

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

People practically live in social life. They always communicate to each other. Besides, language is a tool for communication. According to Chaer (2004, p.84) bilingualism is use of two languages by speaker. In Indonesia there are two languages that used, they are the national language and the local language. If we talk about bilingualism we will find phenomenon called as code-switching. According to Suwito (1985, p. 68), Code-switching is switching situation from one code to another.

Talking about switching language, the writer find the phenomenon of code-switching in Bangkalan Madura. It happens among Sampit refugees in Bangkalan Madura. Sampit Refugees is Maduresse ethnic of conflict between Madura versus Dayak in Central Kalimantan 18 February 2001. Sampit Refugees consequently moved to Bangkalan. Besides, some of them prefer to be in the village and in the town. They lived together as community in one particular place. Surely, they live until now. After many years they are living in Bangkalan, Madurese as the language which they use is often switched into Banjar Malay (i.e. their mother language before moving in to Madura) as follows.

Speaker 1: Mon amaeñ jhek bit-abit, lakasi bulik
(If you want to play, do not be long time)
Speaker 2: Iyeh rapah petennang
(Do not worry)

That is the reason why the writer interested in studying the code-switching occurred to refugees Sampit entitled "A Study of Code-switching Among Sampit Refugees in Bangkalan Madura".

1.2 Statement of the Research Problems

- a. What are the type of code-switching occurred to Sampit refugees?
- b. What are the factors which make Sampit refugees do code-switching?

1.3 Objectives of The Study

- a. To identify the type of code-switching produced by Sampit refugees
- b. To analyzes the factors cause code-switching produced by Sampit refugees

1.4 Significance of The Study

Theoretically, the objectives to be achieved in this study are to determine the type of code-switching and the factors of code-switching itself. Besides, the writer also knows how Sampit refugees in Bangkalan Madura do code-switching when they communicate among in the community. Practically, the writer hopes that this research could be beneficial information for public in general and for English department students in partical or further research about the code-switching occurring in Bangkalan Madura, and it can be a reference and inspiration for future researchers.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study

The scope of this study is sociolinguistics. This study only focuses on code switching proposed by Hoffman (1991, p. 112) who categorized code-switching into three types, they are inta-sentential switches, emblematic switches, and Establishing continuity switches. Holmes (2013) proposed code-switching into four factors; they are the participants, social context, the topic, and the purposes. This study is limited on the all of the utterances which are produced by Sampit refugees in Bangkalan Madura.