

## **Abstrak**

Antara isu yang sering timbul dalam sebuah negara seperti Malaysia di mana pelbagai bahasa dan dialek dipertuturkan setiap hari oleh rakyatnya ialah pemilihan bahasa yang sesuai digunakan. Memang tidak boleh dinafikan lagi bahawa Remaja Malaysia sentiasa ada banyak pilihan untuk membuat pemilihan bahasa yang sesuai dan bermakna semasa berinteraksi dengan ahli keluarga sendiri dan mereka yang terdiri daripada pelbagai kaum di persekitaran tempat tinggal dan di persekitaran sekolah.

Kajian kes ini yang menggunakan pelbagai kaedah gabungan yang terdiri daripada soal-selidik, rakaman audio dan pemerhatian berfokus kepada corak pemilihan bahasa golongan remaja lelaki Malaysia dalam persekitaran yang berbeza. Ia merupakan penyiasatan corak penggunaan pemilihan linguistik oleh pelajar-pelajar lelaki Tingkatan 4 di sebuah sekolah menengah terkawal di Ipoh dan corak penggunaan pertukaran kod oleh remaja-remaja tersebut. Kajian ini memaparkan analisa serta deskripsi tentang pemilihan bahasa oleh remaja lelaki Malaysia yang berasal daripada tiga kumpulan etnik terbesar di negara ini dalam tiga persekitaran yang berlainan. Objektif utama kajian ini adalah untuk mengetahui pilihan linguistik yang digunakan oleh remaja-remaja lelaki yang berbilang kaum ini apabila mereka bertutur dengan ahli keluarga, jiran dan masyarakat di sekolah.

Dapatan kajian menunjukkan remaja lelaki Malaysia terdiri daripada berbagai golongan remaja yang wujud bersama tetapi tidak bergaul secara menyeluruh. Setiap kumpulan memegang kepada bahasa, unsur-unsur budaya, nilai, agama dan perbezaan etnik masing-masing. Bahasa digunakan oleh mereka sebagai alat untuk mengurangkan, mewujudkan dan mengekalkan sempadan etnik diantara mereka. Dari sudut pemilihan linguistik, dapatan kajian ini menunjukkan kewujudan perbezaan di antara remaja lelaki

Melayu dengan remaja lelaki bukan Melayu (Cina dan India). Didapati bahawa remaja lelaki Melayu lebih gemar menggunakan bahasa ibunda mereka yang juga merupakan Bahasa Kebangsaan negara ini, manakala remaja lelaki kaum Cina dan India lebih gemar menggunakan Bahasa Inggeris, Bahasa Antarabangsa, dalam interaksi mereka dengan rakan di dalam dan di luar kumpulan masing-masing.

## **Abstract**

One of the issues that often arise in a country like Malaysia where over a hundred languages and dialects are spoken daily by the people is the choice of language. It is inevitable that Malaysian youth are constantly faced with the option of making meaningful language choices when they interact with people at home and those from different races in their neighbourhood and the school domain.

This case study using a multi-fold methodology of a questionnaire, recordings and observation focuses on languages choices of Malaysian adolescents in different domains. It investigates the deployment of linguistic choices of Malaysian boys in Form 4 in a controlled secondary school in Ipoh and the use of code-switching by these adolescents. It presents an analysis and description of language choices of Malaysian male adolescents from the three major ethnic groups in the country in three different domains. The main objective of the study is to determine the linguistic choices made by these multilingual adolescents when they speak to family members, people in their neighbourhood and those in school.

The findings of this study show that Malaysian male youth are made up of a medley of adolescents who co-exist but do not mix extensively. Each group holds its own language, cultural traits, values, religion and ethnic distinctiveness. Language is used by them as a tool to reduce, create and maintain ethnic boundaries. In terms of linguistic choices, this case study shows that there appears to be a chasm between the Malay male adolescents and the non-Malay male adolescents (Chinese and Indians). While the Malay male adolescents prefer to use their ethnic language which is also the National Language of the country, the Chinese and Indian male adolescents prefer to use English, the International language in their daily in-group and out group interaction.

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*Now the whole world had one language and a common speech. As men moved eastward, they found a plain in Shinar and settled there.*

*They said to each other, “Come, let’s make bricks and bake them thoroughly”. They used brick instead of stone, and tar for mortar. Then they said, “Come, let us build ourselves a city, with a tower that reaches to the heavens, so that we may make a name for ourselves and not be scattered over the face of the whole earth.”*

*But the Lord came down to see the city and the tower that the men were building. The Lord said, “If as one people speaking the same language they have begun to do this, then nothing they plan to do will be impossible for them. Come, let us go down and confuse their language so they will not understand each other.”*

*So the Lord scattered them from there over all the earth, and they stopped building the city. That is why it was called Babel – because there the Lord confused the language of the whole world. From there the Lord scattered them over the face of the whole earth.*

(Genesis 11: 1-11)

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