

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Study

As social creature human being cannot live alone; they certainly need other people in their lives. It means that they have to communicate with others. In interaction, people need a means to express their thoughts and feelings. People communicate with others by means of language, so language has the main function of communication.

Gumperz (2002:1) stated that communication is a social activity requiring the coordinated efforts of two or more individuals were talk to produce sentences, no matter how well formed or elegant the outcome does not by itself constitute communication.

Communication is the process of exchanging information and ideas. An active process, it involves encoding, transmitting, and decoding intended message. There are many means of communication and many different language systems. Speech and language is only a portion of communication.

Language in general develops and changes in various ways depending on its influences. Language is total of communication and it has interactions among humans.

Nowadays, there are so many experts who study about language that called linguistics. Linguistics comes from Latin 'Lingua' means language. In general, linguistics is a scientific study about language. One of linguistics branches that have a lot of cases to be analyzed is sociolinguistics.

Sociolinguistics is a term including the aspects of linguistics applied toward the connections between language and society, and the way we use it in different social situations.

Fishman (1972:9) defines sociolinguistics as the study of the characteristics of language varieties, the characteristics of their functions, and the characteristics of their speakers as these three constantly interact, change and change one another within a speech community. Sociolinguistics is a term including all aspects of linguistics applied toward the connection between language and society, and the way we use language in different social situations. It is the study of the effect of any and all aspects of society, including norms, expectations and contexts, on the way a language is used, and the effects of language on the society.

The important aspect to be discussed here is bilingualism can be defined as the ability of speaker to use two languages. In term of bilingualism code switching and code mixing often occur. The social effect of people who live in a bilingual community has tendency to switch or mix codes when they communicate with each other. People with great linguistic interest, including students of linguistic studies, wish to find out more about the phenomenon. A possible means of experimentation is to examine relevant communicative situations performed by speakers of two or – in the case of multilingualism – more languages.

Furthermore the linguistics effect occurs when the speaker cannot express himself adequately in one language and therefore switches to the other to make good the deficiency. This may trigger the speaker to continue in the other language for a while.

The use of code switching and code mixing by Indonesian teenagers often occurs in radio. Radio as one of mass communication media is used to convey information and entertainment. Most of people listen to the radio at the same time during the week and enjoy it without giving much attention to how the materials on the broadcast are put together. Beside conveying solidarity, exhaustion, and a given attitude of the broadcaster towards the listener, code switching and code mixing is able to express a great deal more about the intention, needs etc. of the speaker, which are too many to be covered here

This research focuses on the impact of code switching and code mixing in *SwaraCempalaKuneng* radio station in Langsa on the listeners. *SwaraCempalaKuneng* is one of private radio station which is broadcasted in Indonesian language, English language sometimes in Aceh language.

As we know that Bahasa Indonesia is a national language that unites many different ethnic languages in Indonesia. It is also an official language and therefore its use is considered formal. For most Indonesian people, especially those who live in rural and remote areas, Indonesian is their second language. Their first language is their local language. People acquire the Indonesian language mostly in the school environment in which they have relatively more time and opportunity to practice it with the members of the school community.

Indonesia has many local languages, one of them Aceh language. Aceh language is the daily language is used by Acehnese. They use this language to informal situation such as family event, social customs and custom ceremony. Meanwhile the used of Aceh language based on interaction each other in conversation. They feel more comfortable if they use their own vernacular.

In a globalization era has given any changing in an Indonesian society. This condition might a foreign language, especially English, entered any kinds of society life and influences Indonesian language development. The existence of Indonesian language influenced global culture especially using foreign language.

In *SwaraCempalaKuneng*, the listeners, do not only listen to the program but also can participate within the program by requesting song, giving opinion, greeting others, answering quiz and etc. The host here is the person who works as the broadcaster of the radio program; while the listeners are people who listen to the radio to get information and entertainment.

The listeners can use Short Message Service (SMS), facebook , blackberry messengers and twitter to participate in the radio programs. *SwaraCempalaKuneng* gives more opportunities to the occurrence of code switching and code mixing used by the broadcasters and the listeners because some reason such as a speaker feels free and more comfortable to express their emotional feelings in a language that is not their daily language in order more prestige.

Obviously the code switching and code mixing phenomenon employed by the broadcasters and the listeners of *SwaraCempalaKuneng* can be represented in the following program, relax. I would like to describe Relax program of *SwaraCempalaKuneng* radio station in Langsa.

Time : Every Monday until Saturday at 12.00 – 14.00 pm

Broadcasters : T. farezaelvandachaniago

from Acehnese background, they used Bahasa

when talk to other people in general sometime

using English as an educated people and sometimes

used Aceh language to get closer to their listeners

Listeners : General people from general tribes in Langsa

Program background : Telling something new weird words, music,

national news and many more.

We can see in this example at Relax program when broadcaster switch and mix the broadcasting:

YaAssalamualaikumwarahmutullahiwabarakatu.Selamatsiangpendengarsetiabersama saya T. fahrezaelyandachaniago.Edisikerjatgl 1 februari 2012.Lagulagu yang asikdanjugainformasi-informasimenarik di relaxso, stay tune.

OkenasaleumkepakUdin, bang Khadir, Ismail danYudi di Payabujkdari Bu Nur. Peuhababapak-bapakituya??.....putalagurafliya bang eza

Ok baiklahhh ,kitadengarkanrafli (aneukyatim) (stay tune at SCK 98,6 radio in langsa).

In fact, the discourse between broadcaster and listener above shows that it is unavoidable to use only one language when someone does interaction with others. The intensity of switching and mixing languages will be greater in a country with hundred tribes, including Indonesia as the example above. The broadcaster is Acehnese, who is using Indonesia while speaking, but when she wants to emphasize a certain thing to her listener; she feels more comfortable if she uses her own vernacular. That's why she uses Acehnese. However, since he is an educated person, who also learns and uses English during her duty, he is unaware to switch and mix her language not only Acehnese but also English. Moreover, there is a tendency that someone will feel more educated when he speaks in English and he feels more prestige.

Code switching and code mixing present can be impacted to the listeners. Because the listeners often listen that broadcasting. Julianne E. Hammink (226) comments that code switching and code mixing are often impact negatively. "It is often considered a low prestige form, incorrect, poor language, or a result of incomplete mastery of the two languages." She also comments that these negative feelings tend to be held by monolingual speakers. Some monolingual speakers, primarily language purists, fear that "the use of a second language with the first will either keep the first one from growing or debase it or cause confusion in the speaker's mind."

The positive impact of used of code switching and mixing in the broadcasting as a strategy with which bilingual listeners are able to communicate more effectively. Burenhult also agrees that the main function of code switching and code mixing within a broadcasting is to communicate effectively, since the bilingual's proficiency of the second language may be incomplete. Linguistic insecurity may be eased by code switching

and code mixing into the language that is most comfortable for the speaker or using the more readily available lexical term. Another impact can be seen by interview the listeners.

That's why code switching and code mixing is considered important to be researched. This study is intended to observe and describe the phenomenon of code switching and code mixing, especially Indonesian, English and Aceh languages which are often used by the broadcaster and will be impacted on listeners of Relax program at *SwaraCempalaKunengFM* radio station in Langsa.

1.2 The Problems of The Study

Based on the background, there are some questions to be formulated as the following:

1. What are the types of code switching and code mixing performed by the radio broadcaster and listeners when presenting their broadcasting in Relax program?
2. What are the reasons and motivations influence the use of code switching and code mixing in Relax program at the *SwaraCempalaKuneng radio* station in Langsa?
3. What are the impacts of code switching and code mixing in *SwaraCempalaKuneng* radio station on the listeners?

1.3 The Objectives of The Study

The relation to the problems the objects are

1. To describe of code switching and mixing used by the broadcaster and listeners.
2. To analyze the reasons and motivations influence the used of Indonesian – English and Aceh code switching and code mixing used in the *SwaraCempalaKuneng* radio station in Langsa.
3. To elaborate the impacts of code switching and code mixing used in the *SwaraCempalaKuneng* radio station in Langsa on the listeners

1.4 The Scope of The Study

In this study the writer make a limitation to obtain a clear explanation of the matter that is being analyzed. The focus of this study to explain the types of code switching and code mixing, and to find the probable reasons for the broadcasters and listener to switch Indonesian into English and Aceh or mix Indonesian into English and Aceh when they uttered their utterances and the impact to the listeners.

1.5 The Significance of The Study

The findings of study are beneficial, theoretically and practically. Theoretically, it will be useful to enrich writer insight of Sociolinguistics. Besides, the writer hopes that this study will enlarge our view on Sociolinguistics phenomenon in our society, particularly the phenomenon of language use and Sociolinguistics aspects.

For the teacher, the result of this thesis can be used as a reference on Sociolinguistic subject. As responsible educators they must know where and under what conditions alternation of language are employed.

Practically, this study is expected to give a meaningful contribution to the sociolinguistic study. It is also hoped to be useful information for the students of the English department, in particular, and for the sociolinguistic observers, in general, who are interested in studying and analyzing language phenomena in society.



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