

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

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#### 1.1 Background of the Study

Indonesia is a multilingual country, which means many languages are spoken. Indonesian, as national language, functions as a symbol of nationality, national identity and as a medium of communication between inter-ethnic groups (Halim, 1984:23). The function of Indonesian is not merely as the symbol of nationality, but also as the official language, which is supported by Rahmiwati (1996:3) who states about the other function due to its position as the official language. It is used as a medium of instruction in schools and universities, and as a medium of culture, scientific, and technological development. In conclusion, Indonesia is used as a medium to communicate among people with different ethnic-groups and used as the official language.

There are many languages spoken by many different ethnic-groups who live in different provinces. This condition makes people use many different languages in communicating to others; as a result they tend to mix and switch the languages as their role in the society. They may switch the languages to different levels of the language or to different languages. Correlating to the mixing of languages that are used, each province has its' own regional language. As the writer lives in Java, the languages that usually used are Indonesian and Javanese. In Javanese language itself has several levels including Krama, Madya and Ngoko level.

The condition in which the languages are mixed and switched occurs in many situation and places. It happens in boarding house, schools and campuses, governmental and private ownership offices, supermarkets, and also in traditional markets. Traditional market, or 'pasar' in Indonesia, is a place where many people of many ethnics group are met. They use many languages as they may come from different ethnic backgrounds. This condition of mixing the languages also occurs in 'Pasar Baru Pare', a traditional market in the writer's hometown, in which the writer had made her research.

The sellers in 'Pasar Baru Pare' have a tendency to mix between different levels of Javanese language and non-standard Indonesian, depending on the addressee or to whom they are talking with. This condition is caused by the unique characteristics of the Javanese language itself as it has particularly marked levels that elaborate etiquette, formality and respect felt by the participants. However, so far this tendency or phenomenon has not been rigorously researched. This condition inspires the writer to investigate this matter further.

Based on the explanation above, this study entitled "Code Mixing and Code Switching among Jenang Seller and Buyers in Pasar Baru Pare" was conducted. This study was aimed to find out what languages are mainly mixed and switched by different buyers, the Javanese levels used in the trading process for different buyers, and the reasons why the respondents did it.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

This study is intended to answer the following questions:

1. What languages are mixed and switched during the trading process?
2. Why do the respondents mix and switch the languages?

## **1.3 Objective of the Study**

This study is intended to answer the above research questions. The objectives then formed as follows:

1. To find out what languages are mixed and switched during the trading process.
2. To find out the reasons why the respondents mix and switch the languages.

## **1.4 Significance of the Study**

The findings of this study are expected to give contribution to the students of Widya Mandala Catholic University Surabaya so that they will not get confused with the theories of speech levels as most of the examples in this thesis are mostly taken from Indonesian and Javanese language which are commonly used among university students. Furthermore, it is expected to give a clearer explanation to the theories of Sociolinguistics, especially code mixing and code switching.

### **1.5 Scopes and Limitation**

This thesis is limited only to the spoken utterances. The data was gathered by recording the conversation, then taking the notes of the conversation. The data was taken for 6 times, but only the clear ones were selected for the analysis. The length of recording time was 20 minutes. The conversations were in the trading process between jenang sellers and several buyers with different ethnic groups, and different ages that located in Pasar Baru Pare. The writer chose jenang seller because the sellers were the writer's neighbors and the writer knew about their background. The respondents were six persons altogether, 2 jenang sellers who were husband and wife, and 4 buyers who were chosen incidentally on the spot. Some of the respondents were told that their conversations were going to be recorded and that later on they would be interviewed. The reasons for their code mixing and code switching were inferred by the investigators, which then were confirmed with the respective respondents. In analyzing the data, the Javanese words, which claimed as Indonesian, are identified as Indonesian based on the fact that those words had been listed as entries in Indonesian dictionary.

### **1.6 Theoretical Framework**

This study is based on the theory of Sociolinguistics that covers bilingualism, code switching and code mixing, language use, and Javanese speech levels.

Holmes (1992:2) states that Sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language and the society. It means that by examining the relationship, people will know language and social relationships that exist in the community.

Nababan (1991:27-29) says that bilingual is the habit of using two languages in interacting with others. It means that when people are talking to others using more than one language, we may call that person is a bilingual. According to Kess (1976:217) bilingualism is the ability to use more than language; which means that people who master more than one language are called bilingual.

Code switching according to Milroy (1987:4) is a discourse, which is characterized by a mixture of codes within a single conversation. It means that code switching is the process of changing one language to another that occurs in one conversation.

Holmes (1992:50) defines code mixing as the kind of rapid switching. He further explains that code mixing suggests the respondents is mixing up codes indiscriminately or perhaps because of incompetence, whereas the switches are very well motivated in relation to the symbolic or social meanings of the two codes.

Poedjosoedarmo (1982:131) confirms that there are three levels of Javanese language; they are Krama, Madya, and Ngoko. It means that the respondents of Javanese language have choices of a certain level in which they want to use towards the addressees.

## **1.7 Definition of Key Terms**

There are terms that needed to be explained in order to avoid misunderstanding. They are:

### **1.7.1 Bilingualism**

Bilingualism is the habit of using two different languages in the interaction with other people whereas bilingualism shows the ability of using two different languages (Nababan,1984:27-29)

### **1.7.2 Code Switching**

Carrol (1986:289) says that code switching is a change of languages, dialects or styles of discourse (for instance from formal to informal) during a conversation.

### **1.7.3 Code Mixing**

Wardhaugh (1998:108) states that code mixing is a switch of codes within one single utterance without any associate topic change. This implies that code switching is a change of code between two separate utterances.

### **1.7.4 Javanese Language and Speech Levels**

Javanese is the language spoken by some seventy million inhabitants of Java, the fifth largest and most densely populated of the 3000 equatorial island compromising the Republic of Indonesia (Bright, 1992:254). While speech level, according to Poedjosoedarmo (1982:131), is a stage of language style, which indicates the social position of the respondents and the addressee. Javanese language according to Geertz (1960:336) has 3 speech levels. They are: krama (high)-the formal style of Javanese-, madya (middle) - the middle style of

Javanese, which is less formal than krama-, ngoko (low)- is the informal style of Javanese, which is used in everyday conversation.

### **1.8 Organization of the Thesis**

This thesis consists of five chapters. The first chapter is the Introduction, which gives the readers some explanation about the Background of the Study, Statements of the Problem, Objectives of the Study, Significance of the Study, Scope and Limitation, Theoretical Framework, Definition of Key Terms, and the Organization of the Thesis. The second chapter is the Review of the Related Literature that relates to the study under report. It discusses the Theoretical Framework used in the study namely Sociolinguistics that covers Bilingualism, Code Switching and Code Mixing, Language Use, and Javanese Speech Levels, and the previous studies. While the third chapter is the Research Method, it covers, the Respondents under study, Instrument and Procedures for Data Collection and Data Analysis. The fourth chapter is about Findings and Discussions of Findings. Then the last chapter on this thesis is the conclusion, and suggestions concerns to the topic under study.