

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Research

The knowledge of foreign languages is fundamental nowadays in order to work, do a business, study, access a wide variety of contents on the internet, travel, interact with people, understand and get to know cultures, individuals and many other things. That is why regular use of two or more languages is worldwide phenomenon. Because of the growing effect of English language, English is used in each and every sector. People are directly or indirectly compelled to use English language.

The ability of using two or more languages is called bilingualism or multilingualism. One of the countries where the people can speak more than two languages is Indonesia. Most of Indonesians can speak and understand both their regional language such as Minangnese, Javanese, Sundanese, and so on and the national language called Bahasa Indonesia. Not only regional language and national language, some of Indonesians can master one or more foreign languages as well such as English, Japanese, Korean, Arabic, and so on. Therefore, Indonesians is called as multilingual society. Both Bilingualism and multilingualism are included in sociolinguistics study, which leads to language changes. The members of bilingual or multilingual community vary in the capacity of mastering the languages used in the community.

Bilinguals and multilinguals are familiar with the phenomena called code switching and code mixing, because people use more than one language. They

switch or mix one language to another language. There are some reasons why bilingual and multilingual people switch or mix their language when it comes to communicate with others. It ranges from talking about a particular topic, quoting other persons, being emphatic about something, and inserting sentence connectors (Hoffman, 1993, p. 110). Bilingual or multilingual persons who use code-mixing often use two different languages at the same time. According to Wardhaugh (2006, p.1) usually, bilingual people are required to select one particular code when they speak and sometimes they may also decide to switch from one code to another or to mix codes even sometimes within very short utterances and start to develop a new code. Muysken (2000, p.1) states that code-mixing refers to all cases where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence. A speaker sometimes inserts pieces of words from different language when she or he is talking to someone in a formal and informal situation.

The phenomenon of code-mixing can be found in many aspects of everyday life such as political world, parenting, teaching process, and also it is found in all over pop culture which is now taking people's attention. In everyday interaction, people usually choose different codes in a different situation. They may choose a particular code or variety because it makes them easier to discuss a particular topic, regardless where they are speaking.

In Indonesia, code-mixing is apparent in teenagers and young adults when they interact with each other. Music is one of the domains where code-mixing used by both entertainer and audience. The language that mostly mixed when Indonesian speakers speak is English because English is growing significantly in Indonesia. English is an international language which is used widely

all over the world. Many Indonesian people mix English and Indonesian at the same time in their utterances. In other words, this situation has become a common phenomenon in Indonesian daily life.

The present study focuses on examining code-mixing used by two hosts of a music program called *Break Out Music Program*. It has achieved several awards in several categories. In 2014, this program achieved an award for the best music program category. This program was also broadcasted lively in Star World Channel in Mariana Bay Sands, Singapore. One of the hosts of this program, Boy William has won an Indonesia Kids Choice Awards for the favorite presenter category in 2015.

Boy William and Sheila Dara Aisha are the two hosts of *Break Out Music Program* that are going to be the object of the analysis. They employ both Indonesian language which is the national language of the country where the program is broadcasted and English which is the foreign language in Indonesia.

In this program, the hosts use Indonesian language in a sentence in their speech and sometimes mix it with English and sometimes they inserted words or phrases or both in the same sentence of their speech. In addition, the speakers mix their language in one utterance to make the listeners understand the statement. It is conclusively they switch from a code to another code in building up sentences, Indonesian language to English language into Indonesia language.

This code mixing phenomenon gets the writer's attention because when people want to switch or mix their language, they have a full ability in mastering two or more languages and not all of bilinguals or multilinguals switch or mix their languages are fully proficient in two or more languages. In this case, code

mixing is considered to be a strategy of the hosts to get audience's attention despite of the fact that they have different level of English proficiency. It does not mean that they cannot match or mix their languages. Sometimes they mix the language with English because they want to show their speech partners that they also know other languages, or because it sounds better in other languages. Therefore, the pattern or the type of code mixing used by two hosts are investigated and compared as well as its function of using code mixing. Therefore, it is important to analyze this code mixing phenomenon so that the reader can distinguish the type and the function of code mixing used by the two hosts of Break Out Music Program.

Related to this phenomenon, an example of code mixing between English and Indonesian can be found in most of teenager's Facebook status. Despite whether they really have a good proficiency in speaking English or not, they often time write their status in English or mix it with Indonesian language. One of the examples is:

“Homesick dan pengen banget pulang ke rumah”

English translation:

“Homesick and really want to go home”

From the example, it can be seen that the dominant language used is Indonesian language. However, English word “homesick” is inserted in the sentence. This example shows the code mixing between Indonesian language and English. In this study, the types of code mixing and the functions of the code mixing in Break Out Music Program.

1.2 Research question

This research is aimed to answer these following questions:

1. What are the types of code mixing that are used by the hosts of *Break Out Music Program* in Net TV?
2. What are the functions of the usage of code mixing that are used by the hosts of *Break Out Music Program* in the Net TV?

1.3 Objectives of the Research

The aims of this research are:

1. To identify the types of code mixing that are used by the hosts of *Break Out Music Program* in Net TV.
2. To describe the functions of code mixing that are used by the hosts of *Break Out Music Program* in Net TV.

1.4 Scope of the Research

The focus of this research is to analyze a phenomenon of language use among bilingual or multilingual people that are used of code mixing. This sociolinguistic research is focused on the use of code mixing used by the hosts of *Break Out Music Program*. The types and the functions of the use of code mixing are presented in this study. The phenomenon occurs when bilingual persons substitute a word or phrase from one language to another language. This analysis is limited to the use of code mixing from videos from two different hosts of the *Break Out Music Program*. The Muysken's (2000) this theory is used to identify the types of code mixing and Hoffman (1991) theory is applied to describe the

functions of code mixing.

1.5 Methods of the Research

In conducting the research, there are three steps to follow. They are collecting the data, analyzing the data and presenting the result of the analysis.

1.5.1 Collecting the Data

The source of data is taken from three videos of the *Break Out Music Program* aired on accessed Net TV. The videos are ranked based on the newest videos and the new episode. Those videos are downloaded from YouTube. The data of the analysis are in the form of transcribed spoken texts. Furthermore, videos are watched very carefully to be pronounced in English or not. All the English words are included as code mixing by referring to the dictionary. Rereading and rechecking the transcripts are done in order to avoid data inaccuracies. The transcripts of the videos are segmented into sentences. The data collection of the utterances was done on Saturday, December 23rd, 2017. The utterances that contain code mixing are 29 data. The languages that are used in the videos are Indonesia and English. The language that the hosts mix in their utterances is English. It is coded with bold mark. The transcripts of the videos are enclosed in the appendix.

1.5.2 Analyzing the Data

The data are analyzed into several steps. First, after having the sentences with the code coded, the writer identifies it based on its types. This step is achieved by analyzing the data by using Muysken's (2000) theory. After that, the explanation

of the function of the use of code mixing is drawn based on the theories of context. Finally, the study is completed by giving the description of analysis in form of a table in order to show the type of use code mixing and also to show the comparison of the use of code mixing among the two hosts. After giving the explanation of each table, the writer makes the conclusion of the whole analysis. Muysken's (2000) theory is used to find out the types of code mixing and Hoffman (1991) theory is used to identify the functions of code mixing.

1.5.3 Presenting the Result

The presenting of the result is shown using table. The table is used to categorize the types and the functions of code mixing. Then, the writer reports the analysis descriptively in order to show the types of code mixing and to show the functions of code mixing used by the hosts of *Break Out Music Program*.

