

CHAPTER I  
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Study

Language is an arbitrary system of articulated sounds made use by of a group of humans as a means of carrying on the affairs of their society (Nelson, 1958:13). Human society can not function without language because true social interaction must be carried on with the help on of an effective means of communication.

No one can deny that every one as a human being needs to communicate with each other. When one communicates with other members of the community, he has to use a certain code which is mutually intelligible among the communicators. If the community is monolingual, there may be no problem because the code is the only one known or used by the members in their daily communications. But if the community is bilingual or multilingual, in which the members know and use two or more codes, a problem arises. The members of such community must choose a certain code suitable to the

persons they communicate with. The speaker can use switching for their own purposes : to influence or define the situation as they wish and to convey nuances of meaning and personal intention. They switch, because they do not know the word for it in the other language, or because the language chosen is more suitable for talking about a given subject. Here is an example which may illustrate the idea above, " Pada waktu itu lon eu jih " (At that time I saw him).

This study as far as the writer knows has not been done in Acehnese Language. Some studies that discuss the code switching are :

1. Poplack (1980)

He has stressed the expressive function of code switching.

Speakers emphasize a mixed identity through the use of two languages in the same discourse in the Puerto Rican community.

2. Scotton (1979)

He investigated a university student in Kenya who switches between Kikuyu and English. He said that

even for people, who don't know Kikuyu, it is easy to guess what the student is talking about.

3. Trudgill (1983)

He said that in Luxemburg switching occurs between German and French either in style or in dialect switching according to the social situation.

4. David Parkin (cited in Trudgill, 1983)

He described that Uganda is a multilingual country where language switching between English, Swahili, or Luganda takes place according to the social situation.

## 1.2 Statement of The Problem

Based on the background of the study above, the writer would deal with two major problems :

1. When do Acehnese people use Acehnese Language, Bahasa Indonesia or Javanese Language?
2. How are the criteria of code switching used by Acehnese people in Surabaya?

### 1.3 Significance of The Study

This study describes the use of Acehnese as mother tongue by the Acehnese people besides Bahasa Indonesia and Javanese. The writer hopes this study could be used as the description of language use in Acehnese people society in Surabaya. For Sociolinguistics study, this thesis is expected to give additional information about language use in Acehnese society in Surabaya.

### 1.4 Limitation of The Study

Because the topic covers a lot of problems and the time given is very limited, the writer needs to limit herself to study the language frequently spoken among Acehnese people in Surabaya. For this purpose the writer uses three factors that govern language choice.

The factors are :

1. Topics that can be divided into :
  - formal topic such as educational problems
  - informal topic such as daily problems
2. Role relationships divided into two parts :
  - intimate communication

- non intimate communication

3. Settings/situations can be :

- formal situation such as school and formal meetings
- informal situation such as informal meetings

#### 1.5 Theoretical Framework

Fishman's theory of Language Choice says that there were certain institutional context called domains, in which one language variety is likely to be more appropriate than another. Domains are taken to be constellations of factors such as location, topic, and participant (Fishman 1964 in Fasold 1984 : 183).

A typical domain , for example, would be the family domain. If a speaker is at home talking to another member of the family about an every day topic, that speaker is said to be in family domain. Domain analysis is related to diglossia, and some domains are more formal than other. In a community with diglossia, the low diglossia is the one that will be selected in the family domain , whereas the high language will most often be used in a formal formal domain.

Hymes theory which says that participants is one components of speech. In the article ' Models of the interaction of language and Social life ' Hyme says that the component of speech are setting, participant, ends (goals), act of sequence, key, instrumentalties, norms, and genre.

Participant is the person who does the comunacation. It can be speaker and hearer, or writer and rader (Hymes et al. 1972 : 62 - 66).

Bloms and Gumperzs (1972) talked about situational code switching (cited in Saville-Troiike, 1982 :62). Situational code switching occurs when the language change accompanies a change of topics or participants, or any time the communicative situation is redefined. Here the writer chooses Fishman's theory, because that theory has broader meaning than Hymes and Blom & Gumperz's. At least the use of language which depends on topics, role relationship, and situation has been covered in Fishman's theory.

## 1.6 Methodology

In doing this research the writer uses the qualitative descriptive method. In this paper the writer will use describe the use of Acehnese language as mother tongue by Acehnese people besides Bahasa Indonesia and Javanese.

### 1.6.1 Working Definition

Language is an abstract system consisting of voices, vocabularies, meanings, and set of grammatical rules which govern how words may be combined to produce sentences. The relationship between a particular word and its meaning is essential an arbitrary one.

Bahasa Indonesia is the national language of Indonesian people. Most Indonesian people use this language as second language. Their first language or mother tongue is their regional language.

Acehnese Language is one of the regional languages in Indonesia spoken by Acehnese people. Most of the speakers in Surabaya use it as their first language .

Javanese Language is one of the regional languages in Indonesia which is spoken by Javanese living in Java, especially in Central Java and East Java.

Code switching is the choice of the use of a certain code influenced by sociolinguistic factors such as topics, role relationships, and situations.

Topic is what is being talked about

Role relationships are implicitly recognized and accepted set of mutual rights and obligation between members of the same socio cultural system.

A situation is defined by the co occurrence of two (or more) interlocutors related to each other in a particular way communicating about a particular topic, in a particular setting.

#### 1.6.2 Location and Population

The location of this research is Surabaya, the second biggest city in Indonesia. The reason is that as a population of a big city, the people of this city have interacted with many cultures, languages, and foreign people.



The population is the native speakers of Acehnese people who have lived and stayed in Surabaya for at least five years. They are from Banda Aceh, Aceh Pidie, North Aceh, East Aceh and West Aceh. The number of Acehnese people in Surabaya is about six hundred.

### 1.6.3 Sampling

A sample consists of small number of members of population which can be studied in detail (Fasold, 1984 : 86). According to Suharsini Arikunto (107, 1993), if the population is less than 100, all the population should be taken as the sample. On the other hand, if the population, is more than 100, the population which can be taken as the sample is about 10% - 15%, or 20% - 25%.

In this thesis, the writer only takes 10% from the whole population as the sample.

The method of getting the sample in this research is random sampling. By applying this method, the writer could choose the pure sample based on the probabilities which give the same chance to be chosen.

To get the datum more easily, the writer took the informants from LAKA (Lembaga Adat Kebudayaan Aceh) and PMKTR (Persatuan Mahasiswa Kekeluargaan Tanah Rencong). The number of the informants is fifty. The informants should :

be between 23-45 years old

have lived in Surabaya at least 5 years

be educated people

#### 1.6.4 Technique of Data Collecting

The researcher uses the questionnaires for data collection. Through questionnaires the writer would offer the tables of Acehnese Language, Bahasa Indonesia, and Javanese Languages and ask the informants to choose which languages they often use appropriate to the topics, role relationships, and situations.

The aim is to know what kind of language which most used by Acehnese speaker in Surabaya.

The interview is used to know the utterance of the informants in slander words, the result will be used an additional data

#### 1.6.5 Technique of Data Analysis

The analysis carried out in this study is based on all the data obtained from the informants that will be classified and selected. And then they are classified based on topics, role relationships or situation. So the writer will know what sort of languages Acehnese people tend to use among themselves.

Then it is continued with processing the tables. The processing of the tables involve counting all the data that are classified and comparing the tables for different data.