CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language has a big role in our daily life. People use language to communicate to each other. Slobin (1979:188) says that language is inseparable element in human life. To communicate well, people need language. So it is the reason why language is so important for human in society. Giving information means transferring knowledge, fact or news by the speakers to the listeners. To deliver message, the language that the speaker uses should be clear, quick and easy and the rhetorically expressive.

The scientific study of language is called linguistics. There are relationship between language and society, such as relationship to object, ideas, events, and actual speakers and listeners. Platt (in Siregar 1984:66) says every language express in some way or other how people think, perceive and act, in what state people, things and ideas are and how they relate to each other.

Linguistics is the scientific study of human’s language, but linguistics does not study every form of human’s language. It focused on analyzing human’s verbal language; the language that consists of words. Langacker (1973:5) states that linguistics is the study of human’s language. So, it can be concluded that language is the object of linguistics.

A branch of linguistics that takes language as an object of the study, in way that is usually distinguished from how syntax, semantics, morphology, and phonology handle is sociolinguistics. It is a field that analyzes language as a part of social property. Kridalaksana (1974) states that sociolinguistics is the branch of
linguistics which tries to describe characteristics of language variations and
determine its characteristics toward social phenomenon.

According to Criper and Widdowson (in Allen and Corder Ed, 1975:156) say
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 Booj, Kerstens, Verkuyl (1975:139) say sociolinguistics is the branch of
linguistics which studies about social factors in language use and its correlation in
interactions.

Then Appel, Hubers and 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.

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).

The term of ‘sociolinguistics’ actually consist of two disciplines of
knowledge: oociology 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?

Sorokin (in Soekanto 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).

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

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 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. Even kindergarten students 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). While multilingualism 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 term exist.

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 unsures of another language such as word or phrase when he/she speaks in a language.
In daily conversation, spoken or written language, formal or informal situation, realize or not, people use the code. For example in the dialogue bellow:

1. A: *ehh makasih ya, nesehatmu tadi bikin aku jadi bersemangat lagi.* I cried just before we are in the dialogue.
   
   B: *iya iya, tapi kenapa nangis? Your tears are so expensive to throw away, dear.*

   From the dialogue above, the underline sentences are code switching, when A replies what B tells her, then suddenly the topic is changed though it is still related and they use English fully and naturally. Then B replies also uses code switching because the situation is influenced by A.


   The underline words are code mixing, the speaker uses some English words in one sentence when she speaks in Bahasa Indonesia. 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 the example above 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. This research investigates the code switching and code mixing cases which occure or happen in daily conversation of some students of Department of English in the college area in the University of Sumatera Utara.
1.2 Problem of the Study

Based on the background above, the writer finds some problems that appear in the conversation. And it arises some questions, they are:

1. What are the types of code switching used by students of Department of English.
2. What are the components of language in code mixing used by students of Department of English.
3. What are the reasons students of Department of English use code switching and code mixing.

1.3 Objective of the Study

The objectives as follow:

1. To find out what are the types of code switching used by students of Department of English.
2. To find out what are the components of language in code mixing used by students of Department of English.
3. To find out the reasons why students of Department of English use code-switching and code mixing.

1.4 Scope of the Study

In this analysis, the writer makes a limitation to obtain a clear and detail description of the matter and some interesting cases that can be analyzed. However, the writer focuses the study on the analyzing types of code-switching and the components of language in code mixing by using utterances of students of
Department of English University of Sumatera Utara in their daily conversation but still in the college area.

1.5 Significance of the Study

Theoretically, this recent analysis can enrich or add knowledge of students who are majoring in language in terms of sociolinguistics, especially in understanding code-switching and code-mixing. Practically, the writer expects this recent analysis will be useful for the readers who live and interact in a bilingual or multilingual community to use the codes.