

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This study analyzed the code-switching used in daily communication by young people in Tumbu Village, Karangasem, Bali. As an introduction to this study, this chapter presents the background of the study, problem identifications, the limitation of the research, research questions, research objectives, research significance, and the definition of key terms.

1.1 Research Background

Nowadays, there are some researchers who studied about a phenomenon of using more than one languages in a single conversation, which called as code-switching. The examples of researches that studied about code-switching are a study by Sugiantari (2018) who studied “Code-switching and Code mixing by the Government of Bali”, Hidayaturrohman in 2019 who conduct a study entitled “Code-switching in bilingual society: A Case of Bima Family”, Nahdoh et al. (2019) who studied code-switching used by society in Baturaja Village, and Baur et al. in 2021 which also have studied about Indonesian-English code-switching found in Manggarai conversations. Those studies explain about the code-switching used by people in some places with different languages in this past four years. It proves that the phenomenon of code-switching in a communication is a common thing among people nowadays. It is because as the development of the era, most of people in Indonesia are able to understand and use more than one language.

Language as a communication tool has a variety. The diversity of languages is related to social aspects. In society, there are differences in dialects and accents in their language. These differences in language diversity occur because of regional or geographical factors, the educational background of the speaker, occupation, age, gender, or the situation. The difference in language use forms a community with a different language from others called a speech community. A speech community is a group of people who communicate using the same speech signals (Bloomfield (1933) as cited in Morgan, 2004). The gathering of different speech communities leads to bilingualism and multilingualism.

Indonesia is one of the countries that has diversity. An Indonesian child may be a speaker of one language (monolingual) at first, in this case, the mother tongue. Then, when the child started school, the child also mastered Indonesian as the official language of instruction in education. In this condition, the child becomes a bilingual speaker, and the child may even be able to master one of the other regional languages or a foreign language one day because of socialization. Under these conditions, a multilingual situation emerges. The multilingual situation gives rise to the situation where the child might use more than one language in a conversation. They might switch the code (language) according to the situation or the people they are talking to. It makes the possibility for code-switching to occur in daily communication.

According to Muin (2011), code-switching is the phenomenon of the use of two or more languages when communicating with others. It

commonly occurs in conversations between bilingual and multilingual people who speak more than one language. Code-switching occurs when bilingual or multilingual speakers switch languages from one language to another in a conversation (Mohammad, 2019). In addition, Holmes (2001) states that code-switching can happen when the speaker changes, even if it is only one expression, word, or sentence from one language to another.

Besides code-switching, there is another term in language contact called code-mixing. Code mixing is almost similar to code-switching, and it is quite difficult to differentiate them. Some experts have tried to argue the differences between code-switching and code-mixing. Bokamba (1989 in Mabule 2015) states that code-switching is mixing words, phrases, and sentences from different grammatical (sub)systems across sentence boundaries within the same speech event. Meanwhile, code mixing refers to embedding diverse linguistic components such as affixes (bound morphemes), words (unbound morphemes), phrases, and clauses from the cooperative engagement where the participants must reconcile what they hear and what they comprehend in order to infer what they mean.

Furthermore, Maschler (1998: 125 in Hadi et al., 2019) state that Code mixing combines two languages to create a third or new code that incorporates elements from both languages into structurally defined patterns. In addition, Chaer & Leony (2004) state that code-switching occurs consciously, deliberately, and because of specific causes. While code mixing occurs when the primary code or code base has function and autonomy, another code involved in using such language is in pieces,

without function and autonomy as a code. In other words, code-switching is mixing different language elements and varieties across sentence boundaries within the same speech event, which is done intentionally for a particular reason. In contrast, code-mixing is an unintentional process of insertion of different linguistics components within a sentence that might create a new code.

In Bali, people have their local language, called Balinese language. Balinese people should be using Balinese language to communicate with fellow Balinese people as people from other region did. However, a unique phenomenon exists in Tumbu Village, where people change or mix the Balinese language with other languages like Indonesian in communicate with fellow Balinese people. For instance, people said, '*Jalan-jalan yuk! Kije gen dadi*', which is a mix between the Balinese language and the Indonesian language. The use of the words '*Jalan-jalan yuk!*', which is in the Indonesian language, instead of the words '*melali lah!*'", which has the same meaning as 'let's stroll!' shows a code-switching in the utterance. The fact that Tumbu Village is one of ancient villages in Bali, which also known as a tourism village made the researcher interested in studying the communication among people in Tumbu Village. The researcher wanted to know whether people in Tumbu village who definitely understand more than one language did code-switching in their daily communication.

Based on the pre-observation in Tumbu Village, Karangasem, young people in Tumbu village commonly use the Balinese language to communicate with others in daily communication because it is their first

language or mother tongue. However, they still use the national language, which is the Indonesian language (Bahasa Indonesia), in particular situations. Sometimes they also use the Indonesian language (Bahasa Indonesia) in daily communication with their friends and family. Furthermore, some young people in Tumbu Village, Karangasem, are able to speak other regional or foreign languages, as young people in Tumbu Village have wide intercommunication. Moreover, young people nowadays master technology well and better than older people, which allows them to communicate and build relation with new people around the world. It might affect their language ability because they can learn a new language from their friends. Therefore, young people in Tumbu Village might remember and use those languages in a single conversation. It creates the possibility of the emergence of code-switching in their daily communication.

Furthermore, there is no research on code-switching conducted in Tumbu Village yet. It made the researcher want to analyze and know more about the phenomenon of code-switching in Tumbu village, Karangasem. Therefore, the researcher conducted research entitled “An Analysis of Code-switching used in Daily Communication by Young People in Tumbu Village, Karangasem, Bali”, which focused on analyzing the phenomenon of code-switching that happen in the daily communication of young people in Tumbu village, Karangasem with the domain of friendship and family. As a part of Indonesia, which has various languages, this kind of research is important to conduct in order to give a distinct illustration of how multilingual young people in Indonesia, especially in Tumbu Village use

the languages they master in their daily communication with their friends and their family. Moreover, this research provides more information about code-switching in society, which can be additional information for sociolinguistics terms in linguistics courses.

1.2 Problem Identification

As the youth generation of the Balinese people in an ancient village in Karangasem which has its own characteristics and dialect in speech, the young people in Tumbu village should be able to continue and use the Balinese language with the characteristics of Tumbu village in their communication. However, along the intercommunication in this era, young people in Tumbu Village are able to speak more than one language and dialect. Beside the Balinese language, young people in Tumbu Village can speak other languages, such as Indonesian, Javanese, English, Korean, Chinese, etc. It affects their daily communication with society, especially in the language they use in communicating with their friends and family, where sometimes they use Balinese and sometimes they use other languages.

The researcher considered it essential to study communication among people in a bilingual or multilingual society, especially about the code changes among the languages they mastered, to get an authentic example of code-switching in society. Furthermore, the researcher wanted to analyze the reasons of young people in Tumbu Village do code-switching and get deeper information and knowledge about code-switching.

1.3 Research Limitation

This research focused on analyzing the types and the reasons for code-switching that commonly happen in the conversation of young people in Tumbu village, Karangasem, in their daily communication, especially in the domain of friendship and family.

1.4 Research Questions

Based on the problem, the research questions in this research are:

1. What types of code-switching do young people in Tumbu village commonly use in their daily communication?
2. What are the reasons young people in Tumbu village, Karangasem switch their language in daily communication?

1.5 Research Objectives

The objectives of this research are classified into two: general and specific.

1.5.1 General Objective

Generally, this study aims to illustrate the code-switching phenomenon that happens in daily communication among people in Tumbu village, Karangasem.

1.5.2 Specific Objective

The specific objectives of this research are as follows:

1. To find out the types of code-switching that young people in Tumbu village commonly use in their daily communication.

2. To find out the reason why young people in Tumbu village, Karangasem switches their language in their daily communication.

1.6 Research Significance

The researcher expects this research to provide certain benefits to education development, especially in the sociolinguistics field as an additional document that provides additional information about code-switching in society. The significance of this research can be differentiated into theoretical significance and practical significance.

1.6.1 Theoretical Significance

The researcher expects this research to contribute to sociolinguistics field in the form of significant information and deeper understanding about code-switching, especially about code-switching in society. Moreover, the researcher also expects this research to support the present theory about code switching by providing additional information about code switching in Balinese society.

1.6.2 Practical Significance

Practically, the researcher expects this research to benefit the education field, practitioners, and future researchers.

a. For education field

The result of this study is expected to contribute to the education field, especially in sociolinguistics education as an additional document that gives information about code-switching in society, especially in Tumbu Village.

b. For practitioner

The practitioner, such as the language practitioner and academic-practitioner, are expected to use the result of this study as a reference in understanding the use of more than one language in communication and get more examples of code-switching in society that might be used in their practices.

c. For future researchers

This research is expected to benefit other future researchers who want to conduct a study with similar topics to this research. This research can be a comparison for other studies in the future to make future studies achieve the best result.

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

1.7.1 Conceptual and operational definition

In concept, the most basic definition of code-switching is that it occurs when two languages or linguistic types are used alternately within the same utterance or conversation (Hoffmann, 1991). In line with that, Muin (2011) states that code-switching is the phenomenon of using two or more languages when communicating with others.

In concept, daily communication is a process that involves the transmission and accurate replication of ideas, both of which are ensured via feedback (Scott, 1990). In other words, communication is a process of exchanging information or ideas between individuals.

According to World Health Organization (WHO), young people are people aged 10-24 years old and categorized as youth in the age range of 15-24 years old.

