CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the writer explains five parts of introduction which are: background of the study, the statement of the problem, the objectives of the study, the significance of the study, and definition of key.

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is used for humans to communicate with one another. It is also used to facilitate their daily social life activity. Through human language, it can to communicate to fulfill their needs and get important information. This statement is support by Haliday that "a significant fact about the behavior of human being in relation to their social environment is that a large part of it is language behavior"[1]. The other opinion is from Chaer that "In the life of society, human could use another communication tools except a language. Thus, language here is a best communication tools, the perfect one than other communication tools"[2]. It means that human beings cannot be separated from their language behavior because it is used to communicate.

A language has an important function in our life. In the case of Javanese society, especially people who lives in East Java there are two sets of language that

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[1] Coupland, Nikolas and Adam Jaworski. 1997. Sociolinguisticts: A reader and Course Book. USA: ST. Martine's Press Inc .p. 31

[2] Chaer, Abdul dan Leonie Agustine. 2010. *Sosiolinguistik: Perkenalan awal*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta. P. 11

used, there are the national language that called "*Bahasa Indonesia*" and traditional language that called "Javanese Language (*Basa Jawa*)". Those languages often called formal and informal language, and those languages have different function appropriate the situation, condition, and necessary. This statement is support by Abdul Chaer that "Using a good language that occur from the government is not like using a good and formal language in all of change, time, and place; unless it could use one language only that as same as the function and formal needed, as like in the education in a school, meeting, and other formal needed, but in the other situation that was informal, as like the conversation in case of family, friends, close friends, and private letter was not use formal language, thus was opposite back it could use informal language."[3].

Traditional language is used by the speakers to communicate, in a communication there is a process that should consider in social norm of society. One of them is the degree of respect to the person address. Therefore, it completely needs a language understanding including the norms and the politeness by the speaker and the listener to control the interaction among them as the society.

Java language is a unique language, this language as same as *Sunda* language in West Java, that has a gradual type of language based on its speech level and politeness. It is agreed with Soepomo Poedjosoedarmo that "There was three level in Javanese language that: *Krama Inggil, Krama Madya, and Krama Ngoko* meanwhile

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[3] Chaer, Abdul dan Leonie Agustine. 2010. *Sosiolinguistik: Perkenalan awal*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta. P. v

from that list it was has a high class, middle class, and lower class"[4], from the type of language that is used by Javanese people could see the culture of the Javanese people. The gradual type of for Javanese people has different function. It is used when someone want to speak something with other people, this someone must pay attention about the norms and politeness, and also with his speak. This statement agreed with Purwadi that "When someone would speak he must aware with the rule of language, also it could be still consider who was someone who in conversation. Speaking with old people was different with speaking in same age."[5]

Talking about language variation is more related to social rather than linguistics. This opinion has proposed by Peter Trudgill, he argues that "the value of judgment concerning the correctness and purity of linguistic"[6]. It means social rather than linguistic is that the study of language variation more concerns on how it exists in the society, function as human's tool or used by human which is dynamic and many purpose.

The use of language variation basically is because of the needs of it is user which is human as the speaker. Trudgill stated that "all varieties of a language are structured, complex, rule governed systems which are wholly adequate for the needs

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[4] Pedjosoedarmo, Soepomo. 1979. *Pengantar Bahasa dan Budaya Jawa*. Yogyakarta. P. 13

[5] Purwadi. 2007. Belajar Praktis BASA JAWA. Karanganyar-SOLO: Leres Press. P. 103

[6] Trudgill, Peter. 1974. *Sociolinguistics: An Introduction*. Harmondworth: Penguin Book Ltd. p

of their speakers"[7]. By using variation, people can reflect their social status inside the society, expression, purpose, and etc.

The reason why people learn other language is because of requirement or daily living[8]. It makes people have the ability of mastering several languages for some reasons, for instance to get a job, or maybe something. In modern era, people need to be creative and innovative will be better if they mastering other language that is used in their working life. Nowadays, as international language, English is needed to be mastered by all workers, and having this ability will make them easier in communicating with other people from the other country.

People begin to learn more than one language is for some purpose, but it is very unusual for them to use both language. They have to choose the code that they prefer to use whenever they speak. They may also switch from one code to another or mix codes and thereby create a new code[9]. This phenomenon happens in bilingual or multilingual community.

Code switching and code mixing could possibly exist because of the switch and mix of two languages, there are changing of language. However, both two codes still have differences, although they are quite slight differences. "A code mixing is a switch of code within a simple utterance without any associate topic change"[10]. And

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[7] Trudgill, Peter. 1974. *Sociolinguistics: An Introduction*. Harmondworth: Penguin Book Ltd. P 20
[8] Wardhaugh, Ronald. 1992. *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*. Oxford: Basil Blackwell Ltd. P. 97

[9] Wardhaugh, Ronald. 1992. *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*. Oxford: Basil Blackwell Ltd. P. 89
[10] Wardhaugh, Ronald. 1992. *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*. Oxford: Basil Blackwell Ltd. P. 108

code switching is the process where bilingual speakers switches between one language and another within the same conversation[11].

Indonesia is a multilingual country. This condition makes Indonesian people mastering more than one language, at least regional language (traditional language and national language). Regional languages that are available in Indonesia are *Sundanese*, Javanese, *Maduranese*, and many other regional languages.

Javanese is considered as one of the difficult languages, either from the structure or vocabulary. As we know, there are three levels of Javanese, namely "*karma inggil*", *karma madya*" and "*ngoko*" which are respectively high, middle, and low level Javanese[12]. This fact is clear that Javanese is stratified language. In stratified language we are not allow to speak to older people with any language that we like. The stratification deals with the status in the society. In Javanese people called "*unggah-ungguhing basa*" this sentence is agree with Dr. Purwadi that "The role language is the tools to make a social distance, moreover in the other side the role here is a product of social life. This explaination was explainned if the structure of society is the factor of arrangment component of language."[13]. Argues from Purwadi, it is agree with Greetz says in Pride and Holmes"status is determined by many things such as wealth, descent, education, occupation, age, kinship, and

[11]Trudgill, Peter. 1974. *Sociolinguistics: An Introduction*. Harmondworth: Penguin Book Ltd. p
[12]Pedjosoedarmo, Soepomo. 1979. *Pengantar Bahasa dan Budaya Jawa*. Yogyakarta. P. 13
[13]Purwadi. 2007. Belajar Praktis BASA JAWA. Karanganyar-SOLO: Leres Press. P. 103

nationality"[14]. This condition results the choice of linguistics form and speech style in every case especially because of the familiarity.

Jawa PosTV as a subsidiary own television channel by Jawa Pos Group establishes Javanese language news program in order to maintain the daily language "*ngoko suroboyoan*"

Recently there is a news program that used "*ngoko*" to disseminate the news that is "*Pojok Kampung*". It is firstly introduced on July 7, 2003 presented from Monday until Saturday for one hour from 9am until 10am. *Pojok kampung* news is not only disseminates the news but also hold interview about the latest event. Type of Javanese language in *Pojok Kampung* news is different from Javanese that used in Solo and Jogja. In Solo or Jogja mostly used *krama inggil*, because their still appreciate about norms and politeness. *Pojok Kampung* news used *ngoko* but it has been modified. Modified means *Pojok Kampung* news uses Surabaya language which the word is familiar to the listener. The choice of word is based on familiarity to the viewers and easy to understanding the news. It makes Pojok Kampung news is different with another news. So it is clear that code switching and code mixing cannot be avoided. From this explanation, the writer want to know about What kinds of language variation used in "*Pojok Kampung"* news, what kinds of code switching and code mixing used in "*Pojok Kampung"* news, and the reasons of why code switching and code mixing used in "*Pojok Kampung*" News.

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[14]Pride, J. B, and Janet Holmes. 1972. Sociolinguistics. England: Penguin books. p. 167

1.2 Statement of Problems

Based on background of study, that program of Pojok Kampung news is interest to be analyzed. For the problem become analysis is

1. What kinds of language variation are used in "*Pojok Kampung*" News?

2. What kinds of code switching and code mixing are used in "*Pojok Kampung*" News?

3. The reasons of why code switching and code mixing used in "*Pojok Kampung*" News?

1.3 Objectives of Study

The main purpose of this research is the writer want to explain about:

a. What kinds of language variation are used in "*Pojok Kampung*" news

b. To identify the code switching and code mixing are used in "*Pojok Kampung*" news

c. To know the reasons of why code switching and code mixing used in "*Pojok Kampung*" News

1.4 Significance of Study

From this research, the writer expects that this study is to be increasing the studies of linguistics related with social phenomena in language variation as one of sociolinguistic study, code switching and code mixing as important of being multilingual. The writer hopefully, this research will be able to give information to

the reader, especially for student to the study sociolinguistic at English Department, Sunan Ampel State Islamic University.

1.5 Definition of Key Terms

a. Language Variation: based on Holmes (2008) in general language variation is divided into regional variation which covers international varieties, intra-national or intra-continental variation, cross-continental variation, social variation which covers social accent, and social dialects which covers standard English, caste dialects, social class dialects (vocabulary, pronunciation, grammatical patterns).

b. Code switching is the process where bilingual speakers switch between one language and another within the same conversation (Trudgill, 1992)

c. Code Mixing is switch of codes within a simple utterance, without any associate topic changes (Wardhaugh, 1992: 108)

d. JTV is a local television in East Java and stands for Jawa Pos media television

e. Pojok Kampung is a news program on Jawa Pos TV channel that uses modified language "*Ngoko Suroboyoan*" in disseminating news.