

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Study

Language has an important part in human life and has several usages for human as a mean of communication and interaction in community life. It means that language is a key of communication in connecting the people, without a good language the people will not be able to express their thoughts, ideas, feeling and we would not be able to share their knowledge. In communication, language cannot be separated from society. The study about the relation of language and society is called sociolinguistics.

According to Wardhaugh (2006: 12) sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and of how languages function in communication; the equivalent goal in the sociology of language is trying to discover how social structure can be better understood through the study of language, e.g., how certain linguistic features serve to characterize particular social arrangements.

Nowadays, as impact of globalization we can see many people who master more than one language. Many of them master two or more languages. People who master more than one language are called bilingual. Hundreds of millions people in the world routinely use two or more languages in their daily lives is called multilingual. According to Bathia and William (2006) bilingualism is the ability to use two languages effectively. Mackey and Fishman (1980) state that

bilingualism can be defined as using two languages by a speaker in interaction with other people.

However during their communication with other people, sometimes they have vocabulary absence in their communication, they miss and forget some words that they want to utter. In order that the communication keeps flowing well they insert some words which belong to another language like English, traditional language, etc. Moreover, by the impact of language expansion in the globalization era, it is not common thing if we find many people insert and mix some words phrases, or clauses in their communication. The condition like this is called code mixing.

Code mixing occurs when the speaker incorporates small units (words or short phrases) from one language to other language in a single utterance. It is often unintentionally produced and usually occurs in word level. This idea is in line with Mc. Laughlin's (in Hoffman, 1996: 110) that "Code mixing takes place within sentences and usually involved single lexical items". According to Wardaugh (2010) code mixing can arise from individual choice can be used as major identity marker for a group of speaker who must deal with more than one language in their common pursuit. However in another case people code switch when they don't know the appropriate translation in the target language (Wardaugh, 2010).

On the other hand, according to Holmes (2001), this kind of code mixing is called lexical borrowing, which reflects a lack of vocabulary in language. People do code mixing from their mother tongue to because they don't know the appropriate word in their second language. It happens to express a concept or to

describe an object for which there is no obvious word available in the language they are using.

Code mixing usually occurs in bilingual or multilingual community or society and the function (meaning) of the language cannot be clearly separated. This code mixing is used when the conversation used both language together to the extent that they change from one language to the other in the occurrence of a single utterance (Wardough, 1986, p.103).

Globalization has given significant influences in people's way of communication. People tend to speak more than one language. Those who speak more than one language are not only the well educated people but also the teenagers. The use of two languages in communication is not only in form of spoken language but also in written language. Nowadays, phenomena is getting wider and wider. Code mixing has been used in spoken language or oral language such as speech, daily conversation and debate.

According to Myers-Scotton (1993), Boeschoten (1998), and Azuma (1998) (cited in Ho, 2007), code-mixing is the change of one language to another in the same oral or written text. It means that the code mixing also occurred in written language. Based on my observation, code mixing found in written language is in form of book, newspaper and literary work like novels, and poems. We can see there are so many novels written by the author by mixing another language in the novels especially in English.

In mixing a language into another language, the speaker or the writer must have a reason. Hoffman (1991) said that there are ten reasons why the speaker and writer using code mixing. But the problem is there might be another reason which

is not include the reasons proposed by Hoffman. The researcher found in the novel which the researcher is going to analyze the code mixing which happened because of another reason. It can be seen from the following example preliminary data below:

*“Terima kasih sayang. **I love you.**”*

(Appendix 5, No. 96)

From the utterance above, there was a sentence **I love you** inserted in the utterance with preceded by utterance *Terima kasih sayang*. It can be seen that the English inserted is a sentence and it shows expression of intimacy from a wife to his husband. Expression intimacy does not include the reasons of code mixing proposed by Hoffman. Another preliminary data can be seen in the data below

*“Maafin papa **Baby** .”*

(Appendix 5, No. 120)

From the utterance above, it can be seen the word **Baby** was inserted in the utterance to express the intimacy a father to her son. The word **Baby** doesn't mean a new born kid, but the word **baby** is expression of intimacy, in this case love.

From the preliminary data above, it can be seen that the reason of the use of code mixing by the novel characters does not include the reasons which proposed by Hoffman. That's why the researcher interested in conducting this study by expecting to find other new reasons related to code mixing.

There are some previous study related to this topic, Saputro (2013) aimed at describing codes mixing used in *Marmut Merah Jambu Novel*. The analysis showed that there are some forms that use, such as: word, phrase, hybrids, clause

and idiom. the writer classifies the purpose of Indonesian-English code mixing into: need feeling motive, prestige filling motive and to make the novel more interesting understandable. The writer also found the lexical meaning from the code mixing that used in Marmut Merah Jambu Novel.

Osoba (2014) In this research, the new generation Yorùbá playwrights are bilinguals that demonstrate their competence in both languages by mixing the codes while writing. The major reasons are 'to carry their targeted audience along', to make their written plays relevant in this new millennium both thematically and stylistically and to create a kind of style that is already in vogue among the educated elite in the society. The use of code-mixing is, therefore, for communicative and aesthetic effects.

Those two studies of code mixing in novels and playwright has similar problem to this study. In the first one, it shows the problem about the type while the second one is about the reason of using code mixing. So the two previous studies can give some contribution for the researcher in conducting this study.

1.2 The Problems of the Study

In line with the background of the study, the problems are formulated as the following:

1. What kinds of Indonesian-English code mixing are found in the novels?
2. How is Indonesian-English code mixing realized in the novels?
3. Why is the Indonesian-English code mixing realized as the way it is in the novels?

1.3 The Objective of the Study

With reference to the problem, the objectives of the study are,

1. to find out the kinds of Indonesian-English code mixing found in the novels,
2. to describe the realization of Indonesian-English code mixing in the novels,
3. to elaborate the reasons of Indonesian-English code mixing in the novels.

1.4 The Scope of the Study

In this study the writer makes a limitation to obtain a clear explanation of the matter which is being analyzed. This study focuses on the types, the realization and the reason of the Indonesian-English code mixing uttered by the characters in the novels. In this study, the researcher analyzes two novels, they are *Me and Mr. Perfect* and *Critical Eleven*.

1.5 The Significance of the Study

The findings of the study are beneficial, theoretically and practically. The finding it will be useful to enrich writer insight sociolinguistics. Theoretically, It is expected that the findings will enlarge the view on sociolinguistics phenomenon in our society, particularly the phenomenon of language use and sociolinguistics aspects.

Practically, It is also hoped to be useful information for the students of the English Department, in particular, and for the sociolinguistics observers who are interested in studying and analyzing language phenomenon in society particularly about code mixing in written language.