CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter is concerned with research background, research problems, the purposes of the study, scope of study, and significance of study.

1.1 Research Background

Language is the most important thing to be there when someone does a communication with other people. Language is primarily an auditory system of symbols (Sapir, 1921: 75), which means that language can be understood by hearing it. Language is possibly the most complex and the most interesting, since it is an instrument for human' communication with each other, the growth and development of their talents, causing creativity, innovation, and novelty, exchanging and transferring their experiences, and on the whole, for information of society (Mahdi & Jafari, 2012: 56). Language provides a variety of ways of saying the same thing-addressing and greeting other, describing things, paying compliments (Holmes, 2013: 1). In other words, a speaker can say the same thing in different ways language gives so many choices to do that. Thus, it makes language become the most important 'ingredient' to do a communication or interaction with other people.

Communication is the process of transmitting information and common understanding from one person to another (Lunenburg, 2010: 3). To build a good relation to the other, then communication is needed by people to understand what the other wants to tell. To communicate, people in a community may have more than one language (code) used in their daily conversation. Code refers to a language or variety of language. Code can be used to refer any kind of system that two or more people use to communicate (Wardaugh, 2002: 88). It makes everything which done to communicate is called a code though it is not in form of utterance, such as written text (e.g. letters, message), gestures (body language), picture, etc. people use different code in the different situation, different people to speak, different place, etc. The way people talk is influenced by the social context

in which they are talking; it matters who can hear the conversation and where it is done, as well as the feeling when the people are talking (Holmes, 2013: 32).

By doing communication to the other, it means that people are doing a social interaction. Social interaction (Maynard and Perakyla, 2003: 241) is a situation when someone meets the other "face to face" or "body to body", whether in urban or rural areas, in business or in a family. Maynard and Perakyla explained that applying to turn-taking, the physical distance between speakers, and other matters prevail in social interaction. Thus, it makes social interaction happens when people meet or talk to the other people directly; and social interaction includes how people talk to the other people, how close those people are with the other, and any other factors that influence social interaction, like age, gender, social status, etc.

Social interaction in multilingual society is not far away difference than in monolingual society. The differences are on how many languages used in the society and how many ethnic groups in the society are. In a multilingual society, people in the society come from different ethnic groups, while people in monolingual society come from the same or one ethnic group. That is why, in a multilingual society, people talk to the other by using more than one language or code, and people choose the certain code to be used according to situations when they talk, people who they talk to, people where they talk, etc.

Multilingual society is a society where people in the society use two or more languages to speak to the other members of the society. Putra (2013: 8) explained about multilingual, multiracial, and multi-cultural. He defined multilingual as a wide variety of codes that used by people in a country, whether used separately by each race (ethnicity) or used interchangeably. Then, multiracial is the presence of different ethnic groups, which can be recognized from certain physical characteristics or their code, and culture within. While the definition of multicultural is the presence of a culture's variety, customs, and habits that are different from people who live in a country.

There are so many multilingual and multiracial societies in Indonesia. One of them is Telagamas Village, which is located in sub-district Karangasem in Karangasem regency. The villagers in Telagamas speak by using more than one language. It is because of two ethnic groups live there, or as mentioned before it is called multiracial. People from Bali and Lombok lived to gathers in the Karangasem since the age of Karangasem Kingdom. They can live without any big problems occur though they are different in ethnicity. Because of the background from those two ethnics are different, it makes their language used are also different. People from Lombok may tend to speak to the other by using Sasak language, so do people from Bali will use Balinese to speak to the other people who belong to the same ethnic group.

According to the leader (pemuka adat/ penoak) of the village, Syaid Muhdar Alydrus, the history why Lombok people can live in the village is started when the Mataram kingdom in Lombok was at war and at that time Karangasem kingdom helped the war that happened, in the end, the kingdom of Mataram won the battle. So there are many prisoners of war that exist so that the prisoners of war there is not rebellious then some are brought to the Karangasem kingdom in Bali, from the king Karangasem in give them shelter and fields to stay alive.

The history of Telagamas is unique, and the interaction between people there cannot be missed. When Lombok people talk to Balinese people, they talk by using Bahasa Bali Alus, not Bahasa Indonesia or Sasak language. Muslim Nawawi, the headman of the village, said that Lombok people in Telagamas village are able to use Bahasa Bali Alus well, even better than Balinese there. It is because of long time ago, Lombok people had a close relation to royalty of Karangasem Kingdom which made them needed to talk by using Bahasa Bali Alus if they wanted to talk to people in around village. All of people in Telagamas Village are Moslem.

There are three possible codes used by people in Telagamas village. The first is Balinese, Indonesian Language, and Sasak Language (Lombok Language). The used of the language is based on where they are talking, who they are talking

to, and what the topic that is being discussed. For examples their conversations in family are:

Ayah: "*Ehh lakar kembe ante? Awak* masih *jerak* sakit." (Where will you go? You are just recovering)

Anak:" *lakar milu* kemah *mak.*" (I will go camping, dad.)

Ayah: "*nda anne* **ngalih gae lebih jek kemu mai seng kruan.**" (Don't take the work which results in nothing)

Anak: *aok wahh, amun ngeno.* (Okay, dad)

From the examples of conversation above, it can conclude that they use code mixing and code switching. Because of the people in Telagamas come from different ethnic groups, the researcher was interested in analyzing the codes that are used when they communicate, and how the codes are used when they do their communication.

1.2 Statements of the Problems

Based on the rationale above, the problems which are tried to be answered through this study are formulated as the following:

1) What types of codes are used by the Moslem speech community of Telagamas village when they communicate?
2) How are the codes used by the Moslem speech community of Telagamas village when they communicate?

1.3 Purpose of the Study

Based on the statement of the problem stated above, the purposes of the study can be formulated as the following:

1) To identify the types of codes used by the Moslem speech community of Telagamas village when they communicate.
2) To investigate the way of codes used by the Moslem speech community of Telagamas village when they communicate.

1.4 Scope of the Study

The study took place at Telagamas village. This study will analysis the code used by people in the village, and how they used the code. The codes used and the way they used the codes it is will analysis by using the domain of language used. There are three domains of the language used that will analysis such as family, friendship, and neighborhood.

1.5 Significance of the Study

People interact with other people every day, it makes important to know what language is used to speak, how the language is used, who to talk to. To get the knowledge of the language used in a society then people must know about the society or come into the society and talk to the people in that society. So that, by doing this study, the researcher wants to share the language used by people in Telagamas village to:

1. The Society in General

This study also gives some benefits for society in general who use their own culture and language of their ethnic. This study would give the other society information of how and why Telagamas Village codes use to communicate with other people. This study is expected to invite society in general especially Indonesia society to have perspective that the use of codes is the way we show our identity.

2. The Researcher

This study developed the knowledge of the researcher in order to know how society of certain ethnics uses code to interact. This research also would give some the researcher information of how certain society in this case is Telagamas Village treat their language in the area were they are the minority. The uniqueness that raised by research this research would give a new paradigm for researcher about language use, especially the use of code. The researcher also can challenge herself to know more about her village include history or culture, and the important thing is the

researcher can finish her thesis and graduated from the university where she studied.

3. Other Researcher

This study also gives benefit for other researchers who desire to develop their research about codes use. This study also expected to give some references for other by looking the discussion, because it would give some information of how certain society especially Telagamas Village use their language through code to communicate with other people and society in Karangasem.

1.6 Definitio of Key Terms

In order to provide clear limitation about what is concerned in this study, some key terms are definded, as follows:

a. Code

Code means every set of linguistics from based on situation that used under the specific circumstances includes a board terms such as different accents, different linguistic style, different dialect, and different language (Holmes, 2013: 6).

b. Code Mixing

According to Muysken (2000: 1), code mixing is a process of mixing lexical items and grammatical features from two languages that involved in one sentene.

c. Code Switching

Coded Switching is a switching process from one language to another language in communication in a pharse or sentence (Hoffman, 1991: 120).