

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

One of the most important element about human being is concerned that with language. Language is a tool for communication in society. They always communicate to each other. Besides, language is used to fulfill society's goals play as important role in every aspect of human life, especially in world communication. Language is closely related to how people communicate each other. To understand language that is influenced in society, people need to learn a study namely sociolinguistics.

Trudgill (1974, p.23) stated that sociolinguistics is part of linguistics which is concerned with language as a social and cultural phenomenon. It means that there is a close relationship between language and society. The relation between language and culture, often can be the important reason of the existence of bilinguals in the two areas.

Colin (2007, p.126) that explained about bilinguals, stated that bilingualism as an individual characteristic, and bilingualism in a social group, community, region or country. Colin (2007, p.126) stated that such groups may be located in a particular region, or may be scattered across communities. It means, the bilingualism can be examined as the possession of the individual, they are usually found in groups. Related to the context, the example of this study about the bilingualism between Madurese and Javanese.

As the example of explanation before, Surabaya which is location in Ampel region is one of community in Indonesia that belongs to bilingual society which particularly has many languages. Related to the context, the example of bilingual society they are Madurese and Javanese, that use two languages in their daily conversation. But, languages which are society mostly used called as ‘mother language’ and ‘national language’. The mother language is the first language which is the first time people would hear, it is usually the language of region. In conversed, the national language is used by the most Indonesian community to interact with other people in different regions. Even in this modern era, people are able to speak ‘international language’ which is English. Therefore, it categorized as the bilingual community for many languages which society has. In this case, the language is used in daily life that is often switched. In the study of sociolinguistics, it is so-called code-switching. People often switch two languages in communication.

Chaer and Agustina (1995, p.115) stated that code-switching occurs when one uses clause which has grammatical structure of another language. From the statement, the writer concludes that if one uses a word or phrase from another language, the person switches their code. According to the analysis data, the phenomena that often happen about phrases and sentences that consist of two languages are called as code-switching.

This is the example of this code-switching below:

“Y cuando the estoy on gonte me brrocha porque me siento mas happy, mas free, you know, pero si yo estoy con mucha gente yo no estoy, you know high, more or less I couldn’t get along it anybody”
 (when I got along with a drunken person I can feel happier. more free you know, but with a lot of people I can’t, you know, high, more or less I couldn’t get along with anybody).

The example above is combination from Spanish and English. From the beginning of the sentence until *yo no estoy* we can find some English word such as “*happy*”, “*free*”, and “*you know*”, the example data belong to code-switching by inserting the words. Then, after the word *yo no este*, the data changes from Spanish into English such as, “*you know high*”, “*more or less I couldn’t get along it anybody*”, the last sentence in the example data belong to code-switching by changes the language from Spanish to English.

In this study, the writer would like to analyze bilinguals, and code-switching. That occurs between Madurese and Javanese with focused on fifth grade students of MI Adipura Surabaya.

1.2 Statements of the Problems

Related of the background of study, the writer addresses two problems are:

1. What are the types of code-switching used by bilingual students in MI Adipura Surabaya?
2. What are the factors that cause of code-switching used by bilingual students in MI Adipura Surabaya?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Related to the problem of the study, this study intends to:

1. To identify the types of code-switching used by bilingual students in MI Adipura Surabaya.
2. To explain the factors that cause of code-switching used by bilingual students in MI Adipura Surabaya.

1.4 Significances of the Study

Theoretically, this study is expected to give to other writers who conduct the next research dealing with code-switching that uttered by bilingual students in MI Adipura Surabaya. This study is also expected to give information about the subtype of code-switching and the dimension which contribute the existence of code-switching. Practically, this study is hoped to give a better understanding to the readers about the used of code-switching that uttered by bilingual students in MI Adipura Surabaya.

The reason why the writer chose this study because it helps another students or people around the school that do not understand about the code-switching uttered by bilingual students in MI Adipura Surabaya. Why MI Adipura is chosen as sources of data because there are many people living in that society.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study

This study uses sociolinguistics approach to identify the terms of code-switching and proposed by Hoffman (1991) as the types of code-switching, also by Holmes (1992) mentions several social factors affecting language choice, and support theory from the others linguists. The limitation of this study is the phrases and sentences produced by students in MI Adipura Surabaya.