

the language

by Hy ly

Submission date: 22-Sep-2022 09:58AM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 1905899738

File name: he_Language_Used_in_the_Engishman-Indonesian_Intermarriage.docx (2.05M)

Word count: 96

Character count: 582

the language used

by Ana Ana

3

Submission date: 29-Dec-2021 10:37AM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 1736196866

File name: the_language_used_in_the_englishman_indonesian_intermarriage.pdf (315.9K)

Word count: 3333

Character count: 17650

**THE LANGUAGE USED IN THE ENGLISHMAN - INDONESIAN
INTERMARRIAGE**

Oleh:

AMIATUN NURYANA

IKIP Widya Darma Surabaya

Abstract: This sociolinguistics study discusses the language used between a native speaker and a non native speaker who have different background of language and culture but got married. The first language of Dias, the non native speaker is Indonesian and her husband, Thomas' first language is English.

acculturations do they acquire from intermarriage?. The theories in is

which

or interviews. The detailed descriptions of situations, events, direct quotations from
. This research found (

tried to

modern

Keywords: : intermarriage

INTRODUCTION

All known groups possess language. They use the language to transfer information, cooperate with others, make transactions and do any other things dealing with the need of language. Berlin (1997) states that a man is constantly using a language, spoken or printed and is constantly linked to others via shared norms of behavior. In this case language is not used simply to exchange information, but also to establish social relationship. Since language is very important to human life, it is unquestionable that language characterizes a nation.

Communication is an activity which involves language, speaker, hearer, message and of transferring the message. According to Oxford Advanced learner's Dictionary (1990) the word "communicate" means exchanging of information, news, ideas etc, with somebody or making one's ideas, feeling, etc., clear to others. While Effendi (1988 : 58) states that communication is the process of sending meaningful symbols between individuals. Based on these definitions about communication, it can be concluded that communication will take place when there are sender/speaker and receiver/listener, message in the form of meaningful symbols, and medium of transmitting the information.

The processes will form the interplay between two languages. It leads to interesting phenomena in which many aspects are involved. A language is the chief means by which people communicate, yet simply knowing the words and grammar of languages does not ensure successful communication. Their interpretation depends on a multiplicity of factors, including familiarity with context, into national clues and cultural assumption. Communication will be successful when message is understood by the receiver exactly the same as what the sender intends to convey.

In communicating with other people, speaker does not just simply talk, moreover in multicultural society. The speaker has to be logical and critical to be accepted in the society. It means that the speaker does not freely talk. Everything must be adjusted to the manner, custom, and culture of the society. Language and culture are inexorably intertwined. Language is the result of the culture as a whole and also a vehicle by which the other facets of the culture are shaped and communicated. The language we acquire since a baby gives us not only a system of communication but also it dictates the types and form of the communication we make. In short, our language reflects and reinforces our cultural patterns and value systems.

The researcher discusses the people who are bilingualism because they can speak two or more languages, the language that can be found in their community and the other is a foreign language that can be found in foreign culture. The ability to speak a certain language can be owned by everyone. The mastery of two or more language-bilingualism or multilingualism is a special skill. Bilingualism and Multilingualism are relative terms since individuals vary greatly in types and degrees of language proficiency (Encyclopedia Britanica, 1965). Two language can be found in their community, their family or school.

The purpose of the study is to describe how the languages used in the intermarriage. They can speak two languages and they bring up to be bilingual family, and to know how they use their language at home, in what situation of each language is used. How Mr. Thomas brings up his wife to acquire more than one language. Thomas is extremely positive in his attitude towards bilingualism, and he takes a conscious decision to bring up his wife bilingually.

The real life of Dias and Thomas is very interesting to observe. The first language of Dias is Indonesian and the first language of Thomas is English. Both of them grew up in different nations, cultures, and languages. The marriage of the two different persons is the unique case of sociolinguistics. Since the time runs and of course Dias gets long with her husband to acquire the second language. They are simultaneously acquiring both Indonesian and English. She wants to be able to speak English like native speaker. Her husband has ambition that she must be able to communicate with international people and have relationship. She tries to speak English at home all the time. If she has difficulties to express something she uses body language. For example, negative aspects or dislike may be communicated silently or by tone of voice. It encompasses movements of all parts of her body, facial expressions, eye movements and head movements.

In detailed description, non-verbal means of a communication is designed to illustrate some of the ways in which a speaker communicates more than the lexical meaning of their utterances. A whole range of information is connected to the emotional states and attitudes of speaker and listener are also conveyed. There is no difference from what Pei states that it has been fully established that a change in language on the part of an individual is attended by corresponding changes in gestures, facial expressions, carriage, even humor and taboos (1965:201). This is readily observable in the case of bilingual speakers when they use one language to the other.

Besides using nonverbal communication Dias uses code mixing and code switching. She changes from one language to another spontaneously within the same utterance, if she makes difficulty to express an utterance in English. Therefore, she easily expresses the language in Indonesia. A bilingual switches code because she cannot express her languages separately during the same conversation.

Language and culture are inexorably intertwined. Language is the result of the culture as whole and also a vehicle by which the other facets of the culture are shaped and communicated. More cultural aspects are assimilated unconsciously, simply by living in a particular society, and most of them are directly related to language in some way. Those statements are not different from the real life of Dias and Thomas.

Based on the background of study, this study aims to know what did the use of language of the speakers at home; to describe the situations they use code-switching and code-mixing; to describe the situation they use in nonverbal as a mean of communication; to describe the acculturations they acquire from intermarriage.

The result of this study might be significant to the readers and may contribute to sociolinguistics theory. This research is expected to enrich linguistic theories especially sociolinguistics that can give inspirations for the next similar research. Furthermore, this research hopefully will help the readers in understanding of intermarriage and make the cultural adaptation easier.

RESEARCH DESIGN

The research design is quite important to be described because if the research is not designed well, it will not result what mentioned in the purpose of the research. The design used in this is qualitative research, because the data were taken in the forms of daily conversation. That is referring to Bogdan (1982 : 27) who say five characteristic of qualitative research such as, 1) it focuses on setting as the source of data, 2) it is descriptive, 3) it considers more on the process, 4) the analysis is inductively, and 5) the meaning is essential. This means that the data are gathered and grouped from some data available to meet the purpose of the analysis. This theory supported Newman and Benz, (1998: 16-17) define qualitative data as detailed descriptions of situations, events, people, interactions, observed behaviors, direct quotations from people about their experience, attitudes, beliefs, and thought and excerpts on entire passages from documents, correspondence, records, and case histories. Data of this research are in the forms of

utterances that include words, phrase, and sentences included in dialogues. Data are not in the forms of numbers. So, qualitative data is in the form of words rather than numbers.

Ary et al (1979:295) state that descriptive studies are designed to obtain information concerning the current status of phenomena. They are directed toward determining the nature of a situation as it exists at the time at the study. There is no administration or control of the treatment as is found in experimental research. The aim is to describe "what exist" with respect to variable or condition in a situation. In this quotation above. Ary et al state that descriptive research studies are designed to obtain information concerning the current status of phenomena.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The following are the result of data analysis to answer the research question: The use of code switching in this research influenced by many factors mainly the participant, setting or situation, and topic, and. The code switching used Dias depends on who she speech.

Code switching

Dias uses Indonesian-English code switching to communicate. She uses it to conduct her daily activities with her husband. Thus, she is a bilingual. Someone may become a bilingual when speaks more than one language in terms of words or utterances. The code switching is influenced by the participant, setting or situation, and topic.

First, When Dias and Thomas speak English, suddenly her mother or sister comes and Dias switches to Javanese-Indonesian. It happens because they have same language. Dias's code switching happens because her mother and sister do not speak English, so she speaks Indonesian, the language that they understand. Moreover, the other Indonesian people may automatically speak English to Thomas because they consider that Thomas do not understand Indonesian. Thus, it can be said that participant can influence the code switching.

Second, The setting or social context of interaction is when and where the conversation takes places. The setting could be the place, time, and or the situation. The social and situational factors influence Dias in using her language to communicate with other person. The setting of the dialogue between Dias and her husband or the other people is mainly at their house. The other settings are supermarket, and restaurant. Dias speaks

Indonesian to someone who speaks Indonesian too. Then she switches to speak English towards Thomas. She switches frequently when they are in the house, restaurant, and market. Therefore, Dias's code switching may happen based on certain setting or social context of their interaction.

Third, code switching happens in certain situation. Sometimes Dias switches her language depends on the situation. She switches to enhance what she speaks. Sometimes a certain situation makes Dias to switch. For instance, when Dias forgot her key, she felt panic and spoke Javanese to herself while her husband spoke English. In this situation, Dias was panic and switched to Indonesian while she always speaks English when she was with Thomas. It happens because she feels the emotion personally. Thus, code switching may happen because of certain situation.

Fourth, code switching can be caused by certain topic. Dias' code switching may happen because not all Javanese can be translated into English. Sometimes Dias feels difficult to express Javanese with English, therefore she switches Javanese to English when she has certain topic in her interaction with others. She expressed new topic in another code and it happens automatically when she felt difficult to express in English.

Code Mixing

Besides Dias uses code switching she also uses code mixing. She changes from one language to another spontaneously in a dialogue. Sometimes she felt difficult to express a Javanese utterance in English but she easily expresses in Indonesian. Therefore, code mixing happen. Dias mixes Javanese, Indonesian and English. There are two factors that influence code mixing such as setting and topic. The setting influences Dias to switch when she is with Thomas in certain places. For instance, she mixes Indonesian and English when they are in a restaurant or supermarket. She mixes both languages when she feels difficult to express her thought in English automatically. Moreover, certain Javanese terms cannot easily expressed in English. It makes Dias mixes Javanese with English because there are no terms in that word. Thus, certain topics may cause Dias to use code mixing.

Non Verbal Communication

Beside Dias and Thomas uses code switching and code mixing, they also used the nonverbal communication. They used nonverbal communication when they felt difficult to express in English or Indonesian. The other reason they used non verbal communication is give a signal or make clear their language. Sometimes it is difficult to express an intended

message orally, and then non verbal communication may happen. The functions of code mixing or code switching and non verbal communication are to get the affective message.

Acculturation

In Dias' cultural case, she undergoes a process of adaptation. She adapts with her husband's culture. This involves developing an understanding of the system of thought, beliefs, and emotions of the new cultures. All of them got from her husband's thought. The researcher also finds some phenomena related to the universal culture such as the way of eating, the way of speaking and one of the ways Dias wears clothes.

In Thomas' side, he tries to adapt to Javanese culture. It can be seen when Thomas was getting married, he wore the Yogyakarta clothes. When he stays at home, he likes wearing the Javanese clothes.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusion

This chapter discusses the conclusion of the analysis and suggests relating to the significance of the study. The researcher finds some results. First, it shows that the language used between Thomas and Dias is English. She acquired the second language (English) from her husband by the code switching and code mixing methods. But her English is semi grammatical structure. It happened because her first language is Javanese – Indonesian and she lives among the Java society. If she felt difficult to express in English automatically she switched to Indonesian. Sometimes she switches to Javanese, it is possible because she grew up in Java society. The specific reason she used code switching is to make clear or to define something. The reason above is influenced by the topic, situation or situation, and participant. She used the language depends on who she speaks and what she speaks. Some time she used two languages within the same utterance to translate her speech. It can be said that she is bilingualism because she used more than one language.

Second, a code mixing is characterized by using a word or phrase of another language which has no grammatical structure. Code mixing is also used by Dias when she does not understand a word's meaning or found a new vocabulary of English, the Indonesian word does not exist in English. The last is she expresses emotion.

Code switching and code mixing have different forms but same functions. The function of code switching and code mixing is to get the effective message. Dias used them to easily communicate to her husband. So, she used code switching and code

mixing as media to conduct her daily activities relates to her husband. Code switching and code mixing also one of her methods to acquired the second language (English).

The third conclusion shows that Dias also used a non verbal communication besides a code switching and mixing to interact to her husband such as, by tone of voice or body movements. A non verbal communication carries information that may be difficult to put into words. Cough, laugh, or smile is a form of non verbal communication by tone of voice. For example, negatives aspects or dislike may be communicated silently or by tone of voice. The body movement encompasses movements of all parts of the body, facial expressions, eye movements, head movement, torso positioning, and hand gestures such as when Dias calls her husband she only waves her hand and he understood that she calls him. They used non verbal communication also as media to conduct her daily activities relates to each other.

The fourth conclusion is culture. The intermarriage of two persons who have different culture is the unique case. They must adapt each other such as costumes, food, politeness and system of the thought. They are interested in each other's cultures. Dias likes a modern culture and Thomas is interested in the Javanese culture. Their culture is assimilated unconsciously.

Suggestions

Regarding the result of the research, the writer would like to propose the following suggestions.

- 1) The study can be as first to conduct a further research. This study shows the process of bilingual by the intermarriage. The next study might be about the sociolinguistic side of bilingualism.
- 2) if a non native speaker wants to learn the foreign language quickly, they should be intimate with the native speaker and their culture.
- 3) Code switching and code mixing are one of the methods to learn language. This study provides some hints that can be done by the people who want to acquire more than one language.

REFERENCES

Ary, Donald, Lucy Chesser Jacobs, and Asghar Rezavich. 1979. *Introduction to Research in Education*. USA: Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, Inc.

- BeatensBearnmore, H. 1982. *Bilingualism*. Basic Principle Clevedon: Tieto Lth.
- Elizabeth. 1994. *Code-switching and code-Mixing in Multilingual Societies*. A Student of State University of Malang: S1 Thesis (unpublished).
- Ellis, R. 1984. *Understanding Second Language Acquisition*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Fasold, R. 1984. *The Sociolinguistic of Society*. Oxford: Basic Blackwell.
- Holmes, Jenet. 1992. *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*. London and New York: Longman.
- Marasigan, E. 1983. *Code-Switching and Code-Mixing Multilingual Societies*. Singapore: University Press.
- Newman and Benz. 1998. *Qualitative Data Analysis*. London: Sage.Publication Ltd.
- Trudgil, Peter. 1983. *Sociolinguistics: An Introduction to Language and Society*. Great Britain: Pinguin Book.

the language used

ORIGINALITY REPORT

22%
SIMILARITY INDEX

22%
INTERNET SOURCES

3%
PUBLICATIONS

5%
STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

| | | |
|----------|--------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 1 | digilibunesa.org Internet Source | 14% |
| 2 | ikipwidyadarmasurabaya.ac.id Internet Source | 2% |
| 3 | ejournal.unisnu.ac.id Internet Source | 2% |
| 4 | repository.usd.ac.id Internet Source | 2% |
| 5 | www.atlantis-press.com Internet Source | 2% |

the language

ORIGINALITY REPORT

37%
SIMILARITY INDEX

32%
INTERNET SOURCES

22%
PUBLICATIONS

29%
STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1 Submitted to Ascham School **15%**
Student Paper

2 Submitted to Universitas Muhammadiyah
Surakarta **14%**
Student Paper

3 repository.uin-suska.ac.id **8%**
Internet Source

Exclude quotes On
Exclude bibliography Off

Exclude matches < 10 words