

ABSTRACT

In a multilingual society, there is a fact that two individuals who usually speak to each other primarily in X language nevertheless switch to Y when discussing certain topics. Certain topics are somehow handled "better" or more appropriately in one language than in another in particular multilingual contexts. These individuals choose one language to use rather than another.

This phenomenon appears in Bandung society, because Bandung is a multilingual speech community. Therefore, the writer wants to know about this further more, then makes a research among Javanese people who live in Block W Margahayu Raya, Bandung.

For this purpose, the writer uses a Fishman's key concept, called "domain". Domains are taken to be constellations of factors such as location, topic, and interlocutors. The writer distributed questionnaires, conducted several observations, and interviewed some respondents to get more informations and data.

Based on the result of her investigation, the writer finds that six domains can be generalized from innumerable situations. The writer labels these as "family", "friendship", "neighbourhood", "transaction", "education", and "employment". After processing the data, it appears that the Javanese language is dominant in the

family domain, the Indonesian language is dominant in friendship, neighbourhood, transaction, education, and employment domains, whereas the Sundanese language is also dominant in friendship, neighbourhood, and transaction domains.

