

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of Study

A study about language is a never ended story because language is a part of human life. It has a role as a medium of communication in a social life. Human beings interact one to each other by using language in their society. In reality, languages used in a society have variation, including verbal, non-verbal (body language) spoken and written language. Whatever language form is being used, it is due to the cooperation and understanding between the encoder and the decoder.

Language users create language, so its information relates their society, and environment. The way people talk depends on the place they come from and which society or environment they belong to. When people are in a conversation, they tend to use the language they have. In teenagers' world, most of them prefer to use non-standard language which is sometimes switched or mixed with/to English than using standard language. It can be accepted if the use of the language only when they speak to their friends, but they are supposed to be able to speak in standard language well when they are requested to convey their opinion both in the teaching learning process and in the answer sheet for their examination.

Here is an example taken from <http://akmal.multiply.com/journal/item/216>:

- "Iya, gua *demen banget* sama J-Lo. Dia *tuh udah* seksi, jago nyanyi, *udah gitu* jago nge-*dance* lagi! Wah, tipe gua *banget, tuh!*"

The example above is a comment said by a teenager when he was asked about a famous international singer. In the example, the use of non standard language can be found here and there. The non standard words such as, *demen, banget, tuh, udah, gitu*, etc. are the words usually used by the teenagers in their daily conversation. Besides the

tendency of using non standard language, they also tend to have limited vocabulary in standard Indonesian language, as the result, they use English words. The fact can be seen from their language in operating internet or computer. They will understand if we say 'download', 'upload', or 'scan', but most of them will be confused with the meaning of the words in bahasa Indonesia.

In the example above, the words *nge-dance* is an example of mix words which is also usually used by the teenagers in the daily conversation. Actually the words can be translated easily but they prefer to use the English to make them seem cool.

In the sociolinguistics, the phenomenon of mixing a language with another language is called as code mixing. There are two kinds of code-mixing, they are (a) Inner code-mixing that means as a mixing from the original language with all the variants (standard-nonstandard or formal-informal) or it can be a mixing of traditional language with bahasa Indonesia, and (b) Outer code-mixing that means as a mixing occurs from another language (foreign language). In Indonesia, the two kinds of mixing occur. People sometimes insert the grammatical units in traditional language into bahasa Indonesia. Besides that, they also inserted the grammatical unit of foreign language into bahasa Indonesia. In some cases, the mixing between standard and nonstandard or formal and informal also occurs.

Some linguists have given their definitions of code-mixing. According to Sridhar and Sridhar, as quoted by <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/code-mixing>, code-mixing is the transition from using linguistics units (words, phrases, clauses, etc.) of one language to using those of another within a single sentence. Thus, words, phrases or clauses of one language are inserted into another language. Then, Wardhaugh (1986: 104) argues that code mixing occurs when conversant uses both languages together to the

extent that they change from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance.

A single utterance here can be a word or phrase.

In Indonesia, code-mixing is called as *Gado-gado* language (Ohoiwutun, 1997: 70). Kachru (1982: 39) stated that there are some types that are involved in code-mixing. They are: Unit insertion, Unit hybridization, Sentence insertion, Idiom and collocation insertion, and Reduplication.

Here is an example of code mixing (Ohoiwutun, 1997: 70):

A: *Ngapain pagi-pagi sudah di sini?*

B: *Pesawatnya perlu di run-up, diinspeksi, dicek busi. Landing gear dibuka.*

The example above is a dialogue of two airmen in a plane hangar. The speaker B mixes some English words with bahasa Indonesia. Speaker B uses the English words because there is no equivalent translation of the words in bahasa Indonesia.

Besides code-mixing, there is also another phenomenon occurs in the teenagers' daily conversation. It is a switching from one language to another which is commonly known as code-switching. There are two kinds of code-switching, they are (a) external code-switching that means as the switching from one language into another language, for example, the switching from Bahasa Indonesia into English, and (b) internal code-switching that means as the switching from one variant or dialect into another variant or dialect in one language, for example, switching from Mandailing dialect into Angkola dialect. In Indonesia, the two kinds of code-switching also occur.

There are several definitions of code switching. Taken from http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/code_switching, code switching is a term in linguistics referring to using more than one language or dialect in conversation. According to Poplack (1980) there are three types of code-switching, they are intrasentential, intersentential and tag switching.

Here is an example of code switching cited from <http://www.apfippsi.com/alihkode.ht>

ml:

A: *Yanis, tu veux du "gado-gado"?*

(Yanis, would you like "gado-gado")

B: *Mais oui, je veux aussi du "es dawet". Quand on travaille dur, on a toujours faim.*

(Yes, I'd like *es dawet* too. When we work hard, we are always hungry.)

A: *Pak Mar, tolong pesen gado-gado kalih, es dawet kalih.*

(Pak Mar, please bring us two *gado-gado* and *es dawet*.)

C: *Inggih, inggih.*

(Alright)

In the dialogue above, the speaker A speaks French with her friend B who can speak French too. And then when she speaks to the speaker C (who can speak French) she switches from French to Javanese as C doesn't speak French but Javanese.

The phenomena of code-mixing and code-switching can be found in the bilingual or multilingual society. Weinrich, as quoted by Beardsmore, (1982; 2) stated that bilingualism is the practice of using two languages alternatively and if three or more languages used, it is called multilingualism.

Nowadays, the phenomena is getting wider and wider (Ohoiwutun, 1997:69). The using of code-mixing and code switching can also be found in a teenager novel as a novel that reflect the life of teenagers, the novel also use the language the teenagers usually used. This can be happen because, however, the way people communicate one to each other is not only by speaking but also writing. In this case, the writers should use attractive and understandable language, especially by the target readers.

One of the famous novels for teenagers in Indonesia is called Teenlit Novels. The novel is written especially for teenagers and the story is about the life of teenagers. It is an

Indonesian novel, written by Indonesian writers and published in Indonesia. However, in the novel the writers express their written work by switching and mixing English in their novels. For instance:

1. *Taza mendadak jadi nervous.*
2. *Tapi, ya sudahlah. Better late than never.*

In the example 1, the word 'nervous' is inserted in the middle of the sentence and in the example 2 there is a switching from bahasa Indonesia into English instead of saying "*Lebih baik terlambat dari pada tidak sama sekali*" that actually can be expressed in Bahasa Indonesia but here the novelist prefer to say it in English. Here the researcher interested in finding out what factors influence the use of code-mixing and code-switching in Teenlit novels. Besides that, the researcher also investigated the types of code-mixing and code-switching and the dominant type used. After that, the reasons why the dominnat type used were also explained.

There have been several investigations about code-mixing and code-switching in the previous study, still there is no such topic to investigate code-mixing and code-switching in the Teenlit Novels. So, in this study, the investigation about code-mixing and code-switching in the Teenlit Novels were done.

1.2 The Problem of the Study

Based on the explanation provided above, the problem of study are formulated as the following:

1. What are the types of Indonesian-English code-mixing and code-switching used in the Teenlit Novels and what is the dominant type used?
2. Why is the dominant type of code-mixing and code-switching used in the Teenlit Novels?
3. What factors influence the use of Indonesian-English code-mixing and code-switching in the Teenlit Novels?

1.3 The Objective of Study

Based on the formulation of the research problems above, the research objectives can be stated as follows:

1. To find out the types and the dominant type of Indonesian-English code-mixing and code-switching used in the Teenlit Novels.
2. To elaborate why the dominant types of Indonesian-English code-mixing and code-switching used in the Teenlit novels.
3. To find out the factors influence the use of Indonesian-English code-mixing and code-switching used in the Teenlit Novels.

1.4 The Scope of Study

The term code refers to speech varieties or dialects in a language or even languages, so the term code-mixing and code-switching can be said as the mixing and switching form one speech variety, dialect, or even the language with or to the other.

There are two kinds of code-switching, they are;

1. External code-switching

External code-switching is the switching from one language into another language, for example, the switching from Bahasa Indonesia into English.

2. Internal code-switching

Internal code-switching is the switching from one variant or dialect into another variant or dialect in one language, for example, switching from Mandailing dialect into Angkola dialect.

And then, there are two kinds of code-mixing, they are:

1. Inner code-mixing

Inner code-mixing is a mixing from the original language with all the variants (standard, nonstandard or formal-informal).

2. Outer code-mixing

Outer code-mixing is a mixing occurs from another language (foreign language).

Here, this study analyzed only the Indonesian-English code-mixing (outer code-mixing) and code-switching (external code-switching) used in the sentence in Teenlit Novels. Furthermore, the writer analyzed the types of Indonesian-English code-mixing and code-switching in the sentences found in the Teenlit novels.

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1.5 The Significance of Study

The researcher assumes that this research will be useful both theoretically and practically:

1. An inspiration for the other researchers to conduct further research related to code-mixing and code-switching.
2. Guiding information for the university students who are interested in studying code-mixing and code-switching.
3. Provides for students a better way for code-mixing and code-switching study.
4. Provides the writers and the readers with some more knowledge about learning the subject which have to do with language variations represented by the Indonesian-English code-mixing and code-switching found in the sentences used in the novels.

