

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Research

Linguistics is a study of language. Someone who studies language called a linguist. Based on the expert said that linguistics is the scientific study of human language (Frokin, 1998). It means that human language could be investigated by a scientist or a linguist through the study such as morphology, syntax or semantics. By studying linguistics, people will have more knowledge about form and structure of language in theoretical linguistics.

In linguistics, it has some branches as phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, discourse analysis and etc, one of them is sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics is a study of language related to society. According to (Wardhaugh, 2006), sociolinguistics is concerned with investigation of the relationships between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the language structure and of how languages function in communication. It means that the correct grammar in a sentence could make reader or listener understands the meaning from writer or speaker in communication. Besides that, the goal in the sociology of language is trying to discover how social structure can be understood through the study of language, e.g., how certain linguistic features serve to characterize particular social arrangements. Therefore, it can be said that how using language in the structure of language could be understood by society to achieve the meaning of

communication through the study of language.

Besides that, in sociolinguistics, there are several subjects discussed such as code switching and code mixing. Code-switching is a language switch to others languages or the language is altered to others in an utterance. Based on the expert explained that people usually required to select a particular code whenever they choose to speak, and they might also decide to switch from one code to another or to mix codes even within sometimes very short utterances and thereby create a new code in a process known as code-switching (Wardhaugh, 2006). According to his opinion, code switching happens in the conversation between speakers such as in informal meeting with using more than one language. Moreover, in code switching there are three types; inter-sentential, intra-sentential and tag-switching to analyze code-switching in conversation. These types have the different switching as in inter-sentential switch is done at sentence boundaries (two sentences in same topic or to explain the first sentence), in the intra-sentential switch is done in the middle of a sentence (two clauses as in independent or dependent) and tag-switching is an insertion of a tag from one language into an utterance that is in another language (a tag question).

Related to the explanation about, code mixing such as intra-sentential switching but code mixing focuses lexical and grammatical features. Pieter Muysken explains that he was using the term code-mixing to refer to all cases where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence (Muysken, 2005). Based on his opinion, code-mixing is used to analyze the utterance rather than code-switching. It is because of code-switching can

switch with several languages in a sentence. Moreover, there are three types of code mixing; insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalization (Muysken, 2005). It means that code-mixing types have different processes such as insertion where a language is inserted lexical items by another language in a sentence. Alternation where structures are mixed by languages. Congruent lexicalization where is different lexical is put in the same structure of grammar. Below are details of explanation of code mixing types.

Insertion involves a word and the unit of relationship lexical items from another language into a sentence structure of original language. A word and the unit of relationship lexical items of insertion can affect the structure of language. Here, the process of code mixing arranges the insertion of lexical or phrasal from another language into a given structure in the original language (Muysken, 2005). It means that the structure of utterance could be insertion by forms insertion. Moreover, there are five forms insertion the form of words, phrase, hybrid, idioms, and clause (Leech, 1983). It can be said that in an utterance can be mixed five forms insertion depend on the speaker which is forms insertion is used.

Related to the explanation above, forms of insertion could be explained one by one to make clear the different form structure of a sentence. The insertion of the word it means that a word from another language mixes in a sentence between spaces. The insertion of phrase it means that a phrase (two or more related word) is mixed in a sentence or an utterance from another language. The insertion of hybrid it means that a combination of word pieces in a sentence, combination word means two languages in a word where that word mix a sentence. The

insertion of idioms it means that idiom is mixed in utterance where the meaning cannot word for word but a whole unit. The insertion of the clause it means that clause (a group of a word is having a subject and predicate) is mixed in a sentence such as an independent clause or dependent clause with different language.

Alternation is defined as the switching between structures from separate languages. The boundary of the switches may be a clause or some peripheral element such as a discourse marker or tag form (Muysken, 2005). According to his opinion alternation happens tag switching in a sentence.

Congruent lexicalization is the combination of words from the different lexical mix in same grammatical structure. Multi-word mixing (of both constituents and non-constituents together) is expected because the two languages being combined for the most part share the same grammatical structure (Muysken, 2005). According to his opinion, the words from another language are mixed exactly the same grammatical structure from the original language.

From the explanation of code mixing types above, the researcher found code mixing words in the utterances of “Warna Cinta Impian” film. Examples of code mixing happen in utterances of “Warna Cinta Impian” film below.

1. Diana: *Morning*, abang! (00:03:06-00:03:07)
2. Awie’s friend: *Diana is Diana. You know that she’s workholic*, betul tak? (00:07:50-00:07:53)
3. Daniel: *Well, Actually I* tak harapkan pun *you* ikut, *you* ikutkah, *you* tak ikutkah, rasa macam tak ada makna bagi aku. (00:10:25-00:10:37)

Based on explanation and examples above, this research focus on code-mixing types especially forms insertion and categories word (noun, verb, adverb and etc) in the utterance of “Warna Cinta Impian” film. The researcher chooses

“Warna Cinta Impian” film as an object to analyze for some reasons. This film has two the famous actor as Awie and actress as Erra Fazira in Hollywood in Malaysia. This film mixes two languages (Malay and English) as common films just have one language and have a script if the film comes from foreign language. In addition, this “Warna Cinta Impian” film comes from Malaysia, indirectly that film influences to the watcher to understand form and meaning the utterance which is mixing language. Because the watchers do not come from all linguists, the film should identify forms insertion from the mixing language.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

There are some problems that can be identified in the background of the research above, researcher found several problems: code mixing types in utterances in film such as forms insertion: insertion of word, insertion of phrase, insertion of clause, insertion of idiom or expression, and insertion of form of baster/ hybrid (alliance forming of genuine and foreign language) (Leech, 1983). Forms of insertion use categories word to mix the utterance or a sentence in “Warna Cinta Impian” film. It means whatever a word inserts in the utterance of “Warna Cinta Impian” film through process insertional form. Another problem is this film mixes two languages (Malay and English) as common films just have one language and have a script below the screen (television or movie) if the film comes from a foreign language but this “Warna Cinta Impian” film mixes two languages. It means that film makes watcher confuse because the film mixes two languages.

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

Through this film, the researcher found some problems which need to analyze based on the identification of the problem. Based on the theory of Muysken, code-mixing types divided into three; insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization as declared by (Muysken, 1983). Due to the limitation of time, the research limits the problem into forms of insertion: insertion of word, insertion of phrase, insertion of clause, insertion of idiom or expression, and insertion of form of baster (alliance forming of genuine and foreign language) and categories word that is used insertion in the utterance “Warna Cinta Impian” film.

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

Referring to the limitation of the problem above, the forms of insertion of code mixing type in utterances of “Warna Cinta Impian” film is elaborated in the following questions as the formulation of the problem:

1. What types of code mixing are used in the utterances of “Warna Cinta Impian” film?
2. What insertional form and categories of word are used in the utterances of “Warna Cinta Impian” film?

1.5 Objective of the research

Based on the formulation of the problem there are several objectives of this research, they are:

1. To analyze types of code mixing used in the utterances of “Warna Cinta Impian” film.
2. To analyze insertional form and categories of word used in the utterances of “Warna Cinta Impian” film.

1.6 Significance of the research

1.6.1 Theoretically

This research benefits to support studying code mixing in sociolinguistics because, in utterance “Warna Cinta Impian” film, it mixes two languages (Malay and English). It means studying about form and structure in utterance and applied the utterance into function in the society. In addition, this research benefits as the reference for the next research on the same subject.

1.6.2 Practically

This research can be implemented forms insertion in code mixing types in bilingual speech. Additionally, this research benefits for practice mix two languages in the utterance in society to make listeners understand clearly.

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

Sociolinguistics : 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.

Code mixing : All cases where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence.

Film : A story or event recorded by a camera as a set of moving images and shown in a theater or on television; a motion picture.