CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Language is the ability of human to convey ideas and also as part of society that use to interact with other in their daily life. Human communicate to get some information. Through language they can express their feelings, ideas, intention, and etc. According to Wibowo (2001:3), language is a system of symbols that are meaningful and articulate sound generated by said tool that are arbitrary and conventional, which is used as a means of communication by of group of men to give birth to felling and thoughts. Language is also called a communication system or a symbol that allows someone to convey a message to other people or in a certain culture so that an exchange of information occurs in the presence of a language to communicate or interact

In social life most of the people are bilingual, which is used two or more languages while doing communication with each other in their communication. According to Nababan (1992) the notion of code mixing as the mixing of two or more languages in a language act without any situation requiring the mixing. In addition, the mixing of these languages is caused by the casualness or habits of the speaker and usually occurs in informal situations. Code switching is switching between two languages or language variations in a single conversation across sentence or clause boundaries. Meanwhile, code mixing is a change from one language to another in the same speech or in the same spoken or written text. In communication, Code-mixing occurs not only in our daily life or in some conversation, but also it occurs in movies, magazines, and music or novels.

Movies, magazines, music or novels which are created by Indonesian. People sometimes use mixing code of Indonesia and other language for the dialogue. Most of them are mix by Indonesia and English language. The phenomenon of code mixing has become an interesting topic to be discussed especially, code mixing found in YouTube Channel. Because YouTube channel that today is popular used by society and also public figures das media to share information. One of them is the YouTube channel by Daniel Mananta. The phenomena of code mixing used by Daniel Mananta in YouTube video is interesting to analysis throw he uses English and Indonesia language during the conversation with Merry Riana. The code mixing that they used make their conversation run smoothly and being understand each other. And became interesting topic conversation. It can be seemed from many viewers of that video. While the researcher wants to analyze that conversation to understand mixing of code that they used. The example code mixing that happened in that video is: So, *langsung saja ini sebuah kehormatan banget buat kita, semua disini,* Ms Marry Riana whats up?

From the examples which are in italic form is Indonesia word mixed with English word that mixes in the form of sentence in Indonesia. In addition, code mixing is the alternation of two languages in a sentence, either using the mother tongue and together with the national language or the national language with other languages. In order to make the research about code-mixing more various, besides discussing the form of code-mixing the cause of use code-mixing, that might become the reasons of it happened in their conversation are investigate based on the context situation.

1.2   Problems of the Study

Based on the aforementioned background, the problems of this study are formulated as follow:

1. What are the types of code mixing found on Daniel Mananta conversation in YouTube Channel?

2. Why phenomena of code mixing happened on Daniel Mananta conversation in YouTube Channel?

1.3   Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are to answer the problems which have been formulated before, those objectives are:

1. To find out the types of code mixing on Daniel Mananta conversation in YouTube Channel

2. To describe the possibly reasons of code mixing occur on Daniel Mananta conversation in YouTube Channel

1.4 Limitation of the Study

This research focused in analyzing the types and reason of code mixing on Daniel Mananta conversation in YouTube. The researcher with Mery Riana limit this research in Daniel Mananta conversation in YouTube Channel.

The researcher focused to analyze the videos title from *"Dibalik sukses Merry Riana sebagai Motivator", Karirnya sukses Merry Riana didik Anak tentang arti*

Proses", and Rahasia Merry Riana dan suami bisa tetap saling Melengkapi ." In analyzing the video, the researcher looked the code mixing from Indonesian language to English.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The result of this study expects to give contribution and information in both educational area and research area right in the form of theoretical and practical as well. They can be described as follows:

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

This study is expected to give some information for the English students about language-mixing. By reading and learning this study, the English students will know about the types of code-mixing and information about code-mixing.

1.5.2   Practical Significance

This analysis can be useful and useful for readers and those who are writing scientific works, especially students in the Department of English and English literature or who are interested in sociolinguistics. Especially who has research about code mixing.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES

2.1   Review of Related Literature

The first literature review is taken from Sukrisna (2019), entitled *"An Analysis of Code Mixing on Atta Halilintar YouTube Channels"*. This study focused on to find out the types and levels of code mixing. Sukrisna (2019) got the data from two videos on Atta Halilintar YouTube channel. In order to find the types of code mixing he used the theory proposed by Hoffman Theory, such as intra-sentential of code mixing, intra-lexical of code mixing and involving a change of pronunciation. And for the levels of code mixing he used Suwito's theory such as word, phrase, baster, reduplication/repetition word, idiom, and clause. This research was descriptive qualitative method, the result in his study, there were thirty four data in the types and levels of code mixing. In the types of code mixing, the highest type was intra-sentential of code mixing and the lowest type was involving a change of pronunciation. While, in the levels of code mixing, the dominant level was word level and the lowest level was repetition word and idiom level. There are similarities and differences between the previous and this study. The similarities of both study are in analyzing types of code mixing and levels of code mixing, the differences Suksrina's study with this study was data source, Sukrina's study took the data from Atta Halilintar YouTube Channels while, this study was from Daniel Mananta YouTube channel.

The second study was written by Saleh (2017) entitled "An Analysis of Code Mixing Used by Teachers of Zarindah House of Learning in the Teaching Larning Process". To get the data of types of code mixing he took the teachers of Zarindah house of learning as the object of the research. He used Hoffman's theory such as intra-lexical code mixing, intra-sentential code mixing and involving a change of pronunciation. And for the reason of code mixing, he used Hoffman's (1991: 116) theory such as: talking about a particular topic, quoting somebody else, being empathic about something (conveying solidarity), interjection, repetition of words that are usually spoken, and the purpose of explaining to the speaker, revealing the identity of the group. The data analyzed using qualitative method, In Saleh concluded that there were two types of code-mixing used by the teachers they were Intra Sentential Code-Mixing and Involving Change of Pronunciation, the dominant type that the teachers used was Intra Sentential Code-Mixing and the reason of using code-mixing were Quoting Somebody Else, Interjection, Repetition Used for Clarification and Real Lexical Need. There are similarities and differences between saleh's study and this study. The similarities are both of these studies are discuss about code mixing between English and Indonesian language. While the differences were, "He took the teacher of Zarinda house of learning" as the data source and this study took the data source from YouTube Channel.

The third related study is found on article with the title "The Sociolinguistic study on the of Code Mixing in Gita Savitri Devi's YouTube Chanel Video" analyzed by Astri and Fian (Vol 3 No.2, PP 2020-12-29: Seltics Journal). Therefore, this research focused on code mixing appears in Gita Savitri Devi's YouTube Chanel Video. This

research aims to find out the types of code mixing that emerge in Gita Savitri Devi's YouTube video. This research used descriptive qualitative method and the writers are the main instrument. This research applied the documentation method in collecting the data. This research focused on analyzing the types of code mixing of Hoffman by applying content analysis. Furthermore, the result of the types is calculated by using Sudijono formula. In this study the writers found fifty-two data in types of code mixing. The type of intra-sentential of code mixing is the highest type and involving a change of pronunciation is the lowest one. The similarities Devi's study with this study are analyze the types of code mixing from YouTube Channel. Also Devi's study used theory from Hoffman to analyze the types of code mixing same with this study. Furthermore, the differences between Devi's study with this study were the data source.

2.2   Concepts

In conducting this study, the concepts used should be explained. The explanation is taken from the expert in the field of linguistics study. The problems were solved by using three concepts, the concept of according to Wardaugh (1998), the concepts of code mixing according to Nababan (1992) together with (Nofsinger, p. 10) for the concept of conversation on YouTube Channel.

2.2.1 Code

According to Wardhaugh (1998), code is the particular dialect or language one chooses to use on any occasion, and a system for communication between two or more parties.

2.2.2 Code Mixing

Code mixing often occurs between two or more people who have a conversation using two different languages. Nababan (1992) describes the notion of code mixing as the mixing of two or more languages in a language act without any situation requiring the mixing. In addition, the mixing of these languages is caused by the casualness or habits of the speaker and usually occurs in informal situations

2.2.3 Conversation

Conversation is a situation where the listener and speaker exchange information. According to (Nofsinger, p. 10) Conversation is a process in which people interact on a moment-by-moment, turn-by-turn basis. During a sequence of turns participants exchange talk with each other, but, more important, they exchange social or communicative actions. These actions are the moves of conversation considered as a collection of games. Indeed, conversational actions are some of the most important moves of the broader game of everyday life. From statement above, it could possibly mean that conversation is the process of exchanging information with a specific purpose, both formally and informally.

2.3 Theories

The theories of this study are divided into two parts which are the types of code mixing and the reasons of code mixing. To classify the types of code mixing and to analysis the reasons of code mixing, theory by Hoffman (1991) uses to supporting this theory, the researcher uses the theory from Hymes (2011:1).

2.3.1   Code Mixing

Suwito (1983: 75) states that "there are two code mixtures behind the speakers' code mixing, namely the attitude background and the type of linguistic code mixing (linguistics), the speaker's role in mixing the code is very much determined by the speaker's attitude during communication. As Hymes (2011:1) suggested eight factors that bilingual, multilingual, or monolingual people may consider when choosing a code. The factors were formulated into an acronym, namely speaking, which stands for Setting and Scene, Participants, Ends, Acts sequence, Key, Instrumentalities, Norms of interaction, and Genre.

2.3.1   Types of Code Mixing

The types of code mixing proposed by Hoffman (1991), shows three types of code mixing based on the scope of switching where language takes place, Intra sentential mixing, Intra lexical code mixing, and involving a change of pronunciation.

2.3.2.1 Intra-Sentential Mixing

This kind of code mixing occurs within a phrase, a clause or a sentence boundary. As when a French English bilingual says: Example:

French-English bilingual

"I started going like this. Y luego decla."

(look at the smoke coming out my fingers)

(Wardaugh, 1986:108)

"I started acting real *curiosa* (strange), you know. (Apple

(Apple & Muysken, 1987: 117).

Example of Indonesian- English word phrase

"Nanti siang jadi meeting *di mana"?*

("Where will the meeting be at this afternoon"?)

(Muysken,2000:1)

Example such English Indonesian Alternation

"ngeprint *berapa lembar sih,butuhnya"*

("How many sheets do you need to print?)

(Muysken,2000:1)

2.3.2.2 Intra-lexical Code Mixing

This kind of code mixing occurs within a word boundary, such as in shoppã (English shop with the Panjabi plural ending) or kuenjoy. (English enjoy with the Swahili prefix ku,meaning 'to').

Example: shoppa (English shop with the Panjabi plural ending) or

Kuenjoy (English enjoy with the Swahili prefix ku- meaning–to).

(Wardaugh,1986:108)

2.3.2.3 Involving a Change of Pronunciation

This kind of code mixing occurs at the phonological level, as when Indonesian people say an English word, but modify it to Indonesian phonological structure. Hoffman (1991) shows types of Code Mixing based on the juncture or the scope of mixing were language take place those are

For examples: the word "Strawberry" is said *"Stroberi"* or the word

"Please" is said "*Plis"* in Indonesia.

(Hoffman,1991)

2.3.2 The Reason of Code Mixing

In this research, the reasons of code mixing according to Hoffmann (1991) are applied as the triggers of the use of code mixing. Hoffmann (1991) proposed seven reason of code mixing, there are: talking about a particular topic, quoting someone`s word, expressing feeling about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, clarifying the speech content for interlocutor, an expressing group identity.

2.3.2.1 Talking about a Particular Topic

According to Hoffmann (1991: 115), "people sometimes prefer to talk about particular topic in on language rather than in another." Sometimes, a speaker feels free and more comfortable to express their emotion, excitement, or even anger in a language that is not their everyday language. If the unwanted person come, the speaker try to change or code switch their language which the person does not know anything at all about that language. Moreover, the code switching is caused by the linguistics deficiency that the speaker could not find the possible translation in the first language. So, the speaker tended to switch the code to the second language, which could accommodate the utterances significance. An example of talking about particular topic can be seen below:

Bicara tentang fashion item *wanita akan ada habisnya*. Especially this one*, Bag*.

(Talking about women fashion item there will be no end. Especially this one bag.)

(Rahmaniah in Gunawan 2020)

2.3.2.2 Quoting Someone`s Word

People tend to quote someone`s word because people think that those kinds of words are worth showing off and can open the people`s mind. Quoting someone`s word can be taken from someone`s wise word of expression in love, life and family. An example of quoting someone`s word can be seen below:

Yang sabar ya kalua peribahasa itu Namanya bite the hand that feeds you

Alias air susu dibalas air tuba

(Romaine in Susanto 2008)

The example show that the speaker use switches their second language to the first language when quoting famous expression "*air susu dibalas air tuba*".

2.3.3.3 Expressing Feeling about Something

Someone who talks not using the native language sometimes wants to be emphatic about something. As Hoffmann (1991:116) stated that "he/she, either intentionally or unintentionally, will switch from his/her second languages to his/her first language." He/ she wants to express his/her felling by code mixing to the first language. An example of expressing feeling about something can be see below:

Watched a little bit *tapi bukan berarti saya menikmati.*

(Watched a little bit but didn`t mean enjoy it.)

(Andayani, 2018: 71)

2.3.3.4 Interjection (Inserting Sentences Filler or Sentences Connector)

Code mixing can strengthen a command since the speaker can feels more powerful than the listener because he or she can use a language that not language mixing and language among bilingual or multilingual people can sometimes mark an interjection to give the command or show their anger. By using interjection in code-mixing, it can make the instruction more clearly and aware of their feeling. An example of interjection can be seen below:

A: Well, I'm glad to meet you

B: Andale pues (O.K.Swell). And do come again. Mm?

(Gumperz,1982: 77)

2.3.3.5 Repetition Used for Clarification

While two people are speaking, sometimes they cannot avoid miscommunication that can happen. About this reason, Hoffmann (1991:116) said that "when a bilingual wants to clarify his/her speech, so that it will be understood more by the listener, he/she can sometimes use both of the languages that he masters saying the same the same utterances (the utterances is said repeatedly). One of the speakers should code-mixing his/her language so the addressee can understand what he/she is talking about. Furthermore, it can minimize the miscommunication. An example of repetition used for clarification can be seen below:

Keep straight. Sidhajao.

(Keep straight. Keep straight.)

(Gumperz, 1982:78)

2.3.3.6 Intention of Clarifying the Speech Content for Interlocutor

When a bilingual person talks to another bilingual as suggested by Hoffmann (1991:116), "it was mentioned that there will be lots of code switching and code mixing that occur." It means making the content of his/her speech runs smoothly and can be understood by the listeners. The person chooses the term which are more familiar to listener. An example of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor can be seen below:

Dan gue out of topic sebentar ya dan ini akan nyambung.

(And I am out of topic for a while and it will be connected.)

(Andyani, 2018:79)

2.3.3.7 Expressing Group Identity

Hoffmann (1991: 116) stated that "code mixing can be also used to express group identity." The way of communication of academic people in their disciplinary groupings, are obviously different from another group. An example of expressing group identity which taken from Indonesian-English code mixing can be seen below:

Bukan hanya musiknya, tapi juga style fashion para rockstars juga menjadi tren. Seperti Rihana and pink yang selalu walking the rockerstar`s look.

(Not only the music, but also the fashion style of rockstars become a trend.

Such Rihanna and pink who always walking the rockstar`s look.)

(Rahmaniah, 2016: 26)