

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

In Indonesia, there are many languages used by the community which are referred to as regional languages, a regional language is a language spoken in a region within a national state, whether it is a small area, a large area, or a state. Cultural diversity and regional languages have language as an important tool to communicate with fellow human beings. In everyday life, humans will not be separated from other humans. This means that humans who live in a society can always interact with other humans as members of society. In these interactions, the role of language is needed as a tool to convey wishes, greet each other, and get along with fellow community members. The language used by each member of the community influences each other even though it is in a simple form. The role and influence on the language that will be obtained by someone at the next stage, especially the formal or official language, namely Indonesian. The existence of regional languages and Indonesian languages complement each other, especially in terms of communication between communities. With

the existence of these two languages, it creates bilingualism in Indonesia. Every regional community in every nation must have a form of their respective traditional customs. Indonesia, which consists of many islands with various ethnic languages, of course, has a variety of cultures including the Galela language. (Henry,2009)

Galela language (hereinafter abbreviated as BG) is one of the regional languages in Indonesia, which is well maintained by the speaking community. Galela language is not only used in the Galela sub-district because this regional language has the largest number of speakers in the North Maluku area. The use of the Galela language covers the entire land area from East Galela, North Galela, West Galela, and South Galela. On the other hand, some residents of Tobelo and Morotai Island use BG, because according to their origins, the Morotai people come from Galela and immigrated to Morotai Island. (Serlinda, 2016).

Morotai Island is a Galela language enclave. It is said that the original inhabitants of the island of Morotai are "Moro people". Currently, Morotai has a community that identifies itself as "the Morotai people", but they do not mention the language they use as Morotai language because there are Tobelo, Bugis, Javanese, and Buton languages. One of them is Galela

The existence of the language mentioned above also influences the use of the Galela language in South Morotai, this can be seen when there is an interaction between speakers of the Galela language and speakers other than the Galela language (other ethnicities). When communicating with speakers of other languages, Galela speakers will use Ternate Malay because Ternate Malay has been used as the lingua franca in almost all of North Maluku province.

Language choice is choosing a language as a whole in communication. In this case, three types of choices can be made, namely using one language for one purpose, and using another language for other purposes. Second, by mixing code, that is, using one particular language with other languages mixed.

Adolescents at the time of communication began to experience a choice in using language. Adolescents use languages that can be understood by their interlocutors so that communication can run well. The use of the Galela language in South Morotai began to mix with the Malay Ternate language. The use of the Malay Ternate language by Adolescents in South Morotai is only when the Adolescents are outside. The use of the Malay Ternate language when communicating with other ethnic communities by using the Malay Ternate language is because the Galela language

cannot be understood by other ethnic communities. Adolescents are positive with the Galela language when they are in their area, and adolescents with the Malay Ternate language when communicating with other ethnic communities.

The existence of other languages in Morotai Due to the Migration factor, several languages lead to a language shift. This is in line with what was stated by Fasold (1984), and Lieberman, S. (1982) that if several people from a language speaker migrate to an area and the number from time to time increases so that it exceeds the total population of the original population of that area, then in that area an environment suitable for the use of the new language will be created. And also Economic Factors, Economic development is a factor driving the use of language. One of the economic factors is industrialization. Economic progress sometimes elevates the position of a language to a language that has high economic value. (Ismail et al, 2019).

17-year-old adolescents are still in a transitional position between childhood and adulthood. This means that adolescents aged 17 years are still in immature mental development, unstable, and vulnerable to being influenced by environmental conditions. If we look at it from a legal perspective, of course when you reach the age of 17 you cannot be called an adult. This is because according

to the law in force in Indonesia, the determination of adult age limits still varies. If we look at it from a psychological and legal perspective, a 17-year-old cannot be said to be an adult or in other words not yet independent. The only privilege you get when you reach the age of 17 is being able to have a Resident Identity Card (KTP) and a Driving License (SIM) which are useful as identity cards. This means that with an ID card and driver's license, they have the freedom to drive their vehicle, open their account, can take care of their important documents, in other words, there are many more things they can do on their own without their parents' approval. Parents who have children aged 17 years of course have to be more careful because psychologically they are still very unstable. However, on the other hand, they can already have an identity card as a provision to do anything they want. This is indeed true because perhaps many people think that at the age of 17, adolescents already have their own identity and feel like they are big so they no longer want to be controlled by teachers or parents. (arum,2020).

Adolescents aged 17 years will begin to discover their identity. This is generally done by starting to play an active role in life, starting a family, and even starting to look for an ideal environment outside the family or the one they have known so far.

For 17-year-old children, independence is part of the search for identity. Therefore, at this age, they will usually start to choose a language. They will be enthusiastic to start learning and achieve independence both emotionally and financially. A 17-year-old who begins to think independently will likely make an impact without realizing it. Usually, the impact will follow the environment that they pay attention to when growing up. Tends to start struggling with social problems around him. Apart from that, religious values and beliefs will increasingly be studied or questioned. Start learning to deal with the stress he faces. This allows them to spend more time with friends than with family. There are times when anxiety and uncertainty about the future can damage the self-esteem and self-confidence that has been built over time. If not handled properly, 17-year-old children can have a negative influence in the future. This period is the most appropriate time to develop language and culture well. So make it a habit to always communicate openly using regional languages. (Indriani, 2021).

The interesting thing about Galela language use by adolescents in South Morotai is that South Morotai does not only use one language but there are also several languages used, namely Bugis, buton, Javanese, Chinese, and Tobelo, including Galele language. The first language in Morotai is Galela language

but with time new languages began to come. Adolescents also began to experience language choices in communication. Based on the fads mentioned above, doing the research entitled "CODE SWITCHING AMONG ADOLESCENTS IN SOUTH MOROTAI".

1.2 Statement of the Problems

From the background described above, the problem can be formulated as follows:

1. How is the use of code switching among adolescent in South Morotai?
2. What are the factors that influence the use of code switching among adolescents in South Morotai?

1.3 Objective of the Research

Based on the above problems, the objectives to be achieved in this study are:

1. Obtain information about the use of code switching among adolescents in South Morotai.
2. Describe the factors that influence the use of code switching among adolescents in South Morotai.

1.4 Scope of the Research

The research is limited based on the problem formulation above, namely the use of the code switching among adolescents and the factors that influence the code switching among adolescents in South Morotai.

1.5 Significance of the Research

The results of this research can be used as:

1.5.1 Theoretical significance

Theoretically, the results of this research are expected to provide a review of the use of the code switching among adolescents in South Morotai and add a scientific paper in the field of language for further language researchers in the field of sociolinguistic.

1.5.2 Practical significance

Practically, the results of this study can provide initial data regarding the pattern of using the code switching so that a shift in the language can be anticipated.

1.6 Literature review

Research on the use of language has been carried out by many researchers in Indonesia. In addition, it is evident from the existence of several articles or Another discourse, that some of the research can be stated as follows.

A thesis was written by Hasyim (2003) entitled "the use of Language in the Makassar speech community". This research also examines the use of language involving four ethnic languages in South Sulawesi. In his thesis, he said that the four regional languages used in South Sulawesi cannot be understood by one another. In general, the pattern of language use used by the speech community of Makassar is based on the speech component, namely official places and situations use Indonesian, while non-official places and situations use Makassar language. Based on the identity of the speakers, if they come from the Makassar ethnicity, they tend to use the Makassar language, while those from outside the Makassar ethnic group use Indonesian. If the speakers have modern aspirations, then they use Indonesian, and if they have traditional aspirations, then they tend to use Makassarese. The similarities between Hasyim's research and the research that researchers will conduct are research objects, namely research related to language use, but the difference is that

Hasyim's research focuses on how to use regional languages in official situations, while the research that researchers are doing wants to see how Galela language is used in South Morotai adolescents 17 years.

Kurniasari (2014) in her mini-thesis *Language choice in Multilingualism: A Sociolinguistic Study of Language Selection For Kebumen students at the University of Indonesia* that the language selection is made by UI students who come from Kebumen who live in Depok. UI students from Kebumen use Javanese in their daily lives. The use of the Javanese language is carried out by UI students when they are in their native places. However, when UI students returned to their routine as UI students in Depok, they would not want UI students from Kebumen to switch languages, namely to Indonesian. The choice of language is because not all UI students understand the Java language. ¹⁴ Therefore, University of Indonesia students from Kebumen prefer to use Indonesian when they are on campus. The similarities in Kurniasari's research with researchers discuss the use of language in a multilingual society. The difference in Kurniasari's research with the researchers this time lies in the research method and data sources, Kurniasari's research uses the method of quantitative research and

nonparticipatory observation, namely interviews structured with a questionnaire about the choice of language on multilingual and the main source in his research Kurniasari is University of Indonesia students from Kebumen. Medium in this study uses qualitative research methods namely explaining the phenomenon obtained and analyzing it in the form of words to conclude. This research aims to explore in-depth data about the use of language among adolescents in South Morotai.

Research conducted by Haryono (1990) entitled Putonghua Indonesian-Chinese bilingual group in Pancoran, West Jakarta. In his writings, it is said that since there was direct trade contact between Indonesia and the RCC, and with the government's open policy towards foreign investment, there appears to be a symptom of the use of the Chinese language putonghua as a means of communication for certain groups. In communication, they do not fully use Chinese but also use Indonesian interchangeably. The similarities in Haryono's research with researchers are discussing the occurrence of immigrant languages since there was dangling contact. The difference between Haryono's research and this time's research lies in the focus, that Haryono's research leads to language attitudes in the Pancoran area of West Jakarta. However,

the focus of the research will be on the use of regional languages in the southern Morotai region.

Arum (2017) in his thesis "the use of regional languages in adolescents in the border areas of Javanese and Sundanese culture (a case study in Cipajang village, Banjarharjo sub-district, Brebes district)" The use of Sundanese by adolescents in Cipajang Village is influenced by history. Sundanese in Cipajang Village is a heritage language from the colonial era of the Padjadjaran Kingdom. The Padjadjaran Kingdom stopped at Cipajang village there were several of the Kingdom's followers who settled in Cipajang village and married local villagers. The marriage influenced the use of the Sundanese language which slowly began to be used by the Cipajang village community through a process of interaction that is carried out every day, so that Sundanese gradually became the regional language in Cipajang village. The similarities in Arum's research with researchers are discussing the use of language among adolescents. The difference between Arum's research and this time's research lies in the location, that Arum's research leads on language attitudes in the border region. However, the focus of research will be on the use of language in the southern Morotai region.

Sumarsih, et al (2014) entitled Code Switching and Code Mixing in Indonesia: Study in Sociolinguistics. This research conducted by Sumarsih, et al examines code mixing and code switching which have become quite a significant influence in Indonesia. This can be seen in BalakToba and Mandailing where code-switching is often used, as is the case in Indonesian and English conversations in everyday life. This research needs to be carried out to avoid misunderstandings and language damage. The method used in this research is a qualitative method with interview, observation, questionnaire and recording techniques. This research was taken from real communication data in the people of North Sumatra. Based on this research, 75 data were found from three research locations, namely Medan, Siantar and Mandailing Natal. There are three divisions of code-switching and code mixing, namely based on word, phrase, and sentence classes. Code mixing and code-switching in the word class had the highest percentage, reaching 57.3% of all data, while in the phrase class, it was 40.4%, while in the sentence class, it was 17.3%. The advantage of this research is the data collection technique. Researchers used interview, observation, questionnaire and recording techniques in collecting research data, 28 so that researchers got a lot of evidence of code mixing and code switching in Indonesia. The

weakness of this research is the research time. The research location is very broad, the researcher studied code mixing and code switching which have become quite a significant influence in Indonesia, so the researcher needed a long time. The research conducted by Sumarsih, et al has similarities with the research that will be carried out. The similarity between this research and what will be carried out lies in the research study. Research from Sumarsih, et al and the research to be conducted both discuss code switching and language code mixing. The difference lies in the research target, if Sumarsih, et al.'s research takes data on the influence of code mixing and code-switching on language use which has become quite a significant influence in Indonesia, while the research that will be carried out takes the target of using Galela language among adolescents in South Morotai.

Another study was also conducted by Widodo, et al (2013) entitled Communication Patterns in the Use of Javanese and Sundanese Language Ethnographic Studies of Communication in the Kubangpari Village Community, Kersana District, Brebes Regency, it can be concluded that the Kubangpari village community has communication components that play a major role in forming a community. communication events in people who use

Javanese and Sundanese are settings, participants, message forms, interaction rules, and interpretation norms. The relationship between the communication components that exist in the Kubangpari Village community. A communication pattern of the Kubangpari village community was obtained which uses Javanese and Sundanese in their daily life, namely: the Javanese meet the Javanese using Javanese, the Sundanese meet the Sundanese using the Sundanese language, and the Javanese meet the Sundanese or vice versa. using Java. The people of Kubangpari village use Javanese and 13 Sundanese ngoko (rough) so that there is no level of language (freedom) in their use. The similarities in Widodo, et al's research with researchers namely discuss the use of language. The difference in the research of Widodo, et al is in the research focus, that Widodo, et al's research is more on the use of language in communication patterns and ethnography of communication and the main sources in this research are public. While the main focus researchers will do is on the use of language in South Morotai and the main source that researchers will use is adolescents with an age range of 17 years.

In an article written by Shapauov (2013) entitled The Problems of Study of the Genre of Dramaturgy of Turkic Nations of

Central Asia and the Siberian Region of Russia in its correlation with European dramaturgy (from folklore to drama) that the language in Turkey is influenced by the drama that is in Turkey. The drama is a combination of Russia namely Volga 16 and Siberian. This language is also used in everyday life and speeches in Turkey. The equation in the research conducted by Shapauov namely native language change. Differences in Shapauov's research with the research focus of the research is on the influence of language change. Changing the language was influenced by the drama that existed in Turkey. While influence is carried out by researchers due to migration factors to an area.

In an article written by Laessar et al (2014) titled Different native languages as proxies for cultural differences in travel behavior: insights from Multilingual Switzerland says Culture Swiss is made up of four parts of the national language 63.7% German, 20.4% France, 6.5% Italy, and 0.5% Rome. This fragmentation is influenced by Switzerland's neighboring cities (Germany, France, Italy, and Austria). The equations in the research conducted by Laessar et al are language changes that are influenced by neighboring languages. The difference in Laessar et al's research with the researchers is in location. The research location of Laessar

et al was conducted in Switzerland, this study emphasized the cultural behavior of the neighboring city's tourists who come to Switzerland. However, the location that the researchers carried out was in South Morotai. And research emphasizes more on the use of regional languages in adolescents.

In this study, researchers discussed the use of the code switching among adolescents in South Morotai. This research aims to find out how the code switching among adolescents and the factors that cause the use of the code switching among adolescents in South Morotai. Researchers took adolescents aged 17 years in this study. The method used in this research is the Qualitative Descriptive Method with a sociolinguistic approach, which goes through 4 stages starting from data collection, data reduction, and data presentation to concluding the final stage to answer the problem formulation outlined from the start. The data collection techniques used are observation or observations and interviews. The data was analyzed by carrying out several steps, namely identifying what languages adolescents in South Morotai use, classifying languages based on domains, and explaining the factors that cause bilingualism, as well as making comparisons between research findings and previous theories.

1.7 Theoretical Base

1.7.1 Sociolinguistics

The theory used in this research is a sociolinguistic theory with a bilingualism theory approach. Sociolinguistic theory is a branch of linguistics related to society in general that studies language with social factors that play a role in language use and social interaction and part of language that investigates the causal relationship between language and symptoms in social life.

Sociology is a study of science that describes the nature of the situation and growth of society and human life in a society that relates groups of people with one another, who interact by adjusting to their respective environments.

Linguistics is a branch of linguistics that involves itself with language. Language as an object of linguistic research is reviewed from the boundaries of function and development.

Socio is society, and linguistics is the study of language. So sociolinguistics is the study of language related to social conditions. Sociolinguistics is an interdisciplinary study that studies the influence of culture on the way a language is used. In this case, language is closely related to the community of a region as a

subject or actor of language as a means of communication and interaction between one group and another. One of the basic assumptions in the concept of sociolinguistics discusses attitudes and choices in the use of language.

1.7.2 Domain of Language Use.

The typical domains are family, religion, education, employment, and friendship. Further, when sociolinguists consider language use through the lens of domains, they often divide the communication context into several categories. These categories include speaker, audience, place, and topic.

The term domain, as used in sociolinguistics today, is a concept used by Fishman which he wrote about in two important papers (Fishman 1964, which was later reprinted in Fishman, ed., 1966, 424 – 458, and Fishman 1965). This concept, then, was used in his research on 'Language Loyalty in the United States' (Fishman, ed., 1966) to seek an explanation of the language use behavior of bilingual communities that have been established in the United States, which was later validated in a survey of Puerto Rican bilingualism. Rico Barrio is in Jersey City there. Fishman himself in his research used four types of domains, namely family, neighborhood, work, and religion, although he later stated in his

definition (1972a) that the number of domains could be any. The results of his research were then popularized in both versions of his book (Fishman, 1970, 1972a)

1.7.3 Language use

Talking about language maintenance is closely related to language selection. A society with two or more languages has many codes in the form of language variations, language styles, and dialects in social interaction and communication. Speakers when communicating using two or more languages must choose which code or language to use. The choice of language is not as simple as one might think, namely choosing one of the languages as a whole in interaction and communication. Thus, speakers will choose one of the codes that exist in society according to the existing conditions and socio-cultural factors that apply in a society. (Fasold, 1984:180)

1.7.4. Bilingualism

Bilingualism is concerned with the use of two languages or two language codes. In sociolinguistics, in general, bilingualism is defined as the use of two languages by a speaker in his interactions with other people in turn (Mickey 1962, Fishman 1975).

To use two languages, of course, one must master both languages. The first is his mother tongue or his first language, and the second is another language that becomes his second language. People who can use both languages are called bilinguals.

About the concept of bilingualism using two languages, (Diebold 1968) mentions the existence of bilingualism at an early level, namely bilingualism experienced by society, especially in adolescents who are learning a second language at an early stage.

1.7.5 code switching.

According to Widjajakusuma (1981), code-switching often occurs among students and the frequent use of code-switching causes language interference in the use of language in society. In my research, language use is also linked to the phenomenon of code-switching which often occurs in bilingual communities. This is because it is very likely that the phenomenon of code-switching and interference also occurs in the language use of adolescents in South Morotai.

Transition event from one code to another (Chaer and Agustina, 2010: 107). For example, speakers using Ternate Malay switch to using Galela. Code-switching is one aspect of language

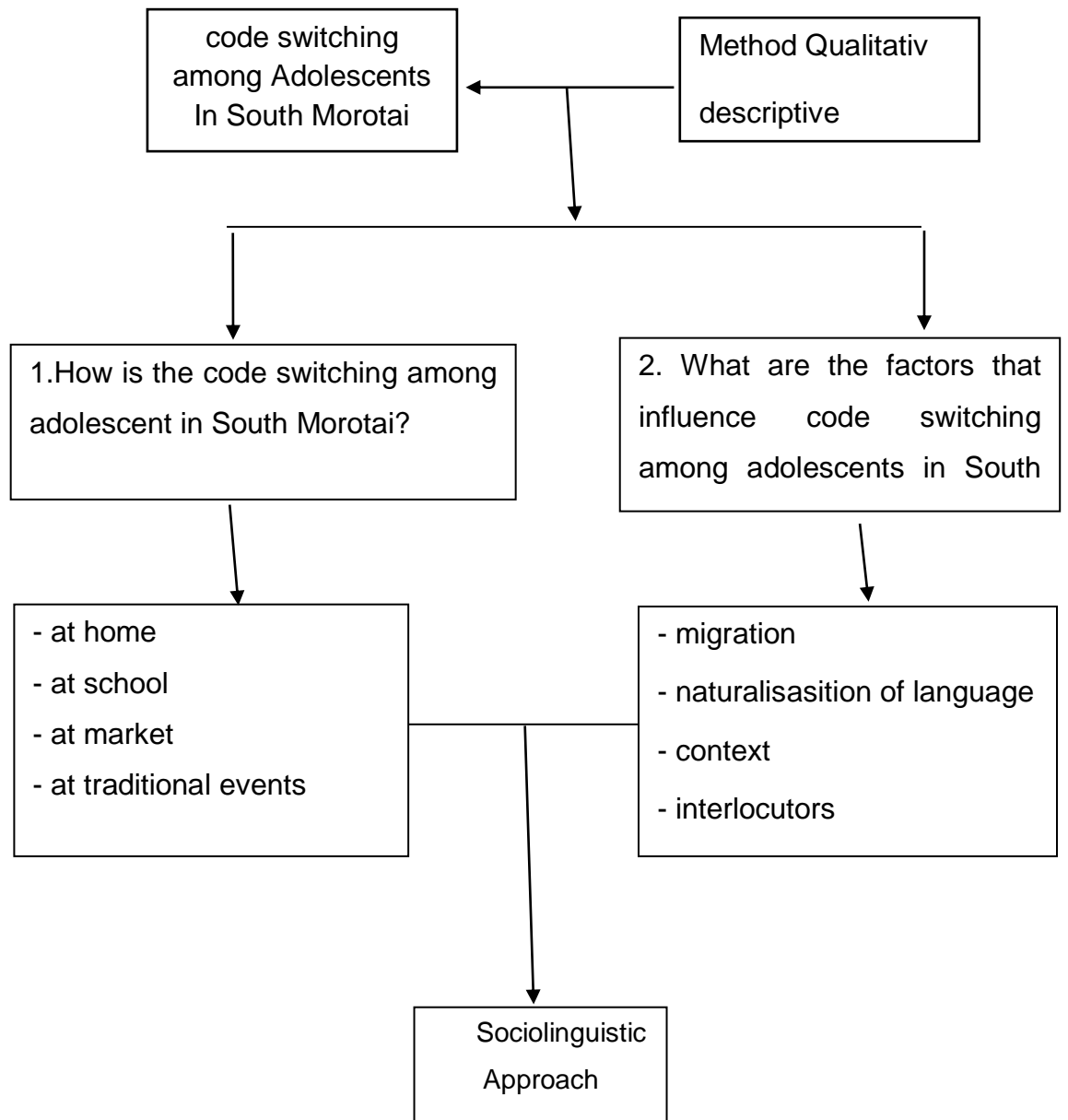
dependence in a bilingual society. In a bilingual society, it is very difficult for a speaker to use only one language. In code-switching, each language still tends to support its respective function according to its context.

1.7.6 code mixing

Code mixing occurs when a speaker uses a language dominantly to support a speech inserted with other language elements (Chaer and Agustina, 2010: 115). This is usually related to the characteristics of the speaker, such as social background, level of education, and religious feelings. Usually, the prominent feature is in the form of casualness or informal situations. However, it can happen that due to language limitations, expressions in that language have no equivalent, so there is a compulsion to use another language, even though it only supports one function. Code mixing also includes linguistic convergence.

Gumperz (1977:82) states that code-mixing is part of one language by a speaker even though he is using another language. A piece of language refers to words or phrases in one language mixed into another language.

1.8 Conceptual Sceme



1.9 Research Methods

This research uses a qualitative descriptive method with a sociolinguistic approach. A method is a form of research that describes a situation with descriptions. This research is descriptive in nature so that the data analyzed is in the form of a description of the phenomenon. Theoretically, the approach used in this research is sociolinguistics. The sociolinguistic approach is a research approach in the field of linguistics regarding language use in society (Chaer and Agustina, 1995: 3). The research includes research objectives, research location, approach used, data and data sources, and data collection techniques.

1.9.1 Research object

The object of this research is code switching among adolescents and the people of South Morotai. The language used by South Morotai adolescents was chosen as the research object because South Morotai adolescents are adolescents who are bilingual/master two languages equally well, namely Galela Malay and Ternate Malay. Apart from that, many of the younger generation of Morotai have also migrated so that the language used is no longer pure or has been mixed with elements of other languages. In this case the researcher did this by asking informants who were 17 years old and came from South Morotai where they were taken

only in several villages, namely, Wawama, Totodoku, Mimijiu, Sabatai Baru, Sabatai Tua and Sabala.

The use of language used by male and female respondents is based on "where they speak". In the surrounding environment such as homes and traditional places, of the 50 respondents who were asked, the percentage of Galela language used was 80% higher than that of Ternate Malay, only 20% used it. Meanwhile, when teenagers were at school and in the market, female respondents and male respondents mostly used Ternate Malay according to who the participants were.

1.9.1.1 Population

The population is the entire research object. Research can only be carried out on limited populations and there are not too many subjects. The population in this study was 17-year-old adolescents. The population taken was 450 people including those attending school.

1.9.1.2 Sample

Samples were taken as part of the total objects studied and determined so that they were considered to represent the entire population who had similarities in speaking (Soekidjo. 2005: 79). So here the researchers used 50 samples from a population of 450 people

because some of them had similarities in speaking. Of the 50 samples, 25 were men and 25 women.

The criteria for selected informants are as follows:

- male and female native Galela speakers
- Informants who are still active use the Galela language when speaking
- The 17-year-old informant comes from the South Morotai community

1.9.2 data sources

The data source in this research is a 17-year-old adolescent who still actively uses the Galela language and the data obtained by researchers is primary data and secondary data.

1.9.2.1 Primary data

Primary data was obtained through observation and in-depth interviews using instruments aimed at informants to obtain: (1) patterns of language use in the region in terms of age, apart from; (2) sentence data related to language use patterns. The tools used were a notebook and a researcher's questionnaire in the form of a list of questions.

1.9.2.2 Secondary data

Secondary data is obtained through related institutions or agencies, such as libraries that use language as a reference, and written sources in the form of articles, reading books, and previous research manuscripts that refer to research data.

1.9.3 Data collection techniques

The method of providing data was carried out to obtain information about the use of the Galela language among teenagers in South Morotai which was grouped into three types, namely interviews, involved proficient listening techniques, non-involved proficient listening techniques, and documentation.

1.9.3.4 Interview

"An interview is a conversation aimed at a particular problem and is a verbal question and answer process carried out by two or more people physically facing each other" (Gunawan, 2013: 160). In this interview, the researcher used a list of questions, in this case the researcher did this by asking informants who were 17 years old and came from South Morotai where they were taken only in several villages, namely, Wawama, Totodoku, Mimijiu, Sabatai Baru, Sabatai Tua and Sabala.

In interviews, researchers also take notes and record. This will be carried out by paying attention to the information provided by the informant

and ongoing conversations. Researchers also use recording techniques using cell phones as a complementary tool to data obtained from the field" (Sudaryanto, 1993: 135). This recording technique is done with knowledge of the data source. Recording techniques are used considering that the data studied is in the form of oral data as alternative data collection so that it is hoped that the data obtained will be maximized.

1.9.3.5 Listening techniques, involving speaking

Expert listening methods are used to gather as much information as possible. This research makes direct contact with informants and provides language stimulation among teenagers. By using the conversational listening method, the researcher participates in a conversation with the interlocutor. Apart from that, the researcher also used fishing techniques to lure the interlocutor into uttering the speech needed as data in the research.

1.9.3.6 Techniques for listening without getting involved in the conversation

Skilled free-involved listening technique is a technique used in research in the form of researchers listening to other people's conversations to obtain research data. In other words, researchers do not need to be involved in other people's conversations. Then, to make the

data more accurate, advanced techniques are used in the form of note-taking and note-taking techniques. Recording techniques are used to record conversations carried out by the target so that they can help in finding the data needed to analyze the data. The recording technique is used to check again if something is unclear in the analysis.

1.9.3.7 Documentation

Documentation techniques are techniques used by researchers to take pictures or data related to activities carried out by adolescents in South Morotai. documentation as well as a means of proving and collecting accurate data regarding information provided by youth sources in South Morotai.

1.9.4 Data analysis

Bogdan in Sugiyono (2011:244) states that data analysis is the process of systematically searching and compiling data obtained from interviews, field notes and other materials, so that it is easy to understand, and the findings can be informed to others. Data analysis is carried out by organizing data, breaking it down into units, synthesizing it, arranging it into patterns, selecting what is important and the aspects to be studied, and drawing conclusions. After the data is collected, an analysis process is carried out with the following steps (Ermanto, 2019).

1. Transcribe recorded data into written language
2. Identify data according to the aspect studied
3. Identify what factors influence the use of code switching among adolescent in South Morotai
4. Summarize data based on research results.