CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Study

Sociolinguistics is one of the common phenomena in social life. According to Deckert & Vickers (2011), sociolinguistics is one of the fields in linguistics that emphasizes the use of language in daily activities that are in a varied scope. Moreover, it can also be said that sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that deals with the relationship between language and society and its use (Sukrisna, 2019). As the name implies, in other words, it is a science that discusses language which has something to do with the environment or society. Some phenomena that occur in sociolinguistics which are related to the use of language, there are some people who can understand two or even more languages and it is called bilingual and multilingual. Bilinguals are those who can understand two different languages (Sukrisna, 2019). Meanwhile, those who can understand more than two languages are called multilingual (Sukrisna, 2019). A person can change their speech and language over time, even in a single sentence or dialogue with friends. In sociolinguistics this is called code switching and code mixing.

The researcher put the focus on this research, namely on code mixing. Code mixing is a condition and situation where someone can change and mix one language in another language in communicating. According to Al-Ahdal (2020), code mixing is a condition where a speech is filled by mixing several or two codes. From the above definition it can be said that code mixing is

someone who is able to mix language in speech or interact by changing some words and inserting words in different languages. Code mixing is based on several reasons, namely education, social, culture, economic, and environment (Sukrisna, 2019).

According to Hoffmann (1991), code mixing is divided into three. The first is Intra-sentential code mixing. This is code mixing that occurs where in one sentence in one language, one or more words are converted into another language. Then, Intra-lexical code mixing. This type of code mixing occurs in a word which in a language does not have a suffix or prefix, but because of code mixing, there is an affix in the word which actually did not have that suffix in the previous language. Finally, namely involving a change of pronunciation. This is a type of code mixing that exists quite a lot in Osing Language, namely code mixing that lies in the difference in sound and the writing of vowels in words. It can also be when there is an absorption word from one language and it is spoken with adjustments to another language.

The researcher also identified the function of code mixing. The researcher identified the function of code mixing based on the context theory of Hoffmann (1991). This is used because the function of code mixing is a definite and can be sought from theory. This differs from the purpose of code mixing which requires interviewing several samples. The first function of code mixing is talking about a certain topic which is related to the convenience of the speaker with the interlocutor. The second is giving an affirmation of something. Next is the interjection. It is an expression to emphasize emotion or get attention. Then the fourth is repetition to provide explanation and emphasis

or clarification. Furthermore, expressing group identity. The use of code mixing also has a function in showing status or group identity. Then the intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor. This means that the speaker wants to explain using mixed language because the code can be more easily understood by the interlocutor. Lastly is quoting somebody else, which is the speaker quotes someone's word or expression.

The phenomenon of code mixing has been widely carried out and has occurred in Indonesia. There have also been many studies examining code mixing. In this study, researcher took several similar studies that have been carried out, namely regarding the use of code mixing. The first research was from Zhang who researched code mixing in Macao. This study contains strategies for finding data regarding code mixing from Mainland students who apply code mixing between Chinese and English (Zhang, 2019). Then the second is from Al-Ahdal (2020). What is being researched is how far and how well code mixing is used in the environment. The results show that code mixing between Arabic and English can also be used in the EFL environment.

A similar study was also conducted by Gunawan & others (2018). In this study, there was a subject, namely a four-year-old child who mixed two languages namely Javanese and Bahasa Indonesia. Next is research from Manihuruk & Hutabarat (2018) which identifies the types of code mixing, used by second semester students of the English Study Program at the University of HKBP Nommensen Pematangsiantar. The results of the study stated that Insertional Code Mixing, Alternation Code Mixing, and Congruent Lexicalization Code Mixing. Then a quite unique research was carried out by

Rahardjo (2021) regarding the insertion of English words into Japanese anime songs. The result is that the English words are still connected with the Japanese lyrics but use broken English or messy English, either from research or how to pronounce them. The last is a study by Rohmani and Setiawan who investigated the code mixing of more than two languages. The attached results show that the languages used are Javanese, Bahasa Indonesia, and English.

Studies on code mixing were numbers had been conducted many times. However, studies on code mixing in Osing speech community is still very limited. In short, Osing Language is an endemic language used by the people of Banyuwangi or the indigenous people of Banyuwangi. What makes this research unique is the code mixing carried out by residents in Lugonto village in Javanese and Osing Language which is still not familiar to research. The researcher is also interested in researching this and the use of code mixing used by Lugonto villagers in their daily conversations. In general, it can be said that the researcher examined the types of code mixing used in the village and the functions of code mixing. The researcher carried out this research by asking one of the Lugonto villagers to be asked about his willingness to record their daily conversations which used code mixing between Javanese and Osing Language. This is where the researcher researched this study entitled "CODE MIXINGS USED BY OSING SPEECH COMMUNITY IN LUGONTO VILLAGE".

Apart from the reasons mentioned above, there are also several other reasons why the researcher carried out this study. Before that, the researcher explained about Lugonto Village as the research location. Lugonto Village is

one of the hamlets in Banyuwangi Regency, East Java. In connection with the code mixing phenomenon that occurred in Lugonto Village, based on the initial observations that have been made, the researcher found that there are two languages used in it, namely Osing Language and Javanese. The mixing of the two languages occurs due to several things, one of which is the existence of trading activities. The researcher saw a lot of traders who traded in Lugonto Village and several village in Rogojampi District which came from outside Rogojampi District and had a different language from Osing Language, the majority of whom were Javanese. Therefore, all Lugonto Village people use code mixing in Osing Language and Javanese, which in the end Lugonto Village residents use the mixing of the two languages in their daily life.

1.2 Identification of The Problems

Based on the results of initial observation conducted by the researcher and one of the residents of Lugonto village, the problem that can be raised from this research is the use of code mixing in Lugonto Village. The researcher raised this because the researcher came from that area and understood about Osing Language. However, the topic of the problem is that the area applies two languages in their speech, in this case Javanese and Osing Language. The Lugonto villagers always mix the two languages in their daily activities. So, it can be said that the identification of the problems or the research gaps are research on code mixing in the Osing speech community is still very limited. Second, the Osing speech community is flanked by two different languages, namely Osing Language and Javanese.

1.3 Scope and Limitation

In connection with what is contained in the identification of the problem, this study examines code mixing, which focuses on the type of code mixing and the functions of code mixing used by Osing speech community. This research has a scope which focuses on one village, namely Lugonto village. The village can briefly be explained that it is a village that uses two mixing languages, namely Javanese and Osing Language.

1.4 Formulations of The Problems

Based on the things that are appropriate and contained in the scope and limitation above, the researcher formulates the problems in the form of research questions as follows:

- What are the types of code mixings used by Osing Speech Community in Lugonto Village?
- What are the functions of code mixing used by Osing Speech Community in Lugonto Village?

1.5 Objective of The Study

The purpose of this study is to identify the code mixing used by the Osing speech community. In detail, it can be explained that the purpose of this study is to determine the type and function of code mixing used by Osing speech community in Lugonto village. This is so that researcher can find out and later can become new data in research where very few studies discuss or involve the Osing speech community. This also makes this research, which is about the

Osing speech community which is one of the local languages in Indonesia can be documented.

1.6 Significance of The Study

1.6.1 Theoretical Significance

The theoretical significance in this study is on the use of code mixing in Osing speech community in Lugonto village. This research can provide new insights for other researcher who discuss similar topics. This can be useful for readers in general because in this study there is data and information about code mixing used by Osing speech community in Lugonto village. In other words, this research can make new documentation about local languages in the topic of code mixing.

1.6.2 Practical Significance

For Government

This research can provide benefits to the government, namely as new data regarding code mixing in two languages, namely Osing Language and Javanese. Through research that analyzes the types and causes, this can help the government in collecting data on Osing Language which is still very minimal and limited.

For English Language Education

This research can add new insights about code mixing in local languages in Indonesia, in this case Osing Language.

For Other Researchers

This research is useful for those who want to research similar things but with different types of concentration and subjects. This research can help other researchers in getting the latest data regarding code mixing in local languages such as Osing Language.