

# THE PHENOMENON OF THE USE OF BILINGUALISM AMONG MILENIALS

**Anugrah Ilham Sanusi<sup>1</sup>, Lusi Nur Sahda<sup>2</sup>, Luciana Suciati Dewi<sup>3</sup>**

English Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Subang University<sup>1</sup>

English Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Subang University<sup>2</sup>

English Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Subang University<sup>3</sup>

[Anugrahilham52@gmail.com](mailto:Anugrahilham52@gmail.com)<sup>1</sup>, [lusinrsyhda@gmail.com](mailto:lusinrsyhda@gmail.com)<sup>2</sup>, [lucianasuciatidewi11@gmail.com](mailto:lucianasuciatidewi11@gmail.com)<sup>3</sup>,

## **Abstract**

*Bilingualism is the ability to speak two languages. The ability to speak two languages can be acquired early on by children in areas where most adults speak two languages. This study aims to determine the phenomenon of the use of bilingualism among millennials. This research method uses descriptive qualitative research using data collection methods using a questionnaire via google form. The results of the research show that the use of bilingualism in communication often occurs among millennials and without realizing it, it was often done in everyday life. Conclusion about bilingualism Based on the results revealed in this study, currently bilingualism is no longer something foreign if used but in fact bilingualism is widely used by Indonesian people, especially millennials who interact with anyone.*

**Keywords:** *Second language acquisition, Bilingualism, Milenials, Communication, Speaking*

## **Abstrak**

*Bilingualisme adalah kemampuan berbicara dua bahasa. Kemampuan berbicara dua bahasa dapat diperoleh sejak dini oleh anak-anak di daerah di mana kebanyakan orang dewasa berbicara dua bahasa, Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui fenomena penggunaan bilingualisme di kalangan milenial. Metode penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian deskriptif kualitatif dengan menggunakan metode pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner melalui google form. Hasil penelitian ternyata penggunaan bilingualisme dalam berkomunikasi ini sering banyak terjadi pada kaum milenials dan tanpa dia sadari, bahwa sebelumnya itu sering dilakukan dalam kehidupan sehari – hari. Kesimpulan tentang bilingualisme Berdasarkan hasil yang diungkap dalam penelitian ini, saat ini kedwibahasaan bukan lagi sesuatu yang asing jika digunakan tetapi pada kenyataannya kedwibahasaan banyak digunakan oleh masyarakat Indonesia khususnya kaum milenial yang ketika berinteraksi dengan siapapun.*

**Kata Kunci:** *Pemerolehan bahasa kedua, Bilingualisme, Milenials, Komunikasi, Berbicara*

## **INTRODUCTION**

Bilingualism is the ability to speak two languages. The ability to speak two languages may be acquired early on by children in areas where most adults speak two languages (Wahyudin, 2012). The phenomenon of the use of bilingualism is rife in various regions in Indonesia. For example, among Subang University students, there may be some Subang University students who speak bilingualism, namely Indonesian and Sundanese.

“SLA research has found three contemporary trends in language education for young learners that are particularly prevalent. First, very young second language (L2) learners have recently emerged as a

distinct demographic, raising difficult concerns about not only expected achievements but also the nature and goals of L2 learning at this age”. (Pfenninger, 2022)

“Bilingualism is a term used to describe persons who speak two languages. The fact that the number of bilingual people in the globe exceeds the number of monolinguals is startling. Given that there are at least 2000 different languages spoken around the world, interactions between people in various situations may be useful in understanding the reasons for bilingualism today”. (Demir, 2021)

“To fully comprehend the history and diversity of research output in this field, it is required to first conceptualize the subject and investigate the rationale that has led to the remarkable volume of research generated in the field over the last few decades. Bilingual education is a widespread phenomena in education”. (Overview & Mar, 2021)

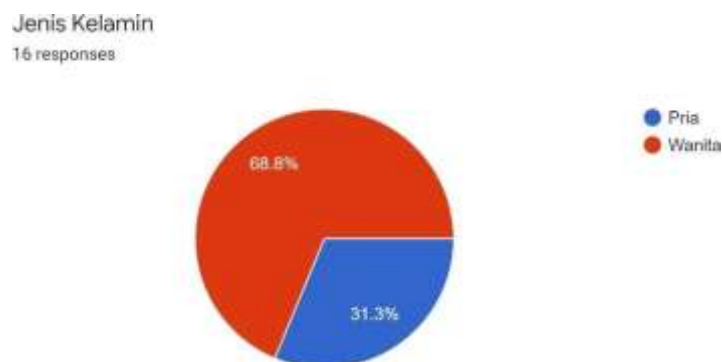
“One possibility we've looked into is the employment of multilingual instruction in the classroom, which would entail the hiring of bilingual teachers who can teach in both Arabic and English. In the literature, bilingualism has been shown to have beneficial benefits on pupils' understanding”. (ElJishi et al., 2022)

## METHODS

This research is a qualitative descriptive study using a data collection method using a questionnaire to find out how far in the use of bilingualism among milenials because the ultimate goal of this research is to explain and describe all facts objectively with the final result in the form of lingual units such as words and sentences, not numbers.

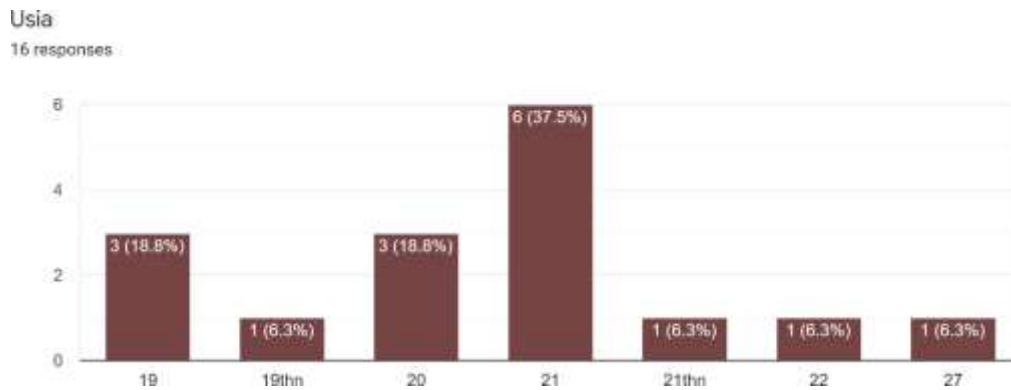
## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

### Findings



**Tabel Diagram 1**

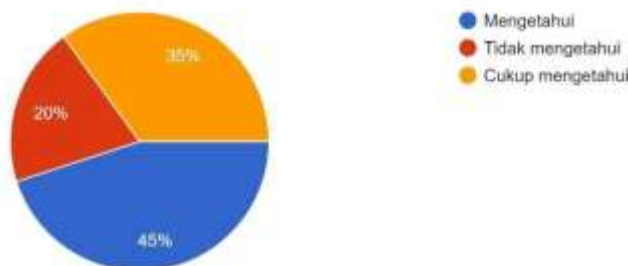
That the results of bilingualism are on average widely used by women because of other factors and things such as the results in the diagram table above.



**Grafik 2**

That the results of the acquisition of age based on the age of 22-27 are sufficient to know and use bilingualism, it is rare to use bilingualism in speaking. While ages 19-20 they know and like to speak bilingualism because of environmental and social factors. While at the age of 20-21 they know a lot about what bilingualism is and it is widely used in communicating in their daily lives. Based on the data obtained above, at the age of 21 years, the most use of bilingualism in the scope of environment and association.

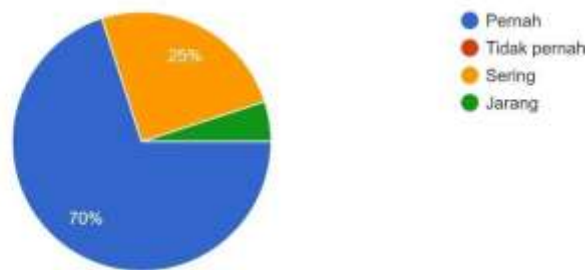
1. Apakah anda mengetahui apa itu bilingualisme?  
20 responses



**Tabel diagram 3**

In the diagram table above that the average millennial knows a lot what bilingualism is without him realizing it beforehand.

2. Apakah anda pernah menggunakan dua bahasa dalam berkomunikasi ?  
20 responses

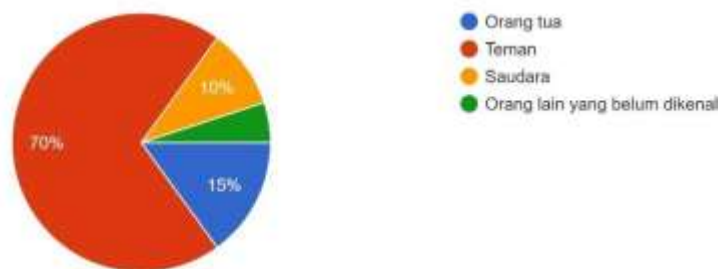


**Tabel diagram 4**

In the diagram table above, the average millennial often uses bilingualism to communicate.

In the statement, millennials use bilingualism in situations at school, at home, at work, and when hanging out.

4. Dengan siapa ketika anda berbicara dengan menggunakan dua bahasa?  
20 responses



**Tabel Diagram 5**

In the statement above, millennials use bilingualism when chatting with friends, relatives, family, even when talking to new people, but most millennials use bilingualism with friends.

In the statement, millennials use bilingualism, the languages they often use are Indonesian and English, secondly Indonesian and Sundanese.

In the statement, millennials use bilingualism because of environmental factors, family, at school and campus.

In the statement, millennials say that bilingualism has a lot of positive effects on the use of bilingualism in daily communication

In their statement, millennials say that bilingualism has many positive impacts, including being able to master and learn languages other than Indonesian, for example English and Sundanese, which can get additional value for people who often communicate using bilingualism compared to monolingualism.

In their statement that the negative impact of bilingualism, for example, is said to be often considered as if you can speak English, the use of language becomes irregular, grammar, language used and pay

less attention to formal and informal language when talking to the other person when to whom it should be politely.

In their statement, millennials say that bilingualism is a feeling of pride when you can speak more than one language and many benefits for other things.

Examples of findings obtained, words from participants that are often used when communicating bilingualism are Indonesian and English, Indonesian and Sundanese.

Examples of finding words obtained from participants who always communicate bilingualism Indonesian and English, Indonesian and Sundanese

<b>Indonesian and Sundanese</b>	<b>Indonesian and English</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Aku = urang/abdi</b></li> <li>2. <b>"sok" "teh"</b></li> <li>3. <b>Nyah, ge, meuren</b></li> <li>4. <b>Aku mah, kamu mah</b></li> <li>5. <b>Mohon maaf pisan</b></li> <li>6. <b>Aku teh sedang ini</b></li> <li>7. <b>siapa, ada apa, kenapa, kemana</b></li> <li>8. <b>Naon lagi nya?</b></li> <li>9. <b>Ai kamu ker naon?</b></li> </ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>thank you, oh my god, shit what the fuck, what,</b></li> <li>2. <b>I mau ke kamar mandi, you tau dari mana i ke bali</b></li> <li>3. <b>Good, Nice, Impressive,</b></li> </ol>

## **Discussion**

The code in the form of the main language used in communication in the Javanese, Mandailing, and Padang speech communities in the Cilodong area consists of multiple codes, according to speech event data from several fields of research. The code discovered is in the form of Bahasa Indonesia (BI), Bahasa Jawa (BJ), Bahasa Mandailing (BM), and Bahasa Padang (BP)

The four codes arose as a result of language contact between the local speech group and the Indonesian-speaking speech community. (Kartikasari, 2019, p. 52)

In the case of bilingual instructors, the reasons for supporting the bilingual technique were discussed in the interviews. The key arguments in favor of the bilingual technique were that it leads to better conceptual comprehension. Many of their students had inadequacies in the English language, and the instructors understood that they may benefit from their assistance in learning Arabic and translating difficult words they could come across.

The observational data we gathered focused on recording when the lecturer used Arabic and examining the level of student involvement in the corresponding bilingual and monolingual classes. Bilingual classrooms were those in which the instructor instructed pupils in both English and Arabic, whereas monolingual classrooms were those in which the instructor solely instructed in English. Based on our findings, the majority of bilingual instructors (61 percent) employed Arabic in their instruction. The most common instances where Arabic was utilized were to introduce a lesson or explain topics. (ElJishi et al., 2022, p. 114)

This validates what some writers predicted about the recent emergence of a really worldwide research environment on bilingual education, notably in the early twenty-first century, which is here to stay. Given the findings, it's safe to assume that the number of publications on this subject will continue to rise in the following years. New understanding about bilingual education was mostly disseminated through scientific journals. Scientific publications are used to transmit advances in consolidated research disciplines, whereas innovative and evolving research is usually distributed through other channels, such as conference papers. These findings show that bilingual education is a well-established academic topic whose progress is mostly shared with the scientific community through scholarly journals. In terms of both number of publications and institutional funding, the United States was unquestionably the world's leading supplier of bilingual education research during the study period, followed by Spain, the United Kingdom, Canada, China, and Australia. (Overview & Mar, 2021, p. 16)

Based on the findings that we read from previous journals, we can conclude from a previous researcher who researched bilingualism, the same as the title of our research, namely *The Phenomenon Of The Use Of Bilingualism Among millennials*, that a person with bilingualism has a lot of code language codes for early speakers, so it's like communicating. often mixed with rich speakers of language, for example Indonesian and Sundanese and as for Indonesian and English, so from there bilingualism is often used and becomes commonplace, but there are many positive impacts that can be taken because it can learn and understand more than one language or what we often call bilingualism, there are also many benefits that can be taken especially being able to master English because it can add additional value to its use, especially since English is an international language, so it can be easier to communicate with foreigners. But also this bilingualism must be able to apply in situations where and when we use it because we will also in time use the first language we have besides the second language, we must use grammar, formal or informal and use it in polite and polite language.

## **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

Based on the results revealed in this study, at this time Bilingualism is no longer something strange if used but in fact Bilingualism is widely used by Indonesian people, especially millennials who when interacting with friends, relatives, and even family use Bilingualism. In the past, Bilingualism was considered unprofitable and hindered, but now Bilingualism can overcome monolingualism, both in cognitive performance and in academics.

(Wahyudin, 2012) In terms of cognitive performance, bilingual children's capacity to solve problems in the field of science is superior in terms of the quality of hypotheses and written language complexity scores. Children that are bilingual have better problem-solving skills.

Bilingual youngsters outperform monolingual children in addressing verbal reasoning challenges. In fourth grade, bilingual children had stronger academic growth in reading vocabulary and arithmetic computations, while in sixth grade, bilingual children had greater academic growth in reading comprehension and mathematical ideas.

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