form or will show their relationship with Makassar people or only used as code choice when buying something in the market or the store, as it is presented in the conversation below.

Ali: Immigrant from Afghanistan will buy cigarette

Daeng: Daeng or sir is a seller

- ALI : *Daeng!* (sir!)
Daeng : *yah apalagi?* (well, what else?)
ALI : *Roko 'nya Daeng, Siapa anne daeng?* (Your cigarette sir, How much this one sir?)
Daeng : *Anjo he, harga-NA* (that's the price)

Corpus 5: the conversation in the mini market

From the conversation above, it can be seen that the seller (*daeng*) cannot speak English and Ali tries to speak Makassar (ML). Both of them mostly speak ML for avoiding



misunderstanding, and the using of ML by the immigrants are the form of social adaption to Makassar people.

The using of code choice can be found also in the conversation of immigrants and Makassar people. The code choice occurs from the using of English to Indonesian language or from the using of Indonesian language to English and ML here below.

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Topic | : Mrs S introduced Mr R to UMC community in the shelter, Mr R will document the English training program |
| Mrs S | : She is director of NGO which lead the social program in UMC asylum |
| Mr R | : He is an English teacher, and he has taught English before |
| Ali and Jan | : are Immigrants from Afghanistan (Underage/ Unaccompanied Migrant Children "UMC" who live in the shelter) underage, lived in a shelter Landa Baru Street of Makassar. |

- Ali : *Mammi! Mana bapak? Mom! Where is my father?*
- Mrs S : *Bapak ada kerjaan, I just accompany Mr. R to come to shelter (My Husband has a job, I just accompany Mr R to come to Shelter)*
- Mrs S : *(Talk to Mr R)*
Begitulah merekandi, seperti keluarga saya, suami saya dipanggil bapak, Bapak juga begitu senang dapat keluarga baru. (It is their condition, like my close family, my husband is called as their father, my husband also is very happy like getting a new family from them)
- Mr R : *Sudah akrab yah. (They have already familiar Mam)*
Ali, do you remember me?
- M.Ali : *Teacher, kaukah itu teacher, hi! Hi! (Teacher!, Are you teacher, Hi! Hi!*
- Mrs S : *Ali, kerumahnya nanti! (Ali! Come to my home later!)*
- M. Ali : *Thank you*
- Bu. S : *Ali! Sini! Jan come here! (Ali! Come here, Jan! come here!.*
- Jan : *Apa Bu? The teacher calls me (What else mom?)*

*Corpus 6; in
Shelter of
UMC*

All of the speakers include Jan and Ali has acquired English and Indonesian language well so they can switch from English to The Indonesian language. Jan and Ali are categorized as unaccompanied migrant children (UMC) or underage immigrant and they have to stay in Shelter until they become eighteen years old. All of UMC have been trained to speak English and Indonesian language by NGO or IOM staff. They live together with a social worker and under coordinated IOM, NGO and Social Department of Makassar.

It is different between the conversations with an immigrant who lives in a community house (CH) from those who have occupations a part-time worker/ice seller. Sometime Makassar people or the student who can speak English try to use English to the immigrant



but immigrant still uses code-switching from English to the Indonesian language as shown below.

Topic: Ordering juice

ASD is Bugis people, he is 35 years old

IDR is a student, he is 20 years old, he comes from South East Sulawesi and speaks Buton language

Sheer and Muhammad Baseer are Afghanistan who works as the seller

| | | |
|-------|---|--|
| ASD | : | Excuse me! I want to buy juice, Alpukat and ice teller! |
| Sheer | : | <i>Bungkus, makan?</i> Eating here? (Take away? Eat...? Eating here?) |
| MB | : | Eating here? |
| ASD | : | Eating here I am waiting here one minute! |
| MB | : | Wait a minute, I am doing it! |
| ASD | : | Alpucado and Ice teler yah! |
| IDR | : | How much? |
| Sheer | : | Alpucadoeigth, Ice teller six |
| ASD | : | I am waiting here, yah! |
| MB | : | Yah |
| ASD | : | Thank you, brother! |

Corpus 7: The Conversation in ice counter

In the public area, Immigrant in Makassar has adapted well specifically with the greetings, MML and English or code choice. They can speak English well if interlocutor speaks English and also if the interlocutor speaks in Indonesian, they also can respond in the Indonesian language, but it is different if the interlocutor speaks Makassar language, the immigrant just response in Makassar Language a little or try to explain that they only can speak English or Indonesian Language.

4.2. Discussions

The language used by the immigrants in Makassar becomes a specific phenomenon in language and humanities especially in the study of sociolinguistics. The languages are used during the conversation between immigrants and the society of Makassar is as the effect of language contact and culture. The language contact from English by their specific immigrants' mother tongue dialect with the Indonesian language by Makassar Malay dialect creates specific dialect on their language use and linguistic adaptation. Based on the data above can be analyzed that Makassar Malay dialect or Makassar Malay Language (MML) become the main language choice in the communication of Immigrants with local people in Makassar. MML is a trade Malay language in East Asia or East Indonesia have been familiar to the newcomer. Even though English sometimes used as language choice but an only informal situation such as in the classroom, interact with IOM, UNHCR or to the social workers. Based on the theory of language choice Fasold, (1984) that when someone chooses the certain language in one interaction means that there is the whole language such in faced by immigrants in Makassar there are some varieties of language like immigrants mother tongue, English, Arab, Indonesian Language, Makassar Language, Buginese Language and Makassar Malay language. When that situation they have had the attitude to choose appropriate language to appropriate situation.

English and Indonesian language use among Immigrants while doing interaction with Makassar society is a unique situation due to immigrants limitation in speaking Indonesian Language and Makassar or Buginese Language well, while most of Makassar people cannot speak English. Conversation, transaction, and negotiation are the situation where English and Indonesian language are used among the participants. This contact situation among them affects the use of language for the immigrants. Negatively, those immigrants languages become a silent language among the interaction between immigrants and Makassar society and also in the interaction between immigrants in the shelter, community house and in a public area in Makassar. So that there is the dominant language in the living of Immigrants in Makassar namely MML which dominated other languages both of English, Arabic, Immigrant Mother tongue or local language.



Around 17 % of the total population of South Sulawesi used Indonesia and MML dialect. MML is the daily dialect among people around Makassar and out of Makassar who have contacted with Makassar people in a long time interaction include immigrants who have contacted since 2014 until 2020 in Makassar. Makassar people or mostly the society of South Sulawesi used MML when they speak Indonesian (Hasyim, 2008; Yassi, 2001, 2018). It is the way to continue the conversation and also as the politeness strategy doing the interaction. MML as language choice among immigrant is as language adaptation since they live around the MML speech community in Makassar. The use of English and MML are easily found around the community house of immigrant or where the immigrants always interact with Makassar people. The using of MML and ML are the way of language and social adaption done by the immigrant. The language adaptation is as the effect of the contact situation among the different culture and language. The dominant language in the contact situation between Immigrant and Makassar is Indonesian language or MML.

MML dialect becomes a local lingua franca and medium language in Makassar city it is not Makassar or Bugis language. The existence of immigrants in Makassar city affected Indonesian, Makassar and English language use and created a new variety of language or dialect. Indonesian is the most dominant compared to English or Makassar language use as it was displayed in the corpus 3, 4, 6 and 7 before. The immigrants from Afghanistan did not consider to whom they speak, they just try to speak the Indonesian language in Makassar Malay dialect or MML even as they are speaker or partner, language choice from English to Indonesian Language and this situation occurs naturally. Thus, language contact is one of the causes of the increased use of certain languages and the lack of use of certain languages. The use of immigrant language is no longer found in public places in communication between immigrants and the people of Makassar city, it indicates that speakers of immigrant languages in Makassar decrease and the use of Indonesian Language, English Language and Makassar Language (ML) or MML increased. The use of immigrant languages such as Persian, Urdu and Burmese serves as intra-lingual in the city of Makassar. The use of Indonesian Language for immigrants serves as a formal and non-formal



language, which can be found in buying and selling transactions, negotiations, diplomacy and greetings and pleasantries.

The use of English serves as a lingua-franca global and identity for immigrant speakers with speech partners such as IOM, UNHCR, official agencies, and also to new people. So it can be concluded that English functions as the language of instruction for immigrants to formally communicate in the city of Makassar. Meanwhile, the use of ML and MML are only limited to informal, for example in the realm of greetings and pleasantries to certain people who are familiar in Makassar to the immigrants, such as social workers, security, teachers and shop owners around the shelter and CH. With the existence of language contact between immigrants and the people of Makassar, it has resulted in the minimal use of immigrant language in the formal realm and only in the family domain, the use of Indonesian language is increasing and it is used both formally and informally. The English language is used only formally and only for certain speech partners, while Makassar Language and MML are used by immigrants only for people who are familiar and function in the informal encounter. From the language contact, besides having an impact on language use, it also has an impact on language adaptation (linguistics) from immigrant language to English and then to the use of Indonesian language and it allows the use of ML and MML.

English and Indonesian are the languages of instruction in conversations, transactions, negotiations and other social interactions. It is a language contact situation. In the situation of language contact between immigrants and the people of Makassar, it has an impact on the minimal use of the Immigrant language itself. Meanwhile, language contact also had an impact on the use of BI and Bing in both formal and informal situations. We often encounter the use of these two languages both around the refugee camps and in the public sphere. From 7 CH and 1 Shelter as observation and data collection places, it shows that BI and English as language choices are carried out by immigrants and the people of Makassar City as an effort to adapt to the language and to continue communication well.

The characteristics of MML use like in the corpus above shows the cultural concept based on linguistic anthropology approach of Duranti, (1997). Culturally the speakers have tried to adapt the form of communication in Makassar both of Makassar speakers and also for Immigrants as



speakers or interlocutors. The using lexicon on MML applied by immigrants and the speakers of Makassar show the idea of a meaning approach based on cultural concepts.

5. CONCLUSION

The immigrant has been living and interacting with Makassar people and others in Makassar since 2014 until today. These interactions result from the unique way of how these immigrants use language to communicate like the using of Makassar Malay Language (MML) as their main language choice. English as a global lingua franca also sometimes used by immigrant when they interact formally with UNHCR, IOM and Social Worker in Makassar, but their mother tongue like Urdu, Persi, Burma are used only in CH and Community House, while Makassar Language and Indonesian Language are used as their alternative language or as the way to adapt with Makassar people. Makassar Malay Language and Local Language become like the way of communication are used by immigrants since they live in Makassar. These interactions by using some language variation or dialects can be called a language contact situation. In their early presence that immigrant used English (Eng) and Indonesian language (IL) formally to communicate with IOM staff, UNHCR staff, among immigrant, and out of them, but when they have access to live for a while in Makassar, they interact with Makassar people freely and they use various languages such as Makassar language (ML), Indonesian language by Makassar Malay language (MML) as the trend of Makassar dialect, or sometimes used English as their language code. MML was mostly used compared to other languages by those immigrants in some public area in Makassar. The using of MML by immigrant was a linguistic adaptation to the target language.

The theory of language choice of Fasold in this study shows the significances especially the aspect of language use in a whole language situation, where MML become as the main language choice from the interaction of Immigrants in Makassar. and the theory of linguistics anthropology of Duranti shows also the significances based on the cultural concept of the using of MML. As we know that MML was born from the cultural acculturation in South Sulawesi. This research should be improved how come immigrants language and Makassar language did contact each other and it should be looking at deeply how do the immigrants speak their mother tongue in Makassar, they speak Makassar, Bugis and also speak Arabic.



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