CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of The Study

In maintaining the relationship people need to interact with each other. By using language, communication will be established. Language is not simply a means of communicating information, it is also " a very important means of establishing and maintaining relationships with other people" (Trudgill, 1974:13).

Language which is applied by the speaker has to be appropriate with the context. Concerning this, Trudgill says :

> "Language in other word, varies not only according to the social characteristic of the speaker (such as his social class, ethnic group, age and sex) but also according to the social context in which he finds himself"(1974:103).

So the speaker will select and use different linguistic varieties in different situations and for different purposes.

People use language for certain aims. We often hear that people speak not only in their native language but

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they also mix the native language with the second language. Though the Indonesia government suggests that the citizens have to use Indonesian well and correctly but the mixing of languages which sometimes sounds ridiculous is still heard.

In the performances of ludruk, those phenomena also appear. There are several "mixing" and "switching", or in other word that there are the insertions of one language into another language. They includes the use of Indonesian, Javanese, Madurese, English, etc. The examples of mixing and switching are shown below :

(1). "*Ya memang, kita sebagai warga kota* yo kudu
     sing open lan waspada."
(2). "Saiki wong wedhok iku *posisine sama derajat-
     nya* karo wong lanang."
(3). "Sing jenenge dadi arek sekolah ngono yo kudu
     sing *rajin* sinaune".

In the sociolinguistics study, those phenomena are known as the code-mixing. Besides code-mixing, we also recognize code switching. Those two codes could occur in the bilingual or multilingual societies.

In this multilingual society, Indonesia, the writer is interested in analyzing those two codes which exist in Javanese instead of Indonesian. So he decided to

choose a traditional art performance which uses Javanese that is ludruk. "Ludruk, Wayang, and Ketoprak are some kinds of Javanese traditional arts which use Javanese as its medium of communication " (Mihardi, 1992:2).

Ludruk is a kind of traditional art originally coming from East Java which performs the daily life of East Java society. One of ludruk groups coming from Surabaya is Ludruk Baru Budi which still exist in Mojokerto. The writer of this thesis had decided to choose it as the object of his study since the recording of Ludruk Baru Budi has been continuously produced and broadcasted in the radio station since 1990 besides its personnels are representative enough in using Javanese and they are professional enough in the ludruk world. Ludruk Baru Budi has specific characteristics. People could identify the performing of Ludruk Baru Budi easily by paying attention on the music or "gending-gending" when they perform on stage or in radio.

The utterances produced by the performers of Ludruk Baru Budi Surabaya consist of the mixing and the

switching. These are the aspect of the ludruk that the writer wants to analyze.

There has been a number of studies on code mixing and code switching. One of them was done by Mihardi who made *A Study on the Language used by the Comedians of Surabaya Srimulat* and he specially paid attention to puns. In this study the writer concerns only the mixing and the switching done by the personnels of Ludruk Baru Budi Surabaya and he wants to know the function of them.

B. Statement of The Problem

With reference to the background of the study above, the statement of the problem are as follows :

a. In what circumstances do the performers mix the Javanese with Indonesian ?

b. In what circumstances do the performers switch from the native language to another language and vice versa ?

C. Objective of The Study

This study is intended :

a. to describe the circumstances in which code mixing occurs.

b. to describe the circumstances in which code switching occurs.

D. Significance of The Study

Through this study, the writer hopes that the readers know about the variety of languages which are used in ludruk. Besides, it would give contributions to enrich the East Java original culture. It also may give new vision to the readers who do not know about language used in ludruk. It, therefore, makes a deep understanding about the different ethnic groups in Indonesia.

For the Sociolinguistics study, the description of this study must have given a good input and additional information to this field concerning with the language in ludruk.

E. Scope and Limitation

This study analyzes the code mixing and code switching based on the sociolinguistics approach toward the use of language in ludruk, particularly Ludruk Baru Budi Surabaya. The analysis is only limited to the mixing of Javanese and Indonesian and the switching from Javanese to Indonesian and vice versa.

F. Theoretical Framework

In analyzing this study, the writer uses the theory proposed by Mc Laughlin, Poplack, Appel and Muysken, Fishman, Bell and also Hoffmann.

Mc Laughlin described code switching as language changes occurring across phrase or sentence boundaries while code mixes take place within sentences and usually involve single lexical items (in Hoffmann,1991:110).

Poplack 1980, Mc Laughlin 1984, Appel and Muysken 1987 explained the switches occurring at the lexical level within a sentence (intra-sentencial switches) are referred to as "code mixes and code mixing". On the other hand, changes over phrases or sentences (inter-sentencial) including tags and exclamation at either

end of the sentence, are called "code switches and code switching (in Hoffmann, 1991:104).

The most general description of code-switching is that it involves the alternate use of two languages or linguistics varieties within the same utterance or during the same conversation (Hoffmann,1991:110).

Bell (1976:80-81,141), quoting Hymes, claims that there are several factors which influence code mixing and code switching. They are (S)etting, (P)articipants, (E)nds, (A)ct, (K)ey, (I)nstrumentalities, (N)orms, and (G)enres. There is a well known acronym for these factors that is SPEAKING.

Ends and Act sequence are the most related which can be used to answer the problems in this study. Ends refers to the results expected by the speaker and felt by the hearers, and to the speakers' and the hearers' aims. Act sequence refers to the form and content of the message, how and what is said, the words and the topics.

Fishman proposed that there were certain institutional contexts, called domains, in which one language variety is more likely to be appropriate than another.

Domains are taken to be constellations of factors such as locations, topic, and participants (in Fasold,1984:183).

Topic has long been recognized as an important factor governing language choice. A topic leads the speaker(s) to switch from one language to another (Hoffmann,1991:178.

G. Methodology

In this study, the writer uses the qualitative descriptive method since this study seeks the description of the language used by the performers of Ludruk Baru Budi Surabaya.

G.1 Definition of Key Terms

These terms below will make this study clearer.

a. Code mixing occured in the conversation when the speaker has to insert a word or words of the second language while he or she is speaking.

b. Code switching occured in the conversation when the speaker has to shift or change his or her native language into the second language and vice

versa. The shifting occurs within phrases or sentences.

c. Native language is the language which is suit with the characterization of each personnel in ludruk.

d. Second language is the language used by the speaker. It excludes his or her native language.

e. Ngremo is a kind of dancing which is usually performed to sign that ludruk will be started.

f. Jula juli is a kind of song in ludruk consisting of jokes, advices, critics, etc.

e. Ludruk Baru Budi is an East Java folk theater group coming from Surabaya.

G.2 Location and Population

The location of this research is at Ludruk Baru Budi's studio in Jalan Empu Nala 281F Mojokerto. The population are the recordings of Ludruk Baru Budi performances which are recorded from Camar radio station in Surabaya. It consists of thirty episodes under the domestic affair topics. The writer also needed some information from the personnels of

Ludruk Baru Budi so as to support the findings and to answer the problems.

The writer did this study based on the recording of the Ludruk Baru Budi's performances instead of some information from the informants of Ludruk Baru Budi Surabaya about the use of code mixing and code switching.

G.3 Sampling

The purposive sampling method is used in this study. The writer needed to collect the data about the language containing the mixing and the switching. The information about the reasons of applying those two codes are also needed to support the whole description of this study. Those who become the informants are the personnels of Ludruk Baru Budi who are representative enough according to the writer. They are the native Javanese players.

He took five titles which consist of thirty episodes of Ludruk Baru Budi's performances as samples. They are broadcasted by Camar Radio Station continuously during May 14th until June 15th at

6 pm until 6.30 pm. The story is about the daily life of lower class society in East Java.

G.4 Technique of Data Collection

There are two main techniques in collecting the data. They are by recording the Ludruk Baru Budi's performances on Camar Radio Station and by collecting information by an interview.

a. Recording

The main step done by the writer is recording. The writer recorded Ludruk Baru Budi's performances. They are broadcasted by one of the radio station in Surabaya, that is Camar Radio Station. One title consists of six series which takes six days of broadcasting.

b. Interview

This step is done to check the accuracy of the findings. It is used to get some information to support the data and to answer the problems. The writer needed to know about the background of the Ludruk Baru Budi, number of personnels, the reasons of doing the mixing and switching, etc.

In short, the technique of data collection are :

First part : Recording

- to record the Ludruk Baru Budi's performances
- to select the data by employing purposive sampling method.

Second part : Interview

- by contacting the personnels of Ludruk Baru Budi Surabaya
- by asking them to answer the questions

G.5 Technique of Data Analysis

After getting the recording, the writer had to analyze them. He transcribed the data which contained the code mixing and code switching. He separated the data which were required to solve the problems.

The next step is, to classify the data into two parts; the mixing and the switching. The writer applies the theory and gives explanation to every single example. The examples of code mixing and code switching which have the same type of explanation

are grouped and the writer took only several of them which represented its group.

Briefly, the data analysis are :

1. by listening and learning the recordings.
2. by transcribing the dialogues which contain the code mixing and code switching.
3. by classifying those two codes into their specifications; code mixing and code switching.
4. by giving the description to every single example.
5. by employing the theory.

BAB II

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE
OBJECT OF THE STUDY