CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Indonesia has a wide area, which consists of five big islands and hundreds of small islands. Every single area in Indonesia has its own ethnic, religion, and culture. It makes Indonesia have many traditional languages as the identity of the area itself. Besides that, Indonesia also has National language that is Bahasa Indonesia. In other words, we call *Bahasa Indonesia* as a Lingua Franca for Indonesians. It is not only used as a communicative device, but *Bahasa Indonesia* can also be used as a device for uniting the Nation.

Language always develops from era to era as long as the society still uses it to communicate with each other. Unfortunately, there is some language that has been extinct because the owners of the language cannot keep their language to be existent. For example, *Sansekerta* which just becomes a history for Indonesia, because that language is not used anymore.

Learning language has a strong relation with society. The society has an important position to develop and keep some language. The ways of communicating through speaking can be seen from the accent and speech, which indicate where the speaker comes from. The study about language in relation with users is called sociolinguistics. Fishman says that sociolinguistic

is the study of the characteristics of languages varieties, the characteristics of their function, and the characteristics of their speakers as these three constantly interact, change and change one another within a speech community. (1972:4)

Wardhaugh (1986:13) said that Sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationships between language and society the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and of how languages function in communication.

Languages variety can be seen in the daily life of human. In the daily life, human being not only had interaction with one community or ethnic but also with many ethnics. Most of Indonesian mastering two languages, Bahasa Indonesia and their mother tongue. The person who has mastering two languages is called bilingual. The result of bilingualism phenomenon can be, such as code switching and code mixing.

Code switching is the instance of language use wherein one speaker uses, at least two different speech varieties at the same time in one sentence. Code mixing actually has the same meaning with code switching, the difference is code mixing happen in a words or clause.

This research will be more focuses on code mixing because the writer wants to reveal this phenomena starts from the smallest level of linguistic characteristics. An autobiography book from Bacharuddin Jusuf Habibie has been chosen by the writer to be analyzed and complete this research.

1.2 Statement of the Research Problems

1. What types of code mixing are found in B. J. Habibie's autobiography entitled *"Habibie&Ainun"?*

2. What types of code mixing is mostly used in B. J. Habibie's autobiography entitled *"Habibie&Ainun"?*

3. What social situations are used in *"Habibie & Ainun"?*

1.3 Objective of The Study

Dealing with topic being discussed, the thesis writer thinks that the title of study must be connected with the topic that has been chosen, the objective of the study, and the statement of the problem. The objectives of the study are the continuation of elements that are written in statement of problems. Because of that, the thesis writer decides that the objectives of the study on this thesis are:

(i)   To reveal types of code mixing in B. J. Habibie's autobiography entitled *"Habibie&Ainun".*

(ii)   To reveal types of code mixing mostly used in B. J. Habibie's autobiography entitled *"Habibie&Ainun".*

(iii)   To reveal the social situations used in *"Habibie & Ainun".*

1.4 Significance of The Study

By conducting this research, the writer hopes it will provides a knowledge about code mixing applied in the language of narration and the characters' conversation in the B. J. Habibie's autobiography

The thesis writer hopes that the results of her research can be useful for other students in Sunan Ampel State Islamic University, especially English Department students. She also hopes that this study can give an additional knowledge about code mixing. Furthermore, the social situation discussed in this research will also give the reader more points of view about how it implies among the speaker's relation.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the study

In order to get a focused explanation, the thesis writer gives the limitation on her research. She focuses only on the part of code mixing between *Bahasa Indonesia* and foreign language, which occurs in narrations and conversations spoken by the characters in the autobiography "*Habibie&Ainun*". Code-mixing between *Bahasa Indonesia* and local language are not counted in this thesis.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

1. Code

   Wardhaugh (1986) states that code is any system of communication involving language. It can be a system of language, dialect, or style.

2. Code Mixing

   Kachru (1978) proposes that code mixing is the use of one or two languages which has constant linguistic transfer from one to another language by a speaker.

3. Social situation

   Fishman (1971) states that social situation is constructed when individuals interact in appropriate role-relationships with each other, in the appropriate locales for these role-relationships, and discuss topics appropriate to their role-relationship.

4. Autobigraphy

   According to Merriam Webster Online dictionary, the definition of autobiography is a biography of a person narrated by him or herself. It tells the reader the history of the author's life.

5. Habibie&Ainun

   An autobiography book of Bacharuddin Jusuf Habibie. It has been written to remember the memories of Habibie and his beloved wife, Ainun. Mr. Habibie has been choosing to write this book to do his self healing from his deepest sadness after the death of his wife. This book tells a whole life story of their life, starts from the way they met, got married, career life, their family, conflict, until the day they were apart because of the death.

1.7 Organization of the Thesis

This thesis consists of five main parts, and each part has subparts. Chapter one is introduction that consists of background of the study, statement of the problems, objectives of study, significance, scope and limitations, definition of key terms and organization of thesis.

Chapter two deal with theoretical background. It discussed the theory that the thesis writer used in analyzing the data, and also provide review of previous studies.

Chapter three is research method, it present the research design, sources of data, the research instrument, technique of collecting and analyzing data. Chapter four is finding and discussion. Then, the thesis writer presents overall summary as a conclusion in the last chapter.