BILINGUAL ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC PARTICIPANTS IN CIANJUR SOCIETY

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ABSTRACT

Bilingualism refers to the balanced use of two languages, where an individual does not only understand but must also master both languages. Someone capable of mastering both languages is referred to as a bilingual. In practice, language possesses various analysis-related variations based on culture, ethnicity, tribe, and other factors. Language variation serves as a style of language use in communication to form a variety or variant that aligns with the capabilities of the speaker and the interlocutor. The purpose of this study is to determine the bilingualism practiced by the people of Cianjur in their daily lives. This research employs a qualitative descriptive method, utilizing the "cakap" (conversational) and "simak" (observational) methods for data collection. The results indicate that in two instances, no bilingual usage was found, while in the other four, fragments of L1 (Sundanese) were identified; however, no bilingual usage was found in complete sentences, resulting in an imbalanced use of the two languages. Based on these findings, it can be stated that the community in Cianjur is capable of using and understanding both L1 and L2. The use of L1 fragments within L2 usage can be categorized as code-mixing. This linguistic phenomenon occurs due to the habitual factors of Sundanese speakers who frequently insert Sundanese fragments as a distinctive characteristic. It can be concluded that the people in Cianjur are capable of using and understanding both L1 and L2.

Keywords: *Bilingual, Economics, Language variation*

INTRODUCTION

Speaking is something that every human being does, whether to express something, communicate, give opinions, or convey thoughts, experiences, and feelings that each individual has. In everyday life, language certainly plays an important role as a tool for exchanging information or expressing ideas in society. Language is also dynamic in nature; whether we realize it or not, language will evolve with the times (Helmie Jauhar; Suganda Dadang; Heriyanto 2020).

Interacting and expressing thoughts through opinions with the surrounding environment or fellow humans can be done through language. If someone has language

skills, their train of thought will become clearer and brighter. Language skills will be acquired and mastered if someone has consistent training and direct practice" (Ariyani, 2020). This opinion is supported by Putri (2024), who states that the identity of a speaker can be seen from the language spoken or conveyed because language has a lot of diversity in the community.

In its use, language has different variations of language analysis according to culture, ethnicity, tribe, and so on. Language variation is one of the varieties or variants used for communication that has compatibility between speakers and speech partners. One of these variations is language variation, which is a form of language that adapts to functions, situations, and conditions while still observing linguistic rules or language rules. Language variation is determined by three factors, namely: sociocultural, situation, time, and the medium of expression, whether oral or written (Rafli and Rosalina, 2021). In addition, Eli (2023) also argues that the social system has a changeable nature because the system is not solid, but follows developments in its environment. A group of people can be formed from several similarities, which is the basis of sociolinguistic studies because language is formed through the existence of various groups between speakers and listeners of the language itself (Helmie, Nurviyani, and W 2024).

Code-switching and code-mixing are variations of language. Code-switching is the transition from the first language (L1) to the second language (L2). This transition can occur depending on the role or situation, or even when a participant does not understand the first language (L1). For example, Speaker A and Speaker B are speaking Sundanese, then Speaker C arrives and does not understand Sundanese (L1), so Speakers A and B change their language to Indonesian (L2) so that Speaker C can understand and follow the conversation between Speakers A and B. Meanwhile, according to Rafli and Rosalina (2021), code-mixing is the transition from one language to another so that the speaker's style and language variety can be expanded in the use of words, phrases, and so on, including in its parts. Code-mixing is usually used in communities that communicate using two or more languages. Thus, code is included in language variation. Furthermore, Ritonga, Anggraini, Syahrul et al. (2025) Individuals who switch languages and mix languages when interacting are encouraged to do so because of their ability to master two or more languages, and then use several of these languages simultaneously when interacting with other speakers and conversation partners.

Bilingualism is the balanced use of two languages, not only understanding but also mastering both languages. A person who is able to master both languages is called bilingual. Bilingualism can occur in an individual or in a group of people. Furthermore, Firmansyah, Raharjo, and Indarti (2023) also argue that bilingualism is the mastery of two languages, which often occurs in communities where the use of the first language has dialects or accents that are characteristic of each community according to their

respective regions.

Putri (2024) argues that bilingualism occurs due to diverse social interactions with the community, not only because of diverse speakers. This causes a person to have the ability to use two languages. The use of two or more languages triggers an influence on Indonesian, which has the status of a second language for a bilingual person, causing language mixing or switching from the first language to the second language due to different situations. Heryani (2022). Bilingualism occurs in informal situations, such as bargaining or buying and selling, social activities, and other activities when interacting with other members of the community. (Anggria, Hariadi and Hidayat, 2022).

The purpose of this study was to determine whether the people of Cianjur use two languages in their daily lives. The researchers studied the use of Indonesian and Sundanese with the selected topic of economics, which took the form of interviews using the taping technique. The researcher asked the same questions to each informant, so that the informants only needed to answer all the questions freely, without referring to one language only. Based on the above description, the researcher was interested in further studying bilingualism among the people of Cianjur.

Research on bilingualism is often found in several journals. Of course, as a reference, researchers have two previous journals as references, one of which is by Nazar Abdul Rafli and Sinta Rosalina entitled "Analysis of the Use of Bilingualism During Interviews in Three YouTube Shows (sociolinguistic study)" which explains that there are many variations of language spoken by Nenek Sartika during the interview.

Furthermore, research conducted by Dyah Atiek Mustikawati entitled Code-Switching and Code-Mixing between Sellers and Buyers (Analysis of Language Learning Through Sociolinguistic Studies) concludes that the events that appear when code-switching and code- mixing occur are when sellers and buyers respond to each other, explain the meaning of each other's utterances, and emphasize or affirm the utterances spoken.

The researcher chose to limit the discussion to bilingualism as the object of research because it cannot be denied that the discussion of language variation is very broad. Therefore, the researcher preferred to focus the problem or object of research on the bilingualism of Sundanese (L1) and Indonesian (L2) in the Cianjur community with the selected topic of economics.

METHODS
Respondents
The respondents in this study were obtained using nonprobability sampling techniques. Abubakar Rifa'I (2020) states that nonprobability sampling is a sampling method in which not everyone in the population is given the opportunity to agree or refuse to be

a sample in the study. The respondents in this study consisted of two housewives, food stall owners, street vendors, traditional market vendors, and elementary school teachers, and purposive sampling was conducted with the criterion of residing in Cianjur.

Instruments

This study uses a descriptive qualitative method. According to Sugiyono (2016), the descriptive qualitative method is a research method based on postpositivism philosophy used to examine natural conditions (as opposed to experiments) where the researcher is the key instrument and data collection is carried out using triangulation (combination). data analysis is inductive/qualitative, and qualitative research results emphasize meaning rather than generalization.

Data Analysis Techniques

The data used is language usage from interviews about the economy among the people of Cianjur. The data used consists of six informants. The data collection methods used are the conversational method and the listening method. In the conversation method, the basic technique used was prompting, followed by recording. In the listening method, the basic technique used was eavesdropping, followed by note-taking and recording (Sudaryanto, 2001). To obtain data on bilingualism, the listening method was used, which involved accessing data by listening to questions about the current economy. This technique is applied in the note-taking, listening, and recording techniques. The researcher's participation in obtaining oral communication data can be active, namely by prompting conversation, and passive, namely by listening to the conversation as naturally as possible.

RESULTS

The analysis of language use in interviews about economics with six informants found no use of bilingualism in complete sentences. The use of Sundanese (L1) and Indonesian (L2) in the interview results was dominated by L2, with only fragments of L1 found. Although the researcher did not state that she would analyze language use during the interviews, she realized that the informants were aware of her background as a student in the Indonesian Language and Literature Education study program, so they tried to use Indonesian as well as possible.

Of the six interviews conducted, two used only B2, namely Indonesian, while in the other four interviews, the use of two languages was found to be unbalanced, with B2 being more dominant. As can be seen in the following sentence "*Sampai saat ini ibu teu kengeng bantosan dalam bentuk apapun*", In this sentence, the source speaks using two different languages in one utterance. It can be clearly seen if the word '*teu kengeng bantosan*' It is not Indonesian, but Sundanese, which means 'not getting help'.

In addition, there is also the word '*teh*' and '*mah*' which is an additional word

commonly used in Sundanese. The following is a statement from source 1 that contains bilingualism in its narration:

> Perekonomian di Indonesia saat ini menurut saya **mah** sangat memprihatinkan. Mengingat biaya hidup yang secara tidak sadar semakin meningkat, beberapa kebijakan pemerintah **teh** menyebabkan kegiatan perekonomian jadi terbatas, jadi **sagala hese**. Hal **eta** pasti berdampak ke perekonomian di keluarga. Terlebih saya **teh** menekuni usaha kuliner ya. Pemasukan menurun lumayan **seeur ti** sebelum**na**, bisa mencapai 30% lah **aya**. **Kanggo** pengeluaran tambahan, **sapertos** biaya Listrik yang sekarang makin mahal **sareng** hal lain **anu** menjamin kesejahteraan keluarga. Semenjak biaya hidup yang meningkat ini, keluarga ibu **mah ngan** fokus **dina** kesejahteraan pendidikan sareng kesehatan. Jadi hal yang lain **mah** dianggap tidak terlalu penting **kitu**. Salah satunya menurut ibu **mah nyaeta** memperluas lapangan pekerjaan, **teras** nu paling penting **mah** pemberantasan korupsi karena merugikan banyak pihak, bahkan seluruh aspek **dina** masyarakat. Sampai saat ini ibu **teu kengeng** bantosan dalam bentuk apapun. **Pastina** ibu berharap agar perekonomian di Indonesia dapat pulih, sadayana kegiatan perekonomian untuk usaha kecil dan menengah tidak dibatasi deui. (Participant 1)

In the above statement, it is clear that the language used is predominantly L2, namely Indonesian. The following is data on the use of Sundanese in the statement by source 1.

Tabel 1. Participant Interview Results 1

No	Word	Types of language	Total	Meaning
1	mah	Sundanese	5	Additional words commonly used by Sundanese speakers to emphasize something
2	teh	Sundanese	2	Additional words commonly used by Sundanese speakers to emphasize something
3	sagala hese	Sundanese	1	Everything is difficult
4	eta	Sundanese	1	That
5	seeur	Sundanese	1	Many
6	ti	Sundanese	1	From
7	na	Sundanese	2	Referring to the suffix '-nya'
8	aya	Sundanese	1	There is
9	kanggo	Sundanese	1	For
10	sapertos	Sundanese	1	Such as
11	sareng	Sundanese	2	And
12	anu	Sundanese	1	Which
13	ngan	Sundanese	1	However
14	dina	Sundanese	2	In

No	Word	Types of language	Total	Meaning
15	kitu	Sundanese	1	That's it
16	nyaeta	Sundanese	1	Referring to an explanation, such as the words "namely," "is," or "constitutes"
17	teras	Sundanese	1	Indicates a continuation, like the words "then" or "after that."
18	nu	Sundanese	1	Which
19	teu	Sundanese	1	No
20	kengeng	Sundanese	1	Obtain
No	**Word**	**Types of language**	**Total**	**Meaning**
21	bantosan	Sundanese	1	Assistance
22	sadayana	Sundanese	1	All of them
23	deui	Sundanese	1	Indicates something that is repeated, like the word "again" in English.
Grand Total				**31**

Selain data yang berjumlah 31 di atas yang merupakan hasil wawancara dengan narasumber pertama, ditemukan juga penggunaan dwibahasa pada narasumber 2, 3, dan 4.

Participant 2
In the statement from the second source, only one instance of bilingualism was found, as follows "pendapatan**na** berkurang", Word '*na*' is a Sundanese word which in Indonesian refers to a suffix or suffix '-nya'.

Participant 3

Kebetulan untuk keluarga dan penguaran tambahan kita tidak ada pengeluaran tambahan, ibu **mah sok ieu neng**, jadi memanfaatkan kendaraan yang ada di rumah **kitu**, kebetulan anak saya sudah bisa motor jadi **jajap kamana-mana** sama dia, udah jarang naik angkot buat menghemat uang juga. (Participant 3)

In the sentence above, which is a statement from the third source, bilingualism is found in the following words.

Tabel 2. Participant Interview Results 2

No	Word	Types of language	Total	Meaning
1	mah	Sundanese	1	Additional words commonly used by Sundanese speakers to emphasize something

2	*sok*	Sundanese	1	Additional words commonly used by Sundanese speakers to emphasize something
3	*ieu*	Sundanese	1	This
4	*neng*	Sundanese	1	A term used to address a girl or someone younger than the speaker
5	*kitu*	Sundanese	1	That's it
6	*Jajap*	Sundanese	1	Delivered
7	*Kamana-mana*	Sundanese	1	Everywhere
Grand Total			**7**	

Participant 4

Ya sebener**na mah nya** jadi ngaco **ka** perekonomian**na nya**. Biasana **anu ngaluarkeun acis** 2 juta **sa**bulan jadi lebih **kitu**. Sebenernya **mah** harus lebih diperhatikan lagi sama pemerintahnya. Lebih menghemat lagi, kayak masak jadi **hente** digoreng-goreng gitu. Alhamdulillah selama ini saya tidak mendapatkan bantuan apa-apa **da kumaha ku** pemerintah**na teu dilieuk-lieuk.** Sebenernya **mah** pemerintah mengikuti keinginan ibu-ibu karena yang lebih utama kayak minyak, beras itu bahan pokok yang bener-bener dibutuhin setiap hari. (Participant 4)

In the speech of informant 4, there were 22 Sundanese words used in bilingualism.

Tabel 3. Participant Interview Results 3

No	Word	Types of language	Total	Meaning
1	*na*	Sundanese	5	Referring to the suffix '-nya'
2	*mah*	Sundanese	3	Additional words commonly used by Sundanese speakers to emphasize something
3	*nya*	Sundanese	2	Yes
4	*ka*	Sundanese	1	To
5	*anu*	Sundanese	1	Which
6	*ngaluarkeun*	Sundanese	1	To release
7	*acis*	Sundanese	1	Money
8	*sa-*	Sundanese	1	Referring to the prefiks 'se-'
9	*kitu*	Sundanese	1	That's
1	*hente*	Sundanese	1	No
11	*da*	Sundanese	1	Additional words commonly used by Sundanese speakers to emphasize something
12	*kumaha*	Sundanese	1	How
13	*ku*	Sundanese	1	By
14	*teu*	Sundanese	1	No

15	*dilieuk-lieuk*	Sundanese	1	Take a look
Grand Total			**22**	

DISCUSSION

This study aims to examine bilingualism in the Cianjur community. The researcher examined the use of Indonesian and Sundanese with the selected topic of economics. The hypothesis formulation used is as follows.

H_0 : No bilingual was found among economic participants in cianjur society.

H_1 : Bilingual was found among economic participants in cianjur society.

After conducting research and data analysis, the accepted hypothesis was H_1, namely that bilingualism was found among economic actors in the Cianjur community, and H_0 was rejected.

In the bilingual usage that occurred in the interviews on economics described above, L1 was not found in complete sentences, only in fragments of words or what is commonly referred to as code-mixing. This occurred due to the habit of the people of Cianjur, who are Sundanese, to use Sundanese in their daily language. In addition, the researcher suspects that the six informants may have been cautious when speaking and tried hard to use Indonesian correctly because they were aware of the researcher's background as a student in the Indonesian Language and Literature Education program.

CONCLUSION

The results of the researcher's analysis of six interviews show that two of them did not use bilingualism, while the other four contained fragments of B1, namely Sundanese, but no bilingualism was found in complete sentences, so the use of the two languages was not balanced. Based on the results of this study, it can be said that the people of Cianjur are able to use and understand both B1 and B2. The use of B1 fragments in B2 usage can be referred to as code-mixing. The use of this language occurs due to the habit of Sundanese speakers who always insert fragments of Sundanese as a characteristic feature.

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