CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Language plays an important role as the main subject in determining the successfulness of the communication itself. Downes (1998) states that people relate the word 'language' to the expression of thought where they cannot find the words for their thoughts or express feeling which makes them hunt for the right words and since then language has been seen as a means of communication. It means that humans implementing language is seen as a means of communication to express their ideas and identity among one another in daily living. Furthermore, in keeping with Clark (1997) which is stated in Luke (2015), "language could be a tool, an invention just like the analogue computer or the sextant, which allows us to both accomplish tasks more efficiently and to realize them, otherwise unattainable goals." It is often said that a language may be a powerful tool which is largely accustomed achieve something people need in life.

The relation between language and society cannot be separated in communication. The study about the relation of language and society is termed sociolinguistics. So, sociolinguistics learns, discusses and focuses on how a language used in society. Sociolinguistics is the sociology of language (Fishman 1971). It examines the interaction between these two aspects of human behaviour: the use of language and the social organization of behaviour. Nowadays, there are such a lot of those who master quite one language. These cases called

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bilingualism. Bilingualism is that the phenomenon of individuals having over one language. In multilingual community, speaker tends to combine from one code or language to the others. When people use and blend two or more codes and languages is often called as code mixing. code mixing generally refers to alternations between varieties, or codes, within a clause or phrase (Miriam Meyerhoff, 2006). It means the alternating utilized by bilingual (two languages within the same times) speakers, they mix some codes or quite one languages in a very clause, phrase, sentence so on in their speaking or writing. Code mixing also use in social media networking.

In this era, the evolution of social media networking, such as Twitter, *WhatsApp* Messenger, Facebook, and others has created many opportunities for information access and language technology. Social media may be a tool utilized by the people to exchange information, share their experience, share their stories, discuss, and do business online remotely that might be easier for them to exchange information without having meet in one another. WhatsApp Messenger application can be one of the technology variation that allows and can accommodate modern ways of spoken and written communication, such as making a call, video call, writing messages and even sharing files or documents. It is boardly used now in society because of the simple access and untility. WhatsApp messenger has recently been improved upon. Windows phone, Android and iPhones. Through the written communication in WhatsApp application, the users also often use code mixing. for example: "guys aku udah slesai nih, kemana aku harus kirim berkasnya?". This can be seen where at the beginning of the sentence there is an English insertion

"guys" in which the Indonesian language sentence "aku udah slesai nih, kemana aku harus kirim berkasnya" is dominant. This topic is interesting to be analyzed because with this research, lecturers also get information to understand students 'ability to combine codes, especially students' English language skills. By reading these descriptions, an issue becomes interesting to research.

1.2 Problem of the Study

Based on the background of the study, the problems which are solved within this research are:

1. What are the types of Indonesian-English code mixing used by the students of English Literature in *WhatsApp* Messenger?

2. What are the reasons underlying the use of Indonesian-English code mixing by the students of English Literature in *WhatsApp* Messenger?

1.3 Objective of the Study

Related to the problems of the study above, the objectives of this study are:

1. To identify the types of Indonesian-English code mixing used by the students English Literature in *WhatsApp* Messenger.

2. To analyse the reasons underlying the use of Indonesian-English code mixing used by the students of English Literature in *WhatsApp* Messenger.

1.4   Limitation of The Study

Based on the statement of problems mentioned previously, the limitation can be explained below.

1. The scope of this study is limited to Indonesian-English code mixing which used by the students of English Literature in *WhatsApp* Messenger. This study used Ho's (2007) theory to analysis the type of code mixing.

2. This study is mainly focused on the types and the reasons underlying the use of Indonesian-English code mixing by the students themselves in *WhatsApp* Messenger. This study used Hoffman (1991) theories to analysis the reason of using code mixing.

1.5   Significances of the Study

Based on the problems above, the benefits of this study are expected to be as follows:

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

Academically, this study is expected to be significant to people who are interested in English especially in sociolinguistics and give valuable information in developing the application of sociolinguistics theories. This study can answer the curiosity about Indonesian-English code mixing that is frequently used in social media especially in *WhatsApp* Messenger.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

Practically, this study is expected to be an empirical consideration which can give further description for other researchers who are interested in English especially in getting additional information about Indonesian-English code mixing especially from the students' point of view.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORKS

This chapter is concerned with review of related literatures, concepts, and theoretical frameworks. The theoretical reviews used in this study are such as: sociolinguistics, bilingualism, code mixing, types of code mixing, reason of using code mixing, and *WhatsApp* Messenger.

2.1 Review of Related Literature

The first study entitled "An Analysis of Indonesian-English Code Mixing used in Social Media (Twitter) " that has done by Nabila (2021) on her thesis The theory that use in this research is Ho (2007). This research aims to find the form and the purpose of Indonesian-English code mixing in social media twitter. The researcher used Descriptive qualitative method to collect the data by using documentation and interview. The result of this study found that they are words, phrases, hybrids, idioms, clause, and word reduplication. They are need feeling motive, being more informative, making jokes, expressing self emotion. The similarities between the previous research and this research are using code mixing and investigating on social media. however, what distinguishes this research is the code mixing analysis where in the analysis carried out by Yuliani is Twitter where Twitter and WhatsApp group are different social media and this analysis aims to

analyze the WhatsApp group in the seventh semester in English Literature Mahasaraswati University Denpasar.

The second previous study entitled " An Analysis of Using Code Mixing on Atta Halilintar's video Youtube Channel" was done by Agung Sukrisna (2019) on his thesis. The theory used in this reseacrh was taken from Hoffman (1991). This research focused on Using Code Mixing on Atta Halilintar's video Youtube Channel. The method that was in this research is descriptive qualitative method. the result of this study found there were thirty-four data in the types and levels of code mixing, In the types of code mixing, the lowest type was involving a change of pronunciation and the highest type was intra-sentential of code mixing. While, in the levels of code mixing, the lowest level was repetition word and idiom level and the dominant level was word level. The similarities between the previous research and this research are using code mixing and investigating on social media. Whereas in this research is to analyze code mixing which from the results of this study aims to find out why students use code mixing on the WhatsApp group in the seventh semester of English Literature Mahasaraswati University Denpasar.

The third previous study is taken from an article entitled " Code Switching and Code Mixing in Ustaz Hanan Attaki's Da'wah on Youtube Social Media and Its Implications" that has done by Mabela, Sabardila, Markhamah, Wahyudi (2022). The theory that use in this research is Hizbi and Lalili (2021). This research aims to investigates the use of code-switching and code-mixing forms in Ustadz Hanan Attaki's da'wah on Youtube as social media. The researcher qualitative descriptive

for the research methods, and for the research technique, it used a listen and note-taking technique. The results of this study were applied to Indonesian language lessons in the form of descriptions in learning anecdotal texts for grade X. The similarities between the previous research and this research is using code mixing on social media. however, what distinguishes this research is the code mixing analysis where in the analysis carried out by Sinta Mabela is Youtube where Youtube and WhatsApp group are different social media and this analysis aims to analyze the WhatsApp group in the seventh semester in English Literature Mahasaraswati University Denpasar.

The fourth previous study is taken from an article by Irawan, Jendra, Juniartha (2021) " The Reasons of Code Switching Found in Pamungkas' Speech During Podcast Talks/ Interviews". The theory that use in this research is Hoffman (1991). This research aims to analyze the reasons and classify the most and least type of the code switching by Pamungkas as the interviewees in four podcast episodes on Spotify. The researcher use Quantitative and qualitative method were used in this study. The similarities between previous research and these researches are using code switching that are analysis two laguages which are Indonesian - English and investigate it on social media. while the difference in this research is that The Reasons of Code Switching Found in Pamungkas, where from the results of this study the aim is to find out why students use code mixing on the WhatsApp group in the seventh semester of English Literature Mahasaraswati University Denpasar.

The last previous previous article entitled " Code Mixing in E-commerce on Instagram" was done Hardini, Widyastuti, Awaliyah (2019). This research focused to investigate the use of code mixing in e-commerce on Instagram. The method used in this research is qualitative using observation techniques, documentation and interviews. This study indicates that the use of code mixing occurred in the forms of words, phrases, and clauses. In addition, there is also internal code mixing, namely in the form of affixes. the result of this study the code-mixing practice of instagrammers in making online shop advertisements is not in line with the government's regulation pertaining to language use on social media. The theory used in this reseacrh was taken from Hardini (2019). The similarities between the previous research and this research are using code mixing and investigating on social media. Whereas in this research is to analyze code mixing which from the results of this study aims to find out why students use code mixing on the WhatsApp group in the seventh semester of English Literature Mahasaraswati University Denpasar.

2.2   Concepts

Every research or study needs a concept. A concept is the definition of some certain terms which are included in the research that be conducted by the writer. In this study, there are five concepts involved, code, code mixing, types of code mixing, Reason in Using Code Mixing, and WhatsApp Messenger.

2.2.1 Code

According to Wardhaugh (2006) "code refers to a system that employ by two or more parties in order for communication". In addition, code is also can be

employ by single person to plans a private code in order to protect certain secrets. It can be said that code is a particular system which agreed and employed by one ore some parties in order to communication or protect certain secretes. Sometimes, bilinguals often witch or sometimes mix their code in an utterance while communicate. This mix-code phenomenon is called code-mixing.

2.2.2 Code Mixing

Code mixing is one of sociolinguistic phenomena which commonly occur nowadays. According Wardhaugh (2006) "code-mixing occurs when speaker alternately employs two or more languages in a single utterance and it only changes some of elements of the utterances". Sridhar & Sridhar (1980) add that code-mixing refers to transition of one linguistic unit (phrase, word, clause etc.) of one language to other language within a single sentence. It can be said that code-mixing occurs when speaker interjects lexical item from one language to other language or vice versa in single utterance or sentence. Ho (2007) also stated that code-mixing can occur in an utterance or written text. It means that code-mixing is not only occurred in oral but it is also found in written form. Meanwhile, Coulmas (as cited in Mujiono et.al, 2017) argues that code mixing is communicative strategies in bilingual communities where the people are occurring to speak two or more language comparably well. It means that speaker should master other language or it lexical item in well before employ it to speaker's language. From those definitions, it can be concluded that code-mixing

is communicative strategy which usually speaker employ two languages or more but only changes some element in a single utterance or in written form.

2.2.3 WhatsApp Messenger

WhatsApp Messenger is a type of technology that is commonly used on certain cell phones and computers. According to Cohavi (2013) Since smartphones became popular many messaging services were launched but WhatsApp has become the most popular. This app is very addicting and can have a big impact on ordinary users. The WhatsApp messenger functionality has been improved recently. It is available on Blackberry, Nokia Symbian 60, Windows Phone, Android, and iPhone. For users to start, enter the phone number of the device into the App, then sort through the contacts on the phone to find out who else has also installed the app. The user can then invite other contacts and start sending messages to the contacts the App finds.

People often press their cell phones while walking, on buses, in bed; to name but a few, to communicate on WhatsApp. It is one of the most popular Chat Apps in the world today. People have thousands of chat messages, photos, videos, and audio attachments on their WhatsApp. The development of digital technology has simplified communication between people and organizations. WhatsApp is used for various purposes such as commercial purposes, student teaching, friendship interactions among others. This allows for direct interaction.

2.3   Theories

In doing research, a theory is needed to analyze the data. A theory is the central element which help the writer to identify the answer to the problem of the study. Theory used in research must be relevant to the topic. Therefore, the role of a theory in a research is crucial. this research using Type of Code Mixing by Ho (2007) and Hoffman (1991).

2.3.1   Code Mixing

To analysis the problems, use theory Ho (2007) for type of code mixing and

Hoffman (1991) to analysis the reason of code mixing uses.

2.3.1.1 Types of Code Mixing

Code mixing is one famous sociolinguistic phenomenon which occurred among society now days. This study used the theory from Ho (2007). According to Ho (2007) states seven types of code mixing found in communication which described as follow:

2.3.1.1.1 Letter of The Alphabet

This type of code mixing refers to the use a letter or letters of alphabet rather than saying the whole word. This type of code mixing is divided into two types, there are: acronyms and letter names. Acronyms uses to refer an object or idea which is common in bilingual business oriented international city. Examples : OT

for "Overtime", OL for "Office Lady" and MTR for "Mass Transit Railway".
Students have formed the habit of abbreviating terms used within a specific and
familiar context, e.g SU for "Student Union" and GPA for "Grade Point Average".

(Ho, 2007)

2.3.1.1.2 Short Form

This type of code mixing refers to reduction of word. The examples are
"transla" for "translation", "pre" or "present" for "presentation", and "soci" for
"sociology". The form is commonly coming from the few letters of the word.

(Ho, 2007)

2.3.1.1.3 Proper Word

This type of code mixing refers to name a specific person, brand, company,
product, building, etc. The examples are Google, Facebook, Instagram, Louis
Vuitton, and Greek. Impersonal proper names which consist mainly of English
names of brands, companies, products, and buildings also express this orientation
at the societal level. Louis Vuitton, and Greek. Impersonal proper names which
consist mainly of English names of brands, companies, products, and buildings also
express this orientation at the societal level.

(Ho, 2007)

2.3.1.1.4 Lexical Word

This type of code mixing refers to insertion of nouns, verbs, adjectives, and
adverbs of a language to another language. This category makes up the largest
portion of code-mixed linguistic items. English code mixing most often takes the
form of single English words. Most of these English words are "content words",

rather than "function words". uses the term "lexical bilingualism" to describe this pattern of code-mixing and suggests that "the knowledge of English.

(Ho, 2007)

2.3.1.1.5 Phrase

This type refers to the words from a code are combined to make a new meaning when it is inserted into a sentence. For example, "blood pressure". The sentence consists of two words, "blood" and "pressure", when it combines; it refers to a new meaning. Another example such as: clear instruction, sport car and discussion technique.

(Ho, 2007)

2.3.1.1.6 Incomplate Sentence

This type of code mixing refers to a minor sentence where usually a grammatical and lexical unit consists of one or more words in a sentence but it is only a part of a complete idea with lack of subject and verb (phrase) like "good?" "Ok?", "you ok?"

(Ho, 2007)

2.3.1.1.7 Single Full Sentence

This type of code mixing is a group of words that includes a full stop, question mark, or exclamation mark and start with capital latter. Although it is used two languages in the sentence but it does not disturb the meaning of the whole sentence. despite the complex integration of English elements into the syntax, the mix remains largely a kind of intra-sentential lexical insertion.

(Ho, 2007)

2.3.1.2 The Reason of Code Mixing Uses

There are also some reasons from several experts about why people prefer to mix or switch their language in utterance. According to Hoffman (1991) there are seven reasons underlying the use of code-mixing or code-switching by bilingual which described as follow:

2.3.1.2.1 Talking About Particular Topic

Code-mixing for this reason occurs when someone talk about particular topic. People employ code-mixing in a conversation in order to avoid misunderstanding and conflict. It means that code-mixing aids people to convey their idea without misunderstanding about the meaning itself. Lack of vocabularies about certain topic it is also lead people to switch or mix their language in order to avoid misunderstanding and conflict.

(Hoffman, 1991)

2.3.1.2.2 Quoting Somebody Else

This reason occurs when someone quotes some famous expression from well know figure or famous figure to their utterance. The speaker commonly tends to quote the expression with its original language so the meaning be transferred effectively to the interlocutor.

(Hoffman, 1991)

2.3.1.2.3 Being Emphatic About Something

People often use code mixing by switch their language to another language to express their empathy about something. In some cases, express an empathy using English especially by teenagers nowadays often found in daily life and using appropriate language to express it will make the meaning stronger.

(Hoffman, 1991)

2.3.1.2.4 Interjection

Interjection is an insertion of expression or word from other language into an utterance in order to convey emotion, surprise, strong emotion or gain attention. Interjection is a short exclamation such as: Hey! Look, Shit, etc which has no grammatical value. It means that the inserted word does not change the meaning of the whole sentence or utterance but it only use to convey speaker emotion toward something.

(Hoffman, 1991)

2.3.1.2.5 Using Repetition For Clarification

Hoffman (1991) states that mix languages occurs when the speaker want to clarify their utterances to be understood by other interlocutor. It means that the repetition by using other language in an utterance aid the speaker to clarify the utterance in order to be understood by other interlocutor. The repetition is also used in emphasizing on certain point of the utterance itself.

(Hoffman, 1991)

2.3.1.2.6 Intending to Classify The Speech Content For Interlocutor

In communication, the speaker tends to mix or switch one language to other languages in a conversation. It happens since speaker mix or switch their speech and written to be more convenient and understood by other people or interlocutor by a message from one language is repeated in other language by modify it.

(Hoffman, 1991)

2.3.1.2.6 Expressing Group Identity

Hoffman (1991) declared that mix language is strategy to present group identity because the ways someone communicates with their group are different with other group. It means that by listening the way speaker communicate the interlocutor notice what kind of group the speaker come from. It because the way of one community in communicated with other community is different.

(Hoffman, 1991)

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