

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents a detailed discussion of the background of the study as the foundation of the research. It also outlines the research questions that guide the study, followed by the objectives to be achieved. Furthermore, this chapter explains the significance of the study, highlighting its theoretical and practical contributions. The last, the scope and limitations of the study are described to clarify the focus and boundaries of the research.

1.1 Background of the Study

Sociolinguistics studies how people use language in social contexts, examining social relationships and how language shapes social identity (Holmes, 2013). It explores the ways in which people communicate differently depending on their social relationships, cultural backgrounds, and social settings. By examining patterns of language use, sociolinguists aim to understand how language both influences and is influenced by society. Therefore, sociolinguistics focuses on the interaction between language and social factors, highlighting the important role that language plays in constructing and expressing social identity.

In the era of globalization, the ability to speak more than one language has become increasingly common. This condition leads to frequent language contact not only between national and local languages but also with foreign languages. In certain situation, interactions may involve a combination of three languages—national, local, and foreign—within a single conversation. This phenomenon is commonly referred to as code-switching or code-mixing and reflects the social and cultural dynamics of a speech community. Code-switching is the alternation of two languages within a single discourse, sentence, or conversation by bilingual speakers (Poplack, 1980). Code-switching is a systematic and rule-governed phenomenon, meaning that speakers do not switch languages randomly but follow grammatical rules of

both languages. Meanwhile, code-mixing refers to the mixing of linguistic elements from two or more languages within a single utterance (Musyken, 2000). Unlike code-switching, code-mixing focuses more on the structural blending of languages rather than functional language alternation. As stated by Holmes (2013), language choice is influenced by factors such as participants, setting, topic and function. García and Wei (2014) add that multilingual practices are shaped by individuals' cultural and social experiences. In this context, bilingualism goes beyond the ability to speak two languages; it is closely related to cultural background, education, and identity.

Bilingualism and multilingualism are two important phenomena discussed in sociolinguistics. Bilingualism refers to the ability to communicate in two languages, although one language may be more dominant than the other (Grosjean, 2013). For example, imagine a girl named Lisa who lives in the United States and comes from a Korean family. At home, she speaks Korean with her parents, while at school and with her friends, she speaks English. Over time, Lisa becomes more fluent and comfortable in English, especially in academic and social situations, while still understanding and using Korean at home. In this case, Lisa can be considered bilingual, with English as her dominant language. Meanwhile, multilingualism refers to the ability to communicate in more than two languages (Grosjean, 2013). For instance, in a country like Singapore, many people use English, Mandarin Chinese, and Malay in their daily lives. A student may use English at school, Mandarin at home, and Malay when interacting with friends from different communities. Both bilingualism and multilingualism involve the use of more than one language in communication.

One common linguistic phenomenon related to bilingualism and multilingualism is code-switching, which refers to the use of two or more languages within the same conversation, often occurring within a single sentence or utterance (Myers-Scotton, 1993). Many bilingual and multilingual individuals frequently engage in code-switching by incorporating words, phrases, or sentences from different languages into their speech.

Code-switching can occur in both spoken and written communication. In written form, it can be found in newspapers, magazines, booklets, and novels (Wardaugh, 2010). In spoken communication, code-switching frequently appears in various contexts, such as classroom interactions during the teaching and learning processes, as well as in television programs, including talk shows, quizzes, advertisements, and movies (Holmes, 2013). In recent years, the use of code-switching has become increasingly observable in Indonesian movies, as films often reflect real-life interactions and social dynamics within society (Androutsopoulos, 2007).

Based on the perspective above, code-switching is represented in movies through scripted dialogues, in which characters switch from one language, dialect, or speech style to another as constructed by the scriptwriters. This linguistic phenomenon is not merely a linguistic shift but also functions as a narrative strategy to portray social realities, express cultural identity, and convey deep emotions. Through the deliberate use of code-switching, filmmakers enhance the authenticity of dialogue, allowing audiences to relate more closely to the characters and the situations presented (Myers-Scotton, 1993).

For example, speakers who use code-switching that found in the movie *Ayat-Ayat Cinta 2*:

Fahri: “*Good afternoon Keira. I am Fahri. We are neighbors dan kalau kamu dalam perjalanan pulang, kita sejalur.*”

Keira: “*Ya, so?.*”

The dialogue above shows a mixture of Indonesian and English that creates a relaxed and familiar impression. In the dialogue, Fahri switches from English to Indonesian within a single utterance, as seen in the sentence “*We are neighbors dan kalau kamu dalam perjalanan pulang, kita sejalur.*” This type of language use often reflects speakers’ everyday communication practices, particularly among bilingual individuals who are accustomed to using more than one language in daily interactions. Code-switching frequently

occurs naturally as part of habitual language use and serves pragmatic functions such as expressing intimacy, solidarity, and shared linguistic competence between interlocutors (Appel & Musyken, 2006).

One Indonesian movie in which the phenomenon of code-switching can be found is *Sekawan Limo*, a horror-comedy film directed by Bayu Skak and released in 2024. The movie tells the story of five people who climb Mount Madyopuro. During their journey, strange and terrifying things begin to occur until they realize that one of them is not human. In this movie, the characters speak some languages alternately Javanese, Indonesian, English, and Sundanese.

There are several reasons to support why the writer analyzes code-switching in the movie *Sekawan Limo*. First, the film demonstrates linguistic uniqueness, as the characters frequently use Javanese (including the local dialect of East Java), alongside Indonesian or English. This provides an opportunity to examine how characters choose particular languages in specific situations (Myers-Scotton, 1993). Second, the film not only presents language choice but also illustrates how language is used within particular social and cultural contexts. Code-switching in this movie potentially indicates the influence of various social factors on language use, including group identity, interpersonal relationships, solidarity, power relations, and social distance. This linguistic diversity creates a rich multilingual communication setting that is suitable for examining the phenomenon of code-switching (Myers-Scotton, 1993). However, studies that specifically focus on code-switching in contemporary Indonesian horror-comedy films, particularly those involving regional languages, are still limited.

Based on the explanation above, the writer doing a research study entitled “An Analysis of Code Switching used by the Characters in the Movie of *Sekawan Limo*”.

1.2 Research Questions

Based on the research background of the study, the research questions as follows:

1. What are the types of code-switching used by the characters of *Sekawan Limo Movie*?
2. What are the social factors influence the use of code-switching in the *Sekawan Limo Movie*?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the research questions, the objectives of the study are:

1. To identify the types of code-switching which are used by the characters of *Sekawan Limo Movie*.
2. To explain the social factors influence the use of code-switching in the *Sekawan Limo Movie*.

1.4 Significance of the Study

This study gives both theoretical and practical contributions. Theoretically, this study contributes to the field of Sociolinguistics, especially on code-switching. This study applies several theories related to the study of code-switching, particularly the types of code-switching, namely inter-sentential switching, intra-sentential switching, and tag-switching. First is Inter-sentential switching means that in one sentence is entirely outside the sentence or clause at the boundaries of the sentences or clauses. The second is Intra-sentential switching implies that the word within the sentence or a requirement. The third is Tag-switching means that inserting a tag or short phrase in one sentence into an utterance that is entirely in another language.

The second, practically, this study serves as a valuable resource for students, especially those in the English Department at Universitas Trunodjoyo Madura, as well as language observers and researchers elsewhere. This study aims to inspire further research on sociolinguistics and help readers to explore code-switching in more depth. By offering a clear

framework for analyzing language switching, this study can be a useful reference for future linguistic research.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study

The scope of this study falls under the field of Sociolinguistics. It deals with code-switching. This study focuses on what types of code-switching used by the characters according to Poplack's theory (1980) and social factors influence the use of code-switching according to Gumper's theory (1982) in the movie *Sekawan Limo*.

The limitation of this study is the writer focuses on code-switching in the dialogue between the characters of *Sekawan Limo Movie*. The study focuses on how the characters switch between Javanese, Indonesian, English and Sundanese and social factors that influence the use of code-switching. The analysis is confined to the characters' utterances, without examining other linguistic aspects such as code-mixing or dialectal variations.