

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter concerns to research background, research questions, research objectives, research scope, and research significance.

1.1 Research Background

Language as one of the means of communication has several functions in our daily life. One of the functions is to exchange information among people (Halliday, 1994). Language is media that can be used to socialize. Generally, natural language is an interaction from verbal or conversation because there is a purpose, ideas, feeling or messages which want to spontaneously and without editing, therefore language has an important role in society (Chaer and Agustin, 2010:14). Indonesia is one of the countries which has multilingual languages that are made up of a plurality of ethnic groups, cultures, and languages. So, it is common for Indonesian people to speak with another language besides their mother language (mother tongue), the national language, even a foreign language during their communication in society. This phenomenon situation investigated by a study of language called linguistic.

Sociolinguistics is one of the fields or macro linguistics that studies the relationship between language and society, and how language is used in multilingual speech community (Chear and Agustina, 2010:2). According to

Wardhaugh (2006:13) the relationship between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of the language and how languages function in communication. Related to the explanation, sociolinguistic is the study of language used in society in which there is a discussion about bilingual and multilingual. The concept of bilingual and multilingual is almost the same.

People usually use one or more codes to communicate with other people. In this case, if people can speak more than one language to communicate is called bilinguals. Almost everyone in the world is categorized as bilinguals as they master two languages (Hoffmann, 1991: 157). According to (Cheir 2004:87) bilinguals are the use of language by a speaker from one language to another. However, the people able to use more two languages when they are speaking or make conversation called multilingual. According to Chaer & Agustina (1995: 121), a multilingual is a speaker who uses more than two languages to communicate with other people and depending on the situation to use language.

In the social communication, human often uses varieties of the language or code. However, Code is a speech system of language elements that has a characteristic of the speaker, the speaker relationship with the speech partner, and the exiting speech situations which usually takes the form of language variants that are used to communicate by members of a language community (Poedjosoedarmo, 1978). The code here means the way to express something through the language using a certain dialect, style, register, or a variety of language when doing communicate. In communicating with each others, people often use more than one language or code, code makes people easy to communicate with others by using such code-switching and code-mixing.

According to Hudson (1996:53) mentions that contrast with code-switching which language changed by a bilingual to change the situation and code-mixing language change is not accompanied by the change of situations. However, sometimes people use code-switching and code-mixing as alternative language because situation and topics when doing communicate. Code-switching and code-mixing happened when the translators change the situation of the third person and change the topic of discussion.

Code-switching and code-mixing are the phenomena of code choice Chaer and Leoni (2004:64). According to Myers-Scotton & Jake (1997), code-switching is when the participant uses two languages or more which are exchanged with each other in the event of communication. Supported by David (2002) Code-switching can be used as communication strategy to overcome limitations when communicating with the interlocutor in communication.

In code-switching, the use of two languages is followed by the purposes that can make participants understand what the speaker means. While in code-mixing the code language is used without any purpose that the speakers want to achieve. In addition, code-mixing is a fluent bilingual talking to another bilingual change language without changing the entire situation when doing communication (Hudson, 1996:53).

Code-switching and code-mixing often happened somewhere in the area which has various ethnic, tribes, language, and culture diversity. One of the phenomena that occurred in Singaraja, Bali namely Bugis village which is located in the middle of the city, this village is inhabited by several ethics who live together such Balinese, Javanese, Arabic, and Bugis. In this case, to know how

Javanese speech community communicating with people in around area the result of observation made by researchers in one of the domain.

Example:

Bapak Bayu : Mangkane kalau hilang tu laporan sek.

(If it's lost, you need to report)

Bapak Nur : Kurang sreng karo samsat.

(I'm not feeling good with this car taxes payment)

Bapak Bayu : Sim 5 tahun samset 1 tahun sekali, jerene pks mengusulkan sim tu seumur hidup.?

(It takes 5 years to renew our drive license, but need once a year to pay car taxes, pks (Political parties) suggests having one of lifetime drive license).

Bapak Nur : Gimana men, polisinya mana mau kalau gak dapat proyek ya?

How come, the police would not agree and they will lose their job.

Bapak Bayu : Bisa gen amon pemerintah mesaut nah..!!

It is actually possible if the government agrees.

Bapak Niki : Iya, tapi kayanya gak mungkin!

Yes, but it's impossible.

Bapak Bayu : Kita juga gak tau yang terjadi nanti, bisa gen terjadi.

Because we also don't know what happens later, it's could happen.

There have been several researchers who have conducted about code or code-switching and code-mixing languages in Indonesia such as an analysis of code used by the Balinese families of Melaya Tengah Kaja Village, Melaya, Jembrana, and the other researcher an analysis of code used by the Moslem people

of Kecicingan Islam village, Bungaya Kangin, Karangasem. They overlaid the same research by researching the use of code-switching, and code-mixing to communicate in bilingual and multilingual. However, no one has researched to about an analysis of code used by the Javanese Speech Community in the Bugis village, Singaraja, Bali.

The language used by the Bugis village is unique and the variety of languages used such as ethnic, race, religion, and social culture especially by the Javanese speech community because immigrant. In Bugis Village, there live various ethics such as Javanese, Madura, Balinese, Bugis, and Arabic.

Bugis Village is located in the middle of Singaraja city and its total area is 30 hectares. The north area of Bugis village is bordered by the Bali Sea, in the south area is bordered by *Kampung Kajanan*, the east is bordered by *Kampung Baru* and the west is bordered by *Kampung Anyar*. Bugis village has 4167 residents, divided almost equally between males and females. It has 10 Rt, that Rt 3,4, and 5 which in area of Ex Harbor is inhabited by people which are majority Chinese and the other hand such as Rt 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 mix between Bugis, Javanese, Balinese and Arabic. First, the original Bugis people indigenous were fisherman but Bugis village has experienced many changes such as the unpredictable weather and many migrants from various regions to migrate in the Bugis village. Now only 21 people work as fisherman, more people are looking for a more profitable job such as traders, become civil servant, army and police.

According to *Asmuni (2020)* as the Authorized Party (*Ketua lingkungan*) of Bugis Village said Bugis people prefer to live on the coast because the majority of the population as fishermen so they prefer to live near the place where they work,

but now the original Bugis people are living here just a few and the original house of Bugis people only left two. The people who live here now are migrants from various regions such as Java, Madura, and Arab. The establishment of Bugis village has changed Bugis people in Singaraja, Bali to avoid from Dutch colonization. The Bugis people are known by people who are brave people and they helped the king of Buleleng to attack Banyuwangi. During the Dutch colonial period the Bugis living in Singaraja, Bali was destroyed by the invaders, so Bugis people who are living in Singaraja only a few until now.

The majority of people living in Bugis village consist of Javanese who migrated to Bugis village and decides to stay. People who live there are Balinese, Arabic and original Bugis people and the population is not reaching 7% of the people there. Undeniably, villagers in Bugis village use more than one language or code to communicate with the society around them.

The prior interview was conducted by the researcher at several people living in Bugis village. They were using the Javanese language, Indonesian language, and Balinese language as their daily communication. They are rarely used Bugis language and Arabic language to communicate. In here, the researcher found the Indonesian language as the dominant language used to communicate in this village.

People of the Javanese speech community take advantage of the 5 codes to communicate with people around them. The first possible code in the Indonesian language, the second possible code is the Javanese language, the third possible code is the Balinese language, the fourth possible code is the Arabic language and the last possible is English language only found in the third family domain. The

villager's use of language or code depends on the situation, the topic to discuss, and the place they are talking.

Based on the uniqueness and diversity of the existing ethnic group in Bugis Village, the researcher conducted a study title "An analysis of code used by the Javanese speech community in the Bugis Village, Singaraja, Bali" and the research focused to identify kind of code used by the Javanese speech community in Bugis village and analyze the code that used by the Javanese speech community in the Bugis village, Singaraja when communicating with other people.

1.2 Research Questions

Based on the research beackground, in the research question that will be discussed can be formulated as follows:

1. What kinds of code are used by the Javanese speech community in Bugis Singaraja, Bali to communicate?
2. How are the codes used by the Javanese speech community in Bugis village Singaraja, Bali to communicate?

1.3 Research Objectives

This research aimed to find information about codes used by the Javanese speech community in the Bugis village, Singaraja Bali, Specifically, the objectives of this research can be formulated as below:

1. To indentify kind of code used by the Javanese speech community in Bugis village Singaraja when comuncate with the other people and society.

2. To analyze the code that used by the Javanese speech community in the Bugis village Singaraja when communication with the other people and society.

1.4 Research Scope

This research took place in the Bugis village, Singaraja Bali. The research is focused to identify the codes that used Javanese speech community in the Bugis village and to analyze the codes that used in communication with the other people around area. There were five domains used in this research such as family, friends, neighborhoods, religion, and market place.

1.5 Research Significances

The result of this research is expected to be significant with the other people and the participants.

1. For Readers

The result of the findings highly hope can give the readers more information about social interactions that happened in Bugis village society who live with various ethnic groups and live alongside by each other. The other hand, to know how they communicate with other people and society.

2. For Linguistic field

These findings can be beneficial for researchers who will conduct similar research and can positively impact the knowledge in linguistic field.

3. For other reserchers

The findings of this research can be used for reference for other researchers to conduct research that refers to linguistics. Especially the use of code for communication and how it can be used as research references about code-mixing and code-switching.

4. For researcher

Personally, the researchers can learn from some theories which used such as: code as communication also the researchers learn several languages used by people in the Bugis Village who come from several ethnic groups that coexist (live together). This is also a challenge for researchers because the researchers need to know more about the language, culture, and history of the village.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

1. Code

Code refers to a language or variety of language. People usually used code in communication (Wardough, 2002). It makes everything which is done a communication is called a code. The use of code in communication can be in the form of written text (e.g.letters, massages), gesture (body language), picture, etc.

2. Code Choice

Code is the use of language by someone to communicate with a specific purpose to the interlocutor. The code also used to express of group identity, the relationship between the speaker and listener and the political, social, and culture context which language is used (Ho, 2008).

The code is very important for the speaker to talk to the other, because choosing a code will determine the speaker to choose which codes need to be used and how it should be used.

3. Code-Switching

Code-switching is one of the language used by human person dwibahasa, which one more used language by person dwibahasa which choosing one of code to adapt to the situation (Hudson, 1996: 51-53).

There are two kinds of code-switching, such as situational code-switching and Metaphorical code-switching (Hudson, 1996:52-53; Wardhaugh, 1986: 102-103; Istiati. S, 1985).

According to Hudson (1996), code-swithing is the name of situational code-swiching because change language by bilingual person always together with change of situation internal (talk with family) to situation external (talk with neighbor).

According to Istiati. S, 1985:45 *Metaphorical code-switching*, when a speaker feels that by using some words or sentences spoke in another language. They can emphasize what they want, which means that they will get attention of their listeners.

4. Code Mixing

Code mixing is a mixing of two codes or languages, usually without a change of topic. Code-mixing often occurs within one sentence, one element is spoken in first language and the rest in the second language (Nababan, 1993:32).

According to (Hudson. 1996:53) The language change in code-mixing not only occur by a change of situation. Code-mixing occur when a native speaker uses the dominant language, to support language which following the other language. According to Istiati. S (1985), code-mixing is done by speakers not solely for reasons of the situation in the event of verbal interaction.

