CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Language studies become a study that is never complete to discuss, because the relationship between language, society, and culture is very close. Language is also a form of culture for every human being and language can develop with the existence of a system or reason of human knowledge. Humans who organize and build all life with a social group.

According to Rintonga (in Devianty, 2017: 227 -228) revealed that language is a means of communication between community members in the form of sound symbols produced by human speech. The notion of language includes two areas. The first is the sound produced by the speech apparatus and the meaning or meaning implied in the sound flow itself. The sound is a vibration that stimulates our hearing instruments. The second meaning or meaning, which is the content contained in the sound stream that causes a reaction to what we hear. Henceforth, the sound current is called the speech current.

According to Kridalaksana and Djoko Kentjono (in chaer, 2014: 32) language is a system of arbitrary sound symbols used by members of social groups to cooperate, communicate, and identify themselves. The main function of language is as a means of communication between

people. Language as an intermediary tool between community members in one group and a means of interaction between individuals and groups.

Communication is one of the important roles for human life in interacting in everyday life. Especially communication that occurs in the smallest society, namely the family. In a communication, input is expected, in order to be able to achieve the goals intended in communication.

Rogers and D. Lawrence Kincaid, 1981, communication is the process by which two or more people form or exchange information with each other, which in turn will arrive at a deep mutual understanding.

Shannon and Weaver, 1949 communication is a form of human interaction that influences each other, intentionally or unintentionally. It is not limited to forms of communication using verbal language, but also in terms of facial expressions, painting, art, and technology.

Language contact is the mutual influence between one language and another where there is the use of more than one language in the same time and place. Which in society we must meet various language users and also various broad and open speech communities, namely people who have relationships with other speech communities and at that time there will be language contact with all language events as a result. Language contact includes all or more intermingling events that can result in system changes in a social context.

Bajo language is one of the regional languages in Joronga Islands sub-district, South Halmahera Regency. In Joronga Islands District, there

are seven villages, namely Tawabi Village, Pulau Gala, Gonone, Kukupang, Liboba Hijrah, Kurunga, and Yomen Village. There are two languages in Joronga Islands District, namely Bajo Language and Tobelo Language. Villages that use Bajo language are Tawabi Village, Pulau Gala, Kukupang, Liboba Hijrah, and Kurunga Village, while those that use Tobelo language are Gonone Village, and Yomen Village. But the focal point of this research is the Bajo language spoken by the people of Pulau Gala Village. The Bajo language in Joronga Islands District, especially in Pulau Gala Village, experiences code mixing with Indonesian, in daily use until there are several Indonesian vocabularies that they often use when interacting with each other. Bajo language is one of the regional languages that have not received much attention in the object of scientific study, this regional language is the main communication tool in the daily activities and associations of the community in the area where speakers live. This study was conducted to determine the cause of the mixing of Indonesian vocabulary codes into the Bajo language in Pulau Gala Village. In their daily lives in interacting with each other the local community does use Bajo language, it's just that the Bajo language used by the local community is no longer pure, this is because when the local people interact with each other using Bajo language There are some Indonesian vocabulary that they use, local people think they still use pure Bajo language, even local people are not aware of the occurrence of code mixing that occurs in their environment, it's just that if they write using Bajo

language they will be aware of code mixing that occurs in the language they use in their daily lives, But if they just speak it they will not realize that the language they use is no The people of Pulau Gala Village if they interact with people who are not from the Bajo tribe then they will use Indonesian to interact, just as they interact with the people of Gonone Village and also Yomen Village they will use Indonesian language, but if there are people in Pulau Gala Village who know Tobelo language then they will use Tobelo language.

Examples of some sentences that absorb Indonesian vocabulary in Bajo are as follows. Longer pure, it is already mixed with Indonesian vocabulary.

The people of Pulau Gala Village if they interact with people who are not from the Bajo tribe then they will use Indonesian to interact, just as they interact with the people of Gonone Village and also Yomen Village they will use Indoesia, but if there are Pulau Gala Village people who know Tobelo language then they will use Tobelo language.

Examples of some sentences that absorb Indonesian vocabulary in Bajo are as follows.

Tabel 1.1 Data of Preeliminary Pesearch.

Bajo Language	Indonesian Language	English Language
Lamu **terjadi sesuatu** baka **iya** je sai nama **tanggung jawab ?**	Jika terjadi sesuatu kepada mereka siapa yang akan bertanggung jawab	If something happenes tc them, who will be responsible?
Masalah ai ko **itu lagi** ma **di** passuranandi?	Masalah apa lagi yang kalian bicarakan?	What other problems are you talking about?
Minta maaf ne ko ka **iya** je?	Kamu sudah minta maaf kepada mereka?	Have you apologized to them?
Rahasia ai ma **di** tapo' nu **lagi** ma **aku?**	Rahasia apa lagi yang kamu sembunyikan dari saya?	What other secrets are you hiding for me?
Basar ai ko le' **musik** ma **di putar** na je	Besar sekali suara musik yang mereka putar.	It's so great the sound of the music they play.

Sumber: Data Diolah, (2023)

Those are some examples of sentences that experience mixed Indinesian vocabulary codes in Bajo language. The purpose of this study is to find out why the people of Pulau Gala Village mix Indonesian vocabulary codes in Bajo language, whether because there is no Bajo language in the vocabulary they use or whether people in Pulau Gala Village do not know Bajo language in the vocabulary they use, and also what factors influence the mixing of Indonesian vocabulary codes in Bajo language and I will also focus on research This is in one element, namely about the occurrence of code interference in Pulau Gala Village.

1.2 Statement of the problems

Based on the explanation that has been put forward in the background above, the formulation of the problem in this study is.

1. How do people in Pulau Gala Village mix Indonesian vocabulary codes into Bajo language?

2. What factors the code mixing influence Bajo language?

1.3. Scope of the Research

In accordance with the background and formulation of the problem stated above, this research is limited to code mixing in Bajo language.

1.4 Objective of the Research

1. To describe the use of language in Pulau Gala village that experienced a mixture of Indonesian codes into Bajo language.

2. To describe what factors influence the mixing of Indonesian codes into the Bajo language.

1. 5. Significances of Research

In conducting research a researcher wants to get the benefits and results of his research, this research is carried out to increase knowledge insight and reveal problems in this research by obtaining observations and observations in the field, from the results of this research the benefits expected by researchers in the form of theoretical benefits and practical benefits.

1.5.1. Teoritical Significance

This study aims to provide information about the mixing of Indonesian codes into the Bajo language in Pulau Gala Village and is also expected to be additional knowledge for researchers and readers.

1.5.2. Practical Significance

The results of this study are expected to provide an overview to the people of Pulau Gala village about the use of the language they use in their daily lives have experienced code mixing, where when they interact with each other using Bajo language at the same time they seem to intentionally and do not realize that they mix Indonesian and also Ternate Malay into Bajo language.

1.6 Review of Related Literature

Here have been some previous studies related to loanwords as follows:

The first Akbar Avicenna (20117) in his research entitled "Sociolinguistic Review of Mixed Code Indonesian Konjo Students" The data in this study is in the form of speech in the form of mixed codes in the speech of words, phrases and clauses, researcher carried out research on grade X students of SMK, Country 5 Bulukumba, Bulukumba Regency. In the data analysis carried out by the author by translating the meaning of the word Konjo language into Indonesian.

The findings of this study show that the language that inserts the most is Konjo.

The form of code mixing that occurs is mixing code into, the language level that causes code mixing is words, phrases, and clauses but what appears the most is the word level. The results of the study, during the research in the school researchers can illustrates that grade X students of SMK Negri 5 Bulukumba, Bulukumba Regency use three languages (multilingual) because the languages used in communicating with the community are Bugis Language and Konjo Language which are Mother Language (BI) which the average student knows first and then Indonesian. Because of advances in schools accompanied by technology, students have been able to use Indonesia language even though in every communication process there is still code mixing because the influence of the mother tongue (BI) is still very thick.

The secend literature review of the journals Resita Dewi (2020) in her research entitled "Mixing Codes in the Indonesian Learning Process at SMA Negri 1 Rantepao". Data collection carried out by researchers is by observation, recording, and recording techniques. The form of code is obtained from the Indonesian learning process at SMA Negri 1 Rantepao in the form of insertion of elements in the form of (1) words, (2) phrases, (3) sentences.

Mix the specified code to know, confirm, afirm, as well as explaining something. The results of the research obtained by the researcher are

the mixed form of code obtained from the learning process of Indonesian subjects at SMA Negri 1 Rantepao, namely the insertion of elements of the word farse, and elemental sentences in the form of clauses not found in this study, the mixed code found aims to find out to confirm, affirm and explain.

The third Ani Diana et. all in (2023) in their study entitled "Mix Codes in Student Speech". This study aims to determine the forms and factors that cause code mixing in the speech of Class XI Negri 1 Kota Agung students. This research is a qualitative research with a descriptive approach, researchers obtain data from observations, interviews, recordings, and listen freely to engage proficiently. The population of this study amounted to 317 students and a sample of 48 students, the results showed that the intensity of the use of internal code mix was 73% and external 27% of factors caused by the occurrence of code mixing due to the bilingualism of students who mastered Mother Language as a first language and Indonesian as a second language and foreign language. The results obtained by the researchers found that of the 59 existing utterances there were 69 external code mixed utterances, internal code mixes there were 46 utterances in Lampung language, 16 Javanese speeches, 5 Palembang speeches, 3 Sundanese speeches, and 1 Bugis language speech. Furthermore, the external code mix consists of 19 English utterances and 7 utterances mixed with Arabic.

The difference between Akbar Avicienna research and this research is that Akbar Avicienna focuses on Mixing Language Codes for students at SMK Negri 5 Bulukumba. The results of his research are researchers can illustrate that grade X students of SMK Negri 5 Bulukumba, Bulukumba Regency use three languages (multilingual) because the languages used in communicating with the community are Bugis language and Konjo language which is the mother tongue (BI) that the average student knows first, then Indonesian language because of progress in school accompanied by technology, students can already use Indonesian even in every The communication process still often occurs code mixing (code Mixing) because the influence of the mother tongue (BI) is still very thick.

While this study focused on mixing codes used by Bajo speakers in Pulau Gala Village, Joronga Islands Regency. During their stay at the research site, researchers found three languages used by the people of Plau Gala Village, namely Bajo, Indonesian, and Ternate Malay. But the community is more dominant in using the Bajo language where people first know the language or can be called the mother tongue (BI)

The difference between Resita Dewi research and this research is that Resaita Dewi focuses on" mixing codes in the Indonesian learning process at SMA Negri 1 Rantepao", the location of the research and also popilation is also different from this study. The location and population are also taken from SMA Negri 1 Rantepao. The results

obtained by the researchers are the mixed form of code obtained from the learning process of Indonesian subjects at SMA Negri 1 Rantepao, namely the insertion of elements of phrases, phrases, and sentences in the form of clauses not found in this study are tested to know, confirm, affirm and explain.

While this study focused on "code mixing used by Bajo speakers in Pulau Gala Village, Joronga Islands Regency". During their stay at the research site, researchers found three language uses used by the people of Pulau Gala Village, namely Bajo, Indonesian, and Ternate Malay. but the community is more dominant in using the Bajo language where the community first used the language or can be said in the mother tongue (BI).

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While this study focused on the "mixing code used by Bajo speakers in Pulau Gala Village" During their stay at the research site, researchers found three language uses used by the people of Pulau Gala village, namely Bajo, Indonesian, and Ternate Malay. But the community is more dominant in using the Bajo language where the community first used the language or can be called the mother tongue (BI).

Previous researcher have also conducted research in Pulau Gala Village, Firayanti (2022) with the title "Term of In Bajo Language In Pulau Gala Village, South Halmahera, his research discusses greeting terms that exist in various regions that have unique language differences and language variations, as well as greeting terms in Bajo language used by the people of Pulau Gala Village The purpose of the researcher is (1) to describe the types of greeting terms in language Bajo, and (2) to identify greeting terms in the Bajo language. The method used by the researcher is qualitative method is descriptive using a sociolingustic approach because this research has a relationship between language and society, this study uses two techniques, namely listening and speaking techniques. The results of research obtained by researchers while in the field show that the greeting terms used by the people of Pulau Gala Village have their own characteristics based on the type of social unit they have, namely 1) greeting terms in the shutter of the nuclear family and 2) greeting terms

outside of the non-nuclear family (extended family) then the positive and negative impacts that occur in the community during communication affect social entertainment and cultural values as a form Familiarity with a peer is easier and has the same social status and is influenced by closeness between speakers and speech partners.

1.7 Theoretical Basis

Theoretical foundations are needed in a study to provide research direction. The theory used must provide an understanding of the object, the theoretical foundation in this study which is used as a reference is sociolinguistic theory.

1.7.1 Code Mixing

In addition to code experts that occur in bilingual societies that are mixed codes. Mixing the code is motivated by the first language opebguasaan, such as those who habit to use regional languages in interacting in the community around their homes besides that there is also a mix of codes as a characteristic of the area of origin of the language actors. For example, those who live in the Cirebon area who use the Javanese language Cirebon, the habit of using the insert word "jeh" at the end of sentences indicates the perpetrator that the language comes from Cirebon.

Subyakto (in Suadi, 2010: 87), mentions that code mixing is the use of two or more languages or various languages casually between people we know intimately. In this informal language situation, it is possible to freely

mix codes (language or variety of languages), especially when there are terms that cannot be expressed in other languages.

According to Saddono (2012: 75), explaining code mixing is the use of two or more language by inserting elements of one language with another. next is Fasold (in Chaer and Agustina, 2010: 144), I Dewa Putu Wijana stated that code mixing is the use of two or more language codes in a speech but the switching funcation is not clear because the narrator does not know exactly the difference in the funcation of each code.

Of the several existing theories, researchers using Wardhaugh's theory (2015: 10) Code mixing is the event of mixing two languages in a conversation. It occurs when using one language by consistenly including elements of there language in a conversation.

1.7.2 Code Switching

Bilingual societies such as Indonesia the occurrence of code-switching events cannot be avoided it is caused by bilingual people who understand two languages. The use of language in interaction according to the language skills they master. The transfer of code or language can be consciously and unconsciously, because it is motivated by the interlocutor and also the situation in the language activity takes place. If the interlocutor understands and masters Javanese, then the language transition can be from formal language such as Indonesian to Javanese or it could be the other way around. So it can be interpreted that code

switching is a language transfer or code used by speakers or interlocutors consciously or unconsciously in language events.

Choose a code from code terms or accidental language switching and usually events occur because the speaker and interlocutor understand the code conveyed by the speaker and interlocutor in turn. This opinion is corroborated by Subyakto (in Suadi, 2010: 87) states that code switching is the use of two or more languages or various languages casually, between people we know intimately. In this informal language situation, according to Sadhono (2012: 75) explaining that code transfer is the use of two or more languages by inserting elements from one language to another. According to Fasold (in Chear and Agustina, 2010: 114) I Dewa Putu Wijana stated that code switching is the use of two or more types of language codes in speaking, but the switching function is not clear because the speaker does not know exactly the difference in the function of each code.

There are two types of transfer codes according to Abdul Chaer, namely:

➢ Internal code switching

The transfer of internal type codes can be interpreted as a type of language use transition carried out by people speaking in the form of language in the form of their own speakers or can be called regional languages, as well as the transition of Javanese to Indonesian, or vice versa. Code transfer occurs when speakers

15

change the form of the language they use in the form of a national language or in the same place domain, namely the shutter of similar speakers, which is different from one place of residence (Chaer and Agustina, 2010: 114).

➢ External code switching

Occurs when there is a community of language speakers when carrying out the communication process using two or more languages that exchange alternately between the original languages to the original language and vice versa the event is interpreted as an external code transfer (Chaer and Agustina, 2010: 114).

1.7.3 Multilingualisme

Multilingual is one of the phenomena found in various countries, along with the migration and progress of information at the end of the second's world war. This condition causes a process of increasing mobility and exchange of ideas, where English is needed as a medium to interact between individuals in urban contexts the use of English can form various groups or communities in society. So that multilinguaism is an interdisciplinary study that is reviewed from the perspective of society and language ethnicity. The concept of multilingual or multilingual refers to the act of using two or more languages by individuals or communities (Charson, 2016). The term 'multilingual' refers to the language use,

individual competence, or language situation that exists throughout a State or society.

1.7.4. Language Contact

According to Sarah G. Thamason (2001: 1) that language contact is the use of more than one language in the same place and time. Thamason simplifies with the example that with two young men with different ethnic and linguistic backgrounds visiting a camping place and living together in the same kitchen, they have a conversation with one language. But language contact is broadly not so rather there is long-term verbal interaction in the same place. Thamason (2007: 4) that language contact more often involves face-to-face interaction of two or more groups located from an area then one ethnic group uses at least one language in the interaction.

1.7.5. Language Choice

Language choice according to Fasold (1984: 180) is to choose the language as a whole in a communication, in multilingualism there are various codes in the form of language, dialects, variations, and styles that will be used in social interaction for the last term, Karthomihadrjo prefers to use the term variety as the equivalent of stayle. With the codes available, community members will vote according to the factors that influence it. In everyday interactions, community members contentively change the variety of their language use.
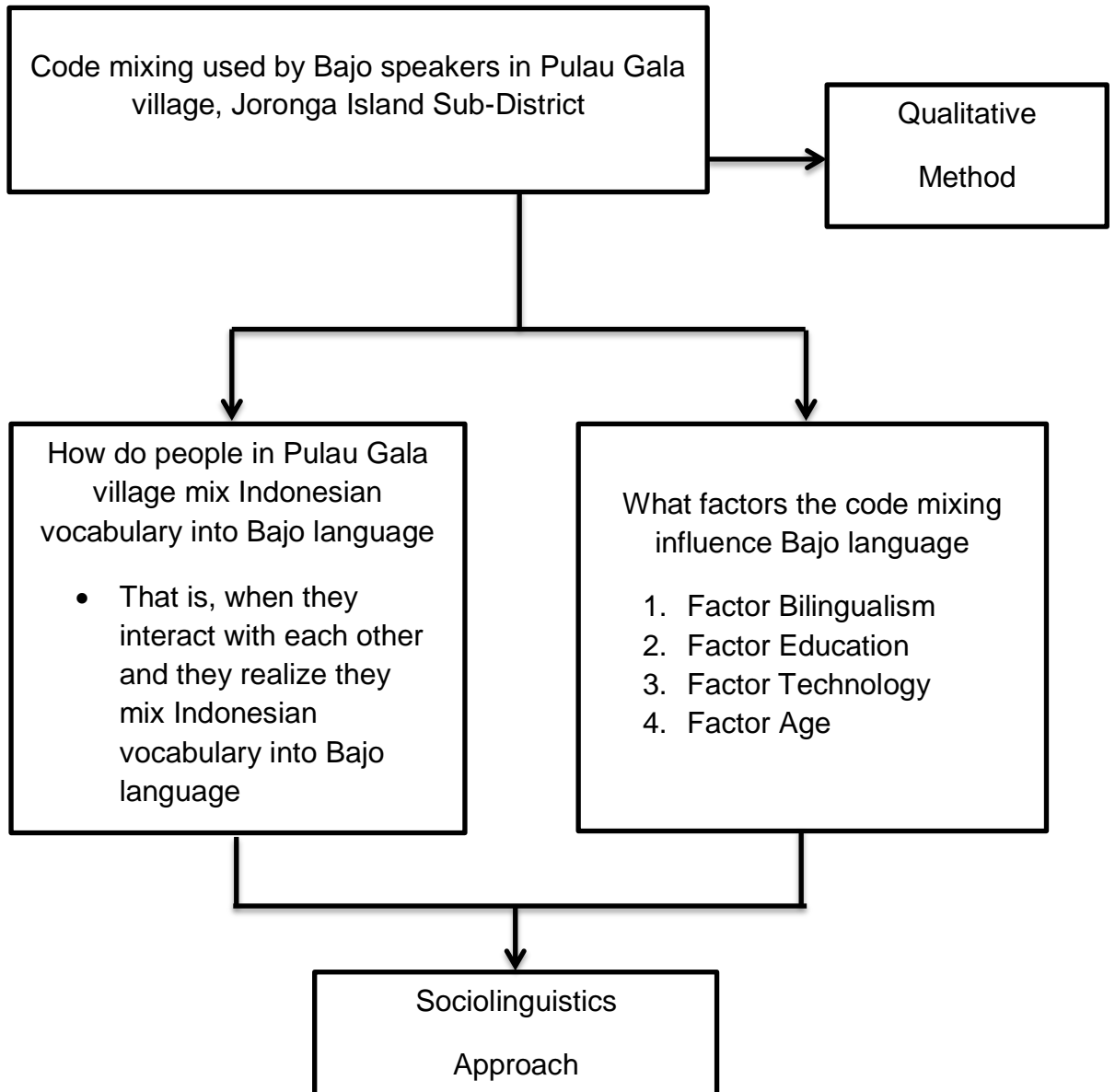
1.7.6. Sociolinguistic Definition

The term sociolinguistics was first proposed by Haver C. Currie, a professor at the University of Houston, Texas in 1952. Haver Currie needs to study the relationship between speech behavior and social status. Sociolinguistics is the study of language and language society is sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics if seen from its name related to sociological and linguistic studies (Sumarsono, 2004:1), it can be interpreted that sociolinguistic studies are language studies that involve humans as language users and are also associated with social and community factors. Aslinda (in Sari, 2015: 201) sociolinguistics is an interdisciplinary field of science that studies language in society. Chaer and Agustina (2004: 4), explain that sociolinguistic is a branch of linguistics that is interdisciplinary with sociology, using the object of research on the relationship between language and social factors in speech communities.

1.7.8. Sociolinguistic Problems

According to Rokhman (2013: 3) sociolinguistic problems have seven dimensions, namely, (1) the identity of the speech partner, (2) the social identity of the speaker, (3) the context or social environment of speech events, (4) social dialects in the form of diachronic and synchronic analysis, (5) studies in different community environments carried out by speakers of tutr forms, (6) the level of language variation and variation, (7) sociolinguistic applications.

1.8 Conceptual scheme

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┌─────────────────────────────────────────┐
│ Code mixing used by Bajo speakers in     │          ┌──────────────────┐
│ Pulau Gala village, Joronga Island       │─────────▶│   Qualitative    │
│ Sub-District                             │          │   Method         │
└─────────────────────────────────────────┘          └──────────────────┘
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┌──────────────────────────────┐        ┌──────────────────────────────┐
│ How do people in Pulau Gala   │        │ What factors the code mixing   │
│ village mix Indonesian        │        │ influence Bajo language        │
│ vocabulary into Bajo language │        │                                │
│                               │        │  1. Factor Bilingualism        │
│  • That is, when they         │        │  2. Factor Education           │
│    interact with each other   │        │  3. Factor Technology          │
│    and they realize they      │        │  4. Factor Age                 │
│    mix Indonesian             │        │                                │
│    vocabulary into Bajo       │        │                                │
│    language                   │        │                                │
└──────────────────────────────┘        └──────────────────────────────┘
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                    ┌──────────────────────┐
                    │   Sociolinguistics    │
                    │   Approach            │
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1.9 Method and Technique

Methods are steps that will be used in this research to obtain information and investigate data to obtain new knowledge or knowledge. Therefore, methods are needed in a study in order to achieve good results.

1.9.1 Type of research

This research uses Qualitative method. Qualitative method is a method that focuses on in-depth observation by researcher in conducting a study that takes place in the field by listening, paying attention, understanding, and recording data that has been obtained.

Qualitative Method according to Creswell, J. W defines qualitative research as research used to examine human and social problems.in Researcher will report the results of research based on data view reports and data analysis obtained in the field, then described in detailed research reports.

1.9.2 Data Sources

The data source in this study focuses on data that will be collected through speakers of Pulau Gala Village community, using two data that will be obtained, namely primary data and secondary data.

1. Primary data

    Primary data is the main data base that will be used in this study which is collected directly from the main source such as through observation and interviews.

2. Secondary data

Secondary data is data obtained through institutions or agencies such as libraries that contain references and books and previous research theses that refer to researcher data.

1.9.3 Location

Pulau Gala Village, Joronga Islands sub-district is the village chosen by researcher to conduct research, because Pulau Gala village is the village where I live.and what I know is that people in Pulau Gala Village in their daily lives in interacting with each other they use bajo language, It's just that the Bajo language they use experiences code mixing in Indonesian language.

1.9.3.1 Informant

The criteria for taking informants or resource persons with certain objectives are in accordance with the research theme because the person is considered to have the information needed for research. In this study, information selects informants who are considered to know the problems to be studied and are able to provide information that will be developed to obtain data. The subjects in this study are people in Pulau Gala Village. The informants in this study amounted to 83 people who were natives of Pulau Gala Village, from the results of interviews conducted by researchers it was known that male informants numbered 42 people and female informants numbered 41 people's, researchers took informants from the age of 20-70 years. The background of each

educational informas is elementary, junior high, high school, S1 and there are several people from universities.

1.9.4 Population and Sample

1.9.4.1 Population

Population is a group of individuals who live in an environment, both humans and animals that have the ability to produce which is an object of concern. The population in this study is the entire community in Pulau Gala Village which is predominantly Muslim with a population of around 1.115 people.

1.9.4.2 Sample

Samples were taken from all objects studied and intended to represent the entire population that has similar characteristics and personality (Seokidjo. 2005: 79) in this study researcher used samples, because with the sample they can find out the problems that exist in this study to get information from the Pulau Gala Village community. Researcher took samples from all Pulau Gala Village communities by looking at and observing how the community interacts, from the level of children to the elderly and the elderly, communicating with each other using the Bajo language where when they speak there will be some vocabulary Indonesian they use.

Tabel 1

(Research Sample)

No	Gender	Number of people
1	Male	42
2	Famale	41
	Total	83

1.9.5 Data Collection Techniques

1.9.5.1 Observation

In this study, the data collection technique begins with observation, namely by observing the research location. The goal is to see the activities that occur in the community directly and to be used as study material in the object of research.

1.9.5.2 Note

One method that researchers use is note. Researcher was record something that needs to be recorded using stationery or smart phones to collect data. Method that researcher use is note. Researcher was record something that needs to be recorded using stationery or smart phones to collect data.

1.9.5.3 Interview

The interview technique is used to interview native speakers of the Pulau Gala Village community directly and also to be used as study material in the object of research.

1.9.5.4 Recording

The recording technique as data collection uses a printed book or smartphone in this case to record some things that researchers think are important and possible to record.

1.9.5.5 Documentation

Documentation techniques are techniques used by researchers to take pictures or data using smartphones regarding data related to activities carried out at the research location and also as evidence and accurate data collection related to information that has been provided by native speakers of Pulau Gala Village.

1.9.5.6 Data Analaysis

After the data is collected, the data will be analyzed using qualitative methods because because it is one of the methods used by researche's, the reason underlying this research is none other than because it is adjusted to the purpose and nature of the researcher to be carried out, namely the collection of data that has been obtained and then analyzed.

1. Analyze offline survey interview results and list of questions.
2. Identify the use of language used in Pulau Gala Village, Joronga Islands District.
3. Identify what factors influence the occurrence of code interference in Indonesian into Bajo language in Pulau Gala Village, Joronga Islands District.
4. Make Conclusion