

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is very important for human being to do interaction with others. In communication, language and society are two things that cannot be separated. Language cannot exist if there are no people who use it to interact or communicate. Because language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols by means of which a social group cooperates (Bloch and Trager in Hidayat, 2006: 22).

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 and Brown in Nurhayati, 2009).

In sociolinguistics there are many phenomena that happen when the people communicate each other. One of them is bilingualism. According to Wardaugh (2006: 94), bilingualism means the ability of communicating in two languages but with the possibility of the greater skill in one language. The people who have such ability are called bilinguals. Most people in the world are bilinguals for various social needs, either for local or global social interactions. In bilingualism condition, realized or not people usually do a language choice. Evan-Tripp in Faturrohman (2009) identified four main factors in language choice, they

are : setting (time and place) and situation, participants in the interaction, topic of the conversation and interaction functions. The first factor such as the situation of dinner with family or dinner with client will make a difference in a language choice. The second factor is something like age, gender, job and so on. The third factor depends on the topic, like the law case nowadays, family matters. The fourth factor is interaction function like request, habit, giving information.

Another sociolinguistic phenomenon is multilingualism. Multilingualism refers to the ability of speaking in more than two languages. However, there is no specific number of languages required in order to be multilingual. Multilingualism is connected with a multilingual society, the society is able or communicate with more than two language between the members of other communities (Holmes, 2001: 19). Multilingual societies develop their skill in each code to meet their needs. Their ability to use language depends on the circumstances in which each in use. Multilingualism happens through contacts language. (Chaer, 2007: 65). Contact language is the use of more than one language at the same place and time.(Thomason, 2001: 1). The contact language events only occur in an open society. Open society is a people who have a relationship with other communities. In addition, bilinguals must have a possibility that they are in a situation to choose between two or more codes that has to be made, so the process is called language choice.

Language is a media communication to deliver a message on interlocutor. As we know, Indonesia is a rich country which has much kind of languages. Languages in Indonesia consist of Javanese, Maduranese, Bataknese,

Sundanese, Balinese, Indonesia language, and so on. Every single person in Indonesia usually uses language more than one in conversation or in some occasion. They prefer to switch and mix the language from one language into other languages. The combination of some languages in speaking, in sociolinguistic study is known as code mixing or code switching. Ayeomoni (2006, p. 91) stated that code-switching is the mixing of words, phrases and sentence from two distinct grammatical (sub) systems across sentence boundaries within the same speech event. Hudson (1996:299) asserts that code mixing occurs when the speaker mixes the different languages in the same utterances, and code switching happens when a single use different varieties at different time. People choose or employ a particular code on a particular occasion for communication, in order to interlocutors can understand easily and the message can be delivered well.

As we know, Traditional market is the place where we often see the phenomenon of using ethnic languages happens in human's daily activities such as in trade interaction. Besides that, Traditional markets are the locus of their culture (Arifin, 2008). The traditional market is a cultural center that describes the expressions of attitudes and values inherent in its society (Bariarcianur, 2008). There is often seen that profit is not the primary goal, but rather a tool of spiritual fulfillment of the unity in each transaction. Communication and social interaction that exists automatically and then become the intimate relationship between sellers and buyers. Traditional markets can also be regarded as a living museum of cultural activities and day-to-day behavior that indicate how people within a

community forming, shaping, and shaped by culture. So, traditional market is the interesting place to be analyzed about their choosing language from their modern mindset as modern people even at traditional market especially. For doing this research, the researcher prefers to choose a traditional market that namely “Pasar Tavip Binjai”.

In view of the phenomena above the researcher tries to analyze code mixing that used by Javanese people in trade interaction process at Pasar Tavip Binjai. In this Traditional market, people use more than one language as their commercial communication. They mix two languages to communicate each other. They are Indonesia language and Javanese language. The choice of Javanese people because there are more Javanese people than other ethnics in this market, so that’s why the writer chooses them as the object research.

For example:

Seller : Mau beli apa bu, *cabene, bawange* buk. (word insertion)

Purchaser : Pak, kasi dulu cabe nya.

Seller : Cabe yang mana bu

Purchaser : yang *iki ae*. (word insertion)

Piro sekilo pak. (word insertion)

Seller : *arak jimuk pirang* kilo. (word insertion)

From the example above, we can see the deviation of the language. The language actually gives the meaning to the listener, but the language itself hides the meaning. So, people around of the Javanese people do not know the meaning of the language itself because they use special code that mix to the language that actually only Javanese people or the people that has Javanese language background that understand about it.

1.2 The Problem of Study

Based on background above, the problems are formulated as the following:

- a. What is the function of code mixing for Javanese people at Pasar Tavip Binjai?
- b. How many types of insertion of code mixing occur in Javanese language into Indonesian language at Pasar Tavip Binjai?
- c. Why do the Javanese people use code mixing into Indonesian language in trade interaction at Pasar Tavip Binjai ?

1.3 The Objective of Study

In line with the problems above, the objectives of this study are:

- a. to describe the function of code mixing for Javanese people at Pasar Tavip Binjai.
- b. to describe types of insertion of code mixing occur in Indonesian language into Javanese language at Pasar Tavip Binjai.
- c. to explain the reason of Javanese people use code mixing into Indonesian language in trade interaction at Pasar Tavip Binjai.

1.4 Scope of the Study

The scope of study is intended to discuss about the function of code-mixing, types of code-mixing and factor Javanese people use code-mixing into Indonesian language in trade interaction at Pasar Tavip Binjai.

1.5 Significance of the Study

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

1. Theoretically, this study is expected to give some useful contributions to the theory of Sociolinguistics, particularly the theory of code switching and code mixing
2. Practically, readers who are interested in studying code mixing could be guided by the result of the research and literature contribution as a source of information for those who want to carry out further study code mixing.