LANGUAGE SHIFT IN *THE BOURNE IDENTITY* MOVIE

THESIS

**Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Sarjana Degree
of English Department Faculty of Arts and Humanities
State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya**

By:
Siti Mubayyanah
Reg. Number: A73214059

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF ARTS AND HUMANITIES
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF SUNAN AMPEL
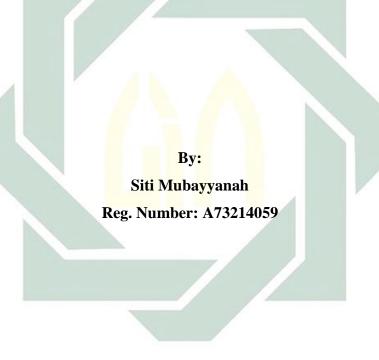**SURABAYA**
2018

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ADVISOR'S APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that the thesis written by Siti Mubayyanah (A73214059) entitled *"Language Shift in The Bourne Identity movie"* has been approved by the thesis advisor and could be examined to fulfill the requirement of strata 1 degree English Department Faculty of Arts and Humanities State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

Surabaya, July 10th, 2018

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STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA

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State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya, on July 18th, 2018

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Declare that the thesis under the title *Language Shift in The Bourne Identity movie* is my original scientific work which has beenwrote to fulfill the requirement of bachelor degree in English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities State Islamic University of SunanAmpelSurabaya. It does not incorporate any other material that has been written or published by prior writer except indicated in quotation. As the writer of this thesis, I am the only person who is responsible for any objection or claim from others.

Surabaya, July10th2018

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Surabaya,

Penulis

(Siti Mubayyanah)
nama terang dan tanda tangan

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ABSTRACT

Mubayyanah, Siti. 2018. *Language Shift in The Bourne Identity movie*. English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities. State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

The Advisor : Raudlotul Janah, M.App. Ling

Key Terms : *Language shift, movie, The Bourne Identity*

This study aimed to investigate language shifting among characters in *The Bourne Identity* movie. The study attempted to explore the characters' languages use, contexts that influence characters' languages use and factors that influence characters' language shift. In order to achieve the objectives of the study, the researcher selected characters' utterances that considered within language shifting. The primary instrument of this study is the researcher self who directly and actively participant in data collection and analysis.

The results showed 5 languages that is used by characters: English, Dutch, French, German, and Italian. In choosing language that is used to shift the other language influence by the contexts: participant (the addressee or listener of the conversation), setting (the place, where the conversation occur between characters), key (tone and manner of Marie's utterance which express her peevish). Then, characters' language shift was influenced by three factors: social factor (when characters shift their language to communicate with other characters who has different language), economic factor (the characters who play a role as worker shift their language to their customer language in order to give good service), demographic factor (the character who play a role as immigrant in Paris, Jason, shift his language to his new town language, French).

INTISARI

Mubayyanah, Siti. 2018. *Language Shift in The Bourne Identity movie*. Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

Dosen Pembimbing   : Raudlotul Janah, M.App. Ling

Kata Kunci   : *pergeseran bahasa, movie, The Bourne Identity*

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk meneliti pergeseran bahasa yang terjadi di antara karakter-karakter dalama film *The Bourne identity*. Penelitian ini mencoba untuk menyelidiki bahasa-bahasa yang digunakan karakter, konteks yang mempengaruhi penggunaan bahasa karater yang digunakan untuk mengggeser bahasa lain, dan faktor yang mempengaruhi pergeseran bahasa karakter. Untuk mencapain tujuan dari penelitian ini, peneliti memilih percakapan karakter yang masuk dalam kategory pergeseran bahasa. Alat utama dalam penelitian aini dalah peneliti itu sendiri yang secara langsung dan aktif ikut serta dalam pengambilan data dan analisis.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan ada lima bahasa yang digunakan oleh karakter: bahasa Inggris, bahasa Belanda, bahasa Itali, bahasa German, dan bahasa Prancis. Dalam menetukan bahasa yang digunakan untuk menggeser bahasa lain itu dipengaruhi oleh konteks: partisipan (pendengar dari percakapan yang terjadi), situasi (tempat dimana percakapan anatara karakter itu terjadi), nada dan cara (key) (nada dan cara pengucapan marie yang menunjukkan kekesalannya). Kemudian, pergeseran bahasa dari karakter dipengaruhi oleh tiga faktor: faktor sosial (ketika karakter menggeser bahasa mereka untuk berkomunikasi dengan karakter lain yang memiliki bahasa yang berbeda), faktor ekonomi (karakter yang berperan sebagai pekerja menggeser bahasanya pada bahasa pelanggan untuk memberikan pelayanan yang baik), demografis (karakter Jason yang berperan sebagai imigran di Paris menggeser bahasanya pada bahasa dari tempat barunya, yaitu bahasa Prancis).

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains the reasons why this research is taken. It consists of background of the study, statement of the problems, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation, and definition of the key terms. All of them will be described and explained as the following:

1.1. Background of the Study

Language is human identity, whereas how the speakers use language reflect who the speaker is. A change in language would have an impact on one's identity and on the way to understand one's identity (Furmuzachi, 2007, p. 12). Language use and speaker's identity are inseparable, they relate each other. Every country has their own cultures and languages as their identity which certainly different. It enable human to know each other's identity from their languages use. But it does not mean, a human who use more than one language would lose their identity, because Human have ability to speak more than one language, multilingualism or bilingualism. Based on Bhatia and Ritchie's (2006) statement "everyone is bilingual. There is no one in the world (no adult, anyway) who does not know at least a few words in other languages than the maternal variety" (p. 7). Bi or multilingualism is not people who know or speech a few word from other languages but speech more than one language actively.

Language shifting can occur in bi or multilingualism society. Language shift is the process of replacement one language with other language in the

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linguistic repertoire of a community (Holmes, 1995, p. 64). Further, Weinreich (1953) has defined Language shift as the change from the habitual use of one language to that of other (p. 68). Language shift can be influenced by various factors: social (interact, communicate in society), economic (obtaining work), politic (government policies concerning language and education) and demographic (migration, urbanization, intermarriage between groups), value (not highly valued the language), and attitude (attitude of the speaker in use the language) (Al-Khatib, 2001; Holmes, 1992).

The mentioned factors might influence the society to shift their native language with other than maintain the language to survive or success communication in society, especially in multilingual societies. Usually language shift happens in society between minor and major community, migrant or non-migrant situation, which all of them are bilingual or multilingual. The language shift process occurs after the language choice. Language choice is when people choose languages use to communicate with other while in formal or informal form. Here, the researcher emphasizes on languages use in language shift only. There would not formal or informal form discussion.

The study of language shift increases dynamically. Many previous studies investigated the language shift (Borbely, 2000; Dweik & Al-Refa'I, 2015; Putri & Stiawan, 2014; Nawaz, Umer, Anjum, & Ramzan, 2012; Maricar, 2014; Babane & Chauke, 2016). They studied the various factors which might influence the speakers to do language shift. The various factors are historical-cultural (impact of colonization), social (interact, communicate in society), economic (obtaining

work), psychological (collective unconscious, personal experience) demographic (migration, urbanization, intermarriage between groups), and generational distance (distance between the generations). It developed and accelerated the language shift phenomena in bilingual or multilingual communities.

The effect of language shift process can influence the structure of the language (Phonological, Morphological, or clause structure) as it was studied by Ravindranath (2009) in a Garifuna community in Belize which focused on age-based variation of speech community. Her study showed the change in phonological. In another study, language shift might occur between vernacular (daily) language and official (formal) language (Moradi & Raeesi, 2015). It might occur because it is influenced by many reasons: the official language is as lingua franca, the official language is used in most contexts, the belief in better understanding of educational materials in school which is used official language, think that vernacular language will interfere with learning, the official language is used almost in all domains. From these reasons, language shift (vernacular to official language) is fast growing and it makes the use of the vernacular (indigenous) language is expected to decline in time, especially by the absence of mass media (use official language) to promote vernacular (native tongues) languages. Then is the use of majority language or a language that has high status (English as international language) to shift the minority language or native language in different domains, as it was studied (Al-khitab, 2001; Tawalbeh, Dagamseh, & Al-Matrafi, 2013; Dweik, Nofal, & Qawasmeh, 2014; Berg, Hult, & King, 2001). It might occur because the use of majority language in almost all

communication domains, the limited ability of minority language skills, and social-religion practice. English which high status as international language is used as language qualification in job, business, and advertisement, language of doctoral dissertations, language of computer technology, important channel of communication in many elite domains, and language use in Academic. It influences the use of English to shift native language in order to achieve of educational, financial aspirations, and success communication in elite domains.

Furthermore, the language shift process is possible to occur in next generation (second or third generation), especially in immigrant case which absolutely has their own native language and monolingual. Immigrants who are monolingual come to new town or place which has different language and teach their generation the native language (commonly speaking form) only in home domain. It is difficult for the next generation in communication outside the home domain (school, society, play) which use other language. This difficulty encourages them to learn new languages and do language shift in communication than maintain their native language. For instance, as it was studied by Ali (2012) in the second generation Tigrinya-speaking Eritrean immigrants in Riyadh. They have limited proficiency (ability in read, writer, understand, and speaking) in their mother tongue (Tigrinya) and great proficiency in Arabic. Most of them used Tigrinya to their parents in home domain to express their feeling of solidarity and they did language shift (Tigrinya to Arabic) in their daily communication to survive in an Arabic-dominated society.

The previous studies used daily conversation or real life in some places as the object. It explored the phenomenon of language shift in societies. They collected data by using questionnaire and interview instruments, which some of them considered age range and gender of the respondents.

Motivated by the previous studies, this study would use the same topic, language shift. But it would be different, however, this study had the same topic. For instance, it would use different way in collecting data because the researcher used different object in this study, movie and used the researcher self and electronic tools (laptop, headset) as the instruments to collecting data.

Movie is a form of entertainment that use sound and sequence of images to tell stories. It is called as film also that is a type of visual communication. The most people watch movie as entertainment or a way to having fun. Movie invites the audience to come in new world. Sometime, a movie makes the viewer crying or feeling afraid. Otherwise movie make the viewer laugh. Movie has some genres such as comedy, fiction, thriller, love and others.

Movie is one of literary which interprets culture. Sometime, it presents the reflection of the real society. Although fiction might be involved, language shift can occur in a movie as in society. So, it can be one of sources of education and knowledge to learn language shift. The one important part of the movie is communication that means dialogue. Dialogue involves a message that want to present to the audiences and every single word has their own meaning and contains different message. The audience would be able to learn and understand

what is contain within the movie, language shift from the dialogue. *The Bourne Identity* chose as the object based on the explanation above.

"The Bourne Identity" is an action thriller genre movie. It is an American-German movie which presented in 2002. *The Bourne identity* is one of movies adopted from novel is written by Robert Ludlum with the same name. This movie produced and directed by Doug Liman. Characters in this movie played by famous actors and actress. They are Matt Damon as Jason Bourne, Franka Potente as Marie Helene Kreutz, Chris Cooper as Alexander Conklin, Clive Owen as The Professor, Brian Cox as Ward Abbott, Adewale Akinnuoye-Agbaje as Nykwana Wombosi, Gabriel Mann as Danny Zorn, Julia Stiles as Nicolette "Nicky" Parsons, Orso Maria Guerrini as Giancarlo, Tim Dutton as Eamon, Nicky Naude as Castel, Russell Levy as Manheim, Vincent Franklin as Rawlins and others minor role play. This movie followed by the series.

The Bourne Identity Movie presents a story of Jason Bourne in the way to get his true identity. He found by Italian fishermen in the Mediterranean Sea. He lost memory of his identity. A kipper found a tiny laser projector under his hip that give a number of a safe deposit box in Zurich when activated. He come to Zurich and got box which contains of money, identity cards, numerous passports with his picture and he optioning use American passport on his name. Furthermore, bank's employee contacts operational Treadstone, a CIA black ops program. He is in amidst clandestine conspiracy of CIA. In the process to get his true identity he come to several places and other country that has correlation with

him, Paris. He does not only seek his true identity but also reason out why CIA, professional assassin and shadowy group want him to dead.

The use of *The Bourne Identity* movie as the object of the study is because the scene of the movie represent the language shifting. Some characters in the movie play a role as immigrant in many countries which has different languages. This immigrant situation enables the language shift phenomena, whereas the immigrant characters might prefer to shift her/his language to communicate with society in the country than maintain her/his own language. The whole characters utterances which is considered as language shift would be the data.

This study focuses on languages use in language shift process in *The Bourne Identity* movie and the researcher expanded this study on language context and contributing factors in language shift process in *The Bourne Identity* movie. In analyzing data, researcher used Janet Holmes theory of language shift and contributing factors of language shift. This study was done in order to contribute in the study of language shift.

1.2. Statement of the Problems

Based on the background of the study, this study conducted by researcher to answer the following problems.

1. What languages are used by the characters in *The Bourne Identity* movie?
2. What contexts influence characters' languages use in language shifting?
3. What factors influence the character's language shift in *The Bourne Identity* movie?

1.3.   Objectives of The Study

The statement of problems arisen in this study, therefore the aims of this study would be:

1. To describe the languages are used by the characters in *The Bourne Identity* movie.

2. To describe the contexts that influence the characters' language use in language shifting.

3. To explain about the factors that influences the characters' language shift in *The Bourne Identity* movie.

1.4. Significance of the Study

The researcher expected that this study would contribute both theoretical as well as practically. Theoretically, the researcher expected that this study would contribute for sociolinguistic studies to enrich their knowledge. Especially about language shift and contributing factor in language shift. Hopefully, this study can be useful for reader and student of English literature department UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya and it can be reference source of next study about language shift. Practically, the researcher hoped that this study would give some information that would be easily to understand about language shift and what contributing factors of language shift in literary, as well as in the "The Bourne identity" movie.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

Scope and limitation is purposed to make a border of this study, as in this study, the scope and limitation is about language shift in script "The Bourne Identity" movie which had many characters, whereas the whole character's utterances which considered as language shift are used as data. However, the researcher would focus on languages use, context which influences the use of languages and contributing factors in language shift. The researcher suggested for the next researcher to expand the area of the study.

1.6 Definition of the Key Terms

As guidance for the reader to understand the whole study, the clear definition of the key terms are given:

Language shift:

Language shift is the process of replacement of one language (minority) with another language (majority) as the primary means of communication and socialization within a community in a contact situation (consisting bilingual speaker).

Movie :

Movie is one of art or entertainment which uses the visual picture and sound to tell story.

"The Bourne Identity".

      "The Bourne Identity" is American-German action thriller film in 2002. It is an adaptation movie from Robert Ludlum's novel with the same name. This movie directed by Doug Liman. This movie tells about a man suffering from extreme memory loss and attempting to discover his true identity. He is amid a clandestine conspiracy within the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA). Characters in this movie played by Matt Damon, Franka Potente, Chris Cooper, Clive Owen, Brian Cox, Adewale Akinnuoye-Agbaje, Gabriel Mann, Julia Stiles, Orso Maria Guerrini, Tim Dutton, Nicky Naude, Russell Levy, Vincent Franklin and others minor role play.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter presents related theories from resources to maintain objectivity. These theories are sociolinguistic, bilingualism or multilingualism, language and identity, language choice, code-switching, language shift, and contributing factors in language shift. Related previous studies presents in this chapter also.

2.1. Theoretical Framework

2.1.1. Sociolinguistics

The relationship between language and society cannot be separated because they relate each other. Language is a medium to communicate and society is the user of language (people who use language) in communication. In linguistics, study of the relationship between language and society is called Sociolinguistics. Wardhaugh (2006) argued, Sociolinguistics is investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal being better understanding of the structure of language and how language function in communication (p. 13). In order to get better understanding in communication, the social structure might influences the way speaker talk and how language varieties of the speaker correlate with social attribute such as age, sex and class. Holmes (1992) stated, Sociolinguistics is concerned with the relationship between language and the context in which it is used (p. 2). People speak differently in different social context, although, it is the same thing. Example, children have mother who works as teacher. The children call their mother *mum* in home

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domain, context (children and mother) and they call their mother Mrs. Walker (the last name) in class, context (student and teacher). Or when mother call their children with various names depending on how they fell toward them at the time (context).

The possible relationships between language and society are the social structures may influence or determine linguistic structure or behavior, and linguistic structure or behavior may influence or determine social structure. It is opposed (Wardhough, 2006, p. 10). From these possible relationships, we know how language and society relates each other: influence and influenced. Trudgill (2000) noted, two language behavior aspects from social point of view are the language function in establishing social relationship and the language role played in conveying information about the speaker. It is reflection of close relationship between language and society (p. 2).

Language and society which influence each other can cause bilingualism or multilingualism. It can occur because the multi or bilingual society situation will encourage the society to learn and use new languages in order to communicate successfully in communication; Bi or multilingual society influences the language structure or language behavior of society as the language user and might change their behavior language or structure to adapt with the society.

In sociolinguistic, what languages and how human use language in society reflects the human identity because the relationship between language and society involve the identity of the society self as the user.

2.1.2. Language and Identity

People know that language is an instrument for the communication of messages. But language is not only about the communication tool. In multilingual communities, it becomes especially clear where various groups have their own language. The values of the group and the cultural norms are transmitted by its language. When a group is sufficiently different from the other groups, it considered to be an ethnic group with a specific ethnic identity (Appel & Muysken, 2005, p. 11-12).

Language and identity cannot be separated. Identity is grounded in beliefs about the past: heritage and ancestry, belonging to people, a place, a set of beliefs and a way of life. Language is not exist in a homogeneous or unchanging form. It is through variation that the individual identity is indexed and interpreted: who they are, what they care about and like, and what they aspire to. How the people speak indexes where they are from because the evolution of sound, words and grammatical form changed that started from small, in particular town or village and spread out through contact with people from other towns or villages. Although nowadays, mass communication has developed. It is not put an end to local differences in language use (Preece, 2016, p. 19).

Identity is something constructed rather than essential, performed rather than possessed. Each of us performs a repertoire of identities which are constantly shifting, and we negotiate and renegotiate base on the circumstance (Preece, 2016, p. 24). Each people has identity which is constructed from interaction with other.

It is the achieved sense of self of each people, the result of socialization. It is our experiences with outside the world.

In term of people seeking to realize or reject identities will be explicable through the use of languages in linguistic behavior. Nowadays, bi or multilingual societies is happen which is more than one language used in society. From the different languages use, people might use their own language which means they realize their identity or shift their language which means they reject their identity. Wardaugh (2006) stated, "Your language choices are part of the social identity you claim for yourself" (p. 96).

Although, how the way people speak is present their identity. It does not mean that they lost their identity when they speak in various ways. Because, human has ability to speak more than one language, bi or multilingualism.

2.1.3. Bilingualism/ Multilingualism.

Bilingualism or multilingualism is the ability to use more than one language (wardhaugh, 2006, p. 96). Bhatia (1997) stated, multilingualism is "a phenomenon devoted to the study of production, processing, and comprehension of more than two languages respectively" (as cited in Qawar, 2014, p. 18). Bi or multilingualism can occur in intermarriage family (have different languages). Both children and parent can be bilingual or multilingual. The children from intermarriage family are possible to bi or multilingual because they will learn and use different languages from their parent consciously or unconsciously. The parent (wife and husband) are possible to bilingual or multilingual. Both wife and

husband have their different native languages. So, to communicate each other they will learn and use new language and they be bilingual

Bi or multilingualism people might be influenced by their environment of society. This modern era where people from other countries can come and stay together in one environment most of society use more than one language, *multilingual society.* In one environment might contain several families which has different languages. It makes them difficult to do social activity or communicate each other. One of the alternative way is learn new language and use it to communicate with other.

Bi or multilingualism ability is not at all remarkable. In usual monolingual individuals are lacking an important skill in society. The skill of being able to interact freely with the speakers of other language. But they would be regarded (wardhaugh, 2006, p. 96). Most of people thought that when people learn or use more than one language to communicate, it showed that they has good ability in society. Therefore, bi or multilingualism increase rapidly, where people begin to learn new language. They use more than one language in daily conversation in society.

According to Wardhaugh (2006), a bilingual or multilingual situation can give effects on one or more languages involved (p. 100). It can lead to language choice, code switching, and language shift: certain features spread from one language to the other.

2.1.4. Language Choice

A sizeable people in this world is able to communicate in two or more languages, bi or multilingualism. Although people has ability to use more than one language which come together, a decision has to be made which a language is to be used. A careful selection of word, phrase, clause or sentence of another language within the speaker's linguistic repertoire is language choice (Qawar, 2014, p. 22-23). Language choice is a decision what languages use to communicate in society. It can occur in bilingual or multilingual speech communities. Appel and Muysken (2005) argued, speakers who use two languages, bilingualism, will not obviously use both in all circumstances. They will use one in certain situation and use the others in other (p. 23).

1. There are three important social factors in code choice:

   a. Participants

      The participants of communication influence the decision of language use. Such as, the different people may use different language in same domain. The relationship among the speakers may be considered: their age, sex, occupation, ethnicity and their role in relation to one other such as employer and employee.

   b. Setting

      The setting of communication influence the decision of language use. Whereas, the same people may use different language in different domains. Each people has different language attitude depend on situation the language is used.

c. Topic

The topic or what talking about in communication influence the decision of language. Some topic may be discussed in certain language.

These all three factors influence people in make decision of language such as: Safitri is an 18 year-old Madura Javanese. She use three languages regularly. She use Javanese to communicate with her friend. At home domain she use Madura language to her mother, father and other family members who lives with her. In smaller Madura shop she use Madura and Indonesian in large market or department store. She is student of Indonesian literature in university, so at the school or class she use Indonesian witch deal with government official and her textbooks are all in Indonesian. The particular addresses may influence her code-choice within domain. She uses Madura in home domain, code commonly used by a Madura family. Then, she uses Javanese with her friend, a common language is used by Javanese people in daily conversation. Then, she use Madura language to Madura sellers. Perhaps, she want to emphasis their common ethnicity so they can feel well-disposed toward her and give her better bargain, or because she thinks that Madura language is the language which they are proficient in. Indonesian is used by her in school and class domain, whereas she is a student of Indonesian literature and all her textbooks are written in Indonesian.

Addition, other social factors affecting code choice are dimension, the status of relationship and function or goal of the interaction. Social distance dimension is relevant to code choice. How they know each other, what is the social distance

between them? Are they strangers, family, and friend? The status relationship between people may be relevant in selecting the appropriate code. Typical role relationships are teacher-pupil, doctor-patient, Official-citizen. The same person may speak in different code depend on whether they are act (Holmes, 1992, p. 29). Appel and Muysken (2005) added, a crucial factor in language choice is the identity imposed by one's group, since the identity can expressed by a language (p. 23).

2.1.5. Code Switching

Code-switching is a construct derived from the bilingual behavior. In observed the people daily interaction in multilingual communities, speakers often appeared to be drawing on two or more different languages and combining them in socially meaningful ways (Bullock & Toribio, 2009, p. 98). Code-switching is a conversation or utterance which the words and structure use more than one language. It is used by the same speaker within the same situation.

> Example
> (The Indonesian is in italics and English is in bolds)
> Vera   : *kamu* **care** *banget sama dia.*
> Dania   : **why**? *Cemburu ta?*
> Vera   : *ngapain* **jealous, I don't care** *masa bodok*
> Mere   : *jangan gitu nanti sama-sama* **broken hearth.**

Sarah, Dania and mere used two languages (Indonesian and English) in an utterance within the same situation. The switching occur between Indonesian and English.

The language we choose to use on a particular occasion indicate how we wish others to view us. Finlayson et al (1998) provided, a speaker can both access

different identities and accommodate to others by code switching in a conversation. It allows a speaker to meet someone else half-way, show flexibility and openness, and establish common ground (as cited in Wardhaugh, 2006, p. 116).

Code-switching or code-mixing occur when people decide to switch from one code to another or mix codes although very short utterances and thereby create new code. It can occur in conversation between speakers' turns or single speaker's turn, in the letter between sentences or a single sentence it can arise from individual choice or be used as major identity marker for speakers who must deal with more languages in their common pursuits (Wardhaugh, 2006, p. 101).

People doing code-switching is not because they are interest to do, feeling good, or social situation only. The lack of knowledge of one language often involves the reason people doing switching. The other reasons involved to switching language: the language chosen is more fit for talking about a given object, do not knows the words for it in other language, and certain subjects may be more appropriately discussed in one language. Appel and Muysken (2005) argued, the reasons of code-switching:

> . . . because it often involves lack of knowledge of one language or lack of facility in that language on a certain sublect. Certain subjects may be more appropriately discussed in one language, and the introduction of such a subject can lead to a switch. In addition, a specific word from one of the languages involved may be semantically more appropriate for a given concept. Hence all topic-related switching may be thought of as serving [he referential function of language. This type of switching is the one that bilingual speakers are most conscious of. When asked why they switch they tend to say that it is because they do not know the word for it in the other language, or because the language chosen is more fit for talking about a given subject. (p. 118)

Sometimes people switch code within a domains or social situation. Code-switching may related to some components of social situation:

a. Participants or addresses

A code-switching may be related to a particular participant or addresses. An Indonesian family living in America, they use Indonesian in the home domain. When an American talk to them, they switch their language, Indonesian to English. In this case, switching reflect a change in the social situation and the take positive account of the presence of new participant.

b. Solidarity

A speaker may switch a language to other language as a signal of group membership and shared ethnicity with addresses. The form of this switch is often very short. The switching occur to signal the speaker's ethnic and solidarity to addresses

c. Status

A switch may also reflect a change in the other dimensions: the status relations between people or the formality of their interaction. The illustrated examples: more formal relationship (doctor and patient) often expressed in the H variety, friendly relationships in volving minimal social distance (neighbor or friend) generally expressed in an L code.

d. Topic

Code-switching may occur because the topic which is discussed. Bilinguals often discuss a particular topic in one language rather than another. For instance, Madura people who stay in Jakarta switch Indonesian to Madura for topic which associated with Madura.

e. Affective function

People may switch their language to express their angry or anything of emotional expresses. In that case, the switching occur for affective function (Holmes, 1992, p. 41-47).

1. Kinds of code-switching

Different kinds of code-switching may be employed by a particular group of people for different purpose (Wardhough, 2006, p.105). Meyerhoff (2006) argued, different styles of a language chosen by speaker depending on where they are, they are talking to whom, and what kind of impression (p. 116).

a. Situational switching

Domain-based or situational code-switching is constrained by where the speakers happen to be (Meyerhoff, 2006, p. 116). Wardhaugh (2006) noted, it occurs when the languages change based on the situation in which the conversant find themselves: speak one language in one situation and another language in a different one (p. 104). It is a common code-switching happen in our society. When speakers do code-switching because of the situation where they are or the

situation in which the conversantion find themselves such as code-switching because the lack of knowledge of a language.

b. Metaphorical switching

Metaphorical switching is when a change in the language use because of a change of topic requires. Some topics may be discussed in either code or language, but the choice of code adds a distinct flavor to what is said about the topic (Wardhough, 2006, p. 104). Meyerhoff (2006) stated, when code-switching constrained by who a speaker to be talking to, it called metaphorical switching or addresses-based (p. 116). The factor that become the speaker's reason to do code switching is the topic. A certain topic may be more appropriately discussed in one language.

2.1.6. Language Shift

Language shift refers to the process of one language displace another in linguistic repertoire of a community (Holmes, 1992, p.64). Further, Weinreich (1953) has defined language shift as "the change from the habitual use of one language to that of other."(p. 68). Language shift is the process by which a speech community in a contact situation gradually stops using one of its two languages in favor of the other. Fishman (1991) stated language shift as a process whereby intergenerational continuity of the heritage language proceeding negatively, with fewer speaker, reader and even understand every generation (p. 1). Based on the various definitions suggested by the expert above, can be

summed that language shift is the changing habit of speech community from the native language to the other language use, considered more prestigious.

Language shift process can occur if the speakers are bilingual or multilingual. Sometimes, language shift occur as the result of the migration. People who immigrate from a country to other country which automatically have different language. It makes them difficult to communicate with their new society. This situation encouraged them to learn and use new language. So, when they want to interact with their social they will shift their native language with other language.

But language shift not always the result of migration. When the politic, social, and economic changes can occur within a community, and this may result in linguistic change too. Such as language in Austrian on the border of Hungary, the language community has been shifting from Hungarian to German for some time. Language shift often reflects the influence of political factors and economic factors, such as the need for work. It doesn't stop on that one, there are several other factors that can influence in the language shift such as a change of the situation which influenced by other outside (Holmes, 1992, p.57).

2.1.7. Contributing Factors to language shift.

Language shift can be influenced by various factors. Holmes (1992) suggested, there are some various factors which influence or lead a person or community to shift her/ his own language to other language: politic, economic, social, Demographic (p. 65- 66)

1. Economic Factor

The most obvious factor lead the community to learn the second language and shift the native language is economic. Holmes (1992) stated, the most obvious reason to learn other language is economic, obtaining work. Like as in dominated English country, people learn English in order to get a job (65). Other example is when people from rural area (Madura) come to big city (Jakarta), they shift Madura language to Indonesian (lingua franca) for obtaining work.

2. Social Factor

People need a language to communicate each other. Monolingual community get difficult to build a successful communication in bilingual or multilingual society. It encourage them to lean a new language (majority) and use it (bilingual or multilingual) to communicate in bi or multilingual society. Like as a migrant minority group move to predominantly monolingual society dominated by one majority group language in all major institutional domains: school, TV, etc. learn the majority language and shift the native language will be unavoidable unless the community takes active steps to prevent it (Holmes, 1992, p. 65).

3. Politic Factor.

The other influence factor in language shift is a situation where the government policies concerning language and education, the pressure of institutional domains to use a language. Like as Indonesia which has various regions native language and the government chose Indonesian as the official

language. Indonesian officially used in various institutional domains: government administration, court, politic, military, school.

4. Demographic Factor

The other relevant factor which accounting for the speed of language shift is Demographic. Demographic factor contains of several factors: urbanization, size of community of speakers, intermarriage, and migration (Holmes, 1995, p.66). Urbanization tend language shift be faster. TV, internet, telephone are agents of the language shift in urbanization. TV programs in Indonesia use Indonesian and almost all foreign programs are dubbed into Indonesian or Indonesian sub-title. It encourages to shift vernacular language (or languages) to official language. The second is the size of community of speakers. If the minority language has large number of speakers, language is shift slowest. The smaller number of the speaker tend more potential speaker shift to domain language. The third is intermarriage of different ethnic languages. Mother tends to influence her children's language change by accelerating toward the dominant language or her native language (of the minority). Like as in intermarriage family, wife and husband have each native language. They tend to influence language change of each other and to be bilingual or multilingual. The fourth is migration. Like as rural migration community, it encourages language shift. They shift their native language to language of other society or dominant language. Jakarta is a big city which lived by multiethnic migrants, moved from many regions. All of them have different native language and they shift it with Indonesian as the dominant language.

2.**1.8. Language and Context**

From the previous explanation of phenomenon in Sociolinguistics (language choice, code-switching, and language shift, we know how the language varies is not only occur because the social characteristic of the speaker such as the factor of social class, gender and ethnic group but also because the influence of the social context. Social context is in which the speaker find themselves, whereas the some speakers use different language varieties in different situation and for different purpose (Trudgil, 2000, p. 81). Hymes (1972) mentioned the developed schema for analyzing context into the best known SPEAKING. Each letter of the word "SPEAKING" stands for the following concepts:

1. The letter S stands for Setting. It refers for subjective definition of an occasion.

2. P stands for the Participants. The term refers to various combination of addressor-addressee, speaker-listener, or sender-receiver in communication.

3. E stands for term Ends. It means purpose and goals; the conventionally recognized and expected outcomes of an exchange as well as to the personal goals that participants seek to accomplish on particular occasion.

4. A stands for Act sequence. It refers to the act sequence meaning the message form and content.

5. K stands for Key. It refers to tone and manner or spirit in which a particular message is conveyed: mocking, panic, serious, or sarcastic.

6. The letter I stands for Instrumentalities. It refers to channel: verbal, non-
   verbal.

7. N stands for Norms of interaction an interpretation. It refers to the specific
   behaviors and properties attached to speaking and interpretation of norm
   within cultural belief system: loudness, silence, return and gaze.

8. The letter G stand for Genre. It refers to the textual categories: poems,
   prayers, lectures and editorials (as cited in Milal, 2014, p. 20-21).

The situational context of the communication can influence how the speakers use their languages. In many communities, however, the verbal repertoire contain varieties which are not related or totally different language. As in some place (India) all three different languages of switching involved: English, Urdu and Hindi, the switching according to the social situation (context) (Trudgill, 2000, p. 102-103).

4.1. Review of the Related Studies

Research on language shift has been extensive. Studies on these field mentioned below were studied by other researcher indifferent part of the world.

Dweik and Al-Refa'i (2015) studied the domains of use of Syriac and Arabic among the Assyrians of Jordan and language shift factors. It aimed to investigate the sociolinguistic background of the Assyrians of Jordan. The instrument used in this study an open-ended interview and sociolinguistic questionnaire. 56 respondents, covering different age rages, genders and educational background, was chosen to respond the linguistic questionnaire.

Arabic is the majority (indigenous) language in Jordan and Syriac as the minority (intrusive). The result achieved by this study showed that Assyrians of Jordan shift their ethnic language (Syriac) toward the majority language (Arabic). Arabic is the language of instruction that they receive in their education in public, private Jordanian schools and universities. The Assyrians of Jordan used Arabic in almost all domains. However, Syriac language still minimally used I certain key domains such as at home and at church. This language shift was the result of historical, economic, demographic, linguistic and generational distance.

Ravindranath (2009) studied the effect of language shift on the structure of language (phonological, morphological, or clause structure) in a Garifuna community in Belize. This goal research examine the relationship between social and linguistic factors in considering the causes and effect of language shift, focusing on age-based variation in the speech community. The instruments used in this research are interview (52 speakers aged five to eighty-one), survey (teachers in the rural Garifuna communities in Belize), and observation (caregiver-child and peer interaction in Hopkins). The result showed the change in phonological. The phoneme (ch) is pronounced by affricate (ʧ) and fricative (ʃ) in Garifuna-dominant or old-fashioned and only affricate (ʧ)in English-dominant (Belize English) or new fashioned, example: chinee pronounced (ʧaini) and (ʃaini). However, the youngest speakers and oldest speakers pronounce (ch) are differently, whereas the youngest speakers used affricate (ʧ) exclusively (change from Garifuna-dominant to English-dominant) and oldest speaker used affricate (ʧ) and fricative (ʃ) (Garifuan-dominant). Then is the change sound of /r/. The tap

(ɾ) or trill (r) well documented as /r/ pronunciation in earlier stage of the language. But today Garifuna speakers more commonly use retroflex approximant (ɻ) of the American English variety (result of language contact with English) and in progress, deletion of intervocalic /r/ (Ø) occur, whereas the deletion of /r/ (Ø) depend on the lexical restriction, such as *l-iri* 'his-name' ([liɻi] ~ [li:]) (affixed) or *barana* 'sea' ([baɻana] ~ [ba:na]) (un-affixed).

Al-Khitab (2001) studied language shift situation among Armenians in Jordan, a small minority group inhabiting the country for the last 100 years. This study aimed to measure and highlight the socio-demographic factors enhancing, provide insights into the effect of sex on language, and against Dweik's (2000) work on the Chechens of Jordan. The analyzed data collected with the Armenian assistants' (three female Armenian students) help. The means used to collect data are questionnaires and interviews. The data from 110 respondents, all of whom are Jordanian-Armenian. The questionnaire of this study have four main body: 5 questions intended to elicit some demographic data (name, age, sex, occupational and educational background), 11 questions intended to examine language use on daily basis for different purpose (writing personal letter, talking with other people, etc), the next is designed to elicit some attitudinal data toward the use of both Arabic and Armenian in different social setting for the different purpose. The last contains questions on language proficiency in the four main skills in both Arabic and Armenian. The results demonstrate that the language has become a spoken rather than a written one. The language used by Jordanian-Armenians in a wider range of domains is Arabic. The Armenians of Jordan are less proficient in their

language. Armenians language restricted to very narrow domains and situation: the home and church. Man and woman in Jordan-Armenian speech community are quite aware of the importance of Arabic as means of communication and also the importance of keeping up with one another in terms of language use and attitude. Result of this study against the Dweik' (2000) work, it has been shown that the Chechens are more faithful to their language than the Armenians. The distinction both of them is accounted for in term of the size of each group, concentration, demographic, etc.

Moradi and Raeesi (2015) studied the reason of shift language from vernacular to official language in Iran. Iran recently witnessed a significant tendency among families in indigenous communities to undermine the mother tongue and speak the official language of Persian to young children, the multilingual context. The aim of this study examine the reason why parents prefer their children to exclusively speak Persian, official language. Questionnaire instrument used is this study as means to collect data. It consisted of 46 items formatted in five-point Likert scale and centered on two series of questions (dealt with reasons for contributing to language shift and had to do with families who tend to shift from vernacular to the official language. The samples of this study are 206 respondents chosen randomly (from Dehloran city in Ilam province: 112 female, 93 male, and one person of unspecified gender with the age of 18 and above). The results showed the reason parents prefer their children to speak Persian rather than mother tongue because children will speak comfortably and understand the material better when entering schools which the Persian is the only

official language for education. They think that vernacular language will interfere with learning. The data indicated also that language shift is not confined to a particular group of families.

Ali (2012) studied the language maintenance and language shift among the young (second generation) Tigrinya-speaking Eritrean immigrants in Riyadh, kingdom of Saudi Arabia. The aim of this study is to examine language maintenance and shift among second generation Tigrinya speaking Eritrean teenagers and explore the factors affecting these phenomena (age, gender, religion, number of siblings, birth order, number of siblings born in Saudi Arabia, enrolment in Tigrinya class and language background). The questionnaire instrument used in this study. The questionnaire items focused on the respondents' self –perception of the following dimensions (proficiency in Tigrinya, proficiency in Arabic, the use of Tigrinya at home, the use of Arabic at home, the use of Tigrinya in public, the use of Arabic in public, the identity of Tigrinya, and the identity of Arabic. Sixty-four (forty females and twenty-four males) Tigrinya speaking teenager immigrants in Riyadh were randomly chosen as sample. These respondents are student enrolled in the Eritrean international School in Riyadh (from the eleventh and twelfth grades). The results showed the young Tigrinya have a limited ability to understand, speak, read, write, and translate orally Tigrinya into Arabic and vice-versa. They relatively limited proficiency in their mother tongue. They are greater proficiency in Arabic than in Tigrinya. Therefore, the results of study are evidence that the second-generation Tigrinya teenagers' proficiency shifted toward Arabic rather than maintain the native language.

Based on the previous study, the researcher study the same topic, language shift. The previous studies investigated the language shift phenomena in real life but this present study investigated the language shift in "The Bourne Identity" movie. The researcher found the strength and weakness of the previous. The strength of the previous is the researchers studied the factors of language shift and effect of language shift to structure of language with considered age-arranged of the society or social distance. Then, the weakness of the previous is the researchers did not considered the languages in the process of language shifting and the factors that influence the language choice in language shift. This weakness motivated the present researcher to study the language shift by considering the languages and factors such as context that influence in decision language to shift the other language.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter presents the vital procedures in conducting this study. It consists of research design, data and data sources, research instrument, techniques of data collection and techniques of data analysis which are clearly explained latter.

3.1. Research Design

Qualitative research was used to conduct this study as the most appropriate one by researcher. Ary, Jacobs, Sorensen and Razavieh (2010) argued, qualitative research is used to understand and interpret social behavior and human as it is lived by participants in a particular social setting (p. 420), as In this study, the researcher studied the language shift phenomena in *The Bourne Identity* movie, whereas language shift relates to human and social behavior. Then other reason is the qualitative research dealt with a single study to get understanding (language shifting) and non-quantifiable measurement that the data in form of word than statistic and number as in this study (utterances). Descriptive research was added which it is used to describe characteristic of phenomena (language shift) being studied.

Qualitative descriptive design is the most appropriate design when a straight forward description of phenomena is desired. This design would help the researcher to make easier in analyzing the data which contain of regarding event (language shift), who were involved, what was involved, and where did thing take

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place, in the process (Lambert & Lambert, 2012, p. 256). From the explanation above, the use of qualitative descriptive design is suitable for this study.

3.2. Subject of the Study

The subjects of this study were Jason, Marie, Giancarlo, and receptionist of Zurich bank, Zurich cops, Concierge, Attendants of morgue and taxi driver. They are characters in "the Bourne Identity" movie who involve in language shifting.

3.3. Data and Data Sources

The data of this study is characters' utterances in the form of sentences which are considered in language shift. It was taken from the conversation or dialogue of the characters within "The Bourne Identity" movie and the movie script (2002). The movie was taken from Layarkaca21 website by URL address www.layarkaca21.com. This website is an official Indonesia website that contained several movies from various countries with many genres. It was chosen because this website is easy to access and easy to download the movie. Then, the script was taken from Ngescript website by URL address http://ngescriptweb.blogspot.com. From the data source, data would be collected. This official website contained of various movie and TV script. It was chosen because it can be accessed easily.

3.4. Research Instrument

In research, a researcher need instrument (tool to collect data) to help the researcher in collect data easily. In this study, the researcher would use some instruments to collecting data: the primary instrument and supporting instrument.

The primary instrument in this study is the researcher self. Ary, Jacobs, Sorensen and Razavieh (2010) argued, in qualitative research the human investigator is the primary instrument for collecting and analyzing data (p. 424). As in this study, the researcher self is who directly and actively participant in data collection and analysis. Then, the supporting instruments in this study are laptop, headset and highlighter. Laptop instrument is used to download and watch the movie. The next is headset which is used to get clearer audio and the last supporting instrument is highlighter. It is used to give marks on the printed data source (script) easily.

3.5. Techniques of Data Collection

In order to collect the data, the researcher did some steps:

1. Downloading the movie and the script *The Bourne Identity*

   The researcher download both of the movie and script "The Bourne Identity" while the movie was downloaded from the official website www.layarkaca21.com and the script was downloaded from official website http://ngescriptweb.blogspot.com.

2. Watching the movie

   The researcher watched the movie to understand the visual situation in which characters delivered their utterances. The researcher watched the movie frequently to get deep understanding about the situation.

3. Reading the script

The researcher read the script to know the characters' utterances clearly and it would help the researcher understanding.

4. Watching the movie and reading the script

The researcher watched the movie and it was followed by reading the script. It is done to check off between the movie and the script.

5. Giving addition to the missing part of the script

After check off between the movie and the script, the researcher added the missing part of the script base on the movie and made the utterances clear. It helped the researcher to get the valid data.

6. Reading the script again, and classifying

After made the valid script based on the movie, the researcher read again the script and classified the conversation which represent language shift.

7. Giving mark or underline

The researcher gave underline on sentences that considered within language shift with highlighter.

8. Giving code/codding.

The researcher gave code on mark or underline sentences. There are two kinds of codding that will use in this research. The first is codding

for languages use: **E** for English, **F** for French, **D** for Dutch, **G** for Germanic, and I for Italian. The second is codding for contributing factors: **Ec** for economic, **So** for social, **Po** for politic, **De** for demographic. It could help the researcher easier in analysis.

3.6. Techniques of Data Analysis

In this section, the researcher analyzed the data and presented the analysis data step by step. There are two steps of analysis:

1. Classifying the data

The researcher classified the data into three type of classification which each classifications is associated with the problems.

a. The first classification is classifying data based on languages use in "The Borne Identity" movie. In order to make easily in classification, the researcher used a table as in the following.

Table.1 Languages Use by the Characters in "The Bourne Identity"

No	Utterances	Languages use				
		F	I	G	E	D
1	Jason: what the hell, are you doing				√	
2	Jason: **Vous savez qui je suis? Je ne sais pas qui je suis** (*do you know who I am? I don't know who I am.*)	√				
3	Jason: **Vertel me wie ik ben. Als je weet wie ik ben. How dan op met dat gezeik...en zeg het me** (*tell me who I am. If you know who I am.*					√

	Please stop messing around ..and tell me.)				
4	Jason: I don't have any papers, I lost my**... meine Papiere, ich habe sie verloren** (*my papers I've lost them*).			√	

    b. The second classification is classifying data based on the context which influence character's language use. Trudgill (2000) argued, language varies can occur according to the social context (in which the speakers find themselves) whereas the some speakers use different linguistic varieties in different situation and different purpose (p. 81). In this classification, the researcher also considered the characters' language choice that use by characters to shift their native language.

    c. The third classification is classifying data based on contributing factors of Language shift. The researcher used Holmes' theory of contributing factors in language shift in this classification: social, politic, economic, and demographic. Table form is used in this classification as the following in order to make easy in analysis.

Table. 2 Contributing Factors of Language Shift in "The Bourne Identity" movie

No	conversation	Contributing factors			
		Ec	So	Po	De
1	Zurich cop: **Sie können hier nicht schlafen**. (*there's no sleeping in the park*) Jason: AII right. The cop: **Zeigen Sie mir einen Ausweis**. (*let's see some identification*)		√		

	Jason: No, I don't-- Zurich cop: **Ihre Papiere**. (*your papers*) Jason: I don't have any papers. I Iost.... **meine Papiere, ich habe sie verloren**. (*my papers I've lost them*).				
2	Receptionist: **was kann ich für Sie tun?** (*what can I do for you?*) Jason : yes, I am here about number account Receptionist: just enter your number here, I will direct you to an appropriate officer	√			

2. Analyzing and describing the data

The researcher analyzed the data based on Holmes' theory of language shift and contributing factors in language shift. Holmes (1992) argued, there are several factors of language shift: economic, social, politic and demographic factors. The data analysis was done in three main points since there are three statements of problem in this study.

    a. To answer the first statement of problem about languages use in language shift, the researcher analyzed the data by describing the languages which is used by characters in the movie with considering the previous step of classification.

    b. To answer the second statement of problem witch deal with the influence context to characters' language choice in language shift, the researcher analyzed the data by describing the context that influence the characters in choosing language. Then, the researcher connected the chosen language that is used to shift the other language with the context.

c. To answer the third statement of problem about contributing factors in characters' language shift, the researcher analyzed the data by considering the previous step of classification about contributing factors. Then, the researcher described the data analysis and explained the factors which influence the characters' language shift.

3. Making Conclusion

The conclusion is last step of the data analysis. The researcher gave a brief explanation of the result analysis as the form of conclusion.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter presents the findings and discussions of the study which about language shift in *Bourne Identity* movie. The findings are used to answer statement of the problems. The researcher used Holmes' theory of language shift and contributing factors in analyzing data.

4.1. **Findings**

The findings of this study is divided into some points which is based on the statement of the problems. The first point is the finding which would answer the first statement of the problem "what languages are used by the characters in *The Bourne Identity* movie?" The second point is the finding which would answer the second statement of the problem "what contexts influences characters' language use in language shifting?" and the last point is the finding which would answer the last statement of the problem "what factors are influence the characters' language shift in *The Bourne Identity?*". The findings that would answer the statement of the problems are taken from the movie and script (2002) *The Bourne Identity,* directed by Doug Liman.

4.1.1. Languages Used by the Characters in *The Bourne Identity* Movie.

This part reported the first finding of the study about languages used by characters in "The Bourne Identity" movie. Language shift is process of replacement one language with another in linguistic repertoire of a community (Holmes, 1992, p. 64). It means the change in use a language to another. It can

occur if the speakers are bilingual or multilingual (the ability to use more than one language). The researcher found five (5) languages used by the characters in *The Bourne Identity,* which almost characters can use two until four languages (bilingual or multilingual). The languages are English, French, German, Dutch and Italian.

1. English

English is used by Jason character when he talks to Giancarlo, Marie and other characters who use English as their language. Giancarlo also uses English when he talks to Jason as Marie do. The Attendants characters use English when they talk to an American listener as it was done by receptionist bank character.

2. French

French is used by Jason character when he talks to Frenchman. It is also used by characters who play a role as Frenchman: concierge and the attendants.

3. Dutch

Dutch is used by Jason character when he talks to his self about his self in mirror.

4. German.

Jason character use German when he talks to Zurich cops and Zurich bank employee. It also is used by characters who play a role as Zurich society: Zurich cops and Zurich bank employees.

5. Italian

Italian is a language that is used by Giancarlo character when he talks to sailors Italian in his ship as it is used by Italian sailors also.

The languages that are used by characters in the movie are generally illustrated in the following table.

The coding of languages in *The Bourne Identity*.

- (E) for English
- (I) for Italian
- (F) for French
- (D) for Dutch
- (G) for German

Table 1. Languages used by the character in *The Bourne Identity*

No	Utterances	Languages				
		I	E	F	D	G
1	Jason: what the hell are you doing?		√			
2	Jason: **Vous savez qui je suis? Je ne sais pas qui je suis**. (*do you know who I am? I don't know who I am.)*			√		
3	Jason: **Vertel me wie ik ben. Als je weet wie ik ben...How dan op met dat gezeik...en zeg het me**. (*tell me who I am. If you know who I am...Please stop messing around…and tell me*)				√	
4	Jason: I don't have any papers, I lost my… **meine Papiere, ich habe sie verloren** (*my papers I've lost them*)**.**					√
5	Marie: this is not my current address, okay. This was my address until two days ago. When I started standing in		√			

	line.					
6	Marie **: a shoon-in to tagesschau laura**? (ya all must be thinking I am totally nuts,?)					√
7	Giancarlo: **Coprire con una coperta. coprirlo** (*Put a blanket on him. Cover him.*)	√				
8	Giancarlo: you were shot. See? There are the bullets		√			
9	Receptionist: **was kann ich für Sie tun?** (*what can I do for you?*)					√
10	Receptionist: just enter your account number here, I will direct you to an appropriate officer.		√			
11	Attendant 1: I don't know		√			
12	Attendant 1: **Ce gars est venu voir l'américain. mais le corps a disparu** (*this guy has come to see the American. But the body has disappeared*.)			√		
13	Attendant 2: **Qu'est-ce qui se passe?** (*what going on?*)			√		
14	Attendant 2: who are you? What going on		√			

The table 1 showed the utterances of the characters which use different languages. A character can use two until four languages. It proves that the characters in *The Bourne Identity* movie are bilingual or multilingual and it is possible for them to do language shift. The table 1 showed five different languages: Italian, English, French, Dutch, and German and the characters who can use more than one language: Jason (English, Dutch, French, and German), Marie (English and German), Giancarlo (Italian and English), receptionist (English and German), and the attendants (French and English).

4. 1. 2. Contexts that Influence Characters' Languages use in Language Shifting.

This part presented the second finding of this study. As in the first explanation, language shift can occur in bilingual or multilingual community. In the process of language shift, social context might influence the choosing of language that is used to shift the other language (native or mother language). Trudgill (2000) argued, Language varies might occur because of the social context (p.81). This study focused on context that influences the characters' languages use in the process of language shifting in "The Bourne Identity" movie. The researcher found 3 components of context (participants, setting and key) that influences the characters' languages use. Then, it will be discussed one by one as in the following.

4.1.2.1. Participants

The term participants refers to various combination of addressor-addressee, speaker-listener, or sender-receiver in communication. The participants of communication can influence in deciding language to shift the other. Speakers may change their language in communication because their listener use different languages. It occurs in order to get success communication between speaker and listener. Because, if speaker use language that is not understood by listener. It will be misunderstanding communication between them.

1. Italian speaker and an American listener

Giancarlo, an Italian sailor, uses Italian as his native language. He shifts his language from Italian to English because his listener is an American, Jason, who uses English as his language and does not understand Italian.

Datum 2 (minutes 00: 07: 31 – 00: 07: 45)

(Italian in bold and English translation in italic)

Sailor : **nastulu starò fa si fa** (*I will be doing it*)

Giancarlo : **bene** (*okay*)

Giancarlo : if you want to eat. Get in there. [say to Jason]

Jason : based on this charts, I think it may have been closer to the coast.

The underlined utterances in conversation above showed that the participant of the context (addressee) influence the use of English to shift Giancarlo's native language. The context of that scene, a sailor speak to Giancarlo in Italian and he response him in the same language. But when the participant (listener) of the conversation changes, he changes his language too: the participant (listener) in first conversation is Italian sailor as him. So they talk each other in Italian, and the participants (listener) in the next conversation is an American, Jason, who use English as his language, so in order to communicate successfully, he changes his language from Italian to English, as listener language "*if you want to eat. Get in there*".

2. Zurich people as speaker and an American listener.

The receptionist of Zurich bank uses German as her language. She shifts her language from German to English as an American customer language, listener.

Datum 4 (minutes 00: 14: 07 – 00: 14: 17)
(German in bold and English translation in italic)

Receptionist : **was kann ich für Sie tun?** (*what can I do for you?)*
Jason : yes, I am here about number account
Receptionist : just enter your number here, I will direct you to an appropriate officer

The underlined utterances which is produced by receptionist in conversation above showed the shifting from the German to English. In that scene, the receptionist of Zurich bank questions Jason as the customer in her native and official language, German, in the beginning "***was kann ich für Sie tun?"*** then, when Jason answer her in English, she directly shift her language from German to English "*just enter your number here, I will direct you to an appropriate officer*" in order to serve the customer who speak in English. The use of English to shift her language, German, is because her listener (customer) language is English. It showed clearly how the participants (listener) of the context, who is an American, influence the use of language English to shift German.

3. Frenchman speakers and an American listener

The attendants of morgue in Paris use French as their language (Frenchman). They shift their language from French to English because their listener is an American which use English as his language.

Datum 9 (minutes 01: 11: 39 – 01: 11: 54)

(French in bold and English translation in italic)

Jason : I this, I mean where is he?

Attendant 1 : I don't know

Attendant 2 : **Qu'est-ce qui se passe?** (*what going on?*)

Attendant 1 : **Ce gars est venu voir l'américain. mais le corps a disparu** (*this guy has come to see the American. But the body has disappeared.*)

Attendant 2 : **ils viennent hier soir. son frère**. (*they come yesterday evening... his brother*)

Attendant 1 : **il n'est pas dans le registre**. (*he is not in register*)

Attendant 2 : who are you? What going on

Jason : where is the body that goes in here?

Based on the conversation above, attendants' underlined utterances showed the use of English to shift their language (French). The attendants are Frenchmen with French as their language. In that scene, Jason comes to morgue in Paris, then he questions the attendant 1in English "*I this, I mean where is he?*" and the attendant 1 answer him in English too. The attendant 2 also use English when he speaks to Jason "*who are you? What going on*". In order to get success communication, they shift their language from French to English. The use of English to shift their language occurs because their listener is an American, Jason. They know that Jason is an American from his language, when in beginning of

communication, he speaks in English. So, the appropriate language to shift his language is English as listener language. It clearly showed how the participant (listener) of the communication influences in decision of language to shift other.

4. An American speaker and Frenchman listeners.

An American, Jason, uses English as his native language. He shifts his language from English to French because his listener is a French which French is her native language. It will be presented below.

Datum 7 (minutes 00: 38: 36 – 00: 38: 48)

(French in bold and English translation in italic)

Jason   : <u>you are the only person I know</u>

Marie   : yeah. That's true. I guess you are not home.

Concierge   : **monsieur Bourne, tu es là.**(*monsieur Bourne, there you are*).
               monsieur Bourne, je vous demandais--Je ne ta'I pas vu.
               (*Monsieur Bourne, I was wondering… I have not seen you*).

Jason   : <u>**uh, je suis uh**</u>. (*uh, here I am*).

               <u>**Je pense que j'ai oublié ma clé.**</u> (*I think I forget my key*)

Jason's underlined utterance showed the use of French to shift his language (English) as an American. The conversation occurs between Jason as an American and concierge as French. The concierge talks to him in French as her language. In order to make close relationship atmosphere, Jason shifts his language from English to French *"uh, je suis uh*. *Je pense que j'ai oublié ma clé"*. The use of French to shift English is occurs because the participant (listener) of the communication is a French who use French as her language. So the appropriate language that is used to shift other language in language shifting in

this case is French, as listener language. The following data also portrayed that participant of the context influence the use of French in language shifting.

5. An American speaker and Zurich people as listener.

An American, Jason, shifts his language from English to German because his listener is Zurich cops which use German as their language. It is represented by the following data.

Data 3 (minutes 00: 10: 51 – 00: 11: 19)

(German in bold and English translation in italic)

The cop 1 : **Eee! Können Sie die Schilden nicht lesen? So. Aufstehen. Los, auf jetzt! Der Park ist geschlossen. Sie können hier nicht schlafen**. (*Cannot you read the sign? Get up now. Come on, up you go! The park is closed. You cannot sleep in here*)

Jason : all right

The cop 1 : **Zeigen Sie mir einen Ausweis.** (*let's see some identification*)

Jason : I do not

The cop 1 : **Ihre Papiere**. *(your papers)*
Jason : I do not have any papers, I lost them…. **meine Papiere, ich habe sie verloren.** (*My papers…I've lost them*)

The cop 2 : **Genau. Stehen sie da oben**. *(enough, get up now)*
Jason : **Ich muss schlafen**...*(I just need to sleep)*

The conversation above showed the use of German to shift English in language shifting. It is done by Jason. In that scene, two cops of Zurich come to Jason and speak to him in German, as their language. Then, Jason response them with speak in English. The two cops still continue to speak to him in German. Jason also still answer them in English, but then he shift his language from English to German *"I do not have any papers, I lost them…. **meine Papiere, ich***

habe sie verloren" (the bold utterance in German). The use of German to shift English is because Jason as the speaker considered language of his listeners, two cops of Zurich who use German as their native or official language.

Furthermore, Jason as an American shifts his language from English to German because his listener is an employee of Zurich bank which use German as his language. As portrayed in the following data.

Datum 5 (minutes 00: 18: 05 – 00: 18: 12)

(German in bold and English translation in italic)

Jason : if you believe me **freund, Wie lang Als ich das letzte Mal hier?** (*Friend, when was the last time I got her?*)

Employee : **Ich bin nicht sicher. etwa drei Wochen.** (*I am not sure, about three weeks ago I guess*)

Jason's underlined utterance above showed the use of German to shift his language, English, in language shifting process. In that scene, Jason questions an employee of Zurich bank in German "***Wie lang Als ich das letzte Mal hier?***" Which, German is majority language that is used by society in Zurich. In order to get information from the employee and to make close relationship atmosphere, he shifts his language from English to German, as employee's language. It clearly showed that the use of German to shift English in that shifting because the participant (listener) of the conversation is an employee of Zurich bank with German as his language.

4.1.2.2. Setting

The term Setting, It refers for subjective definition of an occasion. The setting of communication can influence the decision of language use. Whereas, the same people may use different language in different domains. The researcher found 2 languages (German and French) used to shift other because the influence of the setting of the context. It is presented as in the following.

1. Paris, France.

Paris is the capital city of France. The majority and official language that is used by the societies in Paris is French. The following data portrayed how the setting of context, Paris, influences the characters in the use of French to shift English language.

Datum 10 (minutes 01: 14: 31 – 01: 14: 42)

(French in bold and English translation in italic)

Jason : **<u>Arrête la voiture</u>**. *(stop the car)*
Driver : **Mais non ... vous avez dit Rue de ...Nous sommes presque là**. *(but no, you said Rue De I... we are almost there)*

Jason : **<u>Juste ici</u>,** *(just right here)* what? **<u>Je dis stop</u>** *(I said stop)*
Marie : what going on?

Driver : **bien ... ce qui se passe**? *(well, what going on?)*
Marie : what going on?

Jason : <u>go, go</u>

In conversation above showed that Jason use French to shift his language, English, as an American. The use of French in this language shift process is influenced by the setting, whereas, the conversation above occur in Paris. Jason, an American with English as his mother language comes to Paris. In order to

communicate with the society in that place, he shift his language from English to French, as the language of that place, Paris. In the previous explanation, the use of French in conversation above is influenced by participant. The participant (listener) of the conversation above is a society who absolutely uses language of their place (French). It concludes that the use of French to shift Jason's languages (English) is influenced by setting and the participant of context.

2. Gemeinschaft Bank Zurich, Switzerland

Gemeinschaft Bank Zurich is be in Switzerland. Zurich uses German as the majority and official language. The researcher found data that presents the influence of the setting of context (Gemeinschaft Bank Zurich) to the use of German to shift English, as in the following.

Datum 5 (minutes 00: 18: 05 – 00: 18: 12)

(German in bold and English translation in italic)

Jason   : if you believe me **freund, Wie lang Als ich das letzte Mal hier?**
                 (*Friend, when was the last time I got her?*)

Employee   : **Ich bin nicht sicher. etwa drei Wochen.** (*I am not sure, about three weeks ago I guess*)

In the previous explanation, Jason's underlined utterance which use German to shift English occur because he adapt with his listener language who is Zurich bank employee and German as his language. The researcher found also other factor of context which influences the use of German to shift English in conversation above. It is setting, where the conversation occurs. In that scene, the conversation between Jason and the employee occur in Zurich bank, Switzerland

and German is majority language in Switzerland, so the appropriate language adapts the setting is German.

4.1.2.3. Key

The term of Key, it refers to tone and manner or spirit in which a particular message is conveyed: mocking, panic, peevish, serious, angry or sarcastic. People may shift their language to express their emotional expressesion. The researcher found a language (German) that use to shift other because the influence of the key of the context. It presented as in the following.

1. Peevish

Feeling of peevish encourage people to change their language from habitual language use to other language which listener will not understand the language. As it was portrayed in the following data. Marie changes her language from English to German in order to express her peevish feeling.

Datum 6 (minutes 00: 26: 13 – 00: 26: 27)

(German in bold and English translation in italic)

Marie   : I am not running a car service, no thank you

Jason   : I will give you 10.000 dollars to drive me to Paris

Marie   : **a shoon-in to tagesschau laura**? (*ya all must be thinking I am totally nuts,?*)

Jason   : **ich tange nish to be stoie this** (*you'd be nuts not take it*)

Marie   : is this a joke some kind of scam

Jason   : no, it is not scam

In conversation above, Marie's underlined utterances showed the use of German in language shifting process.in that scene, Jason as an American talk to Marie in English and she response him in English too. But then, Marie feels peevish and shifts her language from English to German. The use of German to shift English occurs because she want to express her peevish with language that listener will not understand. She don't know that her listener understand her language (in German). So after she knows, she shifts her language again from German to English. It clearly presents the influence of key (manner) of context in the use of German to shift English.

4.1.3. Contributing Factors of Characters' Language Shift in *The Bourne Identity* Movie.

This part presented the third finding. It is about the factors that influence characters' language shift in "The Bourne Identity" movie. Holmes (1992) stated, there are contributing factors in language shift: social (interact, communicate in society), economic (obtaining work), politic (government policies concerning language), and demographic (migration, urbanization) (p. 65-66). The researcher found 10 data of language shift process occurrence in "The Bourne Identity" movie. In that process, the researcher found two factors are influence: social factor economic factor, and demographic factor in characters' language shift. All findings data are present in three points based on the contributing factor.

4.1.3.1. Social Factor

The social factor is defined as a factor that influence speaker to do language shift, because to get understanding in communication whereas the listener might use other languages which are different from the speaker. As in the case of immigration, the immigrants who come to new town with different would difficult to communicate with their new societies. It encouraged them to learn and use new language which suitable with their new society. This study focused on the influence of social factor to characters' conversations in "The Bourne Identity" movie which is considered as language shift. This case could be seen in the data below.

Datum 2 (minutes 00: 07: 31 – 00: 07: 45)
(Italian in bold and English translation in italic)
Sailor   : **nastulu starò fa si fa** (*I will be doing it)*
Giancarlo   : **bene** (*okay)*
Giancarlo   : <u>if you want to eat. Get in there</u>. [say to Jason]
Jason   : based on this charts, I think it may have been closer to the coast.

In conversation above, Giancarlo's underlined utterances showed the shifting language process from Italian to English. In that scene, a sailor speaks to Giancarlo in Italian and he gives response in Italian too. But when speak to Jason he shift his language from Italian to English "*if you want to eat. Get in there*." because he know, Jason is an American and English is his language. In order to get success in communication, Giancarlo shift his language from Italian to English

Jason's language. This shifting clearly showed the influence of social factor in the process.

Datum 3 (minutes 00: 10: 51 – 00: 11: 19)

(German in bold and English translation in italic)

The cop 1	: **Eee! Können Sie die Schilden nicht lesen? So. Aufstehen. Los, auf jetzt! Der Park ist geschlossen. Sie können hier nicht schlafen**. (*Cannot you read the sign? Get up now. Come on, up you go! The park is closed. You cannot sleep in here*)
Jason	: all right
The cop 1	: **Zeigen Sie mir einen Ausweis.** (*let's see some identification*)
Jason	: I do not
The cop 1	: **Ihre Papiere**. (*your papers*)
Jason	: I do not have any papers, I lost them…. **meine Papiere, ich habe sie verloren.** (*My papers…I've lost them*)
The cop 2	: **Genau. Stehen sie da oben**. (*enough, get up now*)
Jason	: **Ich muss schlafen**...(*I just need to sleep*)

Jason's underlined utterances above classified to language shift which influence by social factor. It showed that language shift which is done by Jason occur in order to get clear understanding and success in communication. He shifted his language from English to German *"I do not have any papers, I lost them…. **meine Papiere, ich habe sie verloren"**.* That language shift occurs when Jason sleep in Zurich Park and two cops come to him. Two cops asked him to show his identification in German (which German is the majority language in Zurich, Switzerland). Jason answered them in English but the cops continued to push him in German. Then, Jason answered them again in English and repeated his answer utterance in German to make clear communication with the cops

(German monolingual) and give them information clearly about his situation. The

conversation below also portrayed the social factor influence in language shift.

Datum 5 (minutes 00: 18: 05 – 00: 18: 12)

(German in bold and English translation in italic)

Jason   : <u>if you believe me **freund, Wie lang Als ich das letzte Mal hier?**</u>
       (*Friend, when was the last time I got her?*)

Employee   : **Ich bin nicht sicher. etwa drei Wochen.** (*I am not sure, about three weeks ago I guess*)

    Jason's underlined utterance in conversation above showed the language

shifting from English to German. Jason as an American has his native language

(English). In order to get success in communicate with employee of Zurich bank

(who use German) and get information what he wants, he shift his language from

English to German *"Wie lang Als ich das letzte Mal hier?"* (in German). From

that scene clearly showed that social factor influence in the process of shifting

language, whereas shifting occur because Jason want to communicate with

employee of Zurich bank who has different language.

Datum 7 (minutes 00: 38: 36 – 00: 38: 48)

(French in bold and English translation in italic)

Jason   : <u>you are the only person I know</u>

Marie   : yeah. That's true. I guess you are not home.

Concierge   : **monsieur Bourne, tu es là**.(*monsieur Bourne, there you are*).
       monsieur Bourne, je vous demandais--Je ne ta'I pas vu.
       (*Monsieur Bourne, I was wondering… I have not seen you*).

Jason   : <u>**uh, je suis uh**</u>. (*uh, here I am*).

       <u>**Je pense que j'ai oublié ma clé.**</u> (*I think I forget my key*)

In conversation above showed the language shift from English to French. Jason's underlined utterances are said by Jason in French. It showed that he changed his native language (English) as an American to other language (French). In that scene, Concierge of his apartment in Paris as the first speaker in conversation talks to Jason in French (her native language) *"monsieur Bourne, je vous demandais--Je ne ta'I pas vu"*. Then, in order to get success communication and close relation, Jason talks to her in French too *"uh, je suis uh"*. He shifts his language from English to French because French is concierge's language. It is clear that factor which influences his language shift is social factor.

Datum 8 (minutes 00: 45: 55 – 00: 46: 14)
(Dutch in bold, German in bold and bold, and English translation in italic)

Jason   : who are you? [Three times]

The shooter   : [keep silent]

Jason   : <u>who are you</u>?

                   <u>Wie ben je?</u> *(who are you?)*

                   <u>Wer bist du?</u> *(who are you?)*. Answer me, who are you.

Marie   : he got my picture

Jason   : all right, hang on.

Jason's underlined utterance in conversation above showed the influence of social factor to his language shift. In that scene, a shooter who is not known come to Jason's apartment and attacks him. After Jason defeat the shooter, he question him *"who are you?"* in English. But the shooter still keeps silent. Then, Jason shift his language from English to Dutch in question "***Wie ben je?***" and from English to German "***Wer bist du?***". He does not know what language is used

by the shooter. So, in order to get success communication with the shooter, Jason shifts his language from English to different languages. Then, the shooter can understand and he gets the answer from the shooter.

The next conversation presents the language shift process which is influenced by social factor. The conversation occurs between Jason and the taxi driver in the taxi, Paris.

Data 10 (minutes 01: 14: 31 – 01: 14: 42)

(French in bold and English translation in italic)

Jason   : **<u>Arrête la voiture</u>**. *(stop the car)*
Driver   : **Mais non ... vous avez dit Rue de ...Nous sommes presque là**. *(but   no, you said Rue De I... we are almost there)*

Jason   : **<u>Juste ici</u>,** (*just right here*) what? **<u>Je dis stop</u>** *(I said stop)*
Marie   : what going on?

Driver   : **bien ... ce qui se passe**? *(well, what going on?)*
Marie   : what going on?

Jason   : <u>go, go</u>

Jason's underlined utterances in conversation above showed the language shift process from English to French. Jason, an American with English as his native language, communicates with taxi driver in Paris with speaking in French. In that scene, Jason drives a taxi in France and asks the taxi driver to stop the taxi "*Arrête la voiture*" in French. Jason shifts his language from English to French is in order to get success communication with the taxi driver who uses French as his language. So, the taxi driver can understand what he said and directly stop the taxi. It clearly presents that the language shifting in that scene is influenced by social factor.

4.1.3.2. Economic Factor

Other contributing factor in language shift is Economic factor. Economic factor is a factor that influence language shift in order to obtaining works, such as when the reason of learning second language is in order to get good economic. The employees of international company who serve their customers from other countries require them to shift their native language and adapt to customers' languages or shift to international language. Here, the researcher focused on the influence of economic factor to the characters' language shift in "The Bourne Identity" movie. There are two data that will be presented and described as the following.

Datum 4 (minutes 00: 14: 07 – 00: 14: 17)

(German in bold and English translation in italic)

Receptionist : **was kann ich für Sie tun?** (*what can I do for you?*)

Jason : yes, I am here about number account

Receptionist : just enter your number here, I will direct you to an appropriate officer

The underlined utterances showed the language shift process from German to English which is done by the receptionist of Gemeinschaft bank, Zurich. In that scene, the receptionist question Jason in German "***was kann ich für Sie tun?***" in beginning, whereas German is the majority and official language in Zurich. She does not who is he and what language is used. But, after Jason answer her question in English (his native language). She directly change her language from German to English *"just enter your number here, I will direct you to an appropriate officer"*. She shifts her language from German to English because she

as the employee of the bank should serve her customer well. In order to give good service and do her job well, she shifts her language from German to English because English is her customer language. It clearly showed that the influence factor in receptionist's language shift is economic. The same factor is presented by the data below.

Datum 9 (minutes 01: 11: 39 – 01: 11: 54)

(French in bold and English translation in italic)

Jason   : I this, I mean where is he?

Attendant 1   : <u>I don't know</u>

Attendant 2   : **Qu'est-ce qui se passe?** (*what going on?*)

Attendant 1   : **Ce gars est venu voir l'américain. mais le corps a disparu** (*this guy has come to see the American. But the body has disappeared.*)

Attendant 2   : **ils viennent hier soir. son frère**. (*they come yesterday evening… his brother*)

Attendant 1   : **il n'est pas dans le registre**. (*he is not in register*)

Attendant 2   : <u>who are you? What going on</u>

Jason   : where is the body that goes in here?

Attendant 2   : <u>I said someone came last night.</u>

Attendants' underlined utterances showed the language shifting process. They shift their language from French to English. In that scene, the conversation occurs between Jason and two attendants of Hoffenmein morgue, Paris. Jason and Marie come to morgue in order to know who change him of there. He asks the attendant 1 to show him the corpse in English too *"I this, I mean where is he?"* and the attendant 1 answer him in English "I don't know". Then, the attendant 2 comes and questions the attendant 1 in French *"Qu'est-ce qui se passe?"* and the

attendant 1 answer him in French too "*Ce gars est venu voir l'américain. mais le corps a disparu*" (as their native language in Paris). When the attendant 2 know the situation, he question Jason in English "*who are you? what going on?"*. They shift their language from French to English because they are as worker of morgue in Paris should serve their customer who has different language (English).In that scene clearly show that the attendants shift their language because the economic factor, whereas in order to give the good service they shift their language from French to English, as the customer language and do their job well.

4.1.3.3. Demographic Factor

Demographic factor is defined as a factor that influences the speed of language shift process because several factors: urbanization, intermarriage, size of community of speaker or migration. The researcher focused on demographic factor which influence characters' language shift in "The Bourne Identity" movie. The demographic factor that influence characters language shifting is migration. It can be seen in the following data.

Datum 5 (minutes 00: 18: 05 – 00: 18: 12)

(German in bold and English translation in italic)

Jason   : if you believe me **freund, Wie lang Als ich das letzte Mal hier?**
                 (*Friend, when was the last time I got her?*)

Employee   : **Ich bin nicht sicher. etwa drei Wochen.** (*I am not sure, about three weeks ago I guess*)

Jason's underlined utterance showed the language shifting from English to German. In the previous explanation, social factor influence the language shift

process in conversation above whereas the language shift occur in order to communicate in society. In that scene, other factor also influence Jason's language shift that is demographic factor, migration. The conversation above occurs in Zurich and Jason as new comer in Zurich shift his language from English to German (Zurich language). Although, he shifts his language to communicate with the employee in Zurich, his status as immigrant also encourage him to shift his language. It clearly presents the influence of demographic, migration, in Jason's language shift. Other conversation also portrayed the demographic factor, migration, as in the following.

Datum 7 (minutes 00: 38: 36 – 00: 38: 48)

(French in bold and English translation in italic)

Jason   : you are the only person I know

Marie   : yeah. That's true. I guess you are not home.

Concierge   : **monsieur Bourne, tu es là**.(*monsieur Bourne, there you are*).
                 monsieur Bourne, je vous demandais--Je ne ta'I pas vu.
                 (*Monsieur Bourne, I was wondering… I have not seen you*).

Jason   : **uh, je suis uh**. (*uh, here I am*).

                 Je pense que j'ai oublié ma clé. (*I think I forget my key*)

Jason's underlined utterances in conversation above showed the language shifting process from English to French. In that scene, Jason comes to his apartment in Paris. Then, concierge of his apartment speaks to him in French whereas French is the lingua franca in France. He also speaks to her in French by shifting his native language as an American (English). He shifts his language because considered his position as new comer or immigrant in Paris and as the minor language at that place.

Datum 10 (minutes 01: 14: 31 – 01: 14: 42)

(French in bold and English translation in italic)

Jason   : **<u>Arrête la voiture</u>**. *(stop the car)*
Driver   : **Mais non ... vous avez dit Rue de ...Nous sommes presque là**.
      (but no, you said Rue De I... we are almost there)

Jason   : **<u>Juste ici</u>,** (*just right here*) what? **<u>Je dis stop</u>** *(I said stop)*
Marie   : what going on?

Driver   : **bien ... ce qui se passe**? *(well, what going on?)*
Marie   : what going on?

Jason   : <u>go, go</u>

In conversation above, Jason's underlined utterances showed the language shift process from English to French. The conversation occurs between taxi driver, a Paris person and Jason, an American, in Paris. Jason as the new comer or immigrant in Paris shift his language (English) to new place language (French) in order to get success in communication with the society. Although Jason shifts his language in order to communication but her position as immigrant also encourage him to shift his language. It clearly showed that Jason's language shift occurs because it influence by demographic factor, migration.

From the previous data of demographic factor, migration, it can conclude that demographic factor also influence social factor. Whereas new comer of a place shift their language to new place language in order to communicate with society in that place who certainly use the local language.

4.2**. Discussions**

In this section, the researcher discussed the results of the finding. There are three main points which are conducted by the researcher. The first point is about languages use by characters in "The Bourne identity" movie. The second is the influence of context to characters' language use in language shift process. Then, the third point is factors that influence the characters' language shift.

For the first discussion about languages use in language shift by the characters in "The Bourne identity" movies, the researcher found 5 different languages that are used by the character. The languages are English, Italian, Dutch, Italian and French. Each character can use two until four different languages (bilingual or multilingual): Jason (English, French, Dutch, and German), Marie (English, German), Giancarlo (Italian, English), the receptionist of Zurich bank (German, English), the attendants of morgue in Paris (French, English). From 5 languages are used by characters, three of them are used to shift characters' mother language or native language in language shift process: English, French and German.

The second point of discussion, the researcher discussed the findings of the influence of contexts to languages use that are used to shift the other in language shifting process. There are three component of context that influences characters' language use: participants, setting and key. The characters' language use (English, French, and German) which is influenced by participants (addresses) of context was portrayed in data: datum 2, datum 3, datum 4, datum 5, datum

7and datum 9. Then, characters' languages use (French and German) which is influenced by setting of the contexts was represented in data: datum 10 and datum 5. The last is characters' languages use (German) influenced by key (tone and manner). It was portrayed in datum 6.
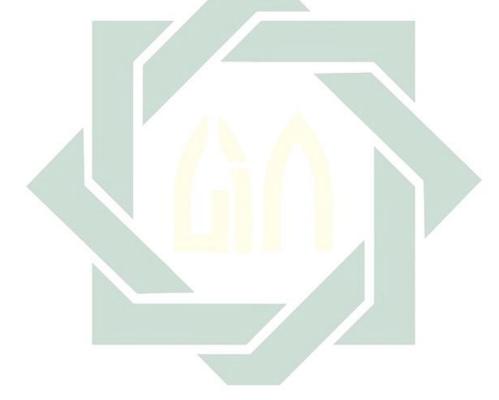
The last discussion is about factors that influence characters' language shift in "The Bourne Identity" movie. Holmes (1992) argued, there are factors that influence language shifting: economic (obtaining work), social (to communicate), politic (government police concerning language) and demographic (migration, urbanization and intermarriage) (p. 65-66). From the finding above, the language shift process occurs 10 times and three factors influence the characters' language shift. The factors are social, economic and demographic.

Social factor is a factor that influences the language shifting in order to communicate and interact with society who has different language. It influences characters' language shift process, as it was portrayed in datum 2, datum 3, datum 5, datum 7, datum 8, and datum 10.

In characters' language shifting processes, economic factor influences 2 times out of 10 data of characters' language shift found. They are datum 4 and datum 9. Economic factor influences characters to do language shifting in order to do their job well.

The last factor which influences characters' language shift is demographic factor, migration. Demographic factor is a factor that influences the speed of language shifting. It was portrayed in datum 5, datum 7, and datum

In a language shifting process, two different factors can influence in the same time as it was portrayed in datum 5, datum 7 and datum 10. Two different factors influenced in each datum, social and demographic. Demographic factor influences characters' language shifting in case of migration. From the migration case, then social factor also influence the characters' language sifting in order to communicate with society who has different language in new place.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion of the previous chapter, findings and discussions, and suggestion to the next researcher who are interested in conducting study in the same field, language shift.

5.1. Conclusion

After analyzing the data which was discussed in the previous chapter, the researcher attempts to explain the conclusion of this study. In the "The Bourne Identity" movie, presents the process of language shifting which was done by characters. Language shift can occur in bilingual or multilingual speech. Five different languages was used by characters in the movie which each character can use two until four languages. The languages are English, Italian, German, Dutch, and French. Three languages of them are used by characters to shift the other languages, English, German, and French.

In choosing the decision language to shift other in characters' language shift in "The Bourne Identity" movie, it is influence by social context: participant, setting and key. Participants refers to the combination of speaker-listener or addressor-addressee. It influences the use of English (by Giancarlo, receptionist of bank Zurich and attendants of morgue Paris), French (by Jason), and German (by Jason) to shift other. Setting, it refers to where and when the utterance of conversation occur. It influences characters' language in use French (by Jason) and German (by Jason and Marie) to shift other in language shifting process. Then

is key, it refers to tone and manner or spirit in which a particular message is conveyed. It influences the use of German to shift the other language. It is done by Marie.

Three factors influence characters' language shift in "The Bourne Identity" movie. Those are social, economic, and demographic. Social factor influence characters' language ahifting, it occurs when a character want to communicate successfully with other character who has different language, as it was done by Giancarlo, Jason, and Marie. Economic factor is a factor that influence characters' language, it occur when the characters who play a role as a worker in bank and morgue shift their language to customer language is order to give good service. The last factor is demographic factor. This factor influence characters' language shift when the character who play a role as immigrant in a new place shift their language to language of the new place in order to get success communication with society. As it was done by Jason as new comer in Paris, he shift his language (English) to French as language of Paris. Factor of demographic in this case is migration.

One factor may influence the other factor. In a language shift process two different factor may influence in the same time. As it occurred in Jason's language shift. Jason who play a role as new comer or immigrant in Paris shift his language (English) to Paris language or new place language (French) in order to communicate with society in that place. In this case, migration of demographic factor and social factor influence Jason's language shifting.

5.2. Suggestion

This study has revealed the languages use, the influences of context in decision language and factors that influence characters' language shifting in "The Bourne Identity" movie successfully. But this study just limit in that scope. Before use movie as the object to study about language shift make sure that the researcher know and understand about languages which are used in language shifting in the movie. The researcher suggest to the next researchers who are interest with the same field of Sociolinguistic, language shift, to continue in conducting further researches with expended the scope of study to concern the pattern of language shift. This way can produce great domain analysis of language shift. In addition, the researcher suggest for the next researcher to concern the effect of language shifting process to structure of mother language in further research. Whereas, the language shift that is done continuously will affect the structure of language (phonology, morphology) and other great effect is language lost.

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