

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter, explain and discusses about background of the study, statement of the problems, purpose of the study, significance of the study, limitation of the problems, definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Most societies in Indonesia are multilingual; they have several languages each spoken by a greater or smaller number of people. Ohoiwutun (2002:68) states that “ *Masyarakat multilingual adalah masyarakat yang anggota-anggotanya berkemampuan atau biasa menggunakan lebih dari satu bahasa bila berkomunikasi antar sesama anggota masyarakat*”. A multilingual is society whose members are have or habit of using more than one language. It supported by Nababan states in Yap (1997:121) “All of societies are multilingual on an interaction basis as the members of society use more than one language in their day-to-day interaction”. It means that in multilingual societies the people speak not only use one language but also use other language.

Multilingual is related with bilingualism. Nababan (1984:27) states “Bilingualism is the habit of using two languages in interaction”. This phenomenon can be found in Pondok Pesantren Mamba’us Sholihin 3, the people do not only use one language in their speech, but they also mix it with other languages. This phenomenon is called code mixing. Pondok Pesantren Mamba’us Sholihin 3 or usually mentioned Ponpes Mamba’us Sholihin 3 is a place to find religious science, like most Indonesian are bilinguals. They used mother tongue is Javanese while Bahasa Indonesia is the language for education, government, and

other formal situation. I usually visit to the Pondok Pesantren Mamba'us Sholihin 3 and many finds the Ponpes people usually use Bahasa Indonesia or Javanese. Sometimes they also insert Arabic words into Bahasa Indonesia or Javanese. For example:

Speaker I : Ukhti haya nandif lapangane loh rusuh seru!!!!
(let's go sister clean up the field cause very dirty)

Speaker II : Ba'den Ukhti
(wait a moment sister)

Two of languages phenomenon in bilingual and multilingual societies are code mixing and code switching. The people often mix and switch from one language to another. The following are the writer's quotations of experts who give the definition of code mixing and code switching.

Nababan states in Yap (1997:124) "code mixing is the use of elements of the one language within a sentence or discourse in another language and code switching is that the shift from one code to another in the speech situation". It means that in code mixing is to use one language within a sentence or discourse in another language, while code switching is to use change one code to another code in the speech situation.

Phenomena code switching and code mixing are common in Indonesia we know that Indonesia consists of many ethnic groups who speak different languages. The Indonesian people usually do not only use mother tongue but they also able to speak more than one language. They often switch and mix mother tongue language with foreign language.

The code mixing and code switching used by people in Ponpes Mamba'us Sholihin 3 Benjeng – Gresik after knowing two phenomena in bilingual and

multilingual societies, code switching and code mixing. The chosen this study have some reasons. The first of all, language is very important in human life. Chaedar (1984:81) states that “*Fungsi terpenting bahasa adalah untuk komunikasi dan interaksi*”. It means that the language is very important for human being to communicate and interact with other people. The second reason that has induced the writer to choose this subject for her study is the reality that most of Indonesian is Moslem: they know the Arabic even though a lot of them don’t understand the meaning of it. That reason makes interest to introduce Javanese Arabic mixing in Ponpes Mamba’us Sholihin 3. Third, the language used by Ponpes people is one of unique language. Due to the fact the code mixing and code switching used by Ponpes people is different from the use of code mixing and code switching by the people in the surrounding Pondok Pesantren Mamba’us Sholihin 3.

1.2 Statements of the Problems

Based on the phenomenon that has been explained previously, the research questions are formulated as follows:

- 1.2.1 What forms of code mixing and code switching are used by the people at Pondok Pesantren Mamba’us Sholihin 3 Benjeng-Gresik?
- 1.2.2 When do they use the forms of code mixing and code switching?
- 1.2.3 What are the possible reasons for using code mixing and code switching?

1.3 Purpose of the Study

Based on statement of the problems, the writer intends to find out three points to answer the problem above:

- 1.3.1 To describe the forms of code mixing and code switching which are used by the People in Pondok Pesantren Mamba'us Sholihin 3 Benjeng-Gresik.
- 1.3.2 To analyze the context of the forms of code mixing and code switching.
- 1.3.3 To analyze the possible reasons for using code mixing and code switching.

1.4 Significance of the Study

It is expected that the study will give a meaningful contribution to the sociolinguistic study. It is also hoped that the findings can be useful information for the students of English Department in particular and for the sociolinguistic observers in general who are interested in studying language phenomena in society.

1.5 Limitation of the Problems

This study only focuses on the forms of code mixing and code switching which are used by people in Pondok Pesantren Mamba'us Sholihin 3 Benjeng-Gresik and her study limited two forms of code mixing and code switching. Those are: word and phrase. Concerning forms of word are limited three forms that function as noun, verb, and adjective. And this study also be limited the context of the forms of code mixing and code switching, and the possible reasons for using code mixing and code switching.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

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