CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter will introduce the analysis by discussing the background of study which includes the reason of choosing the topic, the statement of the problems, objectives of the study which explain the purposes of this analysis, the scope and limitation of the study, the significance of conducting the study, and the definition of key terms. The detailed information about all discussions mentioned above follow the explanations below.

1.1 Background of Study

Language plays an important role in human life as a means of communication; communication is unlikely to take place without a language. People communicate for several purposes, such as maintaining and establishing a new relationship in society. Therefore, language is closely related to an individual and the society which create and use it in daily communication. According to Nasr (1980:1) language has a social function, and without it society would probably not exist. Trudgill *et all.* (2003:529) states that languages cannot exist without societies. It reflects that language and societies are related each other.

People may speak in different codes as well, since people have different background, education, social status but stay in one community. Yule (2010: 253) states people who live in the same region, but who differ in terms of education and economic status, often speak in quite different ways. They tend to use their own code to interact and apply their code depending on what context they have. It proves that they must consider in selecting codes that are intelligibly spoken by both sides, so the speakers know the languages they use in the conversation well. Wardhaugh (2006: 88) explains that people are nearly always faced with choosing an appropriate code when they speak.

Those changes are called code mixing and code switching in sociolinguistics. Code mixing is also called code switching that can occur in conversation between speaker' turns or within a single speaker's turn (Wardhaugh, 2006:101). Both are prevalent in multilingual societies that use two or more languages. Code switching is when the speaker changes the language that he or she speaks and changes it into another code because of certain reasons. While code mixing occurs when speakers mix or insert foreign words in the dominant language used. For example:

Ibuku kelihatan happy deh hari ini (My mother looks happy today)
Kamu harus jadi orang yang perfect (You have to be a perfect person)

The examples above show the use of different codes in one utterance.

It can be seen that the word *happy* and *perfect* are taken from English and they are mixed with Bahasa or Indonesian language. Both of words do not influence the structure of language involved. Muysken (2000) states that the term code mixing to refer to all cases where lexical items and grammatical features from two language appears in one sentence.

The phenomenon of code mixing occurs in spoken and written language. Spoken language is used to have a direct communication by people, such as speech. Meanwhile, written language is an indirect communication that needs a certain media to send the message. The media can be non-online such as newspaper and online media such as e-mail and networking website. Most of linguists have their interest on code mixing in spoken/direct communication such as Gumprez (1977) who claim that in Spanish/English conversation emphasizes the internal grammatical coherence of code mixing apparently in a single language. And Myers-Scotton (1993) (cited in Mahootian (2006)),stated that borrowed words and code mixing arise in a conversation.

While many linguists have placed their interest on code mixing in spoken/direct communication, the written/ indirect communication specially for online written/indirect communication provides bilinguals with different conditions for code mixing. There are various online written language due to the rapid technological developments such as

e-mail, social networking websites, etc. The online written language allows bilinguals to edit the content before being sent to another people, a feature that is not available in direct communication as it is spontaneous. Facebook is one of the largest social network websites that allows users to connect with other people, share information and communicate online. It is one of such electronic media where code mixing often happens. In facebook, there is an application for profile, product, and blog's fans where fans can join by clicking the like button. Also, it can be used to connect particular groups and promote profile and product. This application is called facebook fanpage.

On the other words, the growing use of various online written language brought various words/phrases in the code mixing and reasons for code mixing. Therefore, this study aims to find out the most frequent words/phrases in the code mixing used by the administration staff/writer and the reasons or prime motives of code mixing in S*tory by Blak-Blakan: Jancok Kata-Kata Kota Kita* facebook fanpage. The writer choose the *Story By Blak-Blakan,* it is because this posting/status exposes the conversation of Surabaya people in daily activities, they usually using *jancok, gatelisasi,* and *asu* which is mixed by English words/phrases such as your mouth and your eyes. These characteristic are not available in other fanpage.

1. 2 Statement of the Problem

Based on the background of the study, the writer intends to find out the answer these following questions:

1) What are the words/phrases in the code mixing that are used in *story by blak-blakan?*

2) What are the word/phrases in the code mixing that are most frequently used in *story by blak-blakan?*

3) What are the reasons/prime motives in using code mixing in *story by blak-blakan?*

1.3 Objective of the study

The objective of the study on code switching and code mixing in *Story by Blak-Blakan* are:

1) To describe words/phrases in the code mixing used by writer in st*ory by blak-blakan.*

2) To describe the most frequent words/phrases in the code mixing used by writer in st*ory by blak-blakan.*

3) To explore the reasons/prime motives in using code mixing in *story by blak-blakan.*

1.4 Significance of the study

This research will try to add knowledge on code mixing, specifically

on online written language/indirect communication. The information provided in this study will help the reader, especially for students who learn about sociolinguistics at English Department, Sunan Ampel State Islamic University. Along with the fact that code mixing occurs not only in the spoken but also written form, it is important as bilinguals to understand and be aware of code mixing that occur in online communication via social networking website.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

This study focuses on the online written communication that contain the most frequent words/phrases in code mixing which is used by the writer and reasons/prime motives in using code mixing in *story by blak-blakan.* The writer chooses the data from February until October 2013 since the administration staff often posting *story by blak-blakan.*

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

1. Code mixing: The mixing of two or more languages or language varieties in speech. Wardought (2006: 108) explained that when someone use one word or phrase from another language to the language, he does code mixing.

2. *Jancok kata-kata kota kita* facebook fanpage: The online written

communication website. This is a popular cultural community association site of Surabaya which established in 2009.

3. *Story by blak-blakan:* The name of status/ posting of *Jancok Kata-Kata Kota Kita* facebook fanpage in the form of text conversation which narrates daily life of people using Javanese and English language.