

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of the background of the study, statement of research questions, objectives of the study, significance of the study, and scope and limitation.

1.1. Background of the study

Language is one of the ways humans communicate with each other. With language, the speaker can deliver what they want to the listener, who understands the speaker's meaning. From many languages, the United Nations (UN) chose some languages to be international languages, such as Arabic, Mandarin, Russian, Spanish, French, and English languages. The six languages are chosen based on how many speakers in that language, and English is widely used among the six languages chosen by the United Nations. Sapriati R and Silvhiany (2021) stated that in 2021, 1.35 billion people worldwide are speaking English either as their native language or as a second or foreign language. In 2023, according to Ethnologue, English will have more than 1.35 billion speakers, either in their mother tongue or as a second language.

Ramadhaniarti and Arono (2018) stated that English as an international language plays a role as a foreign or second language. According to Sapriati and Silvhiany (2021), India, Malaysia, and the Philippines have made English their second language. However, Hafizha and Mirizon (2023) stated that we use English as a foreign language in Indonesia. Therefore, English is important in bounding and engaging people in the global community. To strengthen the research, they mention that people who want to enter more into the global world must find a way to participate in transnational social space, which needs to point the way to multiple languages and literacies. It can be stated that the English language is the most popular language in the global community, as it affects many bi-multilingualists in the whole world.

Bi-multilingualism is an abbreviation of bilingualism and multilingualism. Bilingualism is when someone can speak two different languages, while

multilingualism is when someone can speak three to four languages. Maharani and Sudarwati (2021) stated that in this ever-changing globalized world, following mainstream culture is very important, one of which can be seen by the habit of humans following mainstream language. Following mainstream language is when studying two or more different languages and becoming multilinguals, as mentioned by Adnyani and Wisudariani (2022) that Indonesia is a country that has many languages, and almost all people in Indonesia are multilinguals. In Indonesia, besides the national language, Bahasa Indonesia, people in Indonesia must understand the vernacular languages.

Not only adults in Indonesia can be multilinguals, children also can become multilinguals. Hafizha and Mirizon (2023) believed that “multilinguals children can give advantages socially, personally, cognitively, professionally, and academically”. Adnyani and Wisudariani (2022) stated that at one-year-old children begin to say meaningful words, but they are too difficult to understand the meaning that children say because they need time to develop the ability to speak like an adult. Eunho (2006) stated that “when bilinguals are made aware of their mixed speech, they blame a “lapse of attention” for their “poor” linguistic performance and promise improvement by the elimination of language mixing and switching.”

Language mixing and switching also known as code mixing and switching, is when a multilingual says a different language simultaneously. Khaerunnisa (2016) stated that code-switching is a term to identify the turn of linguistic variation in the same conversation. Code-switching is usually used by multilinguals for many benefits, such as their proficiency levels, needs, and interests. Sumarsih and Siregar (2014) stated that code-switching is usually used to make multilinguals produce conversations smoothly. However, Fernandes (1997), as cited in Mukti and Ena (2018) stated that code-switching can be a lack of linguistics because of the weaknesses of proficient speakers to speak both languages. They also mean that code-switching can be harmful to people, especially to children, because code-switching makes children can not communicate with each other effectively in each language, especially children who have not mastered using one of the language

Hafizha and Mirizon (2023) stated that English is a lingua franca that can make them communicate in different countries. It can be an advantage to the family from a different country. They can use an alternative way to communicate, which is to create a lingua franca for their family that can be understood by each family member. For example, in Indonesia, when the mother is Javanese and the father from Madurese, they create a lingua franca that is understandable for each of them, which is the national language, Bahasa Indonesia to communicate with each other and also their children. This makes their children produce more than one language. This is an effect of interracial marriage, especially interracial marriage in different countries.

Interracial marriage is when a woman or man marries a man or woman in another country or district. Interracial marriages are on the rise in Indonesia according to Kadir R (2021), because of globalization and international migration. He also stated that parents are the foundation of what is the use of language for their children, does their mother maintain her mother tongue, or does their father maintain his mother tongue, or maybe neither of them was selected, which is why parents prefer to use national or international language to their children. In interracial marriages between different countries, they are more prefer to use international language to communicate with each other and also their children.

Besides English being the common language used in interracial marriages in different countries, parents often teach their children the vernacular language, and this affects their children, producing language shifts or code-switching. Kadir (2021) showed that language shift is considerably higher among children from mixed marriage families than from marriages within one ethnolinguistic group.

In this study, a three-year-old girl from an interracial marriage between different countries is used as a research object. This is because, as stated by Kadir (2021) children from interracial marriages can produce more than one language, and this is affected to how children use language to communicate with each other. The child who researched from the interracial marriage between her mother from Indonesia and her father from Turkey, A girl named Aysel is a three-year-old child. Aysel can speak 3 languages there are Bahasa Indonesia, English, and Turkish,

based on a TikTok account named “Bubu Aysel” When she communicated with her mother, she used Bahasa Indonesia, but when she forgets what she will speak in Bahasa Indonesia she switched her language to English sometimes she switched to Turkish. This is the reason why Aysel became a research object.

1.2. Research Questions

Based on the explanation above, this study discussed types and the reasons for code-switching on a three-year-old girl. The formulation of the problem that can be studied is as follows:

1. What are the types of code-switching produced by a three-year-old girl with interracial marriage?
2. What are the reasons that influence three-year-old girl to produce code-switching?

1.3. Objective Of the Study

From the statement of the research question mentioned above, in this study, there are two objectives to be achieved:

1. To describe what are the types of code-switching that are produced by a three-year-old girl with interracial marriage.
2. To describe and explain what are the reasons that influence a three-year-old girl to produce code-switching.

1.4. Significance of the study

There are two expected uses of this research, namely as follows:

a) Theoretical Significance

It is hoped that the results can add insight and knowledge for future research, especially those related to code-switching, especially in the types and the reasons

b) Practical Significance

It is hoped that what has been found and the discussion of research results can contribute to understanding the benefits of interracial marriage that can influence language use to their children.

Therefore, this research is hoped to become a scientific foundation in solving similar problems.

1.5.Scope and limitation

In order to make research manageable, it is necessary to scope and limit the discussion. The scope of this study is sociolinguistics studies by analyzing code switching in a three-year-old girl with interracial marriage named Aysel. In this study, only Aysel's conversation with her mother which contains code-switching is used. The limitation of this research is only focused on the types of code-switching using Poplack's (1980) theory and the reasons Hoffman's (1991) theory was influenced by a three-year-old girl with interracial marriage.