CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Sociolinguist are convinced that the place where we live and the people with they live are shaping and coloring the meanings found in our language. This emphasized language to be a central product of social intellect and exist only in social group. Therefore, it is basic to study to a language as it is found in the society using it. Simply studying system of speech sounds, structures, and semantics out of their context will not help us understand better our human existence and our precious inherent language capacity (Wardhaugh, 1986:13)

Language is one of the most powerful problems of social behavior. In the normal transfer of information through language, we use language to send vital social messages about who we are, where we come from, and who we associate with. It is often shocking to realize how extensively we may judge a person's background, character, and intentions based simply upon the person's language, dialect, or, in some instances, even the choice of a single word.

Given the social role of language, it stands to reason that one strand of language study should concentrate on the role of language in society. Sociolinguistics has become an increasingly important and popular field of
study, as certain cultures around the world expand their communication base and intergroup and interpersonal relations take on escalating significance.

The basic notion underlying sociolinguistics is quite simple: Language use symbolically represents fundamental dimensions of social behavior and human interaction. The notion is simple, but the ways in which language reflects behavior can often be complex and subtle. Furthermore, the relationship between language and society affects a wide range of encounters--from broadly based international relations to narrowly defined interpersonal relationships.

For example, sociolinguists might investigate language attitudes among large populations on a national level, such as those exhibited in the US with respect to the English-only amendment--the legislative proposal to make English the 'official' language of the US. Similarly, we might study the status of French and English in Canada or the status of national and vernacular languages in the developing nations of the world as symbols of fundamental social relations among cultures and nationalities.

In considering language as a social institution, sociolinguists often use sociological techniques involving data from questionnaires and summary statistical data, along with information from direct observation.

Everybody knows that English is an international language. Nowadays many Indonesian people use Indonesian and English language
at the same time. It is called code-mixing. Code-mixing could appear in every context of communication. Code-mixing is the application of a language or more in which put the elements of language as the word to the other language consistently. Actually there is another phenomenon in linguistics and it is called code-switching. It is difficult enough to distinguish both of code-mixing and code-switching.

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. Words which express action, states, perceptions, etc., the verbs occur in every language. However, there are many differences in the way can be structured, what additional concepts they may express and what other words may occur with them”. This reason creates a relationship between language and society which makes sociolinguistics comes into picture.

The ability is mastering some language can be the main factor of code mixing. As everybody knows that English is an international language. Nowadays many Indonesian people use Indonesian and English language at the same time. It’s called code-mixing. Code-mixing could appear in every context of communication. Code-mixing is the application
of a language or more in which put the elements of language as the word to the other language consistently.

Muhammad Assad’s notes From Qatar” Positive, Persistence, Pray” is one of favorite book. Because of the motivation book, the other reason loved this because the story is reality and then the writer using easy language to understand the reader. In this book having many language, Indonesia, English and Arabic. But often using English language. Many in one sentence have mote that one language, it called code mixing. So that I interest to analyze code mixing material in this book. Code mixing user is sign smart people.

Nababan (1993:32)says bila seseorang melakukan campur kode dengan bahasa asing bertujuan untuk menunjukkan “keterpelajaran” (if someone used code mixing in foreign language (outer code mixing), it is to show that he is well educated”). Nababan (1933:33) says “Bilamana orang mencampur dua atau lebih bahasa dalam suatu tindak bahasa (speech act atau discourse) tanpa ada sesuatu dalam situasi berbahasa itu yang menuntut pencampuran bahasa itu. Dalam keadaan yang demikian, hanya kesantaian penutur atau kebiasaannya yang dituruti. Tindak bahasa yang demikian disebut campur kode”. (When people mix two or more language (speech act or discourse) without something that demands to use the mixing language. Such as for a leisure of speaker, or an habit. We can categorize the speech as code mixing).
There are some linguistic elements in code mixing, that is:

a. Word
b. Phrase
c. Clause
d. Sentence

One of the things that affect our society and bring into bilingual phenomenon is the mass media. Many phenomena of mixed code that can be found, one in the book was written in abroad and many experience the writer adapted in foreign.

1.2 Problem of The Study

1. What type of code mixing is dominantly used in Muhammad Assad’s notes From Qatar” Positive, Persistence, Pray”?

2. What linguistics element is dominantly used in code mixing found in Muhammad Assad’s notes From Qatar” Positive, Persistence, Pray”?

3. Why code mixing is used in Muhammad Assad’s notes From Qatar” Positive, Persistence, Pray”?

1.3 Objective of The Study
1. To find out what type of code mixing is dominantly used in Muhammad Assad’s notes From Qatar” Positive, Persistence, Pray”.

2. To find out the dominant linguistics element used in code-mixing in Muhammad Assad’s notes From Qatar” Positive, Persistence, Pray”.

3. To find out the reason of using code mixing in Muhammad Assad’s notes From Qatar” Positive, Persistence, Pray”.

1.4 Scope of The Study

The writer will take the data from the Muhammad Assad’s notes From Qatar” Positive, Persistence, Pray”. Notes From Qatar consist of 28 chapter and the writer took odd chapter, namely chapter 2, chapter 4, chapter 6, chapter 8, chapter 10, chapter 12, chapter 14, chapter 16, chapter 18, chapter 20, chapter 22, chapter 24, chapter 26, and chapter 28.

1.5 Significance of The Study

This analysis information is support the progress in language/linguistic knowledge especially sociolinguistics material. Especially, this analysis can be useful for readers and to give input for people who interested in studying code mixing can be take the references from this thesis.