

CHAPTER FIVE

SURVEY RESULTS OF LANGUAGE CHOICE IN HOME AND THE UNIVERSITY

5.1 Introduction

This chapter provides the quantitative analysis of the 55 item questionnaire. It analyses the code selection of the 213 Dayak Bidayuh undergraduates belonging to three main dialect groups namely Bau–Jagoi (henceforth *B-J*), Bukar-Sadong (henceforth *B-S*) and Biatah (henceforth *BI*). There are 77 *B-J*, 72 *B-S* and 64 *BI* Dayak Bidayuh undergraduates.

A total of 90 respondents were rural and 123 were urban Bidayuh undergraduates. There were 32 rural *B-J*, 29 rural *B-S* and 29 rural *BI* Bidayuh undergraduates. Of these, 45 were urban *B-J*, 43 were urban *B-S* and 35 were urban *BI* Bidayuh undergraduates.

Although it was not the aim of this study to investigate language choice between gender, the data and the analysis included language used by both male and female Bidayuh undergraduates from the rural and urban areas belonging to the three dialectal groups.

5.2 First language learnt

All the rural Dayak Bidayuh undergraduates from the 3 dialect groups learnt their heritage Bidayuh dialects as their first language. However, in contrast not all the urban Dayak Bidayuh undergraduates learnt the Bidayuh dialects first. Table 5.1 shows clearly that 5% of urban *B-J* male undergraduates and 4% of urban female undergraduates learnt Sarawak Malay as their first language followed by another 5% of urban *B-J* male and 4 % urban *B-J* female undergraduates who first learnt English.

As for the urban *B-S* undergraduates, 5.88% of urban *B-S* male undergraduates and 7.69% of urban *B-S* female undergraduates first learnt Sarawak Malay followed by another 5.88% of urban *B-S* male undergraduates and 3.85% of urban *B-S* female undergraduates who learnt English as their first language.

There were more urban *BI* male undergraduates or 12.5% compared to 5.26% *BI* urban female undergraduates who first learnt Sarawak Malay. Another 6.25% of the urban *BI* male undergraduates and 5.26% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates stated that they learnt English as their first language.

Despite the difference between rural and urban Bidayuh undergraduates, irrespective of dialect groups, it is clear that the majority of the urban Bidayuh undergraduates learnt the Bidayuh dialects as their first language. This consists of 90% of the urban *B-J* male, 92% urban *B-J* female, 88.24% urban *B-S* male,

88.46% *B-S* female, 81.25% urban *BI* male and 89.5% urban *BI* female undergraduates (see Figure 5.1).

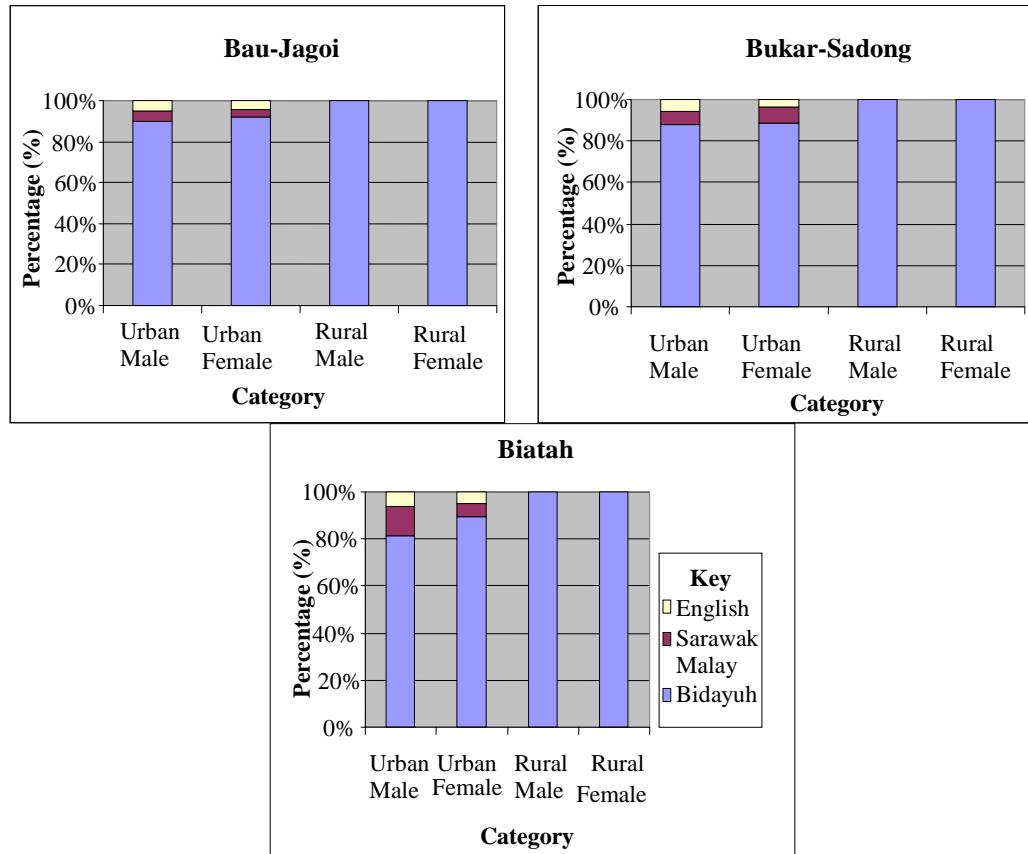


Figure 5.1
First Language Learnt by Dayak Bidayuh Undergraduates

5.3 Language Proficiency of Dayak Bidayuh Undergraduates

The 213 respondents from the different dialectal groups were asked to assess their proficiency in Bidayuh, Bahasa Melayu, English and Sarawak Malay. This is relevant as it is an important predictor for language choice. The assessment was made based on a continuum ranging from ‘excellent’ to ‘poor’.

5.3.1 Language Proficiency of Bau-Jagoi undergraduates

All or 100% of the urban *B-J* male and 96 % of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates deemed themselves to have an excellent command of Bahasa Melayu. The scores are higher compared to 61.5% of the rural *B-J* male and 73.7% of the rural *B-J* female undergraduates respectively.

As for the English language, 15% of the urban *B-J* male and 16% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates perceived themselves as having an excellent command of the English language. None of the rural *B-J* undergraduates had an excellent command of the English language. In fact, the majority or 53.8% of the rural *B-J* male and 52.6% of the rural *B-J* female undergraduates had an average command of the English language. About 38.5% of the rural *B-J* male and 31.6% of the rural *B-J* female undergraduates had poor command of English.

About 95% of the urban *B-J* male and 96% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates said they had an excellent command of Sarawak Malay dialect, compared to only 7.7% of the rural *B-J* male and 15.8% of the rural *B-J* female undergraduates.

All or 100% of the rural *B-J* male and female undergraduates said they had an excellent command of the *B-J* dialect as compared to 70% of the urban *B-J* male and 68% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates (see Table 5.1).

Table 5.1
Language Proficiency of Bau–Jagoi undergraduates

Language Proficiency	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
<i>Bau-Jagoi urban male</i>										
Bau-Jagoi	14	70	4	20	2	10	0	0	20	100
BM	20	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	100
Sarawak Malay	19	95	1	5	0	0	0	0	20	100
English	3	15	4	20	13	65	0	0	20	100
<i>Bau-Jagoi rural male</i>										
Bau-Jagoi	13	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	100
BM	8	61.5	5	38.5	0	0	0	0	13	100
Sarawak Malay	1	7.7	4	30.8	6	46.2	2	15.3	13	100
English	0	0	1	7.7	7	53.8	5	38.5	13	100
<i>Bau-Jagoi urban female</i>										
Bau-Jagoi	17	68	7	28	1	4	0	0	25	100
BM	24	96	1	4	0	0	0	0	25	100
Sarawak Malay	23	92	2	8	0	0	0	0	25	100
English	4	16	10	40	11	44	0	0	25	100
<i>Bau–Jagoi rural female</i>										
Bau-Jagoi	19	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	100
BM	14	73.7	5	26.3	0	0	0	0	19	100
Sarawak Malay	3	15.8	4	21.1	8	42	4	21.1	19	100
English	0	0	3	15.8	10	52.6	6	31.6	19	100

5.3.2 Language Proficiency of Bukar–Sadong undergraduates

The majority of the *B-S* undergraduates said they had an excellent command of Bahasa Melayu. This consists of 82.4% of the urban *B-S* male, 96.2% of the urban *B-S* female, 76.9% of the rural *B-S* male and 87.5% of the rural *B-S* female undergraduates.

About 23.1% of the urban *B-S* female and 17.6% of the urban *B-S* male undergraduates said they had an excellent command of English. More than half or 53.8% of the rural *B-S* male and 46.2% of the rural *B-S* female undergraduates also said they had an average command of English. About

38.5% of the rural *B-S* male and 43.7% of the rural *B-S* female undergraduates said they had poor command of English.

About 94.1% of the urban *B-S* male and 92.3% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates said they had an excellent command of Sarawak Malay as compared to only 7.7% of the rural *B-S* male and 12.5% of the *B-S* female undergraduates.

All or 100% of the rural *B-S* male and 100% of the rural *B-S* female undergraduates said they had an excellent command of the *B-S* dialect as compared to 64.7% of the urban *B-S* male and 53.8% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates who said they had an excellent command of *B-S* dialect (see Table 5.2).

Table 5.2
Language proficiency of Bukar–Sadong undergraduates

Language Proficiency	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
<i>Bukar-Sadong urban male</i>										
Bukar-sadong	11	64.7	5	29.4	1	5.8	0	0	17	100
BM	14	82.4	3	17.6	0	0	0	0	17	100
Sarawak Malay	16	94.1	1	5.9	0	0	0	0	17	100
English	3	17.6	5	29.4	7	41.2	2	11.8	17	100
<i>Bukar-Sadong rural male</i>										
Bukar-Sadong	13	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	100
BM	10	76.9	3	23.1	0	0	0	0	13	100
Sarawak Malay	1	7.7	2	15.4	6	46.2	4	30.8	13	100
English	0	0	1	7.7	7	53.8	5	38.5	13	100
<i>Bukar-Sadong urban female</i>										
Bukar-Sadong	14	53.8	12	46.2	0	0	0	0	26	100
BM	25	96.2	1	3.8	0	0	0	0	26	100
Sarawak Malay	24	92.3	2	7.7	0	0	0	0	26	100
English	6	23.1	7	26.9	12	46.2	1	3.8	26	100
<i>Bukar–Sadong rural female</i>										
Bukar-Sadong	16	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	100
BM	14	87.5	2	12.5	0	0	0	0	16	100
Sarawak Malay	2	12.5	5	31.2	8	50	1	6.3	16	100
English	0	0	1	6.3	8	50	7	43.7	16	100

5.3.3 Language Proficiency of Biatah Undergraduates

The majority or 81.3% of the urban *BI* male, 94.7 % of the urban *BI* female undergraduates, 85.7% of the rural *BI* male and 80% of the rural *BI* female undergraduates said that they had an excellent command of Bahasa Melayu.

About 21.1% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates perceived themselves as being most proficient in the English language, followed by 12.5% of the urban *BI* male undergraduates. None of the rural *BI* male and female undergraduates said that they had an excellent command of the English language as the majority or 57.2% of the rural *BI* male and 86.6% of the rural *BI* female undergraduates said that they only had an average command of the English language. In fact, about 42.8% of the rural *BI* male and 6.7% of the rural *BI* female undergraduates said that their command of the English language was poor.

About 87.4% of the urban *BI* male and 94.7% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates said that they had an excellent command of Sarawak Malay compared to none of the rural *BI* male and 6.7% of the rural *BI* female undergraduates.

All or 100% of the rural *BI* male and 100% of the rural *BI* female undergraduates said that they had an excellent command of the *BI* dialect compared to 50% of the urban *BI* male and 52.6% of the urban *BI* female

undergraduates who said that they had an excellent command of Biatah dialect (see Table 5.3).

*Table 5.3
Language Proficiency of Biatah undergraduates*

Language Proficiency	Excellent		Good		Average		Poor		Total	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
<i>Biatah urban male</i>										
Biatah	8	50	5	31.2	3	18.8	0	0	16	100
BM	13	81.3	3	18.7	0	0	0	0	16	100
Sarawak Malay	14	87.4	1	6.3	1	6.3	0	0	16	100
English	2	12.5	4	25	9	56.2	1	6.3	16	100
<i>Biatah rural male</i>										
Biatah	14	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	100
BM	12	85.7	2	14.3	0	0	0	0	14	100
Sarawak Malay	0	0	4	28.6	7	50	3	21.4	14	100
English	0	0	0	0	8	57.2	6	42.8	14	100
<i>Biatah urban female</i>										
Biatah	10	52.6	7	36.9	2	10.5	0	0	19	100
BM	18	94.7	1	5.3	0	0	0	0	19	100
Sarawak Malay	18	94.7	1	5.3	0	0	0	0	19	100
English	4	21.1	6	31.6	8	42	1	5.3	19	100
<i>Biatah rural female</i>										
Biatah	15	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	100
BM	12	80	3	20	0	0	0	0	15	100
Sarawak Malay	1	6.7	5	33.3	6	40	3	20	15	100
English	0	0	1	6.7	13	86.6	1	6.7	15	100

5.3.4 Overview of language proficiency among the Dayak Bidayuh undergraduates

The perceived language proficiency of the Dayak Bidayuh undergraduates reveals that the urban Bidayuhs undergraduates deemed themselves more proficient in Sarawak Malay dialect and the English language compared to the rural Bidayuh undergraduates. The rural Bidayuhs were however more proficient in the Bidayuh dialects compared to the urban Bidayuhs. All the Dayak Bidayuh undergraduates stated that they were proficient in Bahasa Melayu which was the medium of instruction when they were in school.

5.4 Language usefulness as perceived by the Bidayuh undergraduates

Language usefulness here means how a language is utilized to obtain knowledge and to communicate with other Bidayuhs. The rural Bidayuh undergraduates of the three dialect groups perceived Bahasa Melayu as the most useful code followed by their own Bidayuh dialect, Sarawak Malay and English. On the other hand, the urban Bidayuh undergraduates perceived Sarawak Malay as the most useful code followed by English, Bahasa Melayu and their own Bidayuh dialects (see Table 5.4).

*Table 5.4
Language usefulness as perceived by Dayak Bidayuh undergraduates*

Bidayuh Undergraduates	Bidayuh		Bahasa Melayu		Sarawak Malay		English	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Urban	4	4	3	3	1	1	2	2
Rural	2	2	1	1	3	3	4	4

Key: 1. Very useful 2. Useful 3. Quite useful 4. Less useful

5.5 Language choice of Bau-Jagoi (B-J) undergraduates when speaking to different generations at home

The following section states the language used by the B-J undergraduates with their grandparents, parents and their siblings at home.

5.5.1 Language choice of *B-J* undergraduates when speaking to grandparents

There was no displacement of the *B-J* dialect as 100% of the rural *B-J* male and female undergraduates and 100% of the urban *B-J* male and female undergraduates said they only used the heritage dialect when speaking to their grandparents (see Table 5.5).

Table 5.5
Language choice of *B-J* undergraduates when speaking to grandparents

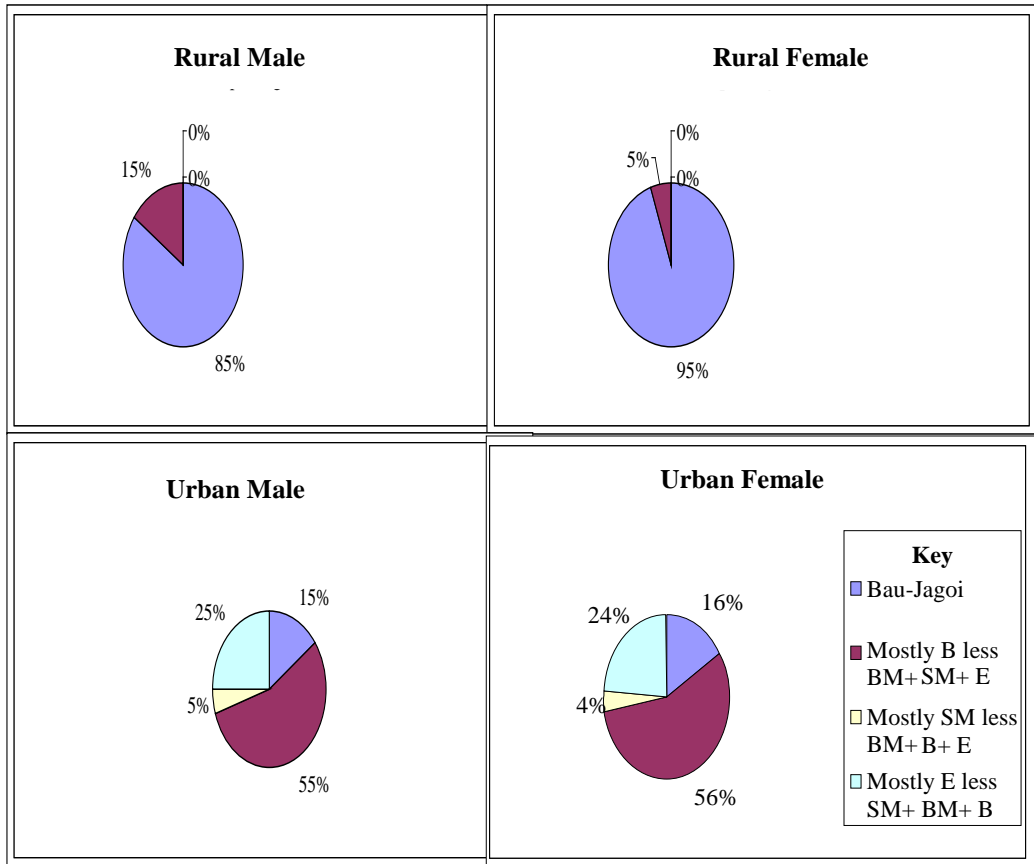
Code choice	URBAN				RURAL			
	MALE		FEMALE		Male		Female	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Bau-Jagoi	20	100	25	100	13	100	19	100
Total	20	100	25	100	13	100	19	100

5.5.2 Language choice of *B-J* undergraduates when speaking to parents

The majority or 84.6% of the rural *B-J* male and 94.7% of the rural *B-J* female undergraduates said they used stand-alone *B-J* dialect when speaking to their parents. About 15.4% of the rural *B-J* male and 5.3% of the rural *B-J* female undergraduates preferred to code-switch using more *B-J* dialect and less of the other codes when speaking to their parents.

In contrast, the urban *B-J* male and urban *B-J* female undergraduates said they had more patterns of code choice when speaking to their parents. About 55% of the urban *B-J* male and 56% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates preferred to code-switch using more *B-J* dialect and less of the other codes when

speaking to their parents. About 25% of the urban *B-J* male and 24% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates preferred to code-switch using more English and less of the other codes with their parents. About 15% of the urban *B-J* male and 16% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates said they used stand-alone *B-J* dialect with their parents. Only 5% of the urban *B-J* male and 4% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates preferred to code-switch using more Sarawak Malay and less of the other codes with their parents (see Figure 5.2).



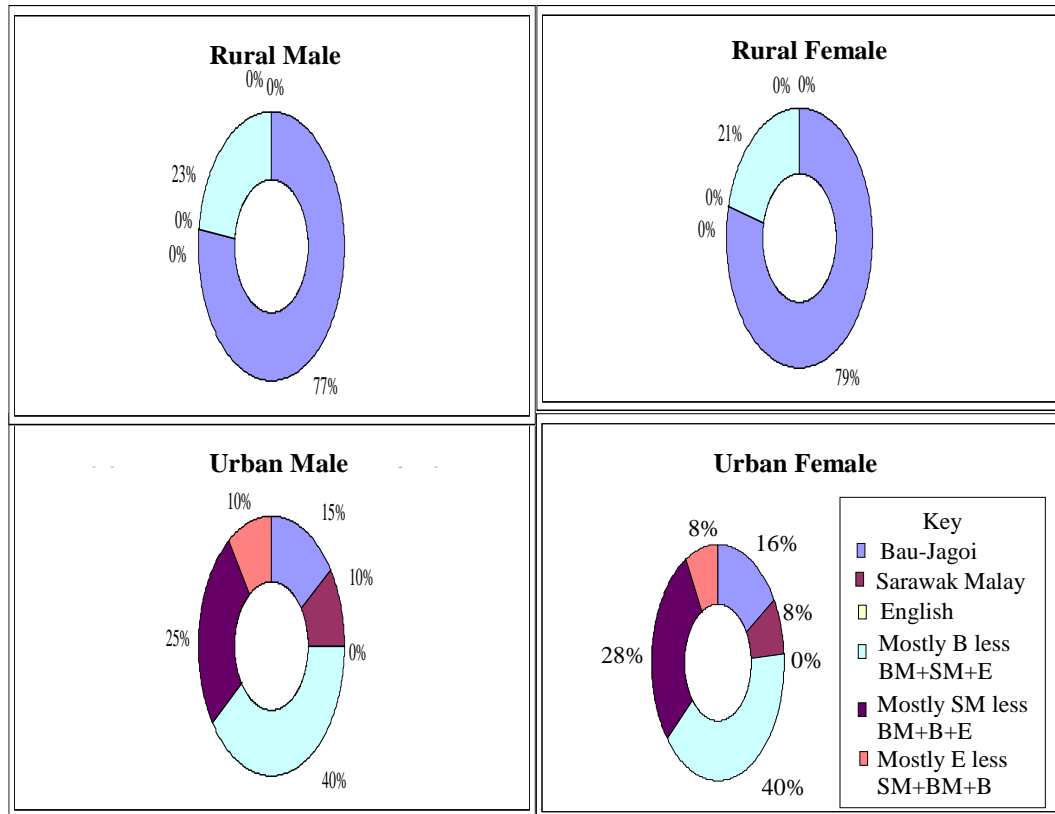
Key: *B*: Bidayuh Bau-Jagoi; *BM*: Bahasa Melayu; *SM*: Sarawak Malay; *E*: English

Figure 5.2
Language choice of Bau-Jagoi Undergraduates when speaking to parents

5.5.3 Language choice of *B-J* undergraduates when speaking to siblings

The majority or 76.9% of the rural *B-J* male and 78.9% of the rural *B-J* female undergraduates said they used stand-alone *B-J* dialect when speaking to their siblings. About 14.3% of the rural *B-J* male and 13.3% of the rural *B-J* female undergraduates preferred to code switch using more *B-J* dialect and less of the other codes when speaking to their siblings.

In sharp contrast, the urban *B-J* undergraduates said they had more language choice patterns when speaking to their siblings. About 40% of the urban *B-J* male and 40% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates preferred to code-switch using more *B-J* dialect and less of the other codes. About 25% of the urban *B-J* male and 28% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates said they used more Sarawak Malay and less of the other codes with their siblings. This was followed by 15% of the urban *B-J* male and 16% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates who said they used stand- alone *B-J* dialect with their siblings. About 10% of the urban *B-J* male and 8% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates said they used stand-alone Sarawak Malay with their siblings. Another 10% of the urban *B-J* male and 8% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates preferred to code-switch using more English and less of the other codes with their siblings (see Figure 5.3).



Key: B: Bidayuh Bau-Jagoi; BM: Bahasa Melayu; SM: Sarawak Malay; E: English

Figure 5.3
Language choice of Bau-Jagoi Undergraduates when speaking to siblings

5.6 Language choice of Bukar-Sadong (B-S) undergraduates when speaking to different generations at home

The following section states the language used by the B-S undergraduates with their grandparents, parents and their siblings at home.

5.6.1 Language choice of B-S undergraduates when speaking to grandparents

There was also no displacement of the B-S dialect when 100% of the rural B-S male and female undergraduates and 100% of the urban B-S male and female

undergraduates said they only used the heritage dialect when speaking to their grandparents (see Table 5.6).

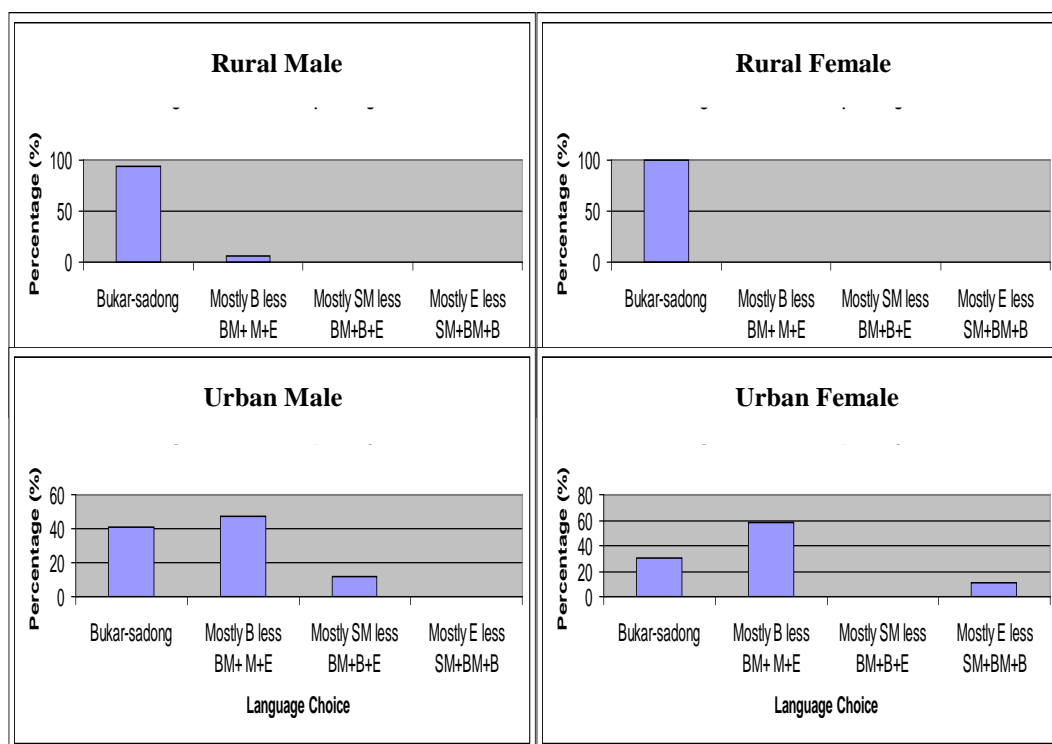
*Table 5.6
Language choice of B-S undergraduates when speaking to grandparents*

Code choice	URBAN				RURAL			
	MALE		FEMALE		Male		Female	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Bukar-Sadong	17	100	26	100	13	100	16	100
Total	17	100	26	100	13	100	16	100

5.6.2 Language choice of B-S undergraduates when speaking to parents

About 93.8% of the rural B-S male and 100% of the urban B-S female undergraduates said they used stand-alone B-S dialect when speaking to their parents. The rest or 6.2% of the rural B-S male undergraduates preferred to code-switch using more B-S and less of the other codes when speaking to their parents.

In contrast, 47.1% of the urban B-S male and 57.7% of the urban B-S female undergraduates preferred to code-switch using more B-S dialect and less of the other codes when speaking to their parents. About 41.2% of the urban B-S male and 30.8% of the urban B-S female undergraduates said they used stand-alone B-S with their parents. About 11.7% of the urban B-S male and none of the urban B-S female undergraduates preferred to code-switch using more Sarawak Malay dialect and less of the other code when speaking to their parents (see Figure 5.4).



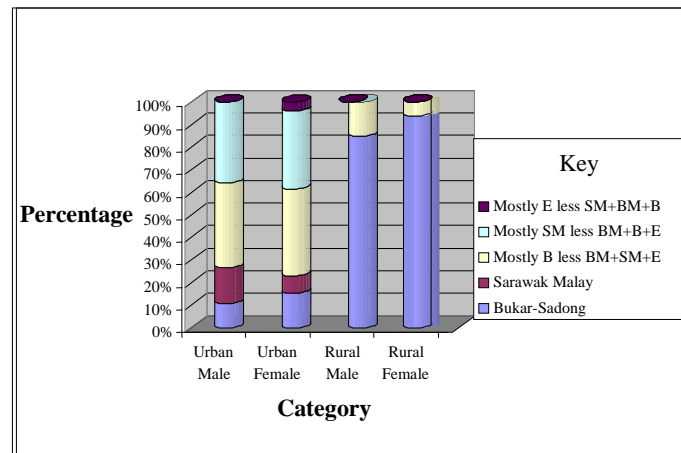
Key: B: Bidayuh Bukar-Sadong; BM: Bahasa Melayu; SM: Sarawak Malay; E: English

Figure 5.4
Language choice of Bukar-Sadong when speaking to parents

5.6.3 Language choice of B-S undergraduates when speaking to siblings

The majority or 84.62% of the rural B-S male and 93.7% of the rural B-S female undergraduates said they used stand-alone B-S dialect when speaking to their siblings. About 15.38% of the rural B-S male and 6.25% of the rural B-S female undergraduates preferred to code -switch using more B-S dialect and less of the other codes when speaking to their siblings.

In sharp contrast, the urban *B-S* undergraduates said they had more language patterns when speaking to their siblings. About 41.18% of the urban *B-S* male and 38.46% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates preferred to code-switch using more *B-S* dialect and less of the other codes when speaking to their siblings. About 39.41% of the urban *B-S* male and 34.62% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates preferred to code-switch using more Sarawak Malay and less of the other codes when speaking to their siblings. This was followed by 17.5% of the urban *B-S* male and 7.69% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates who said they used stand-alone Sarawak Malay when speaking to their siblings. Only 11.76% of the urban *B-S* male and 15.38% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates said they used stand-alone *B-S* dialect when speaking to their siblings (see Figure 5.5).



Key: *B*: *S Bidayuh Bukar-Sadong*; *BM*: *Bahasa Melayu*; *SM*: *Sarawak Malay*; *E*: *English*

Figure 5.5
Language choice of *B-S* undergraduates when speaking to siblings

5.7 Language choice of Biatah (*BI*) undergraduates when speaking to different generations at home

The following section states the language used by the *BI* undergraduates with their grandparents, parents and their siblings at home.

5.7.1 Language choice of *BI* undergraduates when speaking to grandparents

There was no displacement of the *BI* dialect when 100% of the rural *BI* male and female undergraduates and 100% of the urban *BI* male and female undergraduates said they only used the heritage dialect when speaking to their grandparents (see Table 5.7).

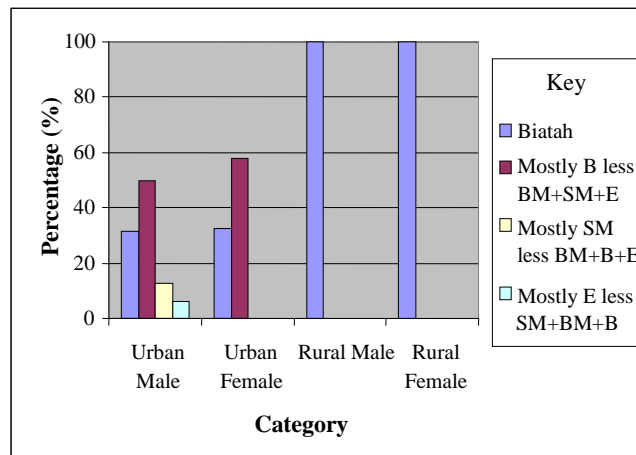
Table 5.7
Language choice of BI undergraduates when speaking to grandparents

Code choice	URBAN				RURAL			
	MALE		FEMALE		Male		Female	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Bidayuh	16	100	19	100	14	100	19	100
Total	16	100	19	100	14	100	19	100

5.7.2 Language choice of *BI* undergraduates when speaking to parents

All or 100% of the rural *BI* male and 100% of the rural *BI* female undergraduates said they used stand-alone *BI* when speaking to their parents. In contrast, 50% of the urban *BI* male and 57.7% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates preferred to code-switch using more *BI* dialect and less of the

other codes when speaking to their parents. About 31.3% of the urban *BI* male and 32.4% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates said that they used stand-alone *BI*. About 12.5% of the urban *BI* male and 5.3% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates preferred to code-switch using more Sarawak Malay and less of the other codes when speaking to their parents. About 6.2% of the urban *BI* male and 5.3% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates preferred to code-switch using more English and less of the other codes when speaking to their parents (see Figure 5.6).



Key: B: Bidayuh Biatah; BM: Bahasa Melayu; SM: Sarawak Malay; E: English

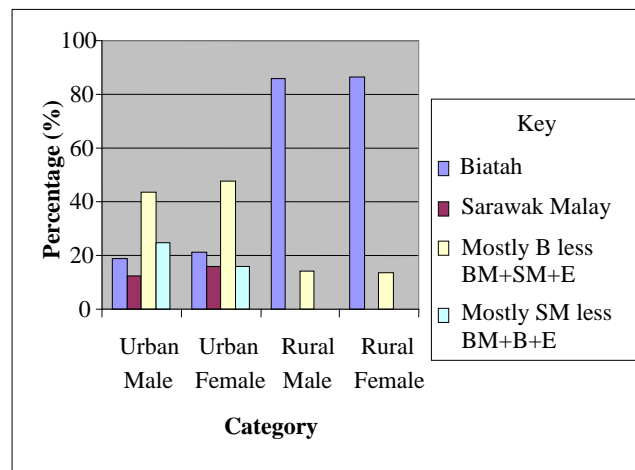
Figure 5.6
Language choice of Biatah undergraduates when speaking to parents

5.7.3 Language choice of Biatah (*BI*) undergraduates when speaking to siblings

The majority or 85.7% of the rural *BI* male and 86.7% of the rural *BI* female undergraduates said they used stand-alone *BI* when speaking to their siblings. About 15.38% of the rural *BI* male and 6.25% of the rural *BI* female

undergraduates preferred to code-switch using more *BI* dialect and less of the other codes when speaking to their siblings.

In contrast, the urban *BI* undergraduates preferred to code-switch when speaking to their siblings. About 43.8% of the urban *BI* male and 47.4% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates preferred to code-switch using more *BI* dialect and less of the other codes. About 25% of the urban *BI* male and 15.8% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates preferred to code-switch using more Sarawak Malay dialect and less of the other codes. This was followed by 18.7% of the urban *BI* male and 21% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates who said they used stand- alone *BI* dialect. About 12.5% of the urban *BI* male and 15.8% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates said they used stand-alone Sarawak Malay when speaking to their siblings (see Figure 5.7).



Key: B: Bidayah Biatah; BM: Bahasa Melayu; SM: Sarawak Malay; E: English

Figure 5.7
Language choice of Biatah undergraduates when speaking to siblings

5.8 Language choice of Bidayuh undergraduates when writing to parents and siblings

The Bidayuh undergraduates from the 3 main dialect groups of Bau-Jagoi, Bukar-Sadong and Biatah were also asked to make responses regarding their codes choices when writing letters to their parents and siblings.

5.8.1 Language choice of *B-J* undergraduates when writing to parents

All or 100% of the rural *B-J* male and female undergraduates preferred writing to their parents using *B-J* dialect. In sharp contrast only 10% of the urban *B-J* male and 12% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates preferred writing to their parents in *B-J* dialect. The urban *B-J* undergraduates preferred writing to their parents using Bahasa Melayu. This is indicated by the responses of 85% of the urban *B-J* male and 80% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates. Only 5% of the urban *B-J* male undergraduates and 8% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates preferred to write in English to their parents (see Figure 5.8).

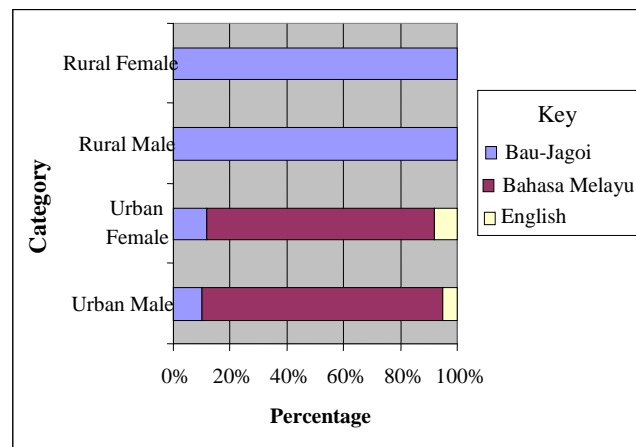


Figure 5.8
Language choice of B-J undergraduates when writing to parents

5.8.2 Language choice of *B-J* Bidayuhs when writing to siblings

The majority or 92.3% of the rural *B-J* male and 84.2% of the rural *B-J* female undergraduates chose to write to their siblings in *B-J* dialect while 15.4% of the rural *B-J* male and 15.8% of the rural *B-J* female undergraduates preferred to write to their siblings using Bahasa Melayu.

In sharp contrast, when writing to their siblings, the majority or 55% of the urban *B-J* male and 56% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates preferred to use Bahasa Melayu. However, 40% of the urban *B-J* male and 44% of the *B-J* female chose Sarawak Malay when writing to their siblings. Only 5% of the urban *B-J* male and 4% of the *B-J* female undergraduates preferred to use English when writing to their siblings (see Figure 5.9).

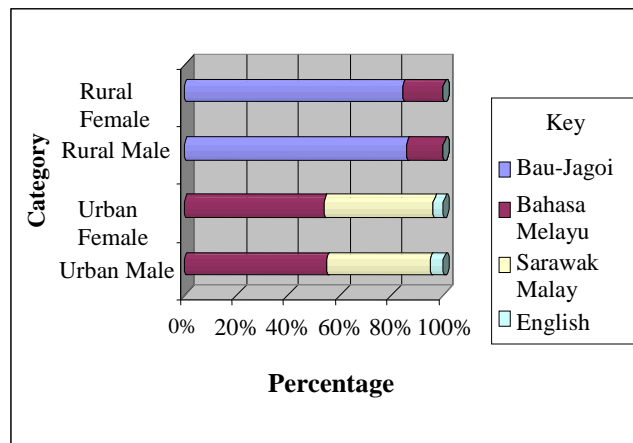


Figure 5.9
Language choice of B-J undergraduates when writing to siblings

5.8.3 Language choice of *B-S* undergraduates when writing to parents

All or 100% of the rural *B-S* male and female undergraduates preferred writing to their parents using *B-S* dialect. The majority or 62.36% of the urban *B-S* male and 84.62% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates preferred writing to their parents using Bahasa Melayu. About 11.76% of the urban *B-S* male and 11.53% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates preferred writing to their parents in English. Only 5.88% of the urban *B-S* male and 3.85% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates chose to write using *B-S* dialect to their parents (see Figure 5.10).

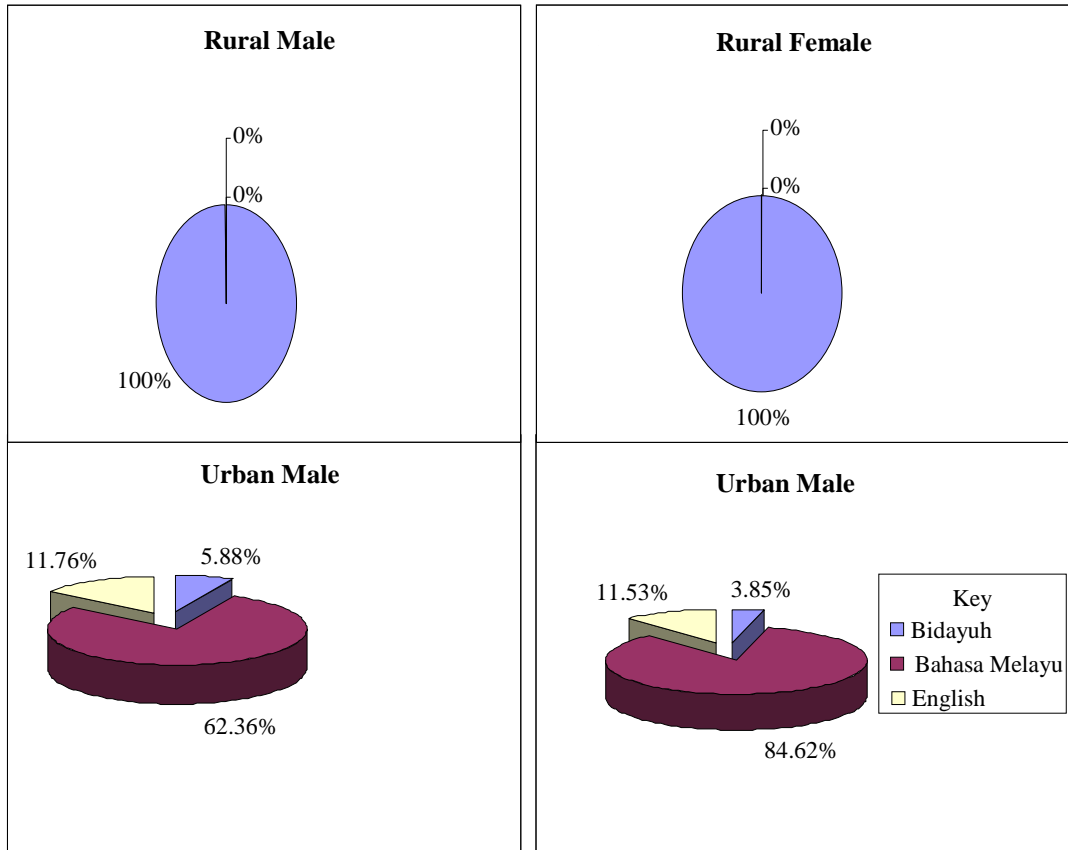


Figure 5.10
Language choice of *B-S* undergraduates when writing to parents

5.8.4 Language choice of *B-S* undergraduates when writing to siblings

The majority or 76.92% of the rural *B-S* male and 75% of the rural *B-S* female undergraduates preferred writing to their siblings using *B-S* dialect. About 23.08% of the rural *B-S* male and 25% of the rural *B-S* female undergraduates preferred writing to their siblings in Bahasa Melayu.

When writing to their siblings, the majority or 58.82% of the urban *B-S* male and 50% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates preferred Bahasa Melayu. However, 35.29% of the urban *B-S* male and 42.41% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates preferred Sarawak Malay. Only 5.89% of the urban *B-S* male and 7.69% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates preferred English (see Table 5.8).

Table 5.8
Language choice of B-S undergraduates when writing to siblings

Code choice	URBAN				RURAL			
	MALE		FEMALE		Male		Female	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Bidayuh	0	0	0	0	10	76.92	12	75
Bahasa Melayu	10	58.82	13	50	3	23.08	4	25
Sarawak Malay	6	35.29	11	42.31	0	0	0	0
English	1	5.89	2	7.69	0	0	0	0
Total	17	100	26	100	13	100	16	100

5.8.5 Language choice of *BI* undergraduates when writing to parents

All or 100% of the rural *BI* male and rural *BI* female undergraduates preferred writing to their parents using *BI* dialect. About 81.25% of the urban *BI* and

73.7% of the urban *BI* undergraduates preferred writing to their parents using Bahasa Melayu. About 12.5% of the urban *BI* male and 5.25% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates preferred writing to their parents using *BI* dialect. About 6.25% of the urban *BI* male and 21.05% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates preferred English when writing to their parents (see Figure 5.11).

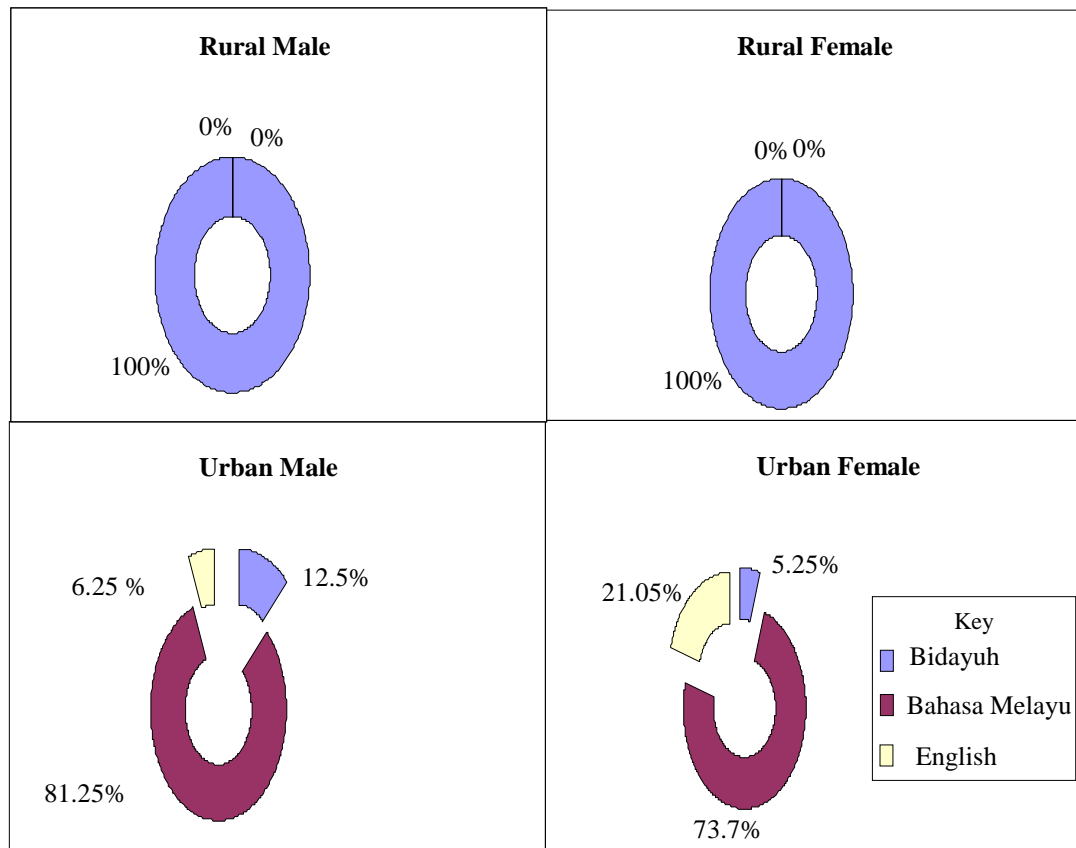


Figure 5.11
Language choice of Biatah undergraduates when writing to parents

5.8.6 Language choice of *BI* undergraduates when writing to siblings

The majority or 71.42% of the rural *BI* male and 80% of the rural *BI* female preferred to write using *BI* dialect to their siblings. About 28.58% of the rural

BI male and 20% of the rural *BI* female undergraduates preferred to write in Bahasa Melayu to their siblings.

On the other hand, when writing letters to siblings, the majority or 56.25% of the urban *BI* male and 52.63% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates preferred Bahasa Melayu. However, 37.5% of the urban *BI* male and 36.84% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates preferred Sarawak Malay when writing to their siblings. Only 6.25% of the urban *BI* male and 10.53% of urban *BI* female undergraduates preferred English when writing to their siblings (see Figure 5.12).

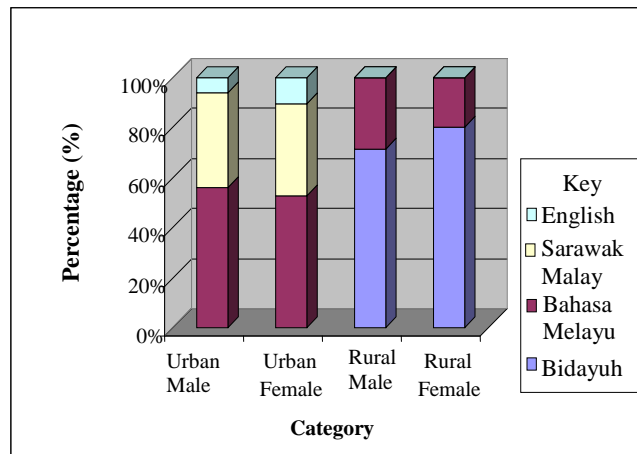


Figure 5.12:
Language choice of Biatah undergraduates when writing to siblings

5.9 Language choice when talking to Bidayuh visitors at home

This section seeks to investigate the language choice of the Bau-Jagoi, Bukar-Sadong and Biatah male and female undergraduates when talking to Bidayuh visitors of the same and different dialect groups in the home domain.

5.9.1 Language choice with Bidayuh visitors of the same dialect group at home

The data shows that 100% of the rural Bidayuh male and female undergraduates of the 3 dialect groups preferred to speak to Bidayuh visitors from the same dialect group using their own stand-alone Bidayuh dialects.

About 50% of the urban *B-J* male and 48% of the urban *BJ* female undergraduates, 47.06% of the urban *B-S* male and 46.15% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates, 43.75% of the urban *BI* male and 52.63% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates preferred to code-switch using Sarawak Malay, English, Bahasa Melayu in dominant Bidayuh when speaking to visitors from the same dialect group

About 30% of the urban *B-J* male and 36% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 29.41% of the urban *B-S* male and 34.62% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates, 18.75% of the urban *BI* male and 21.05% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates preferred Bidayuh dialect when talking to Bidayuh visitors of the same dialect group at home.

This was followed by 20% of the urban *B-J* male and 12% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 23.53% of the urban *B-S* male and 19.23% of the urban *B-S* female, 37.5% of the urban *BI* male and 26.32% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates who preferred to code-switch using more Bidayuh and less of the other codes when talking to Bidayuh visitors of the same dialect group at home (see Table 5.9).

Table 5.9
Language choice with Bidayuh visitors of the same group at home

Code choice	URBAN				RURAL			
	MALE		FEMALE		Male		Female	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Bau-Jagoi								
Bidayuh	6	30.	9	36	13	100	19	100
Mostly B less BM+SM+E	10	50	12	48	0	0	0	0
Mostly SM less BM+B+E	4	20	3	12	0	0	0	0
Total	20	100	25	100	13	100	19	100
Bukar-Sadong								
Bidayuh	5	29.41	9	34.62	13	100	16	100
Mostly B less BM+SM+E	8	47.06	12	46.15	0	0	0	0
Mostly SM less BM+B+E	4	23.53	5	19.23	0	0	0	0
Total	17	100	26	100	13	100	16	100
Biatah								
Bidayuh	3	18.75	4	21.05	14	100	15	100
Mostly B less BM+SM+E	7	43.75	10	52.63	0	0	0	0
Mostly SM less BM+B+E	6	37.5	5	26.32	0	0	0	0
Total	16	100	19	100	14	100	15	100

5.9.2 Language choice with Bidayuh visitors across dialect groups at home

When talking to Bidayuh visitors of other dialect groups at home, 69.23% of the rural *B-J* male and 73.8% of the rural *B-J* female undergraduates, 71.43% of the rural *B-S* male and 18.75% of the rural *B-S* female undergraduates, 71.42% of the rural *BI* male and 80% of the rural *BI* female undergraduates preferred to

code-switch using more Bidayuh and less of the other codes. About 30.8% of the rural *B-J* male and 26.2% of the rural *B-J* female undergraduates, 23 0.8% of the rural *B-S* male, and 12.5% of the rural *B-S* female undergraduates, 28.58% of the rural *BI* male and 20% of the rural *BI* female undergraduates preferred to code-switch using more Bahasa Melayu and less of the other codes when talking to Bidayuh visitors of other dialect groups at home.

The majority of the Bidayuh urban undergraduates preferred to code-switch using more Sarawak Malay and less of the other codes when speaking to Bidayuh visitors of other dialect groups at home. This was the code selected by 75% of the urban *B-J* male and 16 % of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 70.59% of the urban *B-S* male and 69.23% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates, 50% of the urban *BI* male and 47.8% of the urban *BS* female undergraduates.

The next most preferred code among the urban Bidayuh undergraduates when speaking to Bidayuh visitors of other dialect groups at home was code-switching using more English and less of the other codes. This was the code selected by 15% of the urban *B-J* male and 24% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 11.76% of the urban *B-S* male and 15.38% of the urban *B-S* undergraduates, 12.5% of the urban *BI* male and 15.78% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates.

The third most preferred code when talking to Bidayuh visitors of other dialect groups at home was code-switching using more Bahasa Melayu and less of the other codes. This was the code selected by 10% of the urban *B-J* male and 12% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 17.65% of the urban *B-S* male and 15.39% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates, 37.5% of the urban *BI* male and 36.84% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates (see Figure 5.13).

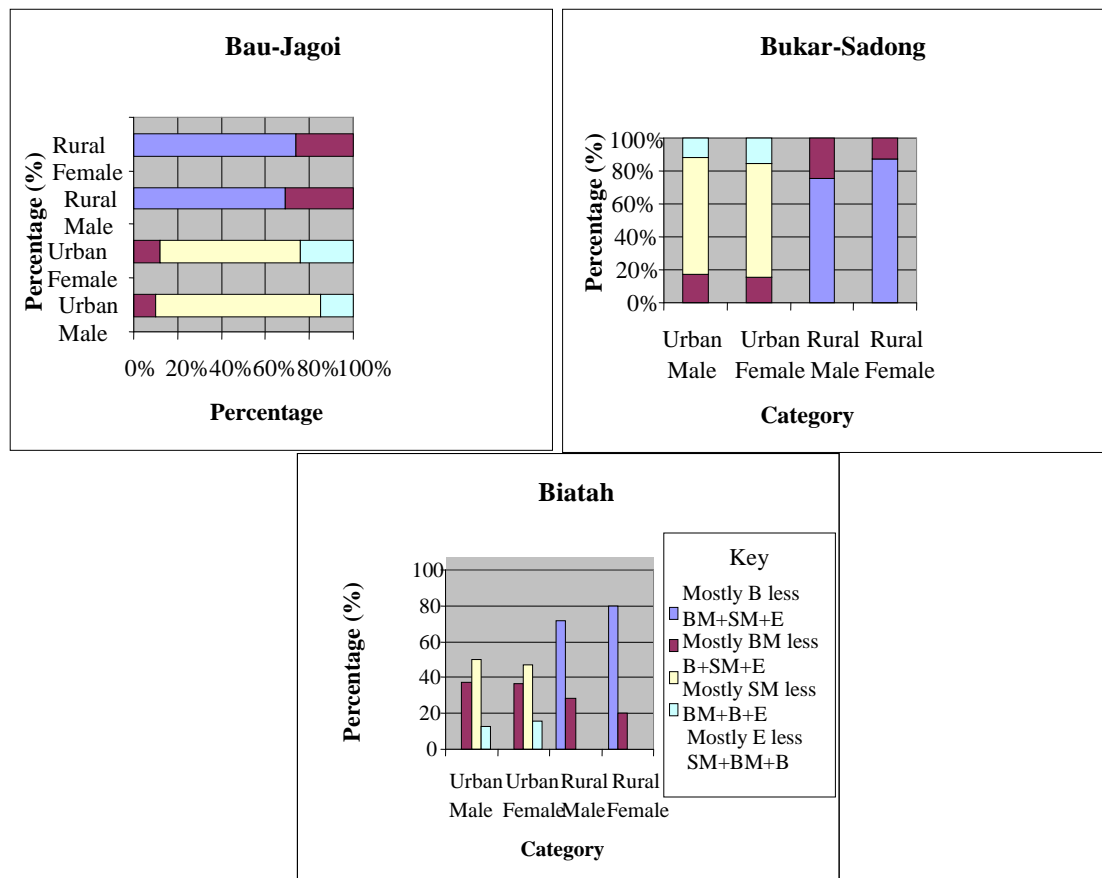


Figure 5.13
Language choice of Dayak Bidayuh with visitors across dialect groups at home

5.10 Social networking among Bidayuh undergraduates in the university

The respondents were asked the extent of social networking with other Bidayuhs in the university. All or 100 % of the rural Bidayuh belonging to the three dialect groups participated in activities with other Bidayuh undergraduates in the university. On the other hand, 90% of the urban *B-J* male and 96% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 76.5% of the urban *B-S* male and 88.5% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates, 68.8% of the urban *BI* male and 78.9% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates participated in activities with other Bidayuh undergraduates in the university (see Table 5.10).

*Table 5.10
Social networking among Bidayuh undergraduates in the university*

Frequency	URBAN				RURAL			
	MALE		FEMALE					
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Bau-Jagoi								
Always	18	90	24	96	13	100	19	100
Never	2	10	1	4	0	0	0	0
Total	20	100	25	100	13	100	19	100
Bukar-Sadong								
Always	13	76.5	23	88.5	13	100	16	100
Never	4	23.5	3	11.5	0	0	0	0
Total	17	100	26	100	13	100	16	100
Biatah								
Always	11	68.8	15	78.9	14	100	15	100
Never	5	31.2	4	21.1	0	0	0	0
Total	16	100	19	100	14	100	15	100

5.11 Language choice when sending voice mail

5.11.1 Intra dialect group

When sending voice mail to Bidayuh undergraduates belonging to the same dialect group, stand-alone Bidayuh was selected by the majority or 76.9% of the rural *B-J* male and 78.9% of the rural *B-J* female undergraduates, 92.3% of the urban *B-S* male and 93.8% of the rural *B-S* female undergraduates, 92.9% of the rural *BI* male and 93.3% of the rural *BI* female undergraduates.

The next choice was code-switching using more Bidayuh and less of the other codes selected by 23.1% of the rural *B-J* male and 21.1% of the rural *B-J* female undergraduates, 7.7% of the rural *B-S* male and 6.2% of the rural *B-S* female undergraduates, 7.1% of the rural *BI* male and 6.7% of the rural *BI* female undergraduates.

On the other hand, when sending voice mail to Bidayuh undergraduates belonging to the same dialect group, the urban Bidayuh undergraduates mostly preferred code-switching using more Bidayuh and less of other codes. This code was selected by 70% of the urban *B-J* male and 64% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 64.7% of the urban *B-S* male and 50% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates, 68.8% of the urban *BI* male and 68.4% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates.

About 10% of the urban *B-J* male and 12% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 17.6% of the urban *B-S* male and 23.1% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates, 18.8% of the urban *BI* male and 10.5% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates selected using more Sarawak Malay and less of the other codes when sending voice mail to Bidayuh undergraduates belonging to the same dialect group.

Stand-alone Bidayuh was selected by 10% of the urban *B-J* male and 12% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 5.9% of the urban *B-S* male and 19.2% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates, 6.2% of the urban *BI* male and 16.8% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates when sending voice mail to Bidayuh undergraduates belonging to the same dialect group.

Stand-alone Sarawak Malay was selected by 10% of the urban *B-J* male and 8% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 11.8% of the urban *B-S* male and 7.7% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates, 6.2% of the urban *BI* male and 5.3% of the female *BI* undergraduates when sending voice mail to Bidayuh undergraduates belonging to the same dialect group (see Table 5.11).

Table 5.11
Language choice when sending voice mail in intra dialect group

Code choice	URBAN				RURAL			
	MALE		FEMALE		Male		Female	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Bau-Jagoi								
Bidayuh	2	10	3	12	10	76.9	15	78.9
Sarawak Malay	2	10	2	8	0	0	0	0
Mostly B less BM+SM+E	14	70	16	64	3	23.1	4	21.1
Mostly SM less BM+B+E	2	10	3	12	0	0	0	0
Mostly E less SM+BM+B	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0
Total	20	100	25	100	13	100	19	100
Bukar-Sadong								
Bidayuh	1	5.9	5	19.2	12	92.3	15	93.8
Sarawak Malay	2	11.8	2	7.7	0	0	0	0
Mostly B less BM+SM+E	11	64.7	13	50	1	7.7	1	6.2
Mostly SM less BM+B+E	3	17.6	6	23.1	0	0	0	0
Total	17	100	26	100	13	100	16	100
Biatah								
Bidayuh	1	6.2	3	15.8	13	92.9	14	93.3
Sarawak Malay	1	6.2	1	5.3	0	0	0	0
Mostly B less BM+ SM+E	11	68.8	13	68.4	1	7.1	1	6.7
Mostly SM less BM+B+E	3	18.8	2	10.5	0	0	0	0
Total	16	100	19	100	14	100	15	100

5.11.2 Across dialect groups

When sending voice mail to Bidayuh undergraduates belonging to other dialect groups more rural Bidayuh undergraduates selected stand-alone Bahasa Melayu. This was the code selected by 76.92% of the rural *B-J* male and 68.42% of the rural *B-J* female undergraduates, 76.92% of the rural *B-S* male and 93.75% of the rural *B-S* female undergraduates, 75% of the rural *BI* male and 86.67% of the rural *BI* female undergraduates.

Code-switching using more Bahasa Melayu and less of the other codes was selected by 23.1% of the rural *B-J* male and 31.6% of the rural *B-J* female undergraduates, 23.1% of the rural *B-S* male and 6.2% of the rural *B-S* female

undergraduates, 14.29% of the rural *BI* male and 3.33% of the rural *BI* female undergraduates when sending voice mail to Bidayuh undergraduates belonging to other dialect groups.

In contrast, the most preferred code among the urban Bidayuh undergraduates when sending voice mail to Bidayuh undergraduates belonging to other dialect groups was stand-alone Sarawak Malay. This code was selected by 75% of the urban *B-J* male and 80% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 70.6% of the urban *B-S* male and 69.2% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates, 56.25% of the urban *BI* male and 52.63% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates.

Code-switching using more Sarawak Malay and less of the other codes was selected by 15% of the urban *B-J* male and 16% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 23.5% of the urban *B-S* male and 26.9% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates, 25% of the urban *BI* male and 26.32% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates when sending voice mail to Bidayuh undergraduates belonging to other dialect groups.

Code-switching using more English and less of the other codes was selected by 10% of the urban *B-J* male and 4% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 5.9% of the urban *B-S* male and 3.9% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates, 18.75% of the urban *BI* male and 21.05% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates when sending voice mail to Bidayuh undergraduates belonging to other dialect groups (see Table 5.12).

Table 5.12
Language choice when sending voice mail across dialect groups

Code choice	URBAN				RURAL			
	MALE		FEMALE		Male		Female	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Bau-Jagoi								
Bahasa Melayu	0	0	0	0	10	76.92	13	68.42
Sarawak Malay	15	75	20	80	0	0	0	0
Mostly BM less B+SM+E	0	0	0	0	3	23.1	6	31.6
Mostly SM less BM+B+E	3	15	4	16	0	0	0	0
Mostly E less SM+BM+B	2	10	1	4	0	0	0	0
Total	20	100	25	100	13	100	19	100
Bukar -Sadong								
Bahasa Melayu	0	0	0	0	10	76.92	15	93.75
Sarawak Malay	12	70.6	18	69.2	0	0	0	0
Mostly BM less B+SM+E	0	0	0	0	3	23.1	1	6.2
Mostly SM less BM+B+E	4	23.5	7	26.9	0	0	0	0
Mostly E less SM+BM+B	1	5.9	1	3.9	0	0	0	0
Total	17	100	26	100	13	100	16	100
Biatah								
Bahasa Melayu	0	0	0	0	12	75	13	86.67
Sarawak Malay	9	56.2	10	52.63	0	0	0	0
Mostly BM less B+SM+E	0	0	0	0	2	14.29	2	13.33
Mostly SM less BM+B+E	4	25	5	26.32	0	0	0	0
Mostly E less SM+BM+B	3	18.7	4	21.05	0	0	0	0
Total	16	100	19	100	14	100	15	100

5.12 Language choice when sending e-mail and SMS

5.12.1 Intra dialect group

When sending e-mail and SMS to Bidayuh undergraduates belonging to the same dialect group, stand-alone Bidayuh was selected by the majority or 53.5% of the rural *B-J* male and 52.6% of the rural *B-J* female undergraduates, 76.9% of the rural *B-S* male and 87.5% of the rural *B-S* female, 78.6% of the rural *BI* male and 86.7% of the rural *BI* female undergraduates.

Code-switching using more Bidayuh and less of the other codes was selected by 38.5% of the rural *B-J* male and 36. % of the rural *B-J* female undergraduates,

23.1% of the rural *B-S* male and 12.5% of the rural *B-S* female undergraduates, 21.4% of the rural *BI* male and 13.3% of the rural *BI* female undergraduates. More Bahasa Melayu and less of the other codes was selected by 7.7% of the rural *B-J* male and 10.6% of the rural *B-J* female undergraduates when sending e-mail and SMS to Bidayuh undergraduates belonging to the same dialect group.

When sending e-mail and SMS to Bidayuh undergraduates belonging to the same dialect group, code-switching using more Bidayuh and less of the other codes was the most preferred pattern among the urban Bidayuh undergraduates. This pattern was selected by 35% of the urban *B-J* male and 36% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 41.2% of the urban *B-S* male and 3.5% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates, 43.9% of the urban *BI* male and 42.1% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates.

Code-switching using more Sarawak Malay and less of the other codes was also selected by 25% of the urban *B-J* male and 20% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 41.2% of the urban *B-S* male and 38.5% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates, 18.7% of the urban *BI* male and 21.1% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates when sending e-mail and SMS to Bidayuh undergraduates belonging to the same dialect group.

Stand-alone Sarawak Malay was selected by 15% of the urban *B-J* male and 8% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 23.6% of the urban *B-S* male and

26.9% of the *B-S* female undergraduates, 18.7% of the urban *BI* male and 21.1% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates. Stand-alone Bidayuh on the other hand was only selected by 10% of the urban *B-J* male and 4% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 17.6% of the urban *B-S* male and 15.4% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates, 18.7% of the urban *BI* male and 15.7% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates when sending e-mail and SMS to Bidayuh undergraduates belonging to the same dialect group (see Figure 5.14).

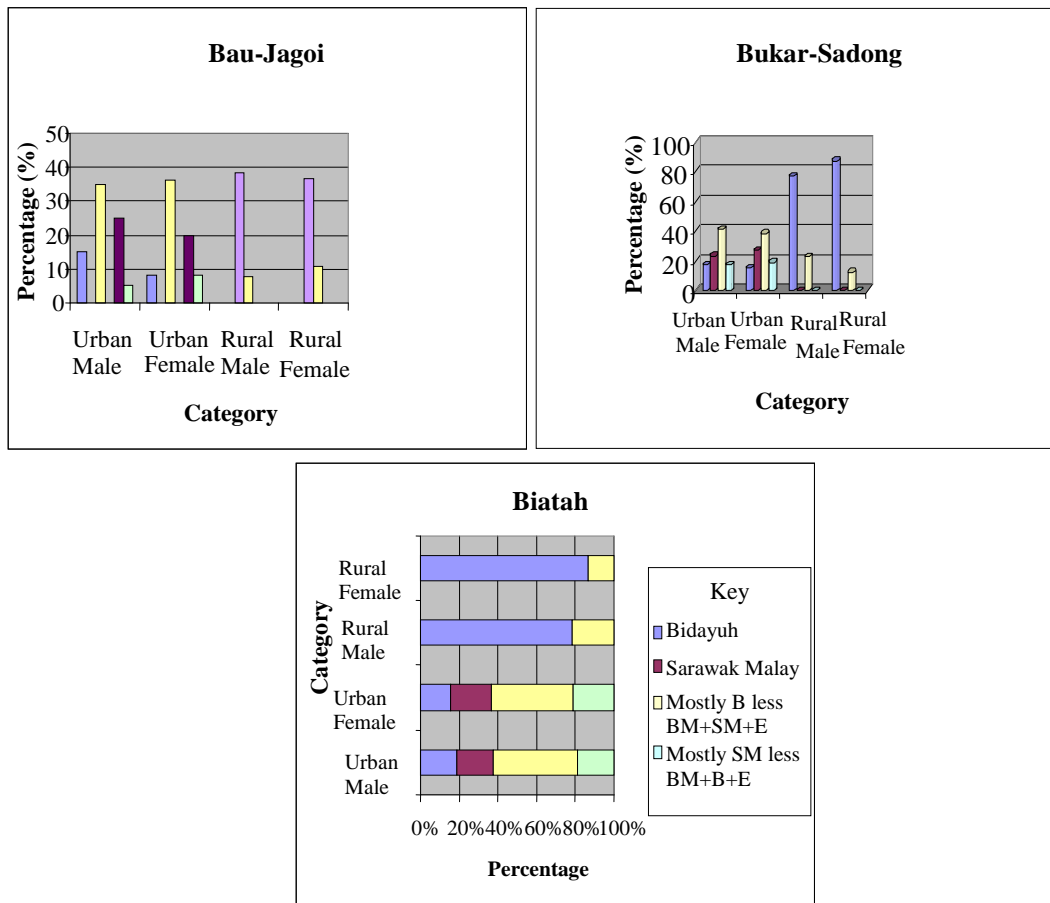


Figure 5.14
Language choice of Bidayuh undergraduates when sending e-mail and SMS in intra dialect group

5.12.2 Across dialect groups

When sending e-mail and SMS to Bidayuh undergraduates belonging to other dialect groups, the most preferred choice among the rural Bidayuh undergraduates was stand-alone Bahasa Melayu. This code was selected by 53.8% of the rural *B-J* male and 42.1% of the rural *B-J* female undergraduates, 76.9% of the rural *B-S* male and 75% of the rural *B-S* female undergraduates, 78.6% of the rural *BI* male and 80% of the rural *BI* female undergraduates.

Code-switching using more Bahasa Melayu and less of the other codes was the pattern selected by 46.2% of the rural *B-J* male and 47.4% of the rural *B-J* female undergraduates, 23.1% of the rural *B-S* male and 25% of the rural *B-S* female undergraduates, 21.4% of the rural *BI* male and 20% of the rural *BI* female undergraduates when sending e-mail and SMS to Bidayuh undergraduates belonging to other dialect groups.

When sending e-mail and SMS to Bidayuh undergraduates belonging to other dialect groups, the most preferred pattern among the urban Bidayuh undergraduates was more Sarawak Malay and less of the other codes. This pattern was selected by 70% of the urban *B-J* male and 64% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 47.1% of the urban *B-S* male and 50% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates, 50% of the urban *BI* male and 42.1% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates.

Stand-alone Sarawak Malay was selected by 20% of the urban *B-J* male and 12% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 41.1% of the urban *B-S* male and 30.8% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates, 37.4% of the urban *BI* male and 42.1% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates when sending e-mail and SMS to Bidayuh undergraduates belonging to other dialect groups.

Code-switching using more Bahasa Melayu and less of the other codes was selected by 5% of the urban *B-J* male and 4% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 5.9% of the urban *B-S* male and 7.7% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates, 6.3% of the urban *BI* male and 5.3% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates when sending e-mail and SMS to Bidayuh undergraduates belonging to other dialect groups.

Code-switching using more English and less of the other codes was selected by 5% of the urban *B-J* male and 16% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates , 5.9% of the urban *B-S* male and 11.5% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates ,6.3% of the urban *BI* male and 10.5% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates when sending e-mail and SMS to Bidayuh undergraduates belonging to other dialect groups (see Table 5.13).

Table 5.13
Language choice when sending e-mail and SMS across dialect groups

Code choice	URBAN				RURAL			
	MALE		FEMALE		Male		Female	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Bau-Jagoi								
Bahasa Melayu	0	0	0	0	7	53.8	8	42.1
Sarawak Malay	4	20	3	12	0	0	0	0
English	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0
Mostly BM less B+SM+E	1	5	1	4	6	46.2	9	47.4
Mostly SM less BM+B+E	14	70	16	64	0	0	0	0
Mostly E less SM+BM+B	1	5	4	16	0	0	2	10.5
Total	20	100	25	100	13	100	19	100
Bukar-Sadong								
Bahasa Melayu	0	0	0	0	10	76.9	12	75
Sarawak Malay	7	41.1	8	30.8	0	0	0	0
Mostly BM less B+ M+E	1	5.9	2	7.7	3	23.1	4	25
Mostly SM less BM+B+E	8	47.1	13	50	0	0	0	0
Mostly E less SM+BM+B	1	5.9	3	11.5	0	0	0	0
Total	17	100	26	100	13	100	16	100
Biatah								
Bidayuh	0	0	0	0	11	78.6	12	80
Sarawak Malay	6	37.4	8	42.1	0	0	0	0
Mostly BM less B+SM+E	1	6.3	1	5.3	3	21.4	3	20
Mostly SM less BM+B+E	8	50	8	42.1	0	0	0	0
Mostly E less SM+BM+B	1	6.3	2	10.5	0	0	0	0
Total	16	100	19	100	14	100	15	100

5.13 Language choice when asking for favours

5.13.1 Intra dialect group

When asking for favours from Bidayuh undergraduates belonging to the same dialect group, stand alone Bidayuh was selected by 100% of the rural *B-J*, *B-S*, *BI* male and female undergraduates.

When asking for favours from Bidayuh undergraduates belonging to the same dialect groups, stand-alone Bidayuh was also selected by the urban Bidayuh undergraduates This code was selected by 50% of the urban *B-J* male and 44%

of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 88.2% of the urban *B-S* male and 76.9% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates, 93.8% of the urban *BI* male and 89.5% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates.

Code-switching using more Bidayuh and less of the other codes was selected by 35% of the urban *B-J* male and 36% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 11.8% of the urban *B-S* male and 23.1% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates, 6.2% of the urban *BI* male and 10.5% of the urban female undergraduates when asking for favours from Bidayuh undergraduates belonging to the same dialect group (see Table 5.14).

Table 5.14
Language choice when asking for favours in intra dialect group

Code choice	URBAN				RURAL			
	MALE		FEMALE		Male		Female	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Bau-Jagoi								
Bidayuh	10	50	11	44	13	100	19	100
Sarawak Malay	1	5	2	8	0	0	0	0
Mostly B less BM+SM+E	7	35	9	36	0	0	0	0
Mostly SM less BM+B+E	2	10	3	12	0	0	0	0
Total	20	100	25	100	13	100	19	100
Bukar-Sadong								
Bidayuh	15	88.2	20	76.9	13	100	16	100
Mostly B less BM+ SM+E	2	11.8	6	23.1	0	0	0	0
Total	17	100	26	100	13	100	16	100
Biatah								
Bidayuh	15	93.8	17	89.5	14	100	15	100
Mostly B less BM+SM+E	1	6.2	2	10.5	0		0	
Total	16	100	19	100	14	100	15	100

5.13.2 Across dialect groups

When asking for favours from Bidayuh undergraduates belonging to other dialect groups, code-switching using more Bidayuh and less of the other codes was selected by the rural Bidayuh undergraduates. This code was selected by 77% of the rural *B-J* male and 73.7% of the rural *B-J* female undergraduates, 76.9% of the rural *B-S* male and 75% of the rural *B-S* female undergraduates, 78.6% of the rural *BI* male and 86.7% of the rural *BI* female undergraduates.

Stand-alone Bidayuh was selected by 15.3% of the rural *B-J* male and 10.5% of the rural *B-J* female undergraduates, 23.1% of the rural *B-S* male and 25% of the rural *B-S* female undergraduates, 21.4% of the rural *BI* male and 13.3% of the rural *BI* female undergraduates when asking for favours from Bidayuh undergraduates belonging to other dialect groups.

As for the urban Bidayuh undergraduates, code-switching using more Bidayuh and less of the other codes was also selected when asking for favours from Bidayuh undergraduates belonging to other dialect groups. This code was selected by 50% of the urban *B-J* male and 52% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 58.8% of the urban *B-S* male and 46.2% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates, 75% of the urban *BI* male and 68 % of the urban *BI* female undergraduates.

Code-switching using more Sarawak Malay and less of the other codes was selected by 30% of the urban *B-J* male and 28% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 23.6% of the urban *B-S* male and 30.8% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates, 18.7% of the urban *BI* male and 21% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates when asking for favours from Bidayuh undergraduates belonging to other dialect groups.

Stand-alone Sarawak Malay was selected by 20% of the urban *B-J* male and 20% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 17.6% of the urban *B-S* male and 23% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates, 6.3% of the urban *BI* male and 10.5% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates when asking for favours from Bidayuh undergraduates belonging to other dialect groups (see Figure 5.15).

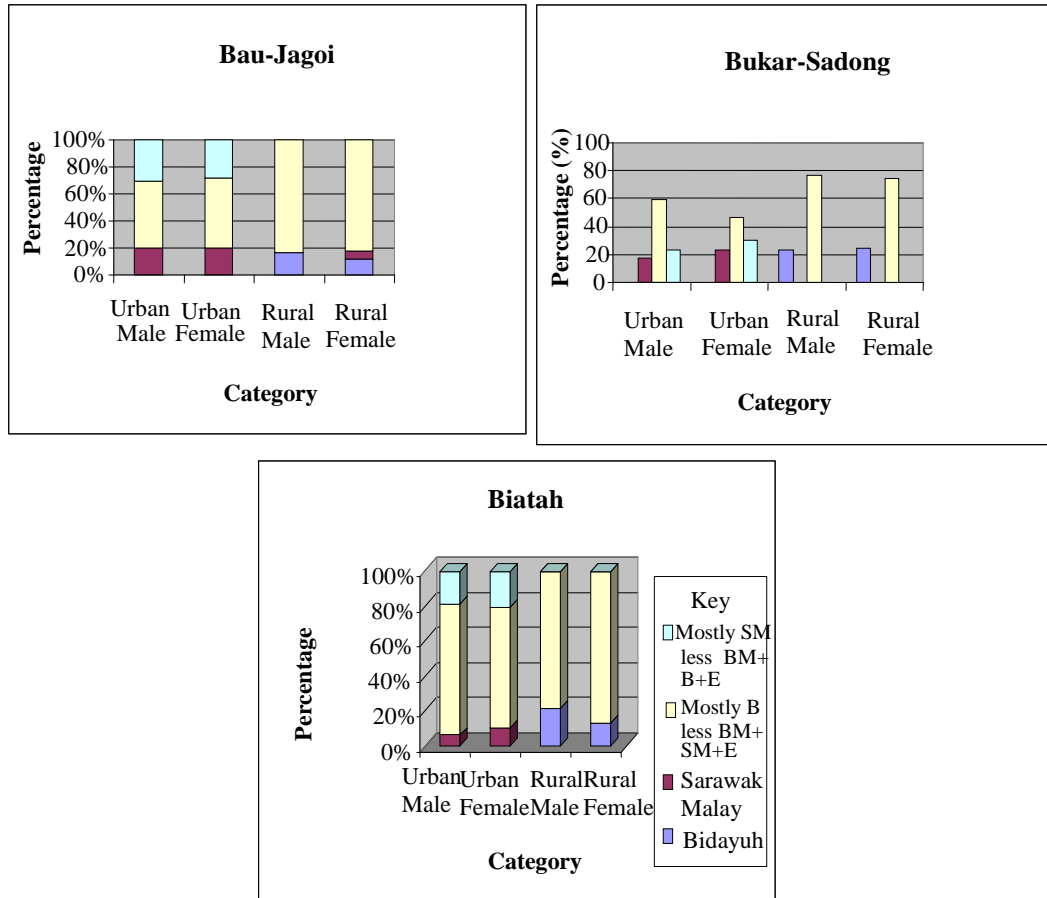


Figure 5.15

Language choice for Bidayuh when asking for favours across dialect groups

5.14 Language choice when showing power

5.14.1 Intra dialect group

When showing power to Bidayuh undergraduates belonging to the same dialect group code-switching using more English and less of the other codes was selected by 84.6% of the rural *B-J* male and 73.7% of the rural *B-J* female undergraduates, 76.92% of the rural *B-S* male and 62.5% of the rural *B-S* female undergraduates, 85.71% of the rural *BI* male and 73.33% of the rural *BI* female undergraduates.

Stand-alone English was selected by 15.4% of the rural *B-J* male and 26.3% of the rural *B-J* female undergraduates, 23.08% of the rural *B-S* male and 37.5% of the rural *B-S* female undergraduates, 14.29% of the rural *BI* male and 26.67% of the rural *BI* female undergraduates when showing power to Bidayuh undergraduates belonging to the same dialect group.

As for the urban Bidayuh undergraduates, code-switching using more English and less of the other codes was selected by 75% of the urban *B-J* male and 68% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 64.71% of the urban *B-S* male and 57.67% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates, 75% of the urban *BI* male and 57 % of the urban *BI* female undergraduates when showing power to Bidayuh undergraduates belonging to the same dialect group.

Stand-alone English was selected by 25% of the urban *B-J* male and 32% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 35.29% of the urban *B-S* male and 42.31% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates, 25% of the urban *BI* urban male and 42.1% of the urban *BI* female when showing power to Bidayuh undergraduates belonging to the same dialect group (see Figure 5.16).

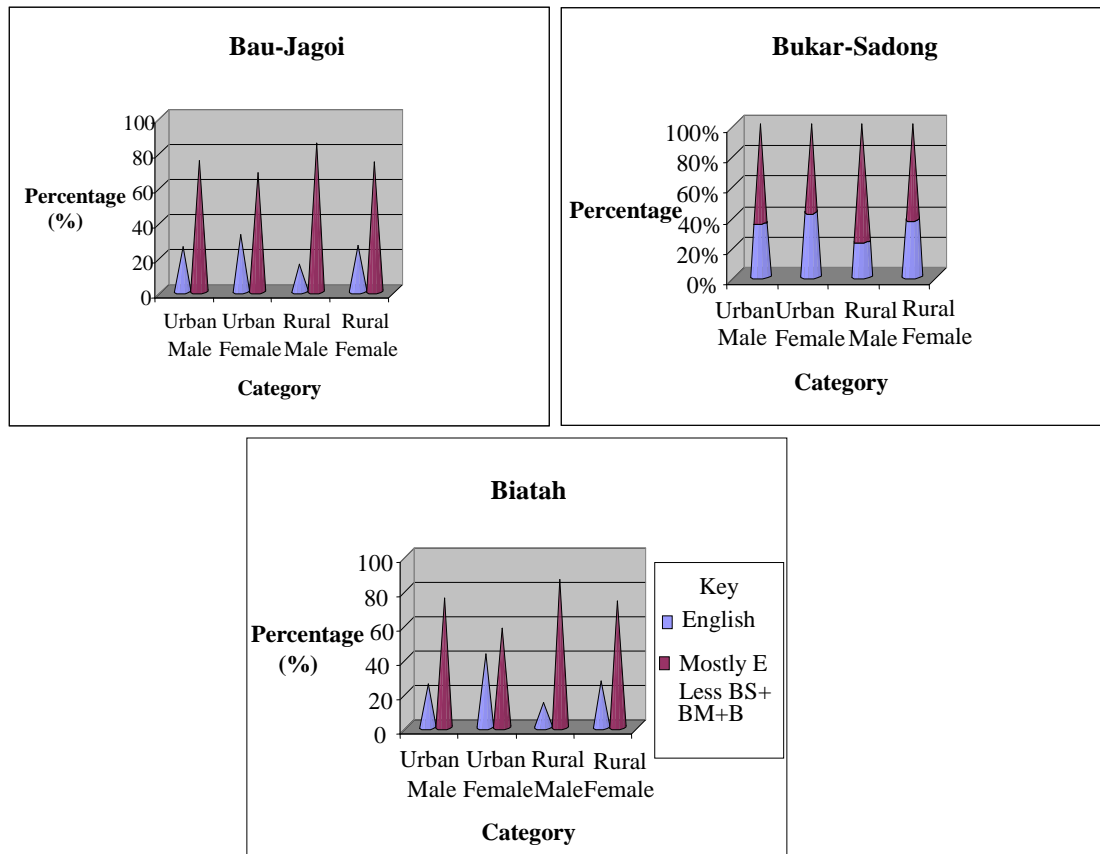


Figure 5.16
Language choice for Bidayuh when showing power in intra dialect group

5.14.2 Across dialect groups

The rural Bidayuhs undergraduates preferred code-switching using more English and less of the other codes when showing power to Bidayuh undergraduates belonging to other dialect groups. This code was selected by 23.1% of the rural *B-J* male and 21% of the rural *B-J* female undergraduates, 15.4% of the rural *B-S* male and 84.6% of the rural *B-S* female undergraduates, 85.71% of the rural *BI* male and 80% of the rural *BI* female undergraduates.

Stand-alone English was selected by 23.1% of the rural *B-J* male and 21% of the rural *B-J* female undergraduates, 15.4% of the rural *B-S* male and 25% of the rural *B-S* female undergraduates, 14.29% of the rural *BI* male and 20% of the rural *BI* female undergraduates when showing power to Bidayuh undergraduates belonging to other dialect groups.

In contrast, when showing power to Bidayuh undergraduates belonging to other dialect groups, stand-alone English was the most preferred choice among the urban Bidayuh undergraduates. This code was selected by 70 % of the urban *B-J* male and 80% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 88.24% of the urban *B-S* male and 84.62% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates, 68.75% of the urban *BI* male and 78.95% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates.

Code-switching using more English and less of the other codes was selected by 30% of the urban *B-J* male and 20% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 11.76% of the urban *B-S* male and 15.38% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates, 31.25% of the urban *BI* male and 21.05% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates when showing power to Bidayuh undergraduates belonging to other dialect groups (see Figure 5.17).

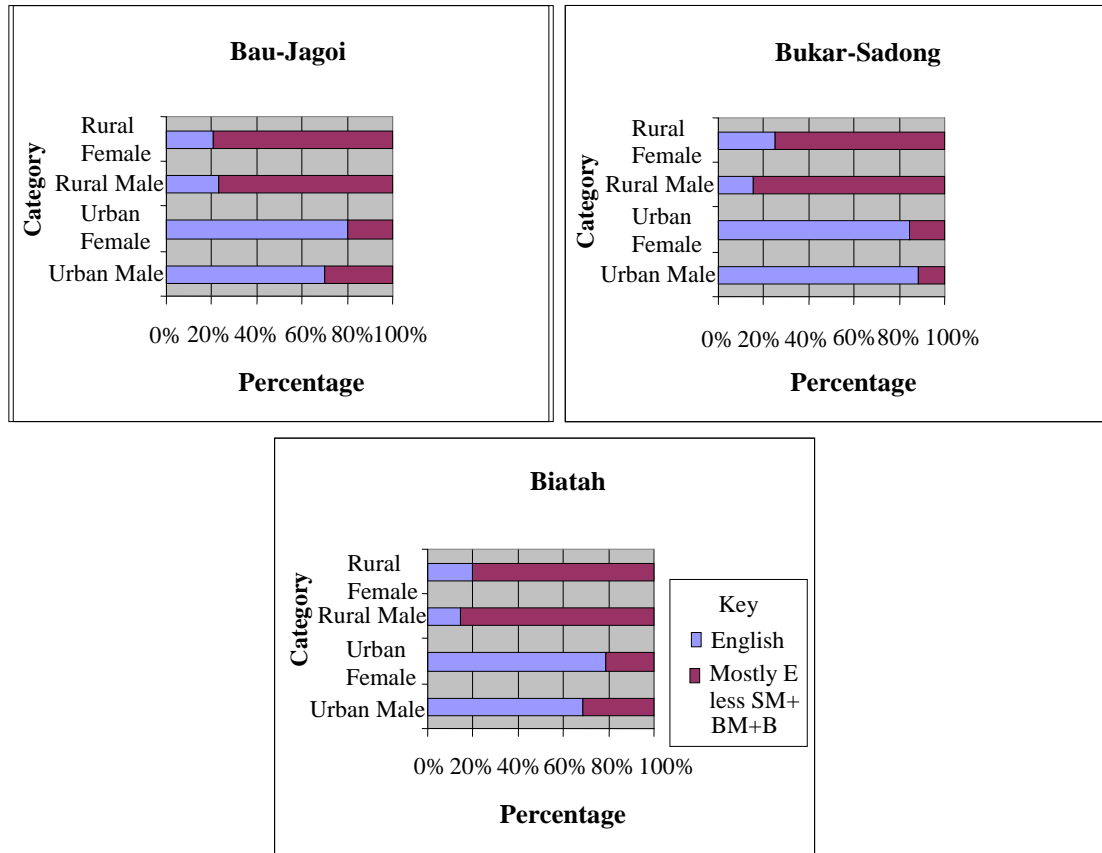


Figure 5.17
Language choice of Bidayuh when showing power across dialect groups

5.15 Language choice of Bidayuh undergraduates to win respect

5.15.1 Intra dialect group

All or 100% of the rural and urban Bidayuh undergraduates belonging to the 3 dialect groups said they used stand- alone Bidayuh to win respect from Bidayuh undergraduates who speak the same dialect.

Stand-alone Bidayuh was used by 75% of the urban *B-J* male and 76% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 82.35% of the urban *B-S* male and 96.15% of

the urban *B-S* female undergraduates, 87.5% of the urban *BI* male and 84.22% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates to win respect from Bidayuh undergraduates who speak the same dialect.

Code-switching using more Bidayuh and less of the other codes was selected by 25% of the urban *B-J* male and 24% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 17.65% of the urban *B-S* male and 3.85% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates, 12.5% of the urban *BI* male and 15.78% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates to win respect from Bidayuh undergraduates who speak the same dialect (see Figure 5.18).

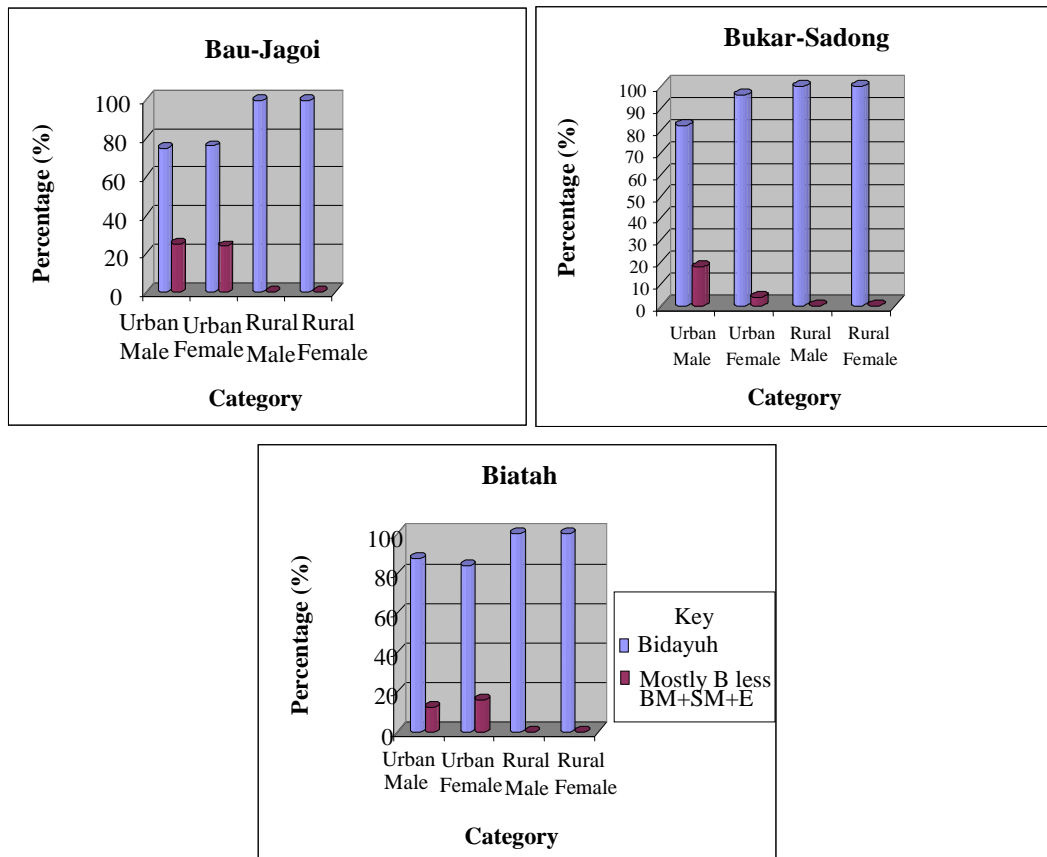


Figure 5.18
 Language choice to win respect in intra dialect group

5.15.2 Across dialect groups

The rural Bidayuh undergraduates said they used stand-alone Bidayuh dialects when trying to win respect from Bidayuh undergraduates belonging to other dialect groups. This code was selected by 69.25% of the rural *B-J* male and 94.74% of the rural *B-J* female undergraduates, 69.25% of the rural *B-S* male and 81.25% of the rural *B-S* female undergraduates, 85.71% of the rural *BI* male and 86.67% of the rural *BI* female undergraduates.

Code-switching using more Bidayuh and less of the other codes was selected by 46.15% of the rural *B-J* male and 10.2% of the rural *B-J* female undergraduates, 30.8% of the rural *B-S* male and 18.75% of the rural *BI* female undergraduates, 14.29% of the rural *BI* male and 13.33% of the rural *BI* female undergraduates when trying to win respect from Bidayuh undergraduates belonging to other dialect groups.

As for the urban Bidayuh code-switching using more Bidayuh and less of the other codes was selected by 65% of the urban *B-J* male and 64% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 70.59% of the urban *B-S* male and 53.85% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates, 68.75% of the urban *BI* male and 73.8% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates when trying to win respect from Bidayuh undergraduates belonging to other dialect groups.

Stand-alone Bidayuh was only selected by 10% of the urban *B-J* male and 16% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 5.88% of the urban *B-S* male and 11.54% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates, 12.5% of the urban *BI* male and 10.5% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates when trying to win respect from Bidayuh undergraduates belonging to other dialect groups (see Table 5.15).

Table 5.15
Language choice to win respect across dialect groups

Code choice	URBAN				RURAL			
	MALE		FEMALE		Male		Female	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Bau-Jagoi								
Bidayuh	2	10	4	16	8	69.23	17	94.74
Mostly B less BM+SM+E	13	65	16	64	5	46.15	2	10.52
Mostly SM less BM+B+E	4	20	5	20	0	0	0	0
Mostly E less SM+BM+B	1	5	1	4	0	0	0	0
Total	20	100	25	100	13	100	19	100
Bukar-Sadong								
Bidayuh	1	5.88	3	11.54	9	69.2	13	81.25
Mostly B less BM+SM+E	12	70.59	14	53.85	4	30.8	3	18.75
Mostly SM less BM+B+E	3	17.65	4	15.39	0	0	0	0
Mostly E less SM+BM+B	1	5.88	5	19.22	0	0	0	0
Total	17	100	26	100	13	100	16	100
Biatah								
Bidayuh	2	12.5	2	10.5	12	85.71	13	86.67
Mostly B less BM+SM+E	11	68.75	14	73.8	2	14.29	2	13.33
Mostly SM less BM+B+E	2	12.5	2	10.5	0	0	0	0
Mostly E less SM+BM+B	1	6.25	1	5.2	0	0	0	0
Total	16	100	19	100	14	100	15	100

5.16 Language choice of Bidayuh undergraduates when greeting and taking leave

5.16.1 Intra dialect group

A large majority of the rural Bidayuh undergraduates said they used stand-alone Bidayuh when greeting and taking leave. This code was selected by 93.3% of

the rural *B-J* male and 100% of the rural *B-J* female undergraduates, 76.9% of the rural *B-S* male and 81.25% of the rural *B-S* female undergraduates, 71.43% of the rural *BI* male and 80% of the rural *BI* female undergraduates.

Code-switching using more Bidayuh and less of the other codes was selected by 7.7% of the rural *B-J* male but none of the rural *B-J* female undergraduates, 15.4% of the rural *B-S* male and 12.5% of the rural *B-S* female undergraduates , 21.43% of the rural *BI* male and 13.33% of the rural *BI* female undergraduates when greeting and taking leave.

Compared to the rural Bidayuh undergraduates, less of the urban Bidayuh undergraduates said they used stand-alone Bidayuh when greeting and taking leave. This code was selected by 45% of the urban *B-J* male and 40% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 35.29% of the urban *B-S* male and 34.62% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates, 37.5% of the urban *BI* male and 36.84% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates when greeting and taking leave.

Code-switching using more Bidayuh and less of the other codes was selected by 30% of the urban *B-J* male and 36% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 29.41% of the urban *B-S* male and 30.77% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates, 31.25% of the urban *BI* male and 26.32% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates when greeting and taking leave.

Code-switching using more Sarawak Malay and less of the other codes was selected by 20% of the urban *B-J* male and 12% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 23.54% of the urban *B-S* male and 19.23% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates, 18, 75% of the urban *BI* male and 21.06% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates when greeting and taking leave.

Code-switching using more Bahasa Melayu and less of the other codes was selected by 5% of the urban *B-J* male and 4% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 11.76% of the urban *B-S* male and 15.38% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates, 12.5% of the urban *BI* male and 15.78% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates when greeting and taking leave (see Table 5.16).

Table 5.16
Language choice when greeting and taking leave in intra dialect group

Code choice	URBAN				RURAL			
	MALE		FEMALE		Male		Female	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Bau-Jagoi								
Bidayuh	9	45	12	48	12	92.30	19	100
Mostly B less BM+SM+E	6	30	9	36	1	7.7	0	0
Mostly BM less B+SM+E	1	5	1	4	0	0	0	0
Mostly SM less BM+B+E	4	20	3	12	0	0	0	0
Total	20	100	25	100	13		19	0
Bukar-Sadong								
Bidayuh	6	35.29	9	34.62	10	76.9	13	81.25
Mostly B less BM+SM+E	5	29.41	8	30.77	2	15.4	2	12.5
Mostly BM less B+SM+E	2	11.76	4	15.38	1	7.7	1	6.25
Mostly SM less BM+B+E	4	23.54	5	19.23	0	0	0	0
Total	17	100	26	100	13	100	16	100
Biatah								
Bidayuh	6	37.5	7	36.84	10	71.43	12	80
Mostly B less BM+SM+E	5	31.25	5	26.32	3	21.43	2	13.33
Mostly BM less B+SM+E	2	12.5	3	15.78	1	7.14	1	6.67
Mostly SM less BM+B+E	3	18.75	4	21.06	0	0	0	0
Total	16	100	19	100	14	100	15	100

5.16.2 Across dialect groups

When greeting and taking leave from Bidayuh undergraduates belonging to other dialect groups the rural Bidayuh undergraduates said they used stand-alone Bahasa Melayu. This was the code selected by 61.52% of the rural *B-J* male and 52.63% of the rural *B-J* female undergraduates, 46.14% of the rural *B-S* male and 37.5% of the rural *B-S* female undergraduates, 42.86% of the rural *BI* male and 40% of the rural *BI* female undergraduates when greeting and taking leave from Bidayuh undergraduates belonging to other dialect groups.

Code-switching using more Bahasa Melayu and less of other codes was selected by 23.08% of the rural *B-J* male and 36.85% of the rural *B-J* female undergraduates, 37.5% of the rural *B-S* male and 37.5% of the rural *B-S* female undergraduates, 35.71% of the rural *BI* male and 33.33% of the rural *BI* female undergraduates when greeting and taking leave from Bidayuh undergraduates belonging to other dialect groups.

Code-switching using more Bidayuh and less of the other codes was selected by 15.4% of the rural *B-J* male and 10.52% of the rural *B-J* female undergraduates, 7.7% of the rural *B-S* male and 12.5% of the rural *B-S* female undergraduates, 14.29% of the rural *BI* male and 20% of the rural *BI* female undergraduates when greeting and taking leave from Bidayuh undergraduates belonging to other dialect groups.

The urban Bidayuh undergraduates said they used a code mix of more English and less of the other codes when greeting and taking leave from Bidayuh undergraduates belonging to other dialect groups. This was the code selected by 45% of the urban *B-J* male and 48% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 52.94% of the urban *B-S* male and 53.85% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates, 50% of the urban *BI* male and 42.10% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates when greeting and taking leave from Bidayuh undergraduates belonging to other dialect groups.

Code-switching using more Bidayuh and less of the other codes was selected by 30% of the urban *B-J* male and 24% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 29.42% of the urban *B-S* male and 23.07% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 31.25% of the urban *BI* male and 31.54% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates when greeting and taking leave from Bidayuh undergraduates belonging to other dialect groups.

Code-switching using more Bahasa Melayu and less of the other codes was selected by 15% of the urban *B-J* male and 16% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 11.76% of the urban *B-S* male and 11.54% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates, 12.5% of the urban *BI* male and 15.78% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates when greeting and taking leave from Bidayuh undergraduates belonging to other dialect groups.

Stand-alone Bahasa Melayu was only selected by 10% of the urban *B-J* male and 12% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 5.88% of the urban *B-S* male and 11.54% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates, 6.25% of the urban *BI* male and 15.78% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates when greeting and taking leave from Bidayuh undergraduates belonging to other dialect groups (see Table 5.17).

Table 5.17
Language choice when greeting and taking leave across dialect groups

Code choice	URBAN				RURAL			
	MALE		FEMALE		Male		Female	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Bau-Jagoi								
Bahasa Melayu	2	10	3	12	8	61.52	10	52.63
Mostly B less BM+SM+E	6	30	6	24	2	15.4	2	10.52
Mostly BM less B+SM+E	3	15	4	16	3	23.08	7	36.85
Mostly E less SM+BM+B	9	45	12	48	0	0	0	0
Total	20	100	25	100	13	100	19	100
Bukar-Sadong								
Bahasa Melayu	1	5.88	3	11.54	6	46.14	6	37.5
Mostly B less BM+ SM+ E	5	29.42	6	23.07	1	7.7	2	12.5
Mostly BM less B+ SM+ E	2	11.76	3	11.54	5	37.5	6	37.5
Mostly E less SM+ BM+ B	9	52.94	14	53.85	1	7.7	2	12.5
Total	17	100	26	100	13	100	16	100
Biatah								
Bahasa Melayu	1	6.25	3	15.78	6	42.86	6	40
Mostly B less BM+SM+E	5	31.25	6	31.54	2	14.29	3	20
Mostly BM less B+SM+E	2	12.5	3	15.78	5	35.71	5	33.33
Mostly E less SM+BM+B	8	50	8	42.10	1	7.14	1	6.67
Total	16	100	19	100	14	100	15	100

5.17 Language choice of Bidayuh undergraduates when telling secrets

5.17.1 Intra dialect group

Stand-alone Bidayuh was selected by 100% of the rural Bidayuh undergraduates belonging to the 3 dialect groups when telling secrets to Bidayuh of the same dialect group.

When telling secrets to Bidayuh undergraduates belonging to the same dialect group, stand-alone was selected by 90% of the urban *B-J* male and 96% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 82.35% of the urban *B-S* male and 84.62% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates, 87.5% of the urban *BI* male and 84.2% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates.

Code-switching using more Bidayuh and less of the other codes was selected by 10% of the urban *B-J* male and 4% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 17.65% of the urban *B-S* male and 15.39% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates, 12.5% of the urban *BI* male and 15.8% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates when telling secrets to Bidayuh of the same dialect group (see Figure 5.19).

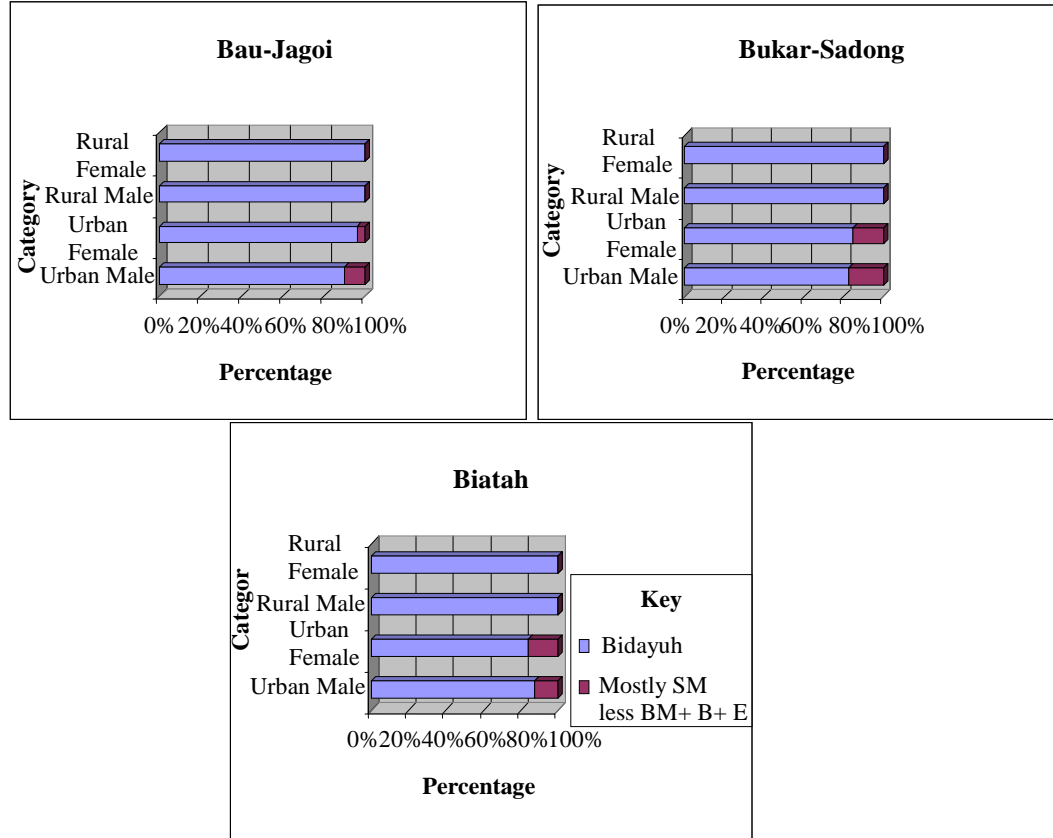


Figure 5.19
Language choice when telling secrets across dialect groups

5.17.2 Across dialect groups

The rural Bidayuh undergraduates said they used only stand-alone Bidayuh when telling secrets to Bidayuh undergraduates from other dialect groups. This was the code selected by 100% of the rural Bidayuh undergraduates belonging to the 3 dialect groups.

In contrast, the urban Bidayuh undergraduates preferred code-switching using more Bidayuh with less of the other codes when telling secrets to Bidayuh

undergraduates from other dialect groups. This code was selected by 50 % of the urban *B-J* male and 52% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 47.06% of the urban *B-S* male and 46.15% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates, 50% of the urban *BI* male and 47.37 % of the urban *BI* female undergraduates when telling secrets to Bidayuh undergraduates from other dialect groups.

Stand-alone Sarawak Malay was selected by 30% of the urban *B-J* male and 28% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 29.41% of the urban *B-S* male and 30.77% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates, 31.25% of the urban *BI* male and 31.58% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates when telling secrets to Bidayuh undergraduates from other dialect groups.

Code-switching using more Sarawak Malay and less of the other codes was selected by 20% of the urban *B-J* male and 20% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 23.53% of the urban *B-S* male and 23.08% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates, 18.75% of the urban *BI* male and 21.05% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates when telling secrets to Bidayuh undergraduates from other dialect groups (see Table 5.18).

Table 5.18
Language choice when telling secrets across dialect groups

Code choice	URBAN				RURAL			
	MALE		FEMALE		Male		Female	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Bau–Jagoi								
Bidayuh	0	0	0	0	13	100	19	100
Sarawak Malay	6	30	7	28	0	0	0	0
Mostly B less BM+SM+E	10	50	13	52	0	0	0	0
Mostly SM less BM+B+E	4	20	5	20	0	0	0	0
Total	20	100	25	100	13	100	19	100
Bukar–sadong								
Bidayuh	0	0	0	0	13	100	16	100
Sarawak Malay	5	29.41	8	30.77	0	0	0	0
Mostly B less BM+SM+E	8	47.06	12	46.15	0	0	0	0
Mostly SM less BM+B+E	4	23.53	6	23.08	0	0	0	0
Total	17	100	26	100	13	100	16	100
Biatah								
Bidayuh	0	0	0	0	14	100	15	100
Sarawak Malay	5	31.25	6	31.58	0	0	0	0
Mostly B less BM+SM+E	8	50	9	47.37	0	0	0	0
Mostly SM less BM+B+E	3	18.75	4	21.05	0	0	0	0
Total	16	100	19	100	14	100	15	100

5.18 Language choice of Bidayuh undergraduates when teasing

5.18.1 Intra dialect group

The rural Bidayuh undergraduates said they used stand-alone Bidayuh when teasing other Bidayuh undergraduates from the same dialect group. This code was selected by 100% of the rural Bidayuh male and female undergraduates belonging to the 3 dialect groups.

Stand-alone Bidayuh was selected by 55% of the urban *B-J* male and 60% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 35.29% of the urban *B-S* male and 38.46% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates, 37.5% of the urban *BI* male

and 42.10% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates when teasing other Bidayuh undergraduates from the same dialect group.

Stand-alone Sarawak Malay was selected by 15% of the urban *B-J* male and 20% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 17.65% of the urban *B-S* male and 15.38% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates, 18.75% of the urban *BI* male and 10.53% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates when teasing other Bidayuh undergraduates from the same dialect group.

Code-switching using more Bidayuh and less of the other codes was selected by 20% of the urban *B-J* male and 16% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 23.53% of the urban *B-S* male and 23.08% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates, 25% of the urban *BI* male and 26.32% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates when teasing other Bidayuh undergraduates from the same dialect group.

Code-switching using more Sarawak Malay and less of the other codes was only selected by 10% of the urban *B-J* male and 4% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 23.53% of the urban *B-S* male and 23.08% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduate, 18.75% of the urban *BI* male and 21.05% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates when teasing other Bidayuh undergraduates from the same dialect group (see Table 5.19).

Table 5.19
Language choice for when teasing Bidayuhs in intra dialect group

Code choice	URBAN				RURAL			
	MALE		FEMALE		Male		Female	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Bau-Jagoi								
Bidayuh	11	55	15	60	13	100	19	100
Sarawak Malay	3	15	5	20	0	0	0	0
Mostly B less BM+SM+E	4	20	4	16	0	0	0	0
Mostly SM less BM+B+E	2	10	1	4	0	0	0	0
Total	20	100	25	100	13	100	19	100
Bukar-Sadong								
Bidayuh	6	35.29	10	38.46	12	92.3	15	93.75
Sarawak Malay	3	17.65	4	15.38	0	0	0	0
Mostly B less BM+SM+E	4	23.53	6	23.08	1	7.7	1	6.25
Mostly SM less BM+B+E	4	23.53	6	23.08	0	0	0	0
Total	17	100	26	100	13	100	16	100
Biatah								
Bidayuh	6	37.5	8	42.10	13	92.86	14	93.33
Sarawak Malay	3	18.75	2	10.53	0	0	0	0
Mostly B less BM+SM+E	4	25	5	26.32	1	7.14	1	6.67
Mostly SM less BM+B+E	3	18.75	4	21.05	0	0	0	0
Total	16	100	19	100	14	100	15	100

5.18.2 Across dialect groups

When teasing Bidayuhs from other dialect groups the most dominant language choice of the rural Bidayuh undergraduate was more Bidayuh and less of other codes. This code was selected by 76.9% of the rural *B-J* male and 89.48% of the rural *B-J* female undergraduates, 61.54% of the rural *B-S* male and 62.5% of the rural *B-S* female undergraduates, 50% of the rural *BI* male and 53.34% of the rural *BI* female undergraduates when teasing Bidayuhs from other dialect groups.

Code-switching using more Bahasa Melayu and less of other codes was selected by 7.7% of the rural *B-J* male and 5.26% of the rural *B-J* female

undergraduates, 38.46% of the rural *B-S* male and 37.5% of the rural *B-S* female undergraduates, 14.29% of the rural *BI* male and 13.33% of the rural *BI* female undergraduates when teasing Bidayuhs from other dialect groups.

On the other hand, the urban Bidayuh undergraduates preferred code-switching using more Sarawak Malay and less of the other codes when teasing Bidayuh undergraduates from other dialect groups. This code was selected by 65% of the urban *B-J* male and 68% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 52.94% of the urban *B-S* male and 38.45% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates, 50% of the urban *BI* male and 47.37% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates.

Stand -alone Sarawak Malay was selected by 25% of the urban *B-J* male and 24% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 23.53% of the urban *B-S* male and 23.08% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 25% of the urban *BI* male and 26.32% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates when teasing Bidayuhs from other dialect groups.

Code-switching using more Bahasa Melayu and less of the other codes was selected by 5% of the urban *B-J* male and 4% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 11.77% of the urban *B-S* male and 23.08% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates, 12.5% of the urban *BI* male and 15.78% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates when teasing Bidayuhs from other dialect groups

Code-switching using more English and less of the other codes was selected by only 5% of the urban *B-J* male and 4% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 11.76% of the urban *B-S* male and 15.39% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates, 12.5% of the urban *BI* male and 10.53% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates when teasing Bidayuhs from other dialect groups (see Figure 5.20).

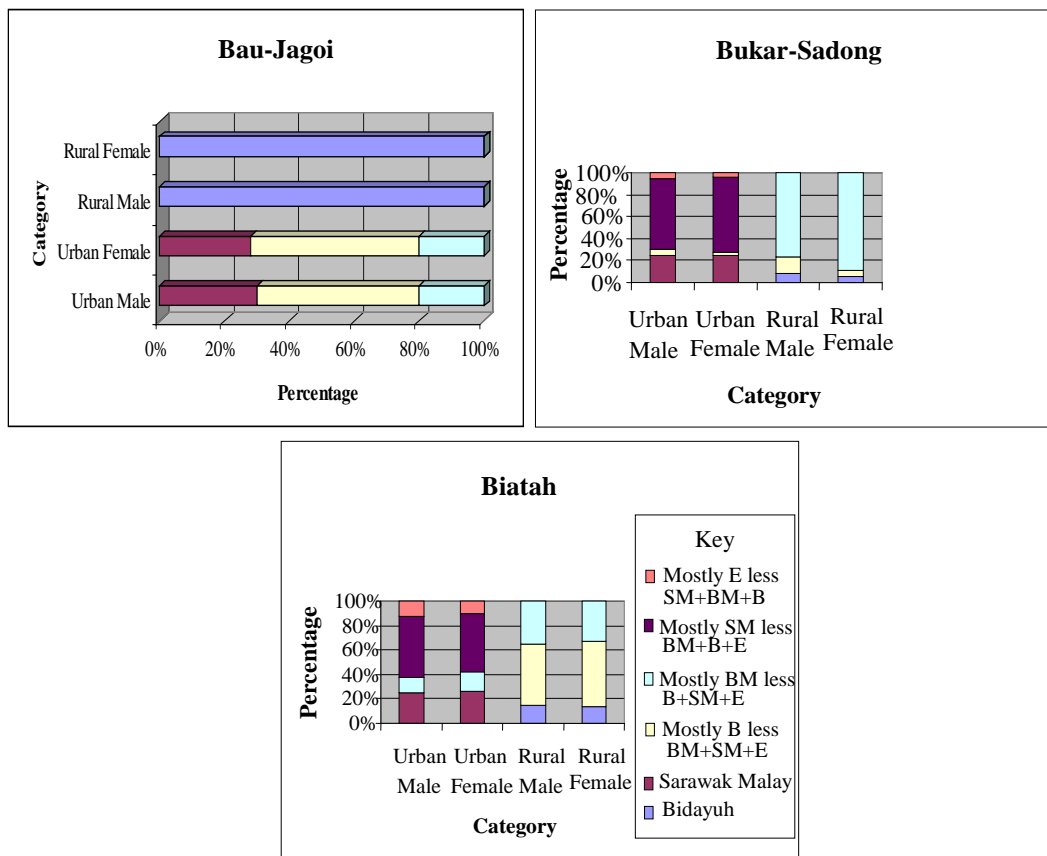


Figure 5.20
Language choice when teasing Bidayuhs across dialect groups

5.19 Language choice of Bidayuh undergraduates when scolding

5.19.1 Intra dialect group

Stand-alone Bidayuh was selected by 100% of the rural Bidayuh male and female undergraduates belonging to the 3 dialect groups when scolding Bidayuh undergraduates from the same dialect group.

Stand-alone Bidayuh was also selected by the majority of the urban Bidayuh undergraduates when scolding Bidayuh undergraduates from the same dialect group. This was selected by 55% of the urban *B-J* male and 56% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 58.82% of the urban *B-S* male and 61.54% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates, 62.5% of the urban *BI* male and 68.42% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates when scolding Bidayuh undergraduates from the same dialect group.

Code-switching using more Bidayuh with less of the other codes was selected by 45% of the urban *B-J* male and 44% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 41.18% of the urban *B-S* male and 38.46% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates, 37.5% of the urban *BI* male and 31.58% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates when scolding Bidayuh undergraduates from the same dialect group (see Table 5.20).

Table 5.20
Language choice when scolding Bidayuhs in intra dialect group

Code choice	URBAN				RURAL			
	MALE		FEMALE		Male		Female	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Bau-Jagoi								
Bidayuh	11	55	14	56	13	100	19	100
Mostly B less BM+SM+E	9	45	11	44	0	0	0	0
Total	20	100	25	100	13	100	19	100
Bukar-Sadong								
Bidayuh	10	58.82	16	61.54	13	100	16	100
Mostly B less BM+SM+E	7	41.18	10	38.46	0	0	0	0
Total	17	100	26	100	13	100	16	100
Biatah								
Bidayuh	10	62.5	13	68.42	14	100	15	100
Mostly B less BM+SM+E	6	37.5	6	31.58	0	0	0	0
Total	16	100	19	100	14	100	15	100

5.19.2 Across dialect groups

The large majority of rural Bidayuh undergraduates said they used stand-alone Bidayuh when scolding Bidayuh undergraduates from other dialect groups. This code was selected by 92.3% of the rural *B-J* male and 94.74% of the rural *B-J* female undergraduates, 61.54% of the rural *B-S* male and 62.5% of the rural *B-S* female undergraduates, 71.43% of the rural *BI* male and 73.33% of the rural *BI* female undergraduates when scolding Bidayuh undergraduates from other dialect groups.

Code-switching using more Bidayuh and less of the other codes was also selected by 7.7% of the rural *B-J* male and 5.26% of the rural *B-J* female undergraduates, 38.46% of the rural *B-S* male and 37.5% of the rural *B-S* female undergraduates 21.43% of the rural *BI* male and 20% of the rural *BI*

female undergraduates when scolding Bidayuh undergraduates from other dialect groups.

Code-switching using more Bahasa Melayu and less of the other codes was only selected by 7.14% of the rural *BI* male and 6.67 % of the rural *BI* female undergraduates when scolding Bidayuh undergraduates from other dialect groups.

As for the urban Bidayuh undergraduates, they preferred code-switching using more Sarawak Malay and less of the other codes when scolding Bidayuh undergraduates from other dialect groups. This code was selected by 65% of the urban *B-J* male and 64% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 58.83% of the urban *B-S* male and 61.53 % of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates, 56.25% of the urban *BI* male and 56.23% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates.

Stand- alone Sarawak Malay was selected by 20% of the urban *B-J* male and 20% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 23.53% of the urban *B-S* male and 19.23% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates, 25% of the urban *BI* male and 26.34% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates when scolding Bidayuh undergraduates from other dialect groups.

Code-switching using more Bidayuh and less of the other codes was selected by 15% of the urban *B-J* male and 16% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 11.76% of the urban *B-S* male and 15.39% of the urban *B-S* female

undergraduates, 12.5% of the urban *BI* male and 15.78% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates when scolding Bidayuh undergraduates from other dialect groups.

Stand-alone Bidayuh was only selected by 5.88% of the urban *B-S* male and 3.85% of urban *B-S* female undergraduates, 6.25% of the urban *BI* male and 5.25% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates when scolding Bidayuh undergraduates from other dialect groups (see Figure 5.21).

Language choice when scolding across dialect group

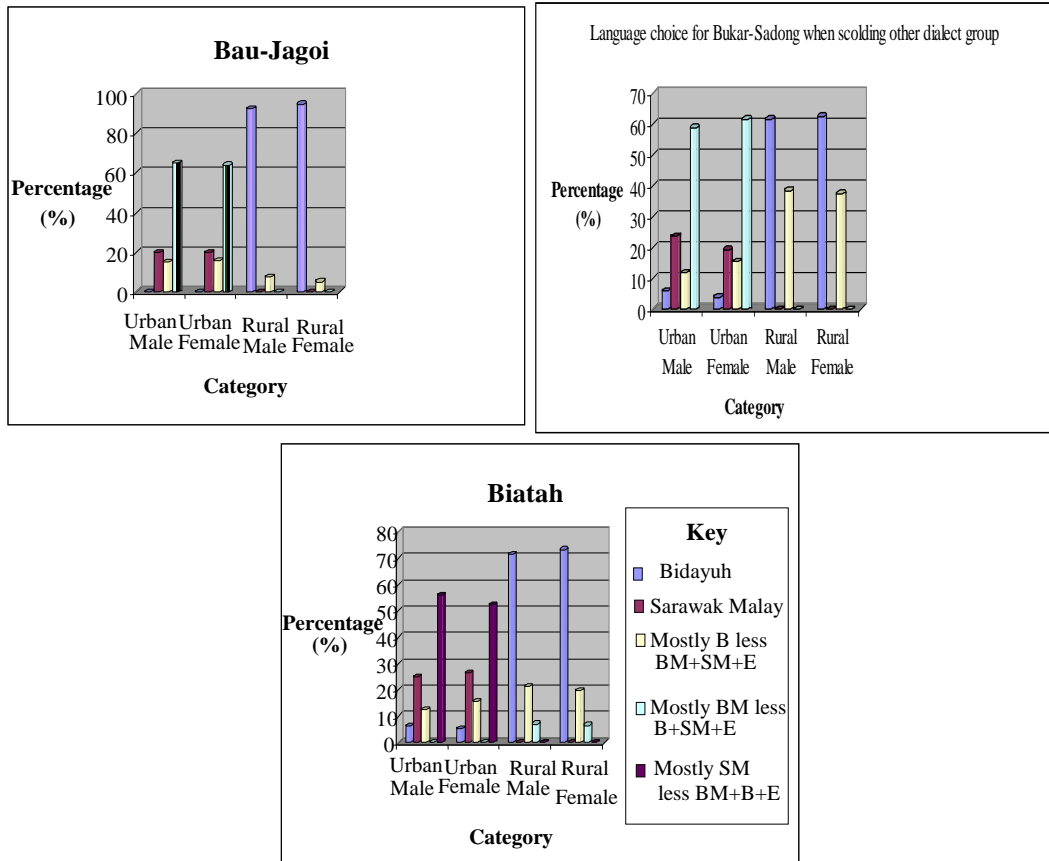


Figure 5.21
Language choice when scolding across dialect groups

5.20 Language choice of Bidayuh undergraduates during group study

The rural Bidayuh undergraduates preferred stand-alone Bahasa Melayu when holding study group discussion with Bidayuh undergraduates. This was selected by 53.8% of the rural *B-J* male and 47.37% of the rural *B-J* female undergraduates, 46.2% of the rural *B-S* male and 43.75% of the rural *B-S* female undergraduates, 57.1% of the rural *BI* male and 46.7% of the rural *BI* female undergraduates.

Code-switching using more Bahasa Melayu with less of the other codes was selected by 30.8% of the rural *B-J* male and 36.85% of the rural *B-J* female undergraduates, 30.8% of the rural *B-S* male and 37.5% of the rural *B-S* female undergraduates, 28.6% of the rural *BI* male and 33.3% of the rural *BI* female undergraduates when holding study group discussion with Bidayuh undergraduates.

Code-switching using more Bidayuh with less of the other codes was selected by 15.4% of the rural *B-J* male and 15.78% of the rural *B-J* female undergraduates, 23% of the rural *B-S* male and 18.75% of the rural *B-S* female undergraduates, 14.3% of the rural *BI* male and 20% of the rural *BI* female undergraduates when holding study group discussion with Bidayuh undergraduates.

On the other hand, the urban Bidayuh undergraduates preferred stand -alone Sarawak Malay when holding a study group discussion with fellow Bidayuh undergraduates. This was the code selected by 60% of the urban *B-J* male and 60% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 64.71% of the urban *B-S* male and 61.5% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates, 62.5% of the urban *BI* male and 63.2% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates.

Code-switching using more Sarawak Malay and less of the other codes was selected by 30% of the urban *B-J* male and 28% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 17.65% of the urban *B-S* male and 27% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates, 18.75% of the urban *BI* male and 21% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates when holding study group discussion with Bidayuh undergraduates

Code-switching using more English and less of the other codes was selected by only 5% of the urban *B-J* male and 12% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 11.76% of the urban *B-S* male and 11.5% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates, 18.75% of the urban *BI* male and 15.8% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates when holding study group discussion with Bidayuh undergraduates.

Code-switching using more Bahasa Melayu with less of the other codes was only selected by 5% of the urban *B-J* male and 5.88% of the urban *B-S* male

undergraduates when holding study group discussion with Bidayuh undergraduates (see Table 5.21)

*Table 5.21
Language choice when holding study group discussion across dialect groups*

Code choice	URBAN				RURAL			
	MALE		FEMALE		Male		Female	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Bau-Jagoi								
Bahasa Melayu	0	0	0	0	7	53.8	9	47.37
Sarawak Malay	12	60	15	60	0	0	0	0
Mostly B less BM+SM+E	0	0	0	0	2	15.4	3	15.78
Mostly BM less B+SM+E	1	5	0	0	4	30.8	7	36.85
Mostly SM less BM+B+E	6	30	7	28	0	0	0	0
Mostly E less SM+BM+B	1	5	3	12	0	0	0	0
Total	20	100	25	100	13	100	19	100
Bukar-Sadong								
Bahasa Melayu	0	0	0	0	6	46.2	7	43.75
Sarawak Malay	11	64.71	16	61.5	0	0	0	0
Mostly B less BM+SM+E	0	0	0	0	3	23.0	3	18.75
Mostly BM less B+SM+E	1	5.88	0	0	4	30.8	6	37.5
Mostly SM less BM+B+E	3	17.65	7	27.	0	0	0	0
Mostly E less SM+BM+B	2	11.76	3	11.5	0	0	0	0
Total	17	100	26	100	13	100	16	100
Biatah								
Bahasa Melayu	0	0	0	0	8	57.1	7	46.7
Sarawak Malay	10	62.5	12	63.2	0	0	0	0
Mostly B less BM+SM+E	0	0	0	0	2	14.3	3	20
Mostly BM less B+SM+E	0	0	0	0	4	28.6	5	33.3
Mostly SM less BM+B+E	3	18.7	4	21.	0	0	0	0
Mostly E less SM+BM+B	3	18.7	3	15.8	0	0	0	0
Total	16	100	19	100	14	100	15	100

5.21 Language choice of Bidayuh undergraduates when seeking clarification from Bidayuh lecturers

The Bidayuh undergraduates said they used stand-alone English when seeking clarification from Bidayuh lecturers. This was the code selected by 61.54% of the rural *B-J* male and 78.95% of the rural *B-J* female undergraduates, 53.85% of the rural *B-S* male and 87.5% of the rural *B-S* female undergraduates, 57.14% of the rural *BI* male and 85.67% of the rural *BI* female undergraduates.

Stand-alone Bahasa Melayu was selected by 38.46% of the rural *B-J* male and 25% of the rural *B-J* female undergraduates, 46.15% of the rural *B-S* male and 12.5% of the rural *B-S* female undergraduates, 42.86% of the rural *BI* male and 13.33% of the rural *BI* female undergraduates when seeking clarification from Bidayuh lecturers.

Stand-alone English was selected by 75% of the urban *B-J* male and 88% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 88.24% of the urban *B-S* male and 76.92% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates, 87.5% of the urban *BI* male and 73.8% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates when seeking clarification from Bidayuh lecturers.

Bahasa Melayu was selected by 25% of the urban *B-J* male and 12% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 11.76% of the urban *B-S* male and 23.08% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates, 12.5% of the urban *BI* male and 26.2% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates when seeking clarification from Bidayuh lecturers (see Table 5.22).

Table 5.22

Language choice when seeking clarification from Bidayuh lecturers

Code choice	URBAN				RURAL			
	MALE		FEMALE		Male		Female	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Bau-Jagoi								
Bahasa Melayu	5	25	3	12	5	38.46	4	21.05
English	15	75	22	88	8	61.54	15	78.95
Total	20	100	25	100	13	100	19	100
Bukar-Sadong								
Bahasa Melayu	2	11.76	6	23.08	6	46.15	2	12.5
English	15	88.24	20	76.92	7	53.85	14	87.5
Total	17	100	26	100	13	100	16	100
Biatah								
Bahasa Melayu	2	12.5	5	26.2	6	42.86	2	13.33
English	14	87.5	14	73.8	8	57.14	13	85.67
Total	16	100	19	100	14	100	15	100

5.22 Language choice of Bidayuh undergraduates when counting

The rural Bidayuh undergraduates said they used stand-alone Bidayuh when counting. This code was selected by 76.92% of the rural *B-J* male and 84.2% of the rural *B-J* female undergraduates, 84.6% of the rural *B-S* male and 93.75% of the rural *B-S* female undergraduates, 100% of the rural *BI* male and 100% of the rural *BI* female undergraduates. Bahasa Melayu was selected only by 23.08% of the rural *B-J* male and 15.8% of the rural *B-J* female undergraduates, 15.4% of the rural *B-S* male and 6.25% of the rural *B-S* female undergraduates when counting.

In contrast, stand-alone Bidayuh was only selected by 10% of the urban *B-J* male and 12% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 5.88 % of the urban *B-S* male and 11.54% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates, 6.25% of the urban *BI* male and 10.5% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates when counting.

Bahasa Melayu was selected more by the urban undergraduates as compared to the rural undergraduates. This code was selected by 60% of the urban *B-J* male and 56% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 58.82% of the urban *B-S* male and 46.15% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates, 62.5% of the urban *BI* male and 57.9% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates when counting.

English was selected by 30% of the urban *B-J* male and 32% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 35.3% of the urban *B-S* male and 42.3% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates, 31.25% of the urban *BI* male and 31.6% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates when counting (see Figure 5.22).

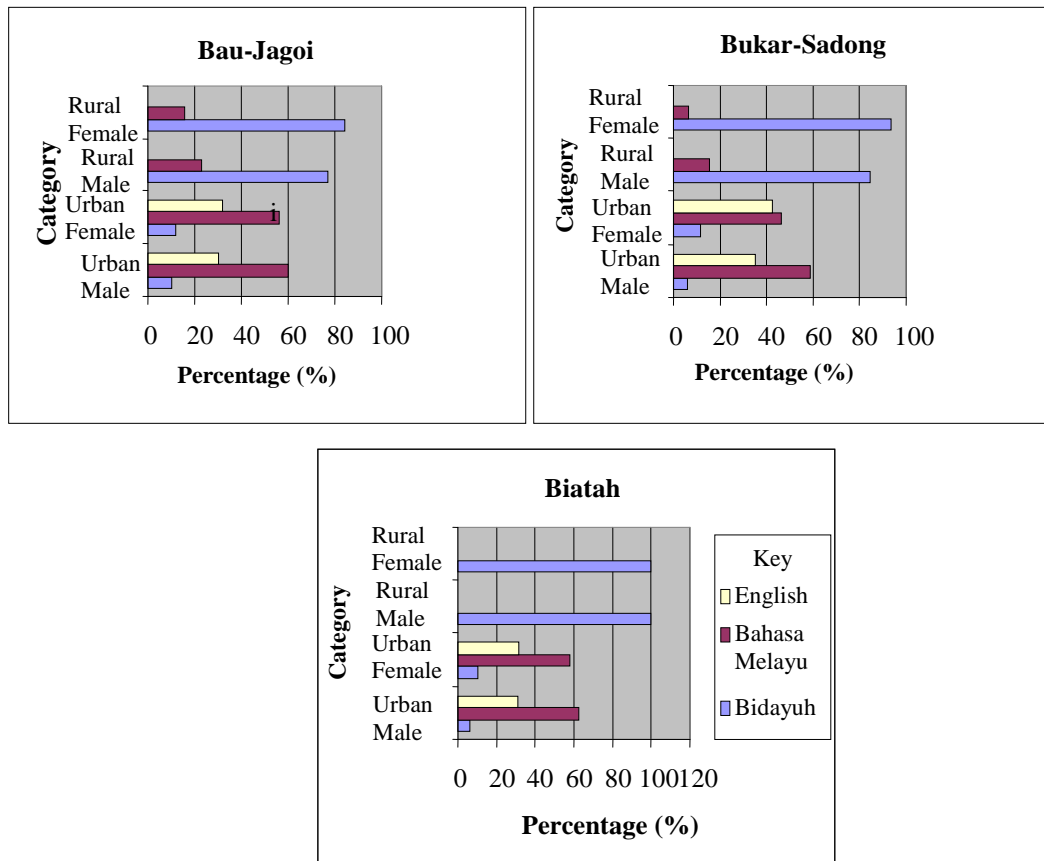


Figure 5.22
Language choice when counting

5.23 Language choice of Bidayuh undergraduates when praying silently

Bidayuh was selected by 100% of the rural Bidayuh undergraduates belonging to the 3 dialect groups when praying silently. In sharp contrast, the urban Bidayuh undergraduates have a few language choice patterns when praying silently.

Bahasa Melayu was selected by 75% of the urban *B-J* male and 64% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 58.82% of the urban *B-S* male and 46.2% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates, 62.5% of the urban *BI* male and 57.9% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates.

English was selected by only 10% of the urban *B-J* male and 16% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 23.33% of the urban *B-S* male and 34.6% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates, 18.75% of the urban *BI* male and 21.1% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates when praying silently.

Code-switching using more English and less of the other codes was selected by 10% of the urban *B-J* male and 12% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 11.77% of the urban *B-S* male and 11.5% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates, 12.5% of the urban *BI* male and 10.5% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates when praying silently

Stand-alone Bidayuh was only selected by 5% of the urban *B-J* male and 8% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 5.88% of the urban *B-S* male and 7.7% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates, 6.25% of the urban *BI* male and 10.5% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates when praying silently (see Figure 5.23).

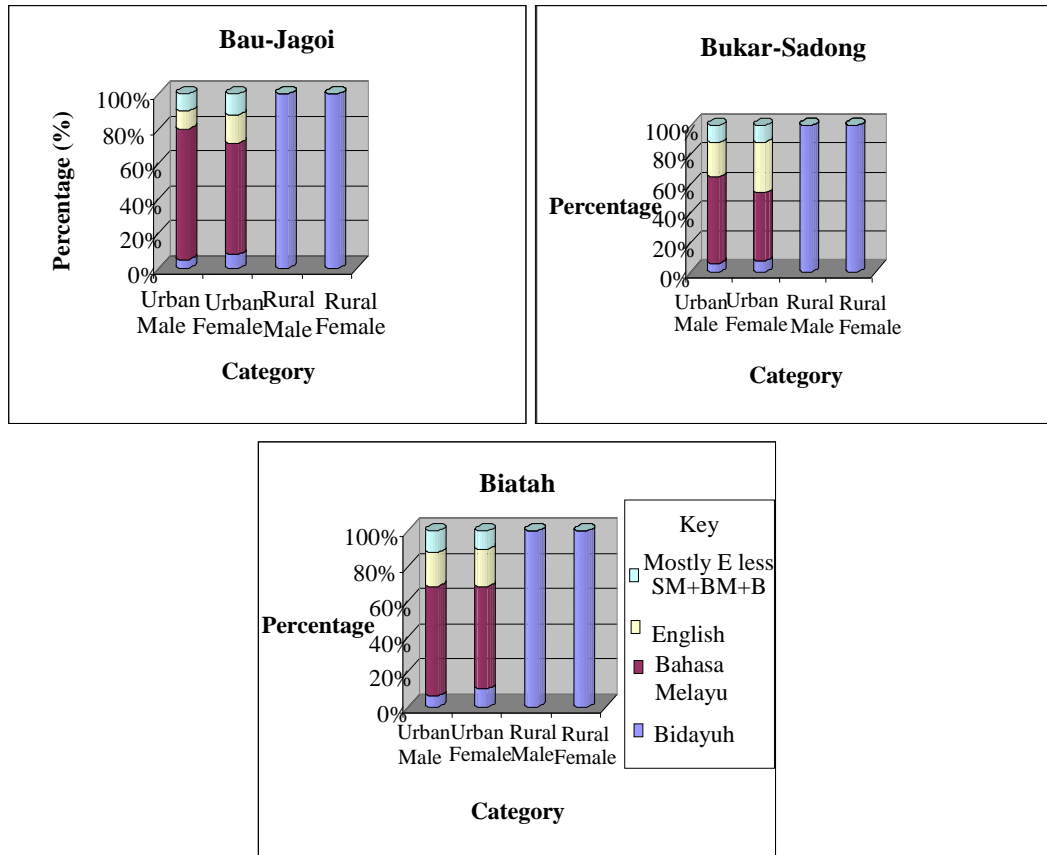


Figure 5.23
Language choice of Bidayuh undergraduates when praying silently

5.24 Language choice of Bidayuh undergraduates when praying aloud

When praying aloud most of the rural Bidayuh undergraduates said that they used stand-alone Bahasa Melayu. This code was selected by 53.9% of the rural *B-J* male and 68.4% of the rural *B-J* female undergraduates, 46.2% of the rural

B-S male and 56.25% of the rural *B-S* female undergraduates, 42.9% of the rural *BI* male and 60% of the rural *BI* female undergraduates.

Bidayuh was also selected by 30.8% of the rural *B-J* male and 26.3% of the rural *B-J* female undergraduates, 38.4% of the rural *B-S* male and 37.5% of the rural *B-S* female undergraduates, 35.7% of the rural *BI* male and 26.7% of the rural *BI* female undergraduates when praying aloud.

English was selected only by 15.3% of the rural *B-J* male and 5.3% of the rural *B-J* female undergraduates, 15.4% of the rural *B-S* male and 6.25% of the rural *B-S* female undergraduates, 21.4% of the rural *BI* male and 13.3% of the rural *BI* female undergraduates when praying aloud.

When praying aloud , Bahasa Melayu was also selected by most or 75% of the urban *BJ* male and 72% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 58.82% of the urban *B-S* male and 53.85% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates, 75% of the urban *BI* male and 52.63% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates .

English was also selected by 25% of the urban *B-J* male and 28% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 41.18% of the urban *B-S* male and 46.15% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates, 25% of the urban *BI* male and 47.37% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates when praying aloud (see Table 5.23).

Table 5.23
Language choice of Bidayuh undergraduates when praying aloud

Code choice	URBAN				RURAL			
	MALE		FEMALE		Male		Female	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Bau-Jagoi								
Bidayuh	0	0	0	0	4	30.8	5	26.3
Bahasa Melayu	15	75	18	72	7	53.9	13	68.4
English	5	25	7	28	2	15.3	1	5.3
Total	20	100	25	100	13	100	19	100
Bukar-Sadong								
Bidayuh	0	0	0	0	5	38.4	6	37.5
Bahasa Melayu	10	58.82	14	53.85	6	46.2	9	56.25
English	7	41.18	12	46.15	2	15.4	1	6.25
Total	17	100	26	100	13	100	16	100
Biatah								
Bidayuh	0	0	0	0	5	35.7	4	26.7
Bahasa Melayu	12	75	10	52.63	6	42.9	9	60
English	4	25	9	47.37	3	21.4	2	13.3
Total	16	100	19	100	14	100	15	100

5.25 Language choice when reading religious books

Bahasa Melayu religious books were the most popular language choice for most of the rural Bidayuh undergraduates. This code was selected by 84.6% of the rural *B-J* male and 73.8% of the rural *B-J* female undergraduates, 61.5% of the rural *B-S* male and 62.5% of the rural *B-S* female undergraduates, 57.1% of the rural *BI* male and 66.7% of the rural *BI* female undergraduates.

Bidayuh religious books were selected by 7.7% of the rural *B-J* male and 15.78% of the rural *B-J* female, 30.8% of the rural *B-S* male and 31.5% of the rural *B-S* female, 28.6% of the rural *BI* male and 26.7% of the rural *BI* female undergraduates.

English religious books were only selected by 7.7% of the rural *B-J* male and 10.52% of the rural *B-J* female undergraduates, 7.7% of the rural *B-S* male and 6.25% of the rural *B-S* female undergraduates, 14.3% of the rural *BI* male and 6.6% of the rural *BI* female undergraduates.

Bahasa Melayu religious books were also selected by the majority or 90% of the urban *B-J* male and 88% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 82.35% of the urban *B-S* male and 73.08% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates, 62.05% of the urban *BI* male and 57.9% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates

English religious books were selected by 10% of the urban *B-J* male and 12% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 17.65% of the urban *B-S* male and 26.92% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates, 37.5% of the urban *BI* male and 42.1% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates.(see Table 5.24).

*Table 5.24
Language choice when reading religious books*

Code choice	URBAN				RURAL			
	MALE		FEMALE		Male		Female	
	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Bau-Jagoi								
Bidayuh	0	0	0	0	1	7.7	3	15.78
Bahasa Melayu	18	90	22	88	11	84.6	14	73.8
English	2	10	3	12	1	7.7	2	10.52
Total	20	100	25	100	13	100	19	100
Bukar-Sadong								
Bidayuh	0	0	0	0	4	30.8	5	31.25
Bahasa Melayu	14	82.35	19	73.08	8	61.5	10	62.5
English	3	17.65	7	26.92	1	7.7	1	6.25
Total	17	100	26	100	13	100	16	100
Biatah								
Bidayuh	0	0	0	0	4	28.6	4	26.7
Bahasa Melayu	10	62.5	11	57.9	8	57.1	10	66.7
English	6	37.5	8	42.1	2	14.3	1	6.6
Total	16	100	19	100	14	100	15	100

5.26 Language choice during religious meetings

The Bidayuh undergraduates from the rural areas preferred using more Bahasa Melayu and less of the other codes when discussing religious matters during religious meetings in campus. This code was selected by 76.2% of the rural *B-J* male and 63.16% of the rural *B-J* female undergraduates, 69.2% of the rural *B-S* male and 62.5% of the rural *B-S* female undergraduates, 85.71% of the rural *BI* male and 80% of the rural *BI* female undergraduates.

Stand-alone Bahasa Melayu was selected by 23.08% of the rural *B-J* male and 36.84% of the rural *B-J* female undergraduates, 30.8% of the rural *B-S* male and 37.5% of the rural *B-S* female undergraduates, 14.29% of the rural *BI* male and 20% of the rural *BI* female undergraduates when discussing religious matters.

As for the urban Bidayuhs, code-switching using more Bahasa Melayu and less of the other codes was selected by 55% of the urban *B-J* male and 60% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 64.71% of the urban *B-S* male and 42.31% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates, 62.5% of the urban *BI* male and 73.7% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates when discussing religious matters.

Stand-alone Bahasa Melayu was selected by 40% of the urban *B-J* male and 28% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 11.76% of the urban *B-S* male and 11.54% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates, 25% of the urban *BI* male

and 15.78% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates when discussing religious matters.

Sarawak Malay was only selected by 5 % of the urban *B-J* male and 12% of the urban *B-J* female undergraduates, 23.53% of the urban *B-S* male and 7.69% of the urban *B-S* female undergraduates, 12.5% of the urban *BI* male and 10.52% of the urban *BI* female undergraduates when discussing religious matters (see Figure 5.24).

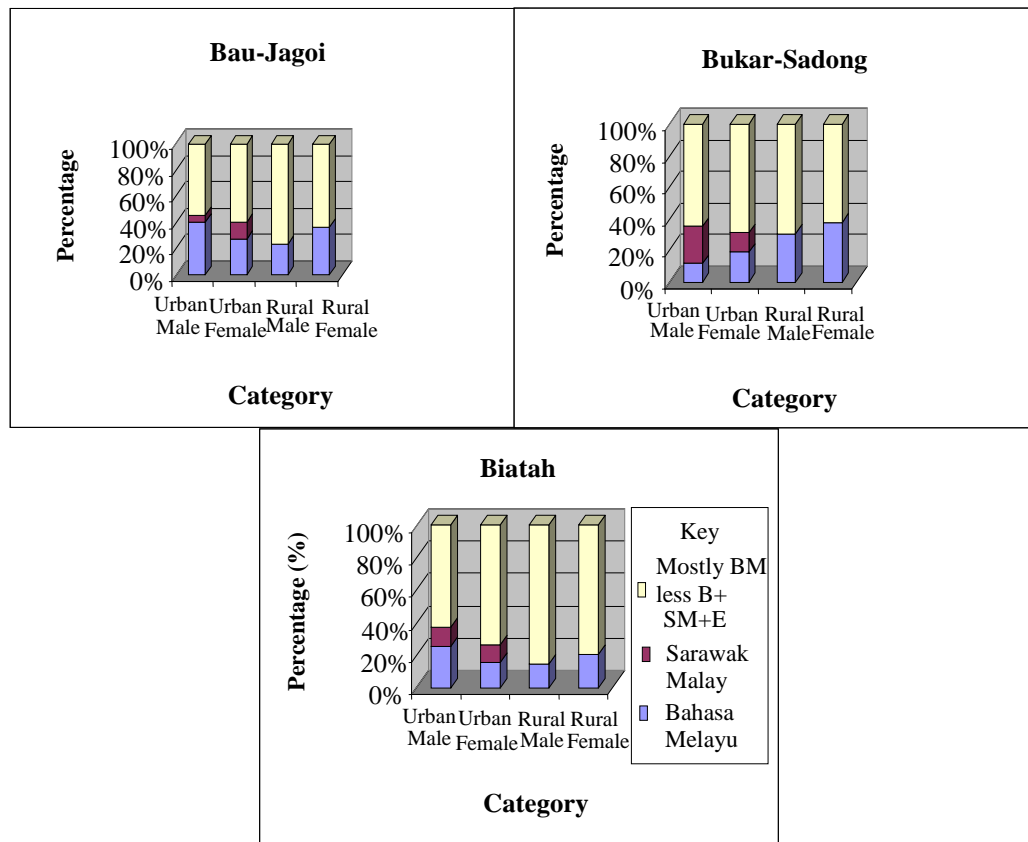


Figure 5.24
Language choice of Dayak Bidayuh undergraduates during religious meetings

5.27 Overview of language choice of Bidayuh undergraduates in the home and the university domains

There were similar trends of language choice between the Bau-Jagoi, Bukar-Sadong and Biatah undergraduates at home. There were differences of language choice between the rural and urban Bidayuh undergraduates belonging to these three dialect groups at home and across dialect group interactions. In the home domain, all the 213 rural and urban Bidayuh undergraduates said that they only used stand-alone Bidayuh when speaking to their grandparents. When speaking to parents the main choice of the rural Bidayuh undergraduates was stand-alone Bidayuh. In contrast, the main choice of the urban Bidayuh when speaking to parents was code-switching using more Bidayuh and less of the other codes

When speaking to siblings at home, the rural Bidayuh undergraduates said they used stand-alone Bidayuh and also code-switching using more Bidayuh and less of the other codes. The urban Bidayuh undergraduates only preferred code-switching using more Bidayuh and less of the other codes when speaking to siblings at home.

When writing to parents all the rural Bidayuh undergraduates said they used Bidayuh dialects only. In contrast, the majority of the urban Bidayuh undergraduates said they used Bahasa Melayu for the same function. When writing to siblings a large majority of the rural Bidayuh undergraduates said they used Bidayuh while a small number of them said they used Bahasa Melayu. In contrast, the majority of the urban Bidayuh undergraduates said they

used Bahasa Melayu for the same function. English was only selected by a small number of urban Bidayuh undergraduates when writing to siblings.

When talking to visitors from the same dialect group at home, the rural Bidayuh undergraduates said they used stand-alone Bidayuh. As for the urban Bidayuh undergraduates, they preferred code-switching using more Bidayuh and less of the other codes for the same function.

When talking to Bidayuh visitors belonging to other dialect groups at home code-switching using more Bidayuh and less of the other codes was the main choice of the rural Bidayuh undergraduates. As for the urban Bidayuh undergraduates, code-switching using more Sarawak Malay and less of the other codes was the main choice for the same function. Therefore, the rural Bidayuh undergraduates were using more Bidayuh at home compared to urban Bidayuh undergraduates (see Table 5.25)

*Table 5.25
Language choice of Bidayuh undergraduates at home*

No.	Language use	Rural Undergraduates	Urban Undergraduates
1.	Speaking to grandparents	B	B
2.	Speaking to parents	B	B More B less O
3.	Speaking to siblings	B More B less O	More B less O
4.	Writing to parents	B	BM E
5.	Writing to siblings	B BM	BM English
6.	Speaking to visitors from same dialect group	B	More B less O
7.	Speaking to visitors from other dialect groups	More B less O	More SM less O

Key: B- Bidayuh; SM-Sarawak Malay; BM-Bahasa Melayu; E-English; O-Others

Intra dialect group interactions in the university domain, the rural and urban Bidayuh undergraduates preferred code-switching using more Bidayuh and less of the other codes when asking for favours, to win respect, greeting, taking leave, telling secrets, teasing and scolding. However, code-switching using more English and less of the other codes was selected by the rural and urban Bidayuh undergraduates when showing power to Bidayuh undergraduates from the same dialect group.

There was no obvious difference between the rural and urban Bidayuh in intra dialect group interactions as code-switching using more Bidayuh and less of the other codes was stated as their main choice in the questionnaire. However, the micro analysis of intra dialect group interactions in Chapter 7, determined exactly the extent of the various codes used (see Table 5.26).

*Table 5.26
Language choice in intra group interactions in the university*

No.	Language use	Rural Undergraduates	Urban Undergraduates
1.	Voice mail	B	More B less O
2.	E-mail and SMS	B	More B less O
3.	Asking for favours	B	B
4.	Showing power	More E less O	More E less O
5.	Win respect	B	B
6.	Greeting and taking leave	B	B
7.	Telling secrets	B	B
8.	Teasing	More B less O	More B less O
9.	Scolding	More B less O	More B less O

Key: B- Bidayuh dialects of Bau Jagoi, Bukar-Sadong and Biatah; SM-Sarawak Malay; BM-Bahasa Melayu; E-English; O-Others

Across dialect groups language contact, the rural and urban Bidayuh undergraduates had different choices for the same language functions. The rural Bidayuh undergraduates preferred to code-switch using more Bahasa Melayu and less of the other codes when sending voice mail, e-mail, SMS, greeting, and taking leave from Bidayuh belonging to other dialect groups. Stand-alone Bidayuh was selected by the rural Bidayuh undergraduates when asking for favours, to win respect, telling secrets, teasing, and scolding Bidayuh from other dialect groups. Code-switching using more English and less of the other codes was selected by the rural Bidayuh undergraduates when showing power to Bidayuh from other dialect groups in the university domain.

In contrast across dialect groups interactions, the urban Bidayuh undergraduates preferred to code-switch using more Sarawak Malay and less of the other codes when sending voice mail, e-mail, SMS, scolding and teasing Bidayuh belonging to other dialect groups in the university. Code-switching using more Bidayuh and less of the other codes was selected as the most dominant code by the urban Bidayuh undergraduates when asking for favours, to win respect and telling secrets to Bidayuh undergraduates from other dialect groups. Code-switching using more English and less of the other codes was selected as the most dominant code by the urban undergraduates when greeting and taking leave from Bidayuh undergraduates belonging to other dialect groups. Other differences were noted whereby the rural Bidayuh undergraduates selected stand-alone Bahasa Melayu when holding a study group discussion. Code-switching using more Sarawak Malay and less of the other codes was selected

by the urban Bidayuh undergraduates for the same function. However, code-switching using more Bidayuh and less of the other codes was selected by the rural and urban Bidayuh undergraduates when discussing religious matters during meetings at the university

Differences were also shown in choices made by the rural and urban Bidayuh undergraduates when doing certain activities which did not involve other Bidayuh undergraduates. Stand-alone Bidayuh was selected as the main choice of the rural Bidayuh undergraduates when praying silently compared to stand-alone Bahasa Melayu which was selected by the urban Bidayuh undergraduates for the same function. Stand-alone Bahasa Melayu was selected as the main choice more by the rural compared to the urban Bidayuh undergraduates when praying aloud. The urban Bidayuh undergraduates also said they used English for the same function. English was selected by both the rural and urban Bidayuh undergraduates when seeking clarification from Bidayuh lecturers at the university. When counting, the rural Bidayuh undergraduates preferred Bidayuh compared to the urban Bidayuh undergraduates who preferred Bahasa Melayu (see Table 5.27).

Table 5.27
Language choice across dialect groups in the university

No.	Language use	Rural Undergraduates	Urban Undergraduates
1.	Voice mail	BM	SM
2.	E-mail and SMS	BM	More SM less O
3.	Asking for favours	More B less O	More B less O
4.	Showing power	More E less O	E
5.	Win respect	B	More B less O
6.	Greeting and taking leave	BM	More E less O
7.	Telling secrets	B	More B less O
8.	Teasing	More B less O	More SM less O
9.	Scolding	B	More SM less O
10.	Study group	BM	SM
11.	Bidayuh lecturers	E	E
12.	Counting	B	BM
13.	Praying silently	B	BM
14.	Praying aloud	BM	BM
15.	Buying religious books	BM	BM
16.	Discussing religious matters	More BM less O	More BM less O

Key: B- Bidayuh dialects of Bau Jagoi, Bukar-Sadong and Biatah; SM-Sarawak Malay; BM-Bahasa Melayu; E-English; O-Others

Table 5.27 shows clearly that Bahasa Melayu was selected as the most dominant code by the rural Bidayuh undergraduates across dialect group interactions in the university domain. On the other hand Sarawak Malay was selected as the most dominant code by the urban Bidayuh undergraduates across dialect group interactions in the university domain. Bidayuh was selected more by the rural Bidayuh undergraduates for certain functions compared to the urban Bidayuh undergraduates across dialect group interactions in the university domain.

5.28 Conclusion

This chapter has presented the survey results of language choice among the Bidayuh undergraduates belonging to the three main dialect groups of Bau-Jagoi, Bukar-Sadong and Biatah in the home and university domains. We now move on to the qualitative part of the study in order to provide a micro analysis of the language choice among the Bidayuh undergraduates. This analysis runs across three chapters. Chapter 6 will provide the qualitative analysis of language choice trends among the Bidayuh undergraduates in the home domain with different generations of family members. Chapter 7 and 8 will provide the qualitative analysis of language choice trends among the Bidayuh undergraduates in intra and across dialect groups discourse in the university.