CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Nowadays, the number of foreigners in Semarang is increasing. Metro Semarang Jateng (January, 2017) found the following:

“Pada akhir Desember tahun 2015 tercatat sebanyak 1.814 orang TKA. Sebanyak 2.007 TKA ini berasal dari 52 negara yang didominasi oleh warga Cina dengan jumlah 586 TKA. Kemudian jika masih ada TKA yang saat ini belum bisa menguasai bahasa Indonesia, pada perpanjangan nanti diwajibkan mampu berbahasa Indonesia. (By the end of December of 2015 there were 1,814 expatriates. As many as 2,007 foreign workers came from 52 countries dominated by Chinese citizens with 586 expatriates. Furthermore, if there are still foreign workers who currently incapable to master the Indonesian language, for the next extension will be required to be able to speak in Indonesian language.)”

Foreigners who come to Semarang may find some difficulties in communicating with local people as not many local people in Semarang are able to speak English or in other foreign languages even though English is regarded as an international language which can connect people from various linguistic backgrounds (McKay and Bokhorst-Heng, 2008). Therefore, the foreigners will face problems during their stay in Semarang.
According to Ghafoor & Khan (2011), when people move to a new country and experience a new culture, they take principles, values and behaviors based on their own belonging culture. If it is entirely different from their home culture, people may experience a culture shock experience. To avoid culture shock, it is much better if the foreigners learn the local language, in this case Indonesian language.

Kramsch (1993) emphasized that when the learners of foreign language participate in real-time interaction, they need a kind of ability to signal end of the communication, correct mistakes, show involvement, decide topics and whatsoever in socially appropriate ways. Unfortunately, this person just knows some vocabulary, not how to speak properly within the rule of grammar. Therefore, the person struggles to transfer the real message through limited vocabulary, or even express the meaning by body language.

When foreigners do their businesses in Semarang, they will surely try the easiest way to learn Indonesian language to enable them to do proper communication. The foreigners must solve the trouble during learning local language because most of them are not linguistics expert, but those with strong professional competency (Bloch, 1995).

The reason the writer establishes the study on the code mixing used by exchange students is that the writer believes that staying in a foreign country over several periods of time really needs sort of new adaptation to foreign language learning in order to communicate in a new environment (Odlin, 2003). The writer is
interested in finding out what type of code mixing used by the exchange students and what factor affected them in applying code mixing during their interaction with local people in Semarang.

1.2 FIELD OF THE STUDY
This research is related to the field of linguistics within the domain of sociolinguistics.

1.3 SCOPE OF THE STUDY
In this study, the writer focuses on what type of code mixing used by the exchange students and what factor affected them in applying code mixing during their interaction with local people in Semarang.

1.4 PROBLEM FORMULATION
In this section, the writer formulated the research questions as follows.

1. What type of code mixing used by exchange students to communicate with local people in Semarang?

2. What affected factors of code mixing used by exchange students to communicate with local people in Semarang?

1.5 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY
With regard to the problems mentioned above, this research is conducted to achieve the following objectives:

1. To investigate what type of code mixing used by exchange students to communicate with local people in Semarang.
2. To investigate what affected factors of code mixing used by exchange students to communicate with local people in Semarang.

1.6 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The results of this study are expected to give new perspective in sociolinguistics, as it will reveal some factors that influence a person to use new language overseas. By using code mixing theory, the writer will explain what type and what factors have affected exchange students in applying code mixing by use Indonesian language during their communication with local people in Semarang.

1.7 DEFINITION OF TERMS

1. Code mixing
   Code mixing is a process in which two languages used together by conversant to the extent. It is used when the conversation involved of more than one language together to the extent that they change from one language to another that happens in a single utterance (Wardaugh, 1986).

2. A foreign language
   A foreign language is a kind of language that not mainly used for daily communication, but might be used for travel or cross-cultural interaction by the language learners (Saville & Troike, 2006).

3. A second language
   A second language is a kind of language that dominantly used for education, profession, and other specific purposes. This also often obtained by newcomer who speak another language in native way (Saville & Troike, 2006).
participant mix the language to show that he already engaged with the culture since he lived in Indonesia.

3) Status

Holmes (2013) said that the status factor that affected a speaker to mixing code is depends on what is the social role of each participant. It can happen according to listeners, context, role, and educational or career background. In this data result, the code mixing appears between a student as the speaker and a seller as the interlocutor.

**Data 4.12 (see appendix location 2, topic 1)**

A: *Saya di sini mahasiswa di Unika.*
Seller: Oh Unika, jurusan apa?
A: *Pelajaran jamu.*
Seller: *Apa itu?*
A: *Jamu. Ya, traditional herbal medicine.*

----------skipped-----------------
Seller: Mmm semester berapa?
A: *Semester dua.*
Seller: Oh masih baru.
A: *After this, go home. Satu tahun habis, finish, go home.*

From the data above, it illustrates the code mixing occurs when the speaker shares to the interlocutor about his concerns in Semarang. He tends to frequently mix into Indonesian to responds the interlocutor’s question. This phenomenon can be belonging into status factor.

The participant explained in the interview section that he mixed English and Indonesian language when he talked about his concerns in Semarang because the woman seller was asking about what he is doing here. Then, the participant answered to her that he was studying Jamu, which is
traditional herbal medicine. When he answered like that, he repeated the words twice in the different languages because he thought that it would be easy for them to understand what he meant.

Besides those analytical data results above, the writer can examine during the research observation by approaching and following the participants as they interact with local people. First thing is the participants decided to make utterance whether in English or Indonesian language, it will depend on with whom they are talking to and where they are communicating.

Furthermore, the writer already categorized the fluency of using Indonesian language by the participant. It can be summarized in the diagram below.

The Amount of Indonesian Words Usage through Code Mixing

The diagram above illustrates that the highest point belongs to Participant 1, followed by Participant 2, and the last is Participant 3. The writer finds that it is connected to how long they have been staying in Semarang. The
participant 3 has been staying in Semarang for 10 months, while the Participant 2 and 3 just less than 5 months.

In the end, the writer concludes that the longer foreigners live into another country, the more they catch new words and capable to apply it for communication with the citizen as well. That illustration is connected with the review of literature in the expatriate’s adaptation theory section. Barhem (2008) emphasized that level fluency of language, residency period in the host culture, knowledge of culture, quantity of interaction, and familiarization with host citizen are the factor that considering expatriates to get adjust with the new environment that related with why expatriates involving code mixing for their way to interact with local people.