CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Indonesia is a country which has many ethnic groups. Most Indonesians learn a vernacular, that is the language of their tribe, as a first language. They formally learn Indonesian as a second language at school or informally in the society. It could be understood that practically most Indonesian are bilinguals or even multilinguals. This makes it possible for them to switch from one language variety to another language variety exploiting their linguistic repertoires (Holmes 1992:370). It does not matter whether they are proficient in their second language or not.

Nababan in Liamzon (1979:260) claims that Indonesia is a country made up of a plurality of ethnic groups, cultures, languages, and practically every body is a bilingual in the cities and towns where the people speak one vernacular or local language and Indonesian. He also adds that this does not imply that one's level of proficiency is the same in all the languages he speaks.

One phenomenon which is usually found in a bilingual community is code-switching, the changing of languages (Holmes 1992:42). In the middle of a conversation, this code-switching phenomenon can be observed in any situation and place, such as in the market, office, school,

and church.

As the writer is a full member of Gereja Injil Seutuh Indonesia (GISI) Pondok Daud, she notices that code switching did exsist in the church activities, such as in sermons. Being interested in knowing how many languages the Pastor of GISI Pondok Daud switched in his sermon, why he switched from one code to another code while preaching, and what effects the congregation got when their Pastor switched his codes, the writer decided to make a study on code switching in Pastor Jacob's sermon to the congregation of Gereja Injil Seutuh Indonesia (GISI) Pondok Daud.

1.2 Problem Statements

In line with the background, the research questions guiding the writer in the study were formulated as follows:

(1) What languages were mostly switched by Pastor Jacob when he was preaching?

(2) Why did Pastor Jacob switch from one code to another code while preaching?

(3) What effects did the congregation get when their Pastor switched his codes?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

In line with the statements of the problem (section 1.2), the study under report intended to :

(1)   describe the languages which were mostly switched by Pastor Jacob.

(2)   describe the reasons why Pastor Jacob switched from one code to another code while preaching.

(3)   describe the effects of code-switching done by Pastor Jacob on the congregation.

1.4 The Significance of the Study

The findings of this thesis are expected to give the students of the English Department of Widya Mandala Catholic University a better understanding on Sociolinguistics, in this case code-switching, so that the students not only know about code-switching from text-books but also from the experiences.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

Considering the limited time, the writer only observed the sermons of Pastor Jacob of GISI (Gereja Injil seutuh Indonesia) Pondok Daud in Lombok on October 11, 1997 because the writer is Pastor Jacob's wife and she joined the sermons there.

1.6 Theoretical Framework

This study was based on the theories of Sociolinguistics with special reference to code-switching. Sociolinguistics is the study of language in relation to society (Hudson, 1980:4). Code-switching is a discourse which is characterized by a mixture of codes within a single conversation (Milroy 1987:184). This thesis based on those theories above as the Pastor's code switched to several languages during his sermon. By knowing those theories the writer wanted to know the reasons of code-switching.

1.7 Definition of the Key Term

There are some several key terms that need explanation in order to enable the readers to understand the whole thesis. The key terms are: Code, Switch, Code-Switching, and Pastor.

1.7.1 Code

According to Holmes (1992:9), Code is any set of linguistic form which patterns according to social factors.

1.7.2 Switch

According to Holmes (1992:42,45), switch is a change from one language to another which reflects

ethnic identity, relationship between participants (social distance), social status, formality and its function.

1.7.3 Code-Switching

Code-switching is the changing of languages in the same discourse (Holmes, 1992:42).

1.7.4 Pastor

According to London and Wiseman (1994:24-29), a Pastor is : Someone who has congregation, loves and cares, gets the spiritual power by God, shares the Gospel, has a special gift for doing special duty, is accepted by his congregations, gives friendship, fellowship or "restoration".

1.8 Organization of the Thesis

This thesis consists of five chapters. Chapter I deals with the introduction of this thesis. In this Chapter, the writer states the Background of the Study, Statement of the Problems, Objectives of the Study, Significance of the Study, Scope and Limitation of the Study, Theoretical Framework, Definition of Key Term and Organization of the Paper. Chapter II deals with the theories of sociolinguistics and code-switching. Chapter III describes the Methodology of this study, Chapter IV contains the Data Analysis and Interpreta-

tion of Findings. The last chapter proposes the conclu-

sion and some suggestions relating the topic under study.