

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background of the study, research questions, purposes of the study, the significance of the study, and the scope of the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

Humans are social creatures and often interact with other humans in everyday life. In interacting humans need communication to facilitate interaction with each other. The tool of human communication with other humans is language. Language is the human way of expressing thoughts with sounds that become words. (Fasold & Linton, 2006) define language as the ability to communicate complex information, analyze events and outcomes, and express emotions and ideas. In addition, language is a limited set of components and rules that enable speakers to form sentences to accomplish specific communication tasks (Fasold & Linton, 2006). Language is a tool for communication to express emotions and ideas with limited set of components and rules.

People communicate using language. This means that language and society are inseparable elements. Because language and society are related to one another research emerges on this matter which is called sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics is a field of scientific research that study the relationship between language and society and the influence of that language on society. (Wardhaugh, 2006) states, sociolinguistics focuses on examining the

connections between language and society. Aiming to enhance our comprehension of language structure and how languages operate in communication. There are societies that speak with more than one language because of their diverse community.

In a diverse community there will be mastery of more than one language and this is called bilingualism or multilingualism. (Scotton, 2006) define bilingualism as the ability to communicate in one or multiple languages with the individual typically having their native or primary language as one of the two languages that make them bilingual. The interaction of two languages is a contributing factor to bilingualism. According to (Hamers & Blanc, 2000) bilingualism is the condition of a linguistic community where two languages come into contact. Allowing for the use of two codes in a single interaction and leading to a situation where several individuals are proficient in both languages. According to (Cenoz & Genesee, 1998) multilingualism is when an individual uses more than two languages in their daily life. It means someone who can understand more than one language when speaking. In a bilingual or multilingual society there will be a phenomenon of language mixing or commonly known as code-mixing.

Code-mixing can be found in bilingual or multilingual society. (Hudson, 1996) states, code-mixing occurs when a bilingual individual has a conversation with another bilingual without any significant changes while (Nababan, 1993) states, code-mixing refers to a linguistic phenomenon where a speaker blends two or more languages or language varieties together in their speech without any compulsion or necessity to merge these languages. It means

that code-mixing occurs in a society that speaks more than one language and understands it when speaking to each other. Code-mixing is used by people when speaking to be more flexible in conveying messages and making the interlocutor understand what is being said.

Indonesia is a unitary republic with a diverse or heterogeneous population. In Indonesia the phenomenon of the use code-mixing is often found. This is because Indonesia has more than one language, namely the national language and regional languages. There are so many regional languages in Indonesia because there are various kinds of natives living in Indonesia, one of which is the Javanese. The Javanese are one of the natives in Indonesia with the largest population. Many of the Javanese people spread to various regions in Indonesia to live and find jobs.

There were previous studies related to the topic. Study by (Sinaga et al, 2022) conducted research on the community in the Tanah Jawa market, Simalungun district. The result from this study showed that the Javanese people mix two languages, namely Indonesian and Javanese. The causes of code-mixing are role identification, variety identification, and the desire to explain and interpret. The next study was conducted by (Zuhri et al, 2019) in the Javanese people community in Riau. Code-mixing was found between Javanese, Indonesian and Riau Malay when a conversation occurred. The forms of code-mixing found are phrases, clauses, idioms, baster and reduplication. Next study conducted by (Muslimin, 2020) at Miftahul hidayah mosque, pendem village, city of batu, east java. It was discovered that code- mixing between Javanese language and Indonesian language occurred during

the Friday prayer sermon. The reasons of code-mixing are, the first is so that it is easy for the congregation to listen to, the second is so that the speaker delivered are easily accepted, the third is so that some older congregations are easy to accept mixed with Javanese language, the fourth is so that the speaker understand the social conditions of the surrounding community, the fifth is so that the speaker can be more accepted by the congregation of the mosque, the sixth is that the speaker is more flexible in delivering sermons, the seventh is that the language conveyed can be more friendly to the villagers around the mosque, and the eighth is so that the preacher's sermon can be more touching the hearts of the people around the mosque.

The Javanese community scattered across various regions of Indonesia and living in these new areas adapt to their surrounding environment. One of these adaptations is language adaptation. Because of this language adaptation, a mixing of languages often occurs when communicating in daily life. Based on previous research, the phenomenon of code-mixing occurs in the Javanese community, especially those residing outside Java. Therefore, the researcher was interested in conducting a study on the phenomenon of code-mixing that occurred in the Javanese community living outside the Java Island in the Gerokgak village. Gerokgak village located in Gerokgak sub-district, Buleleng district, Bali province, is one of the areas in Indonesia where Javanese people live. The research was conducted in Gerokgak village because the code-mixing phenomenon was carried out by Javanese people living in Gerokgak and no research has been conducted on the code-mixing phenomenon in Gerokgak village. This research was conducted to examine in more detail the use of code-

mixing in the daily life of the Javanese community residing in Gerokgak village. Based on the background explained earlier, the researcher conducted the study with the title **“The use of code-mixing by the Javanese people in Gerokgak village.”**

1.2 Problem Identification

Based on the background of this study the problem was the lack of knowledge about the types and the reasons of code-mixing in Gerokgak village by Javanese people. Many studies were conducted about the types and reasons of code-mixing by Javanese people in different regions in Indonesia but there was no study about code-mixing used by Javanese people in Gerokgak village.

1.3 Scope of the Study

This research was limited to the Gerokgak village area and to Javanese people who live there. The researcher analyzed the types of code-mixing and the reasons for using code-mixing by Javanese people in the Gerokgak. There were types of code-mixing that were analyzed, namely inner code-mixing and outer code-mixing. The reasons for code-mixing that were analyzed were talking about a particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor, and expressing group identity. The next reason was from the interview of the participants.

1.4 Research Problem

There are two research problems to be analyzed, namely:

1. What are the types of code-mixing used by Javanese people in Gerokgak village?
2. What are the reasons of code-mixing used by Javanese people in Gerokgak village?

1.5 Objective of the Research

There are two research objects to be analyzed, namely:

1. To identify the types of code-mixing used by Javanese people in Gerokgak
2. To analyze the reasons of code-mixing used by Javanese people in Gerokgak

1.6 Significance of the Study

There are two research significances, namely theoretical and practical:

1. Theoretical:

This research is expected to be able to give the readers relevant information about sociolinguistics, especially in code-mixing. This research contains theories related to code-mixing

2. Practical:

- For English Teacher

This research is expected to be able provides knowledge about code-mixing for the teachers. The teachers can teach their students about code-mixing.

- For Students

This research can provide knowledge about code-mixing for students. New knowledge for students who do not know about code-mixing and additional knowledge for students who already know about code-mixing.

- For Other Researchers

This research can be reference for researchers in the field of sociolinguistics. The results of this research are expected to provide additional information regarding the types and reasons of code-mixing that occurs in Gerokgak village.

