CHAPTER I

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1.1 The Background of the Study

People interact with each other in a society and people share ideas by using a language. According to Clark (1997: 3) language is the medium through which the manner, moral, and mythology of a society are passed on the next generation. Indeed it is the basic ingredients in almost every social situation, the thread that runs through all these activities is communication in which people try to put their ideas over the others. Moulton as quoted by Bloomfield (1975:3) also states that language is wonderfully rich of vehicle for communication. People can use it to convey wishes and commands, to tell the truth and lies. Besides, they can use it to influence our hearer and our emotions and formulate our ideas which could probably never arise if they had no language to embody them.

Most Indonesian people know more than one language and they use them in accordance with whom they speak to. This is also said by Hornby (1977:1) people share their languages in order to fulfill their need of communicating and interacting with others. Everyone speaks each language with a dialect. A dialect is sometimes used to refer to a particular social or geographical variety that is not the standard one. This use of term also assumes that only certain groups of people speak that dialect. These implications are unwarranted since everyone speaks some variety or dialect of a language.

The Jakarta Malay dialect; the Malay which is used in the area of the capital city of Indonesia, forms a "language island" in the midst of Sundanese which is generally used in the region of West Java to the South and West Jakarta dialect is bounded by Sundanese.

According to Koentjoroningrat (1975: 3) Betawi people were formed from some ethnic groups who settled in Jakarta in the beginning of the 15th century. The ethnic group who formed Betawi people were Javanese, Melayu, Balinese, Bugis, Makasar, Sundanese and Portuguese-Indo people.

In society people are found to use more than one language. Evin Tripp as quoted by Hornby (1977: 1) claims that for a large percentage of the people to the world speaking more than one language is a natural way of life with a variety of factors determine which language will be spoken on any special occasion. The way people talk in a conversation is influenced by the social factors in which they are talking. The social factors include the participants; the addresser (the speaker) and the addressee (the hearer), the setting meaning where the conversation takes place, the topic meaning what is being discussed or talked about. The language function means that people use language when talking to other because language serves a range of functions. The research done by Janet Holmes (1992) illustrates the fact the language serves a range of functions. We use language to express indignation and annoyance, as well as admiration and respect. We use language to ask for and give people information (referential function).

Certain social factors- who you are talking to, the social context of the talk, the function and the topic of the discussion- turn out to be important in accounting for language choice in many different kind of speech community. It has proved very useful, particularly when describing code choice in large speech communities, to look at typical interactions which involve interaction for instance, a typical family interaction. It would be located in a home setting; the typical participants will obviously be family members. A number of such

typical interactions have been identified as relevant in describing patterns of code choice in many speech communities. They are known as domains of language use, a term popularized by an American sociologist, Joshua Fishman.

People who belong at the same group often talk similarity. It is often possible for an individual to signal their ethnicity by the language they choose to use. The addressees and the context affect our choice of code or variety. People use considerably more standard forms to those they do not know well. According to Tim Richardson (1999) anyone with basic Indonesian knows how different the native dialect of Jakartans is from Bahasa Indonesia, even though Bahasa Jakarta is still the same language. Jakarta is the only place in Java where Bahasa Indonesia is spoken as a mother tongue. Jakartans need standard Indonesian to talk with Indonesians from outside Jakarta, and for formal situations, even when everyone present is from Jakarta.

In everyday life, people need enjoyment to entertain them. People in a society need enjoyment to release their stress after spending a whole day doing their daily activities. One of the enjoyments is watching a movie in a theatre. One of Indonesian movies, "*Ada Apa dengan Cinta.*" had become a successful movie in Indonesia in the year 2000. The movie had also been shown on TV lately. The writer then watched the movie, apart from the story which was interesting indeed, she found that the codes occur in the movie are varied, especially the utterances done by the main character. The main character in the movie uses different codes when she talks to different people. The codes occur in the movie contribute to the variations of the language usage used by the character. Besides, there has been no study about the codes occur in the movie, that is why the writer is challenged to study about the codes variety in the movie.

1.2 Statements of the Problems

1. What kinds of codes spoken by the main character?

2. Why are the codes spoken?

3. What are the characteristics of the codes spoken?

1.3 The Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are described as follows;

1. To find out the kind of codes spoken by the main character.

2. To find out the reasons of the main character speaks the codes.

3. To find out the characteristics of the code spoken.

1.4 The Significance of The Study

The findings of the study hopefully can give contribution to the field of Sociolinguistics by giving more understanding about the codes variety, the reasons why a person sometimes uses different code in different situations and also about the linguistics features of certain codes, in this study, codes that are spoken by the main character.

1.5 Theoretical framework

The way people talk in a conversation is influenced by the social factors in which they are talking. The social factors include the participants like the addresser (the speaker) and the addressee (the hearer), the setting meaning where the conversation takes place, the topic meaning what is being discussed or talked about. The language function means that

people use language when talking to other because language serves a range of functions. People use language to ask for and give people information; we use it to show emotion such as to express indignation, and annoyance as well as admiration and respect.

People in their daily life may have a conversation with different people from different social backgrounds. Social dimensions also influence the way that people talk. There are four social dimensions; they are social distance scale, social status, formality scale, and functional scale. Social distance scale and social status deal with the relationship between the participants. High solidarity will be found in the relationship between the participants who have a close relationship, on the other hand the slow solidarity will be found in the distance relationship between the participants. Formality scale deals with the setting and the functional scale deals with the topic and the purpose of the conversation.

In a certain situation, sometimes people are having a conversation with others whom they do not know and in this kind of situation people sometimes use different codes. A code spoken may be related to the topic and the addressee. An addresser (the speaker) who has a close relationship with an addressee (the hearer) might switch his or her language into another language when there is a third person coming. When people belong to the same group, they often speak similarity. It is often possible for an individual to signal their ethnicity by the language they choose to use. People may select a particular variety or code because it makes it easier to discuss a particular topic, regardless of where they are speaking. When both participants share more than one variety, then other factors will contribute to the appropriate choice. The social distance is relevant, for example. How well do they know each other, what is the social distance between the participants? Are they strangers, friends? The status relationship between people may be relevant in selecting the appropriate code. Features of the

setting and the dimension of formality may be also important in selecting appropriate code or variety. This research is based on the theories of Sociolinguistics which covers of bilingualism, code choice, and attitude to a language, dialect and education, morphophonemic.

The term "dialect" has several meanings. One of them is related with technical meaning that dialect refers to any given variety of language shared by a group of speakers. A further consequence of technical meaning of dialect concerns its relationship to the term "language". Dialects or language variety may differ from each other in several levels in addition to pronunciation. One fairly obvious difference is vocabulary items. Dialect differences are a fact of life in our diverse society. As long as they are regionally and socially differentiated group. These differences will be maintained. Dialects are not maintained simply because people do not know better. They are maintained for underlying social reasons that show no real sign of changing. It is certainly possible that dialect differences may relate to the use of language in conveying fundamental scientific functions and operations, so that the potential for dialect interferences in this processing cannot be rejected categorically.

Differences between dialects are also found on the aspects of grammatical usage. Grammatical in this sense refers to the structure of words and sentences in the language for example: one of the places where a great deal of variation is found in the use of suffixes (short forms that attach to the end of words.) These suffixes indicate certain grammatical meanings on verbs, nouns, adjectives, and adverb. In common usage a dialect is substandard low status often-rustic form a language, generally associated with the working class or other groups lacking the prestige. Dialect is also a term which is often to form of language, particularly those spoken in more isolated part of the world which have no written form and dialects are also often regarded as some kind of deviation from a norm of aberration of a correct or

standard form of language. This research is based on Sociolinguistics, bilingualism, code choice, and attitude to language

According to Holmes (1992: 1-2), Sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language and society which is interesting in explaining why we speak differently in different social context and they are concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning.

According to Nababan (1991:27-31) says that bilingualism is the habit of using two languages when interacting with other people. He considers that there is a distinction between bilingualism and bilinguality. Bilingualism according to him is the term which refers to the ability to use two languages. People can bilingualism in the sense that he is able to use two languages but he does not always use the ability. While Taylor (1990:327) describes a bilingual speaker as a speaker who uses two languages that differ in speech, sound, vocabulary and syntax.

According to Holmes (1990: 9) code is a broad term which include different accents, different linguistics styles, different dialects and even different languages which contrast with each other for social reasons.

Attitude to a language reflects attitudes to the users and the uses of language. If the people have positive attitudes to the other language, they will find it easier to understand the language because of their strong motivation they have inside to learn the language. According to Holmes (1992:346), attitudes to language are strongly influenced by social and political factors. Language attitudes are very sensitive to social and political changes.

1.6 Scopes and Limitation

The scope of the study is the code choice that includes linguistics features of the code spoken. Realizing how broad discussion about the linguistic features in certain dialects, the writer limits the analysis on the morphophonemic, phonemes, reduplication and vocabularies that are found in the main character's utterances of *"Ada Apa dengan Cinta."*

1.7 The Definitions of Key terms

There are some key terms that need to be clarified in order to avoid misinterpretation that leads into misunderstanding.

1.7.1 Code

Code is the particular dialect or languages one chooses to use on any occasion used for communication between two or more participants (Wardaugh 1986:99) while Holmes (1992:9) refers to code with the term variety which is a set of linguistic forms which patterns according to social factors that is used under specific circumstances variety includes different accents, different linguistic styles, different dialects and even different languages which contrast to each other for social reasons. The social considerations are the participants, social setting and the topic or purpose of the interaction. (Holmes: 9).

1.7.2. Language

According to oxford dictionary a language is a system of sounds, words, etc used by humans to communicate thoughts and feelings. Language can be used to request information or action, to challenge, to command and to perform many other functions.

1.7.3 Code Mixing

Webster gives the dictionary meaning of mix (n) is set of different substances together while to mix (v) is to put different substances together. The term mix used in this study means put a different language in a language.

1.7.4 Betawi or Jakartanese Dialect

Betawi dialect or Jakartanese is a Melayu dialect which is spoken by Betawi people as a lingua franca in the process of ethnic groups. The Jakartanese is characterized by the limited use of vowel "ε" that is only in basic vocabulary. In addition the consonant "h" rarely occurs in final position

1.7.5 Character

It is a person who is well known in a public, play or novel. In other words, a person who is in some ways unusual. In this case, the character is the actress whose utterances are being analyzed.

1.8 Organization of the thesis

This thesis consists of five parts. The first chapter presents the background of the study, statements of the problems, objectives of the problems, theoretical framework, scope and limitation, and the definition of key terms. The second chapter will present review of related literature that consists of two parts they are; the underlying theories, and some previous related studies. The third chapter will present research methodology that will discuss about the nature of the study and research design, the subject, the sources of data, the research instruments, the procedures of the data collection, the procedures of analyzing the data, and the technique of analyzing the data. The fourth chapter will present the finding and the discussion of the finding, and finally the fifth chapter will present the conclusion and suggestion given by the writer.