

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Language is an important medium to the people to communicate and build an interaction with the other in everywhere they live. Talking about language of the people, the writer focuses on how the people communicate, say their thought, deliver their message, share some information and the other things that make them construct a relation of each other. According to Wardhaugh (Srijono, 2010:1), language is system of arbitrary vocal symbols used for human communication. People can do activities such as saying the wish, describing something, explaining the idea, because of the language they have.

Building an interaction, making conversation, constructing communication are some language uses of the people in their society. Because of this term, the writer knows that language has a relation with the society where the users of that language live. Many experts have studied and observed the relationship between language and the society where that language exists. Some linguists such as Wardhaugh and Hudson call two different terms of the study of the relationship between language and society. They are sociolinguistics and sociology of language. In his book *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*, Wardhaugh (2006:13) states that

Some investigators have found it appropriate to try to introduce a distinction between *sociolinguistics* or *micro-sociolinguistics* and the *sociology of language* or *macro-sociolinguistics*. In this distinction, sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationships between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and of how languages function in communication; the equivalent goal in the sociology of language is trying to discover how social structure can be better understood through the study of language, e.g., how certain linguistic features serve to characterize particular social arrangements.

According to Hudson (Wardhaugh, 2006:13), sociolinguistics is the study of language in relation to society; however the sociology of language is the study of society in relation to language. Sociolinguistics is the study that concerns to the language in relation to the society, while sociology of language is the study of society that involves language.

In sociolinguistics, bilingualism and multilingualism are the interesting phenomena to be studied in this field. Bilingualism is a condition where someone has ability to speak two languages. According to Mesthrie, Swann, Deumert and Leap (2000:39), bilingualism will be used as a general term for the use of two or more languages in a society. Then, multilingualism is condition where people can use many languages.

In the bilingual or multilingual condition, it often appears what the writer calls them as code mixing. Pietro (Jendra, 2010:74) states that code mixing is the use of more than one language by communicants in the execution of a speech act. Code mixing is used to refer to a more general form of language contact that may include cases of code switching and the other form of contacts which emphasizes the lexical items. Jendra (2010:79), in code mixing, pieces of one language are used while a

speaker is basically using another language. For example, *cuaca hari ini benar – benar hot*.

Code mixing becomes a common matter in the writer's society which is bilingual. It is used by many people. One is interesting, if the writer listens carefully, the president of Indonesia, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (SBY) often mixes foreign language in his speech. The writer can find several English words, phrases, or sentences in SBY's speeches that basically use Indonesian. As Indonesian president, SBY's speeches are listened by a lot of Indonesian people. Using Indonesian language correctly becomes a good point for him to deliver his idea or message. There is a critic that president should give the good example of using Indonesian correctly to show the nationalism. But, he often inserts some English in his speeches that is not understood by many listeners – Indonesian people.

It is very interesting to be studied what forms of code mixing of SBY's speech are and what factors of code mixing in those speeches are. For example in the speech *Pengantar pada Rapat Koordinasi Persiapan APEC 2013*:

*Kita punya tradisi selama ini. Ketika menjadi tuan rumah dalam berbagai **international events**, selalu kita tampilkan yang terbaik. Dua tahun yang lalu, kita menjadi **host** dari ASEAN Summit dan juga East Asia Summit. Kita juga menjadi tuan rumah yang baik.*

In the paragraph above, SBY mixes English in his Indonesian speech. There are two English language form inserted in his Indonesian speech. The first is *international events*. The language form of code mixing is

phrase (noun phrase). The factor that influences that code mixing is social value. *Ketika menjadi tuan rumah dalam berbagai **international events**, selalu kita tampilkan yang terbaik.* As a president, SBY is known as an educated person. Because of this reason, it will look more modern and has higher attention when he says international event than says the origin *acara internasional*. The second is the word *host*. The language form inserted in that code mixing is word (noun). The factor that influences that one is also social value. *Dua tahun yang lalu, kita menjadi **host** dari ASEAN Summit dan juga East Asia Summit.* The reason why SBY mixes the code is because of his educated person background. It will be more modern when he says *host* than *penyelenggara*.

As the president, SBY's speeches are listened by many Indonesian people. Using Indonesian language correctly gives a good point for him. Besides increasing his title of nationalism, by using Indonesian correctly, his idea and message also can be understood by the Indonesian people easily, because there are many Indonesian that do not master the English. According to the explanation above the writer has interest to analyze the language form of code mixing used in SBY's speeches and the factors that cause those codes mixing. The writer classifies what the language forms of code mixing in SBY's speeches are and use the factor of code mixing by Weinrich (1970:57) to determine the factors of occurring those codes mixing. As this term and condition, the writer conducts the research

entitled *Code Mixing Used in SBY's Political Speeches Period 2009 – 2014*.

B. Problem Statement

1. What are the language forms of code mixing used in SBY's political speeches period 2009 – 2014?
2. What are the factors that cause the code mixing in SBY's Speeches?

C. Objective of the Study

1. To describe the language form of code mixing that appears in SBY's political speeches period 2009 -2014.
2. To know the factors that cause the code mixing in SBY's Speeches.

D. Benefit of the Study

1. Theoretical Benefit

For the theoretical side, this study is expected to give more information about the language forms and factors of code mixing. So, it can enlarge the knowledge about sociolinguistics especially code mixing.

2. Practical Benefit

- a. For the sociolinguistics teacher, this research can be a reference to teach the student about code mixing.

- b. For official and politician, this research is hoped to be able to guide how to use of mixing English in indonesian speeches better.
- c. For the next researcher, this research is expected to give some inspiration and information to do the further and deeper research.

E. Research Paper Organization

Research paper organization contains the arrangement how the research paper is written. In this research paper, the writer divides the paper into five chapters. They are chapter 1 until chapter 5.

Chapter 1 is introduction. This chapter consists of background of the study, problem statement, objective of the study, benefits of the study, and research paper organization.

Chapter II is underlying theory. This chapter contains previous study and supporting theory of this research. The theory includes the notion of sociolinguistics, bilingualism and multilingualism, code mixing, factor influencing code mixing and the principles of language form and political speech.

Chapter III is research method. Research method presents five parts. They are type of research, object of research, data and data source, technique of collecting data, and technique of analyzing data.

Chapter IV is named data analysis and discussion. It shows the result of analyzing data.

Chapter V is called conclusion. In this chapter, the writer presents the conclusion and suggestion based on the result of research that has been held.