CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Sociolinguistics is one of linguistics branches that can be analyzed from various point of views. Sociolinguistics is a term including the aspects of linguistics applied toward the connections between language and society and the way it is used in different social situations. It ranges from the study of the wide variety of dialects across a given region down to the analysis between the way men and women speak one to another. Sociolinguistics often shows the language users the humorous realities of human speech and how a dialect of a given language can often describe the age, sex, and social class of the speaker. It codes the social function of a language. (Baker, 2010).

In using language, the language users are not aware that they make a language choice. Language choice is a variation of language that is used by a person when he / she talks to one or more other person. Sumarsono and Paina (2002) state that in a bilingualism or multilingualism society, there are some codes, such as language, dialect, variation and style that used in social interaction. With those codes, a person can or will choose a code according to some factors. This process called language choice. This language choice depends on some factors such as participants, setting, topic and so on.

Sumarsono and Paina (2002) state that there are some terms in language choice:

1. Variation within the same language. It is applied to a variation in a language, for example; the variation of informal and formal French in Europe and French in Quebec, Canada.

2. Code switching. It usually happens when a person can speak two or more language fluently. For example, A has Batak language as his first language and Indonesian as his second language also A can speak English. In a trip A meets with D then he starts a conversation by using Indonesian, but when A knows that D can speak Batak too, A sometimes speak in Batak language. Suddenly, A and D meet with a tourist and he asks them about something in English. Automatically, A and D speak in English. What A does is a code switching and what language A's language use is depending on some factors of sociolinguistics such as participants, topic, setting, etc.

3. Code mixing. Code mixing is similar with intervention from a language to other language. In code mixing, the speaker inserts another language such as word or phrase when he / she speaks in a language.

This study focuses on the phenomenon of code switching. Code switching is considered as a sociolinguistic phenomenon – a linguistic product of language contact, determined in various ways by the social circumstances in which it occurs. Code switching is now considered to be a normal and natural product of interaction. Richard (2005) describes that the term code switching means switching from one language variety to another when situation demands. According to Appel and Musyken (1987), code switching is the process of switchovers the language action because of the situation change. Besides that, Hymes (1974) also stated that code switching has become a common term to alternate the use of two or more languages.

Talking about code switching, there are some types of code switching. Romaine (2000) distinguishes three types of code switching. They are Inter sentential Code Switching, Intra sentential Code Switching, and Tag Code Switching. Inter Sentential switches occur between sentences, as their name indicates. Intra Sentential Code switching occurs in the middle of sentence as in 'I start acting real CURIOSA.' This type of intimate switching is often called code mixing. Tag Code switching involves an exclamation, a tag, or parenthetical in another language then rest of sentence. (Appel and Musyken, 1987)

Generally, code switching happens on discourse. Halliday (2004) explains that discourse is defined as a meaning that is realized in text. Discourse is realized by text as meaning is represented in expression. In other words, analogously or correspondingly to the relationship of meaning to expression is that of discourse to text. Thus, discourse finds its expression in text. Discourse is also regarded as mode of talking which is associated to social institutions. This is to say that certain areas of social life or institutions have specific modes or ways of talking. With reference to social life

The overall people around the world use language for their communication and interaction. Most of them have a mastery more than one language, especially in Indonesia country. In Indonesia most of the members of society are using more than one language. There exists (in Indonesia) local language (Bahasa Daerah) and national language (Bahasa Nasional). Local language is the language that is used in a region, ethnic language i.e. Javanese, Sundanese, and Bataknese (Sugono and Zaidan, 2008).

This study focuses on the phenomenon of code switching which happens in Batak language namely in the process of wedding ceremony. For example is in

utterances of participants in Toba Batak wedding ceremony. Most of Toba Batak people usually are bilinguals or multilingual, though their first language is Toba Batak language. Toba Batak people who live in outside areas use more than two languages because of the situational factors. It also happens in the wedding ceremony especially Toba Batak people who get married with different tribe. It happens too in the writer's wedding itself. The researcher is a Toba Batak man and his wife is Sundanese. The process of their wedding is done by mixing the cultures of them. The language used in the wedding was not pure Batak language but the mixture of some languages such as Toba Batak, Mandailing and also Indonesian.

The purpose of this study is to find out the use of code switching in discourse of Toba Batak wedding ceremony. This study investigates the types of code switching which occur in the conversation of the Toba Batak wedding ceremony, how the participants switch their languages and why they switch their languages in the process of wedding ceremony. The data are collected by transcribing the discourse in the texts containing code switching and then marking switched phrases or sentences in the dialogues in the events. The data are analyzed by using Romaine's theory of types and factors of code switching.

1.2 Problems of the Study

The problems to be answered in this study are formulated as the following:

1. What types of code switching are used in the Toba Batak wedding ceremony?

2. How do the participants switch language used in the process of the Toba Batak wedding ceremony?

3. Why do the participants switch language in the process of the Toba Batak wedding ceremony?

1.3   Objectives of the Study

With reference to the problems previously, the objectives of the study are:

1. to find out the types of code switching used in the Toba Batak wedding ceremony,

2. to find out how the participants switch language in the process of Toba Batak wedding ceremony, and

3. to find out the reason why the participants switch language in the process of Toba Batak wedding ceremony

1.4   Scope of the Study

The scope of this study is code switching in the Toba Batak wedding ceremony. In this case, it is limited on the Moslem traditional Batak Toba. The collecting of the data in this research are based on wedding ceremony of the Moslem traditional Batak Toba namely Marhaban, replying and exchanging the verses of rhymes, exchanging of Tepak, and upah-upah. The data are analyzed based on types of code switching are based on Romaine (2000). Code switching itself consists of three types namely Inter sentential Code Switching, Intra sentential Code Switching, and Tag Code Switching. This study focuses on the types of code switching which occur in the conversation of the Toba Batak wedding ceremony, how the participants switch their languages and why they switch their languages. The analyzed data were taken from the process of Rakhmat Wahyudin Sagala and Tri Indah Rizky's wedding ceremony which was hold in 2012.

1.5   Significance of the Study

The findings of this study are expected to be useful theoretically and practically.

1. Theoretically, the readers can enlarge knowledge on code switching in order to get some information on types of code switching.

2. Practically, this findings are useful for:

    a. The other researchers who want to learn more about code switching, especially the types, the factors and the functions of code switching in the Toba Batak wedding ceremony discourse and can participate in giving knowledge contribution related to language theory especially in code switching and other sociolinguistic aspects,

    b. The post graduate students especially majoring in English who want get more knowledge about sociolinguistic aspects especially in code switching, and the result of the research will be an additional literature which can be used by the next researcher.