

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Analysis

In our daily life, language has a big role. Every human kind, society, or nation in this world has their own languages. In the other words we may say that no human kind and no society live without language, because we know that language is a part of human being. In simple definition language as a means of communication, some people also agree that language is a medium to conveys or share our ideas, thoughts, intentions, etc. Noam Chomsky's opinion on the human's language is as quoted below: "when we study language, we are approaching what some might call the ' human essence ', the distinctive qualities of mind so far as we know, unique to man". (Noam Avram Chomsky, 1968, in Jendra,2010:1)

Based on Pringgodigdo and Hasan Shadily Dictionary, 1997: (633-634), linguistics is the language analysis scientifically, and its purpose is to analyze a language descriptively. Ronal W. Langacker (1973: 5) and John Lyons (1975: 1) states : linguistics is the study of human language. So it can be concluded that language is the object of linguistics.

What is sociolinguistics? Harimurti Kridalaksana (1974) states: "Sociolinguistics is the branch of linguistics which tries to describe characteristics of language variations and determine its characteristics toward social phenomenon."

According to C. Criper and H.G Widdowson (in J.P.B. Allen and S. Pit Corder Ed, 1975 : 156) says: " Sociolinguistics is the study of language in operation, its purpose is to investigate how the conventions of language use related to other aspects of social behaviors".

While G.E Booj,J.G Kerstens, H.J Verkuyl (1975 : 139) say : " sociolinguistics is the branch of linguistics which studies about social factors in language use and its correlation in interactions".

Then Renne Appel, Gerrad Hubers and Greus Meyer (1976 : 10) define sociolinguistics as a science which focuses on a language and language use in social and cultural aspect. So based on the three definitions above we can conclude that sociolinguistics discusses about language use and its relationship to the society viewed from social and cultural aspects.

And Nancy Parrot Hickerson (1980: 81) argues that "Sociolinguistics is a developing sub field of linguistics which takes speech variation as its focus, viewing variation or its social context. Sociolinguistics is concerned with the correlation between such social factors and linguistics variations (social factors in this case are age, religion, sex/gender and occupation) ".

From the explanation above, there are some points that can we get about sociolinguistics itself (Joshua A.Fishman ,1957 :4) :

Sociolinguistics can be defined as:

- a branch of linguistics
- study about language and language use
- social and cultural context study

Or sociolinguistics discusses about:

- Who speaks (who writes)
- What language (or what language varieties)
- To whom
- When
- To what end,

Sociolinguistics analyzes the language and language use and its relationship toward social and cultural aspects. That is why we have to understand

the role of a language in social interaction. It is clear now that sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that takes language and the relationship with society as the object of study. It is distinguished from how syntax, semantics, morphology and phonology handle it. It is a field that analyzes language as a part of social property. The study explores the functions and the varieties of language, the contacts between different languages, attitudes of people toward the language use and language users, or language changes.

The term of "Sociolinguistics", actually consist of two disciplines of knowledge; Sociology and Linguistics as the writer described at the beginning of this thesis about what linguistics is. Now we talk about sociology or society. Are there any differences between sociology and society and what are the correlations of them toward the languages among people in a society?

Pitirim Sorokin (in Soejono Soekanto - free translation from Pitirim Sorokin, *Contemporary Sociological Theories*, New York: Harper and Row, 1982: 760-761) gives the definition of sociology as follow:

- a. Hubungan dan pengaruh timbal balik antara aneka macam gejala sosial (misalnya gejala ekonomi dengan gejala agama, keluarga dengan moral, hukum dengan ekonomi, gerak masyarakat dan politik dan lain sebagainya).
- b. Hubungan dan pengaruh timbal balik antara gejala sosial dengan gejala non-sosial (gejala biografis, gejala biologis dll).
- c. Ciri-ciri umum semua gejala sosial.

According to J.L Gillin and J.P Gillin (in Kuntjaraningrat, 2000: 146), society means "the largest grouping in which common in custom, traditions, attitudes and feeling of unity are operative". While Kuntjaraningrat (2000: 146) clarifies society:

" Masyarakat adalah kesatuan hidup manusia yang berinteraksi menurut suatu sistem adat istiadat tertentu yang bersifat berkelanjutan (continue) dan yang terikat oleh suatu rasa identitas yang sama ".

From some definitions above we can conclude that sociology is a scientific study which talks about human being as the member of society and their relationship with the others in society. A society consist of a group of people who come from the same identity, with particular customs and interact continually

Language and society are close and correlates each other. A language exists because of social interactions. Language and society are not static, but dynamic. The dynamism of language caused of that society is also dynamic. That is why this situation will make some changes especially in language choice, vocabularies or in the other aspects of language. Even nowadays we can find so many facts that show us especially among people in Indonesia, that there is a tendency that many people use more than one language when they have conversations with others, or sometimes they change a language or mix a language into other language when they speak. Just take for example in television program, such as music program (MTV), we can also find these cases in literary works such as in Indonesian novels, newspapers or magazines.

In a bilingual or multilingual society, it is normal for the people to be in a situation where a choice between two or more codes (language) has to be made. In the situation the bilinguals may want to consider for example, who speaks to them, in which language or variety, and when or where the conversation takes place, Joshua Fishman, 1965.

In 1964, Dell Hathway Hymes, one of the most noted world sociolinguists, suggested 8 factors that bilingual, multilingual, monolingual people may consider when choosing a code. The factors were formulated into an acronym, namely speaking, which stand for *Setting and Scene, Participants, ends, Act Sequence,*

Key, Instrumentalities, Norms of Interactions, and Genre. (Dell Hymes 1964 in Pier Paolo Giglioli, (ed) 1972).

In this case, *Divortiare* is a novel which includes the dialogues containing English. The characters in this novel often mix *bahasa Indonesia* with English or even switch from *bahasa Indonesia* into English, Sometimes they also use ethnic language such as Javanese or Batakese. Wardhaugh (1986: 100) suggests that people are usually forced to select a particular code whenever they choose to speak, and they may also decide to switch from one code to another or to mix codes. This kind of situation may be called code switching and code mixing.

Code-switching is a situation where the speakers deliberately change a code being used, by switching from one to another. Among several definitions of Code-Switching, the following definitions should give clarity needed to understand the concept.

“Code-Switching has become a common term for alternate use of two or more languages, or varieties of language, or even speech styles ”.(Dell hymes, 1875). While Gal (in Wardough 1986 : 103) defines Code-Switching as a conversational strategy used to establish, cross or destroy group boundaries ; to create, evoke or change interpersonal relations with their rights and obligations. Then Abdul chaer and Leonie Agustina (1995: 140) in their book " *Sosiolinguistik Perkenalan Awal* " states : Code-Switching adalah peristiwa pergantian atau berubahnya dari ragam santai menjadi ragam resmi, atau juga ragam resmi ke ragam santai, inilah yang disebut peristiwa alih kode dalam sosiolinguistik.

It means that in code-switching, we will find case that someone who have a conversation with other, with a case (problem) move to other code with other case (topic discussion), even sometimes he/she usually use formal and informal language in that conversation.

In another manner, Gardner-Chloros (in Coupland and Jaworski, 1997: 361) states that “code switching can be defined as the use of two or more

languages in the same conversation or utterances". In daily conversation, spoken or written language, formal or informal situation, realized or not, people usually use code switching and code mixing. For example the conversations below:

An Indonesian bilingual switches from Indonesian to English, e.g : *jangan lupa ya, it's really hot and absolutely gorgeous. Kamu pasti puas.*

A Spanish bilingual switches from Spanish into English, e.g : *No se, porque I never used it.* (Francois Grosjean, 1982).

Code-Switching as above can be classified into two different classifications. They are grammatical and contextual classification. The grammatical classification is based on where the code switching appears in the sentence or utterance, while the contextual classification is based on the reasons why a bilingual switches.(Bloomfield and John J.Gumperz 1971, (in Jendra,2010:75).

The grammatical classification is divided into three types of code switching: tag-Code-Switching, Inter-Sentential Code-Switching, and Intra-Sentential Code-Switching.

Unlike the grammatical classification, which is based on the position of the different codes found in utterances, the contextual classification is based on the reasons why people switch. The classification is divided into two types of code-switching, namely the situational and metaphorical code- switching.

While the concept of Code- Mixing is used to refer to a more general form of language contact that may include cases of code-switching and other forms of contacts which emphasizes the lexical items. This definition is found in the following excerpt:

"I am using the term Code-mixing to refer to all cases where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence ". (Pieter Muysken, 2000).

Code Mixing is the mixing of pieces of a word or phrase from a language into the other language in a bilingualism and multilingualism. The bilingual or multilingual usually mix their language because of the social factors. Anyway, we sometimes do not aware when we mix our language with pieces of words or phrase from other language.

R. A Hudson (1996: 53) in his book " *Sociolinguistics*" says that:

"in code- switching the point at which languages change corresponds to a point where the situation changes, either on its own or precisely because the language changes. There are other cases, however, where a fluent bilingual talking to another fluent bilingual changes language without any change at all in the situation. This kind of alternation is called Code-Mixing. The purpose of Code-Mixing seems to symbolize a somewhat ambiguous situation for which neither language on its own would be quite right ".

It means that in code-mixing we will find the case that a bilinguals or multilingual usually inserts phrases or words from other language when he/she has a conversation, they mix a language with the other language.

The sentences below are the samples of Code Mixing cases of bilinguals single utterances in which a form of Code Mixing involving Indonesian, English, Spanish, Japanese.

➤ A Spanish bilingual mixes Spanish with English,e.g :

No van a bring it up in the meeting. (Pfaff 1979 (in Ronald Wardough,1984)

➤ A Japanese bilingual mixes Japanese with English,e.g :

Watashi was waseda graduate shimashita. (in Azuma, 1993) in Pieter Muysken, 2000).

Based on the explanation above, the writer is interested in finding the cases (mixing and switching code) and analyzes them. So the writer chooses a novel, written by Ika Natassa, untitled “*Divortiare*” as the source of data for his proposal.

This study investigates the code mixing and code switching cases which occur or happen in the dialogues or conversations in this novel, and analyzes them. Then writer will try to find out what are the causal factors which caused the code switching and code mixing are happens.

1.2. Scope of Analysis

In doing this analysis, the writer focuses his analysis which deals with the code switching and code mixing cases in novel “ *Divortiare* “, and find out the dominant process which related to code switching and code mixing. Besides, the analysis only focuses on twelve selected chapters of the novel.

The writer also wants to find out and describe the sub-system (specification) of sociolinguistics such as bilingualism, multilingualism, or slang.

1.3. Problem of Analysis

In writing this proposal, the writer will analyze some cases or some processes related to the object of analysis, they are code switching and code mixing processes especially in the novel “ *Divortiare* “ by Ika Natassa. There are some questions to be raised as the problem of this analysis, they are:

1. What type of code switching and code mixing were found in novel *Divortiare* by Ika Natassa?

2. What is the frequency of code-switching and code-mixing in novel *Divortiare* by Ika Natassa?

1.4. Objectives of Analysis

By doing this proposal analysis, the writer wants to achieve some objectives that can be answered the problems of analysis. The objectives as follow:

1. To find out what type of code switching and code mixing found in the novel *Divortiare* by Ika Natassa?
2. To find out what is the frequency of code-switching and code-mixing in the novel *Divortiare* by Ika Natassa?

1.5 Review of Related Literature

In designing this thesis, the writer refers to some information available in some books to support the idea and the analysis, they are:

Pateda in his book "Sociolinguistics", 1987 which discuss about all aspects in sociolinguistics (including language use, language variety, language change, language plan).

Siregar, in his book untitled " Code Alternation in Bilingual Speech Behavior ",1996, USU, which talk about Bahasa Indonesia-English Language Mixing which help the writer to find the data about Bilingualism or Multilingualism.

Jendra in his book “Sociolinguistics”: The Study of Societies' Languages, 2010. Which concentrate on analyzing about language, linguistics, and sociolinguistics and the components in it.

Wardough, *Introduction to Sociolinguistics*. This book provides information and knowledge about Sociolinguistics and Sociology of language, and the discussion of the relationship between language and society or the various functions of language in society.

1.6 Significances of the Analysis

The writer hopes that this thesis could enrich the study of sociolinguistics that can be used for further reference, especially dealing with the Code Switching and Code Mixing in Sociolinguistics. Besides that, the writer also expects that he could achieve some significance for the readers:

- a. Through this thesis, the writer hope that this analysis can be advantageous and useful for the readers, especially to the students of English Department or who are interested in sociolinguistics.
- b. Through this thesis the writer could share the information and facts to the readers especially about linguistics itself or what are the components of this study, or what are the correlations between language and society.