

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

As human being people always contact each other, human living in the form of society and it can find it in daily life. When people do a communication each other it may be defined as the systems of communication called language Wardhaugh (2006). Language is a tool to achieve a better understanding of the nature interaction in society. In daily conversation human used a language as a tool of communication and interaction with others. Indonesia has many kinds of language it depends on where we are from. In daily life, some people used different language in one individual when they are not able to speak. Language is useful in our life, because they want to look impressive and able to speak more than one language when people do a communication. Therefore, language is a based communication and show how we communicate or to express our feeling (Handayani & Johan, 2018)

Based on the social phenomena, language makes the form of social nature of human beings and where the human interact, these phenomena are called sociolinguistic. According to Wardhaugh (2006) sociolinguistic is the study about relationship between language and society with the aim of understanding in language and function in communication. This study focuses to identifying from social function of language and how to imply it. Sociolinguistic also may help people or speaker and listener understand why the people speak differently in

communication. Therefore, the language is tool for communication to express their feeling and action, and also socio as the place where the language uses.

One of sociolinguistic study is bilingualism. Bilingualism is the people who can speak more than one language beyond their original language and related to linguistic study where two language used in one interaction (Hamers & Blanc (2000). As the people who can speak more than one language, these phenomena divided into two parts, they are code switching and code mixing. Code switching can be defined as the ability to shift the language into another language, that according to the interlocutor, situational context, and interactional sequence with sociolinguistic rules and without violating specific grammatical constraints (Cantone, 2007). While code mixing called when a speaker used more than one language and in one sentence without breaking in time. That can be said that code switching and code mixing are language exchange from one language to another, which occurs when during communications.

This research is advanced research, which has to be done again because there are many frequent errors in the use of language. This research is made to focus on code switching. Researcher finds the previous research. The first previous research is from Halim & Maros (2014) entitle is “The Function of Code Switching in Facebook Interaction” which data research is taken from Malay-English bilingual language. The researcher wants to make research direct about code switching, because there are still mistake in using bilingual language. According to in book Hamers & Blanc (2000) code switching is divided into three parts of, first is tag or extra switching, second is inter-sentential switching,

and third is intra-sentential switching. Each type of code switching can occur different ways of delivery depending on what context is applied. The researcher found example in environment example in market “*satu kilo gula*, how much this is”? Based from that example, it could be categorized as inter-sentential switching, because the language sometimes can switch in clause or sentence boundary. Therefore, two clauses there will be one sentence.

First is tag or extra switching that insert of a tag which involves different language in a sentence (Hamers & Blanc, 2000). The example of tag switching are (you know?), (right?), (okay?). The type of code switching that we always find around us when we use tag switching, the meaning of the language is also different. Example: “*Hei, darimana saja kamu*, tomorrow we should go to campus, right?”, “right” is a tag or extra switching mean. Based on the example “right” here means to make sure that tomorrow they should go to campus or they don’t. This example is one of the reasons why the utterance used this type of tag switching

Second is inter-sentential switching that the language switches when the sentence is done at sentence boundaries beginning or end. Inter-sentential switching applied by speaker in one clause in one language, in which language exchange occurs when a clause has been completed with another language and continue to another language (Hamers & Blanc, 2000). The example of inter-sentential switching: “if we not submit our personal assignment next week, *bapak akan kasi kita hukuman*”. This example used English-Indonesia language, types of inter-sentential switching is two kinds of language in complex form in one clause

or sentence. This is happened because the language switching occurs after sentence in the first language has been completed and the next sentence starts with a new language.

Third is intra-sentential switching that it can find in our life. Inter-sentential switching sentence is when the sentence without breaking, interruption in the middle and change to another language and concern language alternation that occurs within a sentence or a clause boundary (Hamers & Blanc, 2000). The example is: “*jangan lupa* put your paper *diatas meja saya*”. Based on the example above the Intra-Sentential is used by speaker and suddenly changes to another language in the middle, because someone is able in the language therefore, the pronunciation must be clear in order to make listener understands. Based on three types of code switching we always find in our modern life, for some of the reason, because of their habit and some of them because need for solidarity.

Code switching phenomena can be found in Batam. Batam is a tourism city where many foreigners visit it, they have different purposes. Some of them are travelers for holiday, some of them for business. Many foreign guests come from different regions, could make code switching more helpful for foreigners who are not able to speaking with Bahasa Indonesia, so when they do interaction with Indonesian they can switch the language with English to Indonesia or Indonesia to English. Most foreigners come from Singapore and Malaysia, because Batam is very close to these two countries. Singaporean and Malaysian are dominant use a Bilingual language, because they switch the language into another language English-Malay and Malay-English. One of the reasons is their habit that always

switches the languages. The example is Singaporean and Malaysian. They speak English-Malay “my mom was sick, *sebab tu lah saye tak datang*”.

Based on the phenomena above, code switching becomes effective language for these countries. The researcher found the phenomena code switching in Batam, exactly in Harmoni One Hotel & Convention Batam because there are a lot of foreigners come to Batam especially Singaporean and Malaysian. Researcher got the data since 19 November 2019 - 19 December 2019 from two sections such as front office, F&B/restaurant, the researcher made a research by the guests as a target to get the data, and the researcher took the data by recording. One of the phenomena that researcher found example in F&B section “*jika saya nak makan pagi lebih awal*, can you help to take away the breakfast?” Based on that example, the reason of guest why they switched the language because of their habit that always switched the language, this example situation at F&B or restaurant when guests asked about request to take away the breakfast, and this is example of inter-sentential code switching that means the language can switch in the beginning and the end of sentence.

Based on the phenomena, the reason cannot be separated from the understanding between speaker and hearer. The reason why people used code switching in conversation, in order to the make listener understands the meaning from speaker. The speakers use another language to complete their drawback and it happens when the speaker is too hurry during conversation (Halim & Maros, 2014). It can be said that code switching as a tool for communication for people limited language. The researcher was interested in analyzing this topic because it

is important to know more about code switching in our daily life and minimum the wrong context in code switching. Researcher focused on the using of code in social life in Harmoni One Hotel & Convention with entitle “An Analysis of Guests’ Code Switching in Harmoni One Hotel & Convention Batam: Sociolinguistics Approach”.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

As explained in the background of problem before, researcher found some problems that could be analyzed. These problems can be identified such as:

1. The meaning of utterance used code switching in Harmoni One Hotel & Convention Batam.
2. The guests’ types of code switching to use by guests’ in Harmoni One Hotel & Convention Batam.
3. The guests’ reasons to use code switching in Harmoni One Hotel & Convention Batam.

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

Based on the explanation related to the identification of the problem above, the researcher gave limited of the problem in this research below:

1. The types of code switching used by guests’ in Harmoni One Hotel & Convention Batam.
2. The guests’ reason to use code switching in Harmoni One Hotel & Convention Batam.

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

In this research, the researcher focuses on the analysis of Code switching that is taken at Harmoni One Hotel & Convention Batam with case the utterance by guests'. There are some questions related to the problem in this research are:

1. What are the types of code switching used by guests in Harmoni One Hotel & Convention Batam?
2. What are the guests reasons to use code switching in Harmoni One Hotel & Convention Batam

1.5 Objective of the Research

The researcher found some objectives of the research that related to the problem that made Harmoni's guests' applied code switching during the conversation:

1. To find out the types of code switching used by guests in Harmoni One Hotel & Convention Batam?
1. To find out the guests reasons to use code switching in Harmoni One Hotel & Convention Batam.

1.6 Significance of the Research

1. Theoretical significance

The researcher expects this research becomes reference for the reader as a new knowledge about code switching. The theory about Code Switching is able to practice to real life to avoid misunderstanding between speaker and listener.

2. Practical significance

Bilingual can be applied in society as code switching phenomena. First, this research becomes useful for the future to readers as the references when the readers start doing same research about code switching, second, the researcher expects the reader can be applied in daily conversation in utterance.

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

Code switching : Code switching is a Bilingual language which more than one language and switch into another language in one conversation (Hamers & Blanc, 2000)

Sociolinguistic : Study about language and society (Holmes, 2013)