

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Study

In general, as human beings, people communicate with each other using language. In other words, language is needed by human beings in their lives as a tool of communication. In relation to this, Trudgill (1974:13) says that language is not simply a means of communicating information about a certain subject, but it is also a very important means of establishing and maintaining relationship with other people.

In line with Trudgill's idea, Lehman (1983:1) says that language is a means which enables human beings to play their roles in the society, to express their needs, to give and get information, and to learn about people and their surroundings. There are several factors such as social class, ethnic group, sex, context, social interaction, nation, and geography which influence the language used by human beings in the society (Trudgill, 1974). People speak differently in different social contexts and they are concerned with identifying language and the way it is used to convey social meanings (Holmes, 1992).

According to Holmes (1992), certain social factors like who you are talking to, the social context of the talk, the function and the topic of discussion turn out to be important for language choice in many different kinds of speech community. Our country, Indonesia, consists of 32 provinces and thousands of

ethnic groups who speak various local languages (codes) such as Javanese, Sundanese, and Maduranese. Thus, Indonesia serves as a good example of the occurrence of bilingual or even multilingual communities. The use of two languages together to the extent that the speaker changes from one language to another in the course of a single utterance is called code mixing (Wardhaugh, 1986). We often find the use of code mixing in our everyday conversation. For example, one of our friends may say, “Besok kita [lunch](#) bareng yuk!” (Let’s have lunch together tomorrow). This is an example of Indonesian + English (I+E) code mixing pattern in our everyday conversation. This kind of code mixing can also be enjoyed in various TV programs such as “Ketoprak Humor Plus” one of the writer’s favorite TV programs, which has attracted the writer to do the study under report.

“Ketoprak” is one of the examples of Javanese traditional performances. “Ketoprak” itself comes from East Java and Central Java. It is a traditional play that is now rarely performed on stage as a live show. As a traditional play, “Ketoprak” uses Javanese language. However, “Ketoprak” has made some progresses especially after TV 7 broadcasts it regularly. There are some differences between the traditional “Ketoprak” show and the one that is broadcasted on TV. In the traditional “Ketoprak” show, the actors wear traditional Javanese costumes like what people wear in their daily life especially people who live in the villages. On the contrary, the actors and actresses in “Ketoprak Humor Plus”, the one broadcasted by TV 7, wear modern fashionable costumes. The costumes are very colorful and sophisticated. The number of the

actors and actresses in the traditional “Ketoprak” show is not as big as the one on TV 7. In the traditional “Ketoprak” show, the number of the actors and actresses is not more than twenty persons. However, in “Ketoprak Humor Plus” TV show, the number of the actors and actresses increases to twenty-five until thirty persons.

“Ketoprak Humor Plus” TV show also employs some guest stars or well-known actors, or singers as well. The existence of these guest stars influence the language that is used by the permanent actors. The traditional play only uses Javanese language as the medium of communication whereas in the “Ketoprak Humor Plus” TV show there are several languages used by the players. Usually the guest stars do not come only from East Java or Central Java, but also from other regions and they speak different languages such as Sundanese, Maduranese, Jakartanese, or even Indonesian. With this, “Ketoprak Humor Plus” TV show can attract many people from other ethnic groups who do not speak Javanese to watch it. As such, it becomes very popular. The humors which are used in the dialogues can attract the audience and make them laugh because the language mostly used is Indonesian.

The writer has decided to observe “Ketoprak Humor Plus” TV show for some reasons. First, this program is full of humors expressed in several languages. Second, according to the polling in Jawa Pos of 15 Juni 2004, “Ketoprak Humor Plus” TV show is the most attractive “traditional” TV program that is transmitted all over Indonesia and has attracted many TV viewers.

Of all the episodes broadcasted so far, the writer decided to study the “Keong Mas” episode because in this episode he finds out that the actors and actresses mixed their codes most frequently compared to the other episodes and also “Keong Mas” is a famous legend among Indonesian people.

1.2 Statements of the Problem

Based on the background of the study, this research intended to answer the following research questions:

1. What kinds of code mixing are encountered in the dialogs of the actors and actresses of “Keong Mas” an Episode of “Ketoprak Humor Plus” show on 7 TV?
2. Which kind of code mixing encountered is mostly used by the actors and actresses of “Keong Mas”?
3. What code mixing patterns are encountered in the dialogs of the actors and actresses of “Keong Mas” an Episode of “Ketoprak Humor Plus” show on 7 TV?
4. Which code mixing pattern is mostly used by the actors and actresses of “Keong Mas”?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

In line with the problem statements, the objectives of the study are formulated as:

1. To identify and describe the kinds of code mixing which are encountered in the dialogs of the actors and actresses of “Keong Mas” an Episode of “Ketoprak Humor Plus” show on 7 TV.
2. To identify the kind of code mixing which is mostly used by the actors and actresses of “Keong Mas”.
3. To identify and describe the code mixing patterns encountered in the dialogs of the actors and actresses of “Keong Mas” an Episode of “Ketoprak Humor Plus” show on 7 TV
4. To identify the code mixing pattern which is mostly used by the actors and actresses of “Keong Mas”

1.4 Significance of The Study

It is expected that the findings of this study can broaden the knowledge of the students in sociolinguistics. For those who are interested in doing researches on code mixing, this study is expected to serve as a reference.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

This sociolinguistic study is limited to the kinds of code mixing in the dialogues of “Ketoprak Humor Plus” TV show episode of “Keong Mas”. The focus of analysis is on words, phrases, sayings, word reduplications, and clauses mixed by the actors and actresses in their code choice. Besides that, although the conversations in the episode of “Keong Mas” also deal with humor, humor is not dealt with in this thesis and some of utterances especially Javanese, Jakartanese,

and Sundanese cannot be translated because they are beyond the writer's knowledge.

1.6 Theoretical Framework

The theory underlying this study is Sociolinguistics with special reference to code mixing which belongs to sociolinguistics. As such before presenting the theory of code mixing, it is necessary to talk briefly about sociolinguistics not as a theory but as a science.

1.6.1 Sociolinguistics

Coates (1993:4) states that sociolinguistics is the study of languages in the social context. Similarly, Holmes (1992:1-2) states that sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language and society. In other words, sociolinguistics is concerned with the relationship between language and context in which it is used. By examining the relationship, people will know how language works and how social relationship exists in a community. Almost the same as Holmes' opinion, Hudson (1980:1-4) states that sociolinguistics is the study of language in relation to society.

1.6.2 Code Mixing

Wardhaugh (1986) defines code mixing as using two languages or more together to the extent that the speaker changes from one language to another in the course of a single utterance. Similarly, Redlinger and Park (1980:339) define

code mixing as the combining of elements from two languages or more in a single utterance. This study relies heavily on the definition of code mixing by Wardhaugh (1986).

1.7 Definition of the Key Terms

To avoid misunderstanding, it is necessary to define the following key terms.

Code is a verbal system of signals which can be used for sending a message. Code can take form in language, language variety, speech variety, or dialect. It is used when speakers want to stress the uses of a language variety in a particular community (Cf. Richards 1985:42).

Code mixing is the use of two languages or more together to the extent that the speaker changes from one language to another in the course of a single utterance. (Wardhaugh, 1986).

Code switching is a change by a speaker (or writer) from one code (or language variety) to another code in the middle of his/her speech or in the middle of a sentence (Clyne, 1972)

Ketoprak is a traditional play originated from East Java and Central Java and it usually performs folktales. The players perform the play in a spontaneous way and they freely express themselves. It is usually performed together with “gamelan” instruments (Indonesia Encyclopedia, 1990).

Ketoprak Humor Plus is a traditional play, as defined above, in addition, the conversants conduct play on words in their conversations.

Play on words is an amusing use of a word with more than one meaning or that sounds like another word (Cambridge. International Dictionary of English P.178).

1.8 Organization of the Thesis

In order to make the thesis easy to understand, the writer divides it into five chapters. The first chapter is the Introduction which consists of the background of the study, the statement of the problem, the objective of the study, the significance of the study, scope and limitation, theoretical framework, definition of the key terms, and the organization of the study. The second chapter reviews several theories and studies related to the study under report. The third chapter presents the present study's research method which includes the nature of the study, research data, research instrument, the procedure of data collection, and data analysis. The fourth chapter presents the findings and the discussion of the findings. Finally, chapter V concludes the thesis with some suggestions.