CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

I.1 Background of the Analysis

Language is the first knowledge that humans know because since the first time they exist, they talk. They talk not like we do now, but they use their own language such as sign language. By the times, language changed. Human speech is different from the signals that are used by animals.

Bloomfield (1933 : 4) says that Plato (427-347 b.c) in his dialogue Cratylus discusses the origin of words, and particularly the question whether the relation between things and the words which name them is a natural and necessary relation or merely the result of a human convention. Keraf (1983 : 2) notes that Dr. Jacob ever did research and concluded that:

“dengan demikian kami berpendapat bahwa bahasa berkembang perlahan-lahan dari system tertutup ke sistem terbuka antara 2 juta hingga ½ tahun yang lalu, tetapi baru dapat dianggap sebagai proto-lingua antara 100.000 hingga 40.000 tahun yang lalu.” “so, we argue that language growing slowly from the close system to the open system between two till half million ago, but it just considered as proto-lingua between 100.00 till 40.00 years ago”.

From the statements above, it is known that since ancient time people have used language. Language is not only about talking, but also writing is also part of language. So, when people write and talk, they use language.
According to Oxford dictionary, language is way of expressing ideas and feelings using movement, symbol and sounds; particular style of speaking and writing. From this definition we can see that language is divided into two, spoken language and written language. Spoken language is a form of communication in which words derived from a large vocabulary (usually at 10,000) together with a diverse variety of names are uttered through or with the mouth, while written language is the representation of a language by means of a writing system. (www.en.wikipedia.org)

Language has two major functions, they are interactional function and transactional function. Interactional function deals with how humans use language to interact each other socially or emotionally. Transactional function deals with whereby humans use their linguistics abilities to communicate knowledge, skills and information (Yule, 1985: 5-6).

Nowadays, there are so many experts who study about language that called linguistics. Linguistics comes from Latin ‘Lingua’ means ‘language’. In general, linguistics is a scientific study about language. Harimurti Kridalaksana in Kamus Linguistik - 3rd edition notes that this term appears for the first time in scientific magazine that is edited by Johann Severin Vater and Friedrich Justin Bertuch. Then, Chaer (2007: 13) says:

“linguistik mendekati bahasa sebagai bahasa, sebagai satu sistem lambang bunyi yang bersifat arbitrer, unik, produktif, dinamis dan bervariasi”. “linguistics approach language as language, as a sound symbol system that arbitrer, unique, productive, dynamic and has variation”.

Linguistics itself has some branches, that is divided into microlinguistics and macrolinguistics. In microlinguistics, it can be consisted of descriptive linguistics and historical and comparative linguistics. Whereas in macrolinguistics we can divide it into two; applied linguistics (such as; lexicography, language pathology, machanolinguistics,
translation and so on) and interdisciplinary (such as; phonetics, psycholinguistics, etnolinguistics, sociolinguistics etc).

One of linguistics branches that has a lot of cases to be analyzed is sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics is a term including the aspects of linguistics applied toward the connections between language and society, and the way we use it in different social situations. It ranges from the study of the wide variety of dialects across a given region down to the analysis between the way men and women speak one to another. Sociolinguistics often shows us the humorous realities of human speech and how a dialect of a given language can often describe the age, sex, and social class of the speaker; it codes the social function of a language. (www.logos.uoregon.edu)

From the definition above, we know that language and human being as a social man can not be separated. In the writer’s mind, if human does not have any language, there is no civilization. But time to time, civilization becomes more developed especially in this globalization era. This globalization is also blowing the language world. Nowadays, human being is demanded to be able to speak in international language, such as English. Nowadays, kindergarten students even have started to learn English. This habit, then, will make people become bilingualism or multilingualism. Bilingualism is using two languages or two language codes, in sociolinguistics term bilingualism is using two language by a person in his / her activities by turns (Mackey 1962 : 12, Fishman 1975 : 73 in Chaer and Agustina 2004 : 84). Multilingualisme is a condition when people use more than two languages to interact with other people by turns (Chaer and Agustina 2004 : 85).

In bilingualism condition, realized or not people usually do a language choice. Language choice is a variation of language that is used by a person when he / she talks to one or more other person influenced by some factors such as speaker (age, sex, ethnic, class etc
Interaction (topic, tone, situation etc), code (source, genre etc) and realization (voice, body, mode etc) (Preston and Shuy 1980: 2-13). In language choice there are some terms.

Quoted from Sumarsono and Paina (2002: 200), language choice divided into three. They are:

1. Variation within the same language. It is applied to a variation in a language, for example; the variation of informal and formal French in Europe and French in Quebec, Canada.

2. Code switching. It usually happen when a person can speak two or more language fluently. For example; A has Batak language as his B1 and Indonesian as his B2 also A can speak English. In a trip A meets with D then he starts a conversation with Indonesian, but when A knows that D can speak Batak too, A sometimes speak in Batak language. Suddenly, A and D meet with a tourist and he asks them about something in English. Automatically, A and D speak in English. What A does is a code switching and what language A uses is depending on some factors such as participants, topic, setting, etc.

3. Code mixing. Code mixing is similar with intervention from a language to other language. In code mixing, the speaker insert unsure of another language such as word or phrase when he/she speaks in a language.

Talking about code mixing and code switching, there are some types of code mixing and code switching. Tom McArthur in his article proposes four types of code switching, they are: tag-switching, intra-sentential switching, intersentential switching and intra-word switching. While Suwito (1983) in Umar and Napitupulu (1994: 14) divided code mixing into two: innercode mixing and outercode mixing. Code mixing also has forms insertion into a sentence, they are: word, phrase, idioms, hybrid and reduplication insertion (Suwito (1985:...
Besides types, people have reasons why they use code mixing and code switching when they are speaking. Bhatia & Ritchie (2004) in Kim Eunhee’s article state that there are some factors influence someone do a code mixing or code switching such as with whom, about what, and when and where a speech act occurs, bilinguals make their language choice.

In daily conversation, spoken or written language, formal or informal situation, realized or not, people use code switching and code mixing. For example in the dialogue below that taken from a Short Message Service’s dialogue between the writer and her friend.

1. A: yaelah gara-gara itu nya, halah halah.. eh btw, thanks ya ceritamu tadi membuatku tersenyum, I cried just before we are in dialogue.

   B: kenapa nangis? your tears is so expensive to throw away.

   The underlined sentences are code switching because A first replies what B tells her, then suddenly the topic is changed though it’s still related and she uses English fully, naturally. Then B replies the message also use code switching because the situation is influenced by A.


   The underlined words are code mixing because in one sentence, speaker uses some English words when she speaks in Indonesian. those words are terms in facebook and the speaker
uses those words because she talks about something that happens in facebook. This code mixing usually is not realized by the speaker.

From those examples, the writer is interested in doing a research about language choice because this is a social indication that happens in daily life but just few people concern with it. If this indication is exist for a long time, it can cause the language shift even the language death.

I.2 Scope of the Analysis

Based on the fore mentioned background of analysis and facts that the writers finds, actually there are some interesting cases that can be analyzed but the writer only focuses on the language choice of the students of English Literature Department 2009 batch that shows the code switching and code mixing, between Indonesian Language and English in their daily social activities but still in college area.

I.3 Problems of the Analysis

Based on the scope of this thesis, there are three questions appeared, they are:

1. What are the types of code switching found in daily social activities of 2009 batch?

2. What are the forms of code mixing found in daily social activities of 2009 batch?

3. What are the probable reasons why 2009 batch use code switching and code mixing?
I.4 Objectives of the Analysis

Related to the problems above, this research tries to find out and describe these things:

1. To find out the types of code switching using by 2009 batch.
2. To find out the forms of code mixing using by 2009 batch
3. To find out the reasons why 2009 batch using code mixing and code switching.

I.5 Significance of the Analysis

There are two significances of the analysis of this thesis, they are:

1. Academically, the writer hopes that this thesis can enrich the linguistics and language research field especially in sociolinguistics area.
2. Practically, this thesis can give more data about language choice that is used by a group of community, especially from undergraduate students group which can be used as one of data for language maintenance, language shift or language death.