CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses some topics related to the study; including background of the study, statement of the problems, purpose of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation, definition of the key terms. Each section is presented as follows.

1.1 Background of the study

Human beings are creatures that need other people to make communication. People can give their attention, protection, and interpretation by communicating each other. And to make their communication easy, they need language in their everyday life. According to Finegan (2004:6), “Language is often viewed as a vehicle of thought, a system of expression that mediates the transfer of thought from one person to another. In everyday life, language also serves equally important social and emotional functions.” It means that by using a language people can show their ideas, feelings, and emotion.

Furthermore, people cannot do their activity clearly without language. Downes has stated, “Language is a means of communication” (1998:2). In other part, language also has an important part in human life to hold their daily activities that differentiate human beings from other creatures. According to Yule (2010:12), “If these five properties of human language make it such a unique communication system, quite
different from the communication systems of other creatures, then it would seem extremely unlikely that other creatures would be able to understand it.”

Moreover, we cannot set apart between language and society itself because language is important for social interaction in each society. Language and society have mutual relationship: new language shapes when society makes it and new society shapes when new language appears. A society may create a language, but it could be rejected by another society when the language is inappropriate. Language in each society is very important, because by using language people can describe what they think, what they want, and what they perceive. As Spender (in Wood, 1996:12) has pointed out, language shapes what we perceive. Words confer social existence on what culture considers important.

Indonesia consists of various ethnic groups, each of which has its own language and varieties of society, and because of those varieties most Indonesian people can speak more than one language called bilingual people, and an equal ability to communicate in two languages is called bilingualism. According to Titone (in Hamers and Blanc, 2000:6-7), “Bilingualism is the individual’s capacity to speak a second language while following the concepts and structures of that language rather than paraphrasing his or her mother tongue.”

The students of University of Muhammadiyah Malang living at Al-Banna boardinghouse consist of girls who come from different provinces such as Kalimantan, Sumatra, Madura, etc. It means that they also have different languages, such as Javanese language, Maduranese language, Sundanese language, etc. Although
they have various languages, most of them use Arabic and Indonesian language as a tool to express their idea. According to Drew (1990:3), “What people say and how they say it is generally affected by the context or setting in which they are interacting.” To avoid difficulties in their communication, they mix both languages, Arabic-Indonesian called code mixing.

According to Muysken (2000:1), “I am using the term code mixing to refer to all cases where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence.” In other words, code mixing appears through two languages used in one sentence lexically and grammatically.

Based on the statement above, it can be explained that code mixing is one of the bilingual form by using two languages in one sentence. The bilingual form used at Al-Banna boardinghouse is Arabic-Indonesian code mixing used by the dwellers in their daily activities, especially related to prayer meetings. It means that if they want to communicate each other, they use Indonesia language, but sometimes they use Arabic-Indonesian code mixing.

Furthermore, an analysis on a code mixing as one of sociolinguistic study is very important. One of the importances is that it shows us how bilingual language exists in our environment and it’s used by student of University of Muhammadiyah Malang especially. Finally, the writer of this thesis is really inspired to conduct a study in analysing the arabic-indonesian code mixing used by the students of University of Muhammadiyah Malang at Al-Banna Boardinghouse which is stated at Tirto Utomo street, 4th allay Malang, where the most people applied the arabic-indonesian code
mixing more rather than another boardinghouse found around University of Muhammadiyah Malang.

1.2 Statement of Problem

Based on the background of the study above, the writer formulates the problems to be investigated as follows:

1. What are the Arabic-Indonesian code mixings used by the students of University of Muhammadiyah Malang at Al-Banna boardinghouse?
2. What are the meanings of the Arabic-Indonesian code mixings used by those students?

1.3 Purpose of the Study

Based on the statement of problems, the purposes of this study are:

1. To classify the Arabic-Indonesian code mixings used by the students of University of Muhammadiyah Malang at Al-Banna boardinghouse.
2. To know the meanings of the Arabic-Indonesian code mixings used by those students.

1.4 Scope and Limitation of the Study

The scope of this research is a study related to sociolinguistics, that is code mixing. This study is limited to the Arabic-Indonesian code mixings used by the students of University of Muhammadiyah Malang at Al-Banna Boardinghouse.
1.5 Significance of the Study

There are several significances of this study:

1. It is expected to give contribution to the English Department of University of Muhammadiyah Malang, as a reference related to sociolinguistic study especially in terms of code mixing.

2. The result of this study may enrich the knowledge of the English Department students of University of Muhammadiyah Malang about how sociolinguistic phenomena exist in their own environment.

3. This research may enrich the knowledge of those who are interested in code mixing, especially the code mixing used by the students of University of Muhammadiyah Malang at Al-Banna boardinghouse.

4. In the global view of education need, the focus of writing this study that is expected to be the reference of language study.

1.6 Definition of Key Term

a) An analysis is the kind of thinking people will most often be asked to do in their work and in school; it is not the rarefied and exclusive province of scholar and intellectuals.(Stephen, 2003:2)

b) Code mixing according to Muysken (2000:1) “I am using the term code mixing to refer to all cases where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence.” In other words, code mixing appears through two languages used in one sentence lexically and grammatically.
c) Boardinghouse is a house (often a family home) in which lodgers rent one or more rooms for one or more nights, and sometimes for extended periods of weeks, months, and years. The common parts of the house are maintained, and some services, such as laundry and cleaning, may be supplied. They normally provide "bed and board" that is, at least some meals as well as accommodation. (Wikipedia, 2013).