

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background of the Study

Sociolinguistics is one of many sub-studies of linguistics, the interpretation of sociolinguistics is how the correlation between society and language is being conducted as pears of unity. As explained by the statement of Wardhaugh (2015:2), sociolinguistics is the study of how language has functions in daily interactions, the media exposure, and the presences of societal norms, regulations, and policies that deal with language. There is another definition of sociolinguistics which is explained by Mayerhoff (2006:1), when a person or group of people modify the way they speak whether by intentional or by unintentional in some certain occasions and depending on who they are talking with, it is occurred because of the sociolinguistics influenced. In conclusion, sociolinguistics will show the sustainability between linguistic or language in the social variables (Arfan:2019).

Within the scopes of society, language has become one of the most essential parts during human development regarding the way people communicate and get information exchanged since a long time ago, and it seems always has evolved. The fact is, the variety of languages has rapidly changed in this age, and it was become the reason why human capacity has always grown after years and generations. Halliday (1992:11) stated there are several benefits of language such as, the first one is to be representational function, second is became regulatory function, third is instrumental

function, fourth as interactional function, fifth is as personal function, sixth is became imaginative function, and the seventh also included as the last function of language is as heuristic function. In this age, people are expected to master many languages as their natural skill while facing the fast-paced and sophisticated world, so the skill of knowing many languages nowadays is known as bilingual or bilingualism.

Bilingual is the general term of people who have the ability to master and could conduct communication in two different languages. According to Scotton (2006:2) the speakers' first language or the mother tongue is one of the languages that make them called bilinguals. Having conversation with different languages will only work when both of the interlocutors have grasped those different languages. In linguistic scope, specifically one of its branches called sociolinguistics, language also had the other name which was called code. Harya (2018:3) stated code is the variety of language which is full of beneficial for the speakers when delivering the utterance in such a situation for example when having dialogues. By this bilingual, obviously there are different codes that are commonly used by bilingual people when arranging the conversation, so this aspect of bilingualism is known as the phenomenon of code mixing in sociolinguistics.

Code mixing is intensively used by bilingual speakers. In some interactions or conversations, when the speaker just interpolates different languages from the speaker's mother tongue, then it could be classified as part of code mixing. As cited in Waris (2012:5), without replacing the subject, the extension of code mixing might involve

other linguistic scopes such as phonology, morphology, lexical item, and also included to the grammatical structure. Bilingual when having conversation with others and starting to find out some difficulties in choosing the appropriate words that can fit in within their dialogues, the code mixing will take part to assist the interlocutor to understand about the context by using different language with equal interpretation into the main language.

“*Kalian mau hangout ga nanti malam?*” which means “Do you want to hangout this evening?”. In nowadays trend, to find out someone who could speaks bilingual like in the sentence above is not that rare anymore, and almost every time we can hear that expression in our daily life started from children, teenager, adult, even influenced to such kind of professions such as an actor, actress, singer, writer and with no exception including to sport commentators on television channel. In Indonesia, lots of people idolize many types of sports activity and events like the most worldwide sport is football or some called it as soccer. Somebody who leads the stream of football matches from studios is commonly called a football broadcaster, commentator, or even presenter.

During the football match, especially in Indonesian Liga 1 football competition, the viewers will often hear terms in English that are said by the broadcasters. The expressions that are used by the broadcaster are quite different from any other expression that is spread out in society's daily use. The example is like in the expression of “diving” in football circumstances it refers to a player's action who likes to pretend

getting foul or injured by his opponent to make advantages for his team. So, there are different languages or codes used by the Indonesian commentators when they report the game which they mostly use Bahasa Indonesia as their native code or language and combine it with English or other languages.

In the world of football or soccer, the terms of code-mixing are very intents and almost everybody who likes and enjoys the football games is surely familiar with some of the terms that were said in English languages by the commentators. Seeing that a lot of code mixing is used by the broadcasters, it is very interesting to do an analysis of it. The words in English that are inserted on their Indonesian utterances could confuse the audiences or football viewers. Therefore, this study is purposed to do the analysis of code mixing which used by football broadcasters talks on BRI Liga 1 especially is taken from the matches between *Bali United FC* vs. *Persija Jakarta* and then *PSIS Semarang* vs. *Bhayangkara FC* in order to discover how many types of code mixing are there and so do with the functions of code mixing. Since there are not many studies done about analyzing code mixing in football broadcasters in the past, this is a great opportunity to put serious dedication and attention to find this unique and interesting phenomenon simultaneously.

## **1.2 Problems of the Study**

Regarding to the background of the research study above, there are two problems that floated and it just analyzed in this study as follows:

1. What types of code mixing are used by football broadcasters of BRI Liga 1 Indonesia?
2. What are the functions of code-mixing are used by football broadcasters in their talks on BRI Liga 1 Indonesia?

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

The objectives of the study to ascertain the answer of the questions that found in the problem of study above, here they are:

1. To discover the types of code mixing used by football broadcasters on BRI Liga 1 Indonesia.
2. To discover the functions of code mixing that are used by football broadcasters in their talks on BRI Liga 1 Indonesia.

### **1.4 Limitation of the Study**

In every research study, there are limitations which is considered as one of the essential parts because it gives the information as clear as how the range of the information is being expected. In this study, the limitation only focused on analyzing the code mixing types or varieties and the code mixing functions that are used by football broadcasters talks on BRI Liga 1 Indonesia. During the analysis, the theory that is used is the theory by Hoffman (1991) to discover the result of the study. Thus, utterances that contain by code mixing are taken from the football matches between *Bali United FC* vs. *Persija Jakarta* and then *PSIS Semarang* vs. *Bhayangkara FC*.

## **1.5 Significance of the Study**

This research study has two main reasons for the outcomes and is expected to benefit for the next generation in the future. Number one, this research can help the readers better understand what types of code mixing especially occurred in football circulations, and number two is to know the functions of code mixing that is commonly used by football broadcasters. These are two aspects of significance of the study as follows:

### **1.5.1 Theoretical Significance**

This research study is expected give a contribution in the aspect of developing and understanding about code mixing as part of sociolinguistics study. Particularly the theory of code mixing found and used in the aspect of football circumstances, and it will give a vivid knowledge for the reader to study more about sociolinguistics especially code mixing.

### **1.5.2 Practical Significance**

This study is expected can give contributions for the readers particularly to get a better understanding about code mixing, such as: to discover what are the types of code mixing itself, and what are the function of code mixing that are spoken by football broadcasters talks in BRI Liga 1 Indonesia. By this point, this research can be useful for others who are interested in investigating the same study field that is about code mixing, especially finding the types and function of code mixing.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES

#### 2.1 Review of Related Literatures

In this chapter, the main focus discussion is about the review of related literature works that have been analyzed in the previous time, and now there will be five different literature works that are expected to be able to give an assist or guidelines during the process of analyzing the phenomenon of code mixing in this study. The literature reviews are taken from two thesis and three articles from journal review, such as:

At first, the thesis entitled “Indonesian – English Code Mixing Written by An Indonesian Beauty Vlogger, Tasya Farasya, In Her Instagram Captions” by Handayani (2019). The purpose of her study is to find out two different problems of studies, the first question is about what are the types of Indonesian-English code mixing that found on the endorsement captions and also on make-up review of Tasya Farasya’s Instagram. The second question is about the reasons behind the used Indonesian - English code mixing in Tasya Farasya’s captions. The data were taken from Tasya Farasya’s Instagram account, more specifically that written from August to September 2018. Along the analysis, Handayani applied the theory that was made by Hoffman (1991) to discover the result of the study. During the finding and discussion proses, the researcher successfully found there were three different types of code mixing such as the first one is Intra-sentential Code Mixing, second is Intra-lexical Code Mixing, and then the last third is Involvement in a Charge of Pronunciation. Meanwhile, the second



question is about the reason for code mixing. There are four reasons such as Talking About Particular Topic, Being Empathic, Repetition Used for Clarification, and last is Showing Identity and Solidarity.

The resemblance to the earlier study and the current study is on the theory used. Both of the studies use the theory of Hoffman (1991) to discover the problem questions. In addition, not only similar in the theory used, the outcomes also found the similar fact that is the type of Intra-sentential Code Mixing is the most dominant used in both researches. Meanwhile there are two differences which pop up in this current study and prior study, the mainly difference is stated on the data sources that become the object of analysis. In the previous study the data was taken from the captions found on Instagram account of Tasya Farasya, and the current study was taken the data from football broadcasters' of BRI Liga 1 dialogues.

Second is a thesis called "The Analysis of Code Mixing on Social Media Produced by The Students of English Department at IAIN PALOPO " by Raksang (2019). The purpose of this study was finding out what are the code mixing types and another one is finding out the reason why the students used code mixing in their social media. The collection data of this research were taken from chats and posts produced by the students of the English Department at IAIN PALOPO. In this previous study, the writer was applying the theory of Muysken (2000) to find out the code mixing types, meanwhile the other theory that proposed by Ritchie and Bhatia (2013) is used to discover the reasons behind why the students were using code mixing on their social



media accounts. Along the process of analyzing the collected data, it comes up with the result, where code mixing has two different varieties or types found such as alteration and insertion that contained in the student posts according to the Muysken's theory (2000). However, for these reasons is using a different theory which was applying the theory of Ritchie and Bhatia (2013). According to their theory, there are several reasons found such as: number one situational factor, number two as participant roles and relationship, three as message-intrinsic factor, four as language attitude, five as dominance, and the last is as security. In addition, there were other similar reasons that related to Ritchie and Bhatia's theory such as to practice or examine the student's English skill, to show the group identity, to make the utterance simple and sound familiar, highlight the trend, and highlight the personal habit.

The relevance of the current study to the prior study is stated on the problems of the study which is both of the studies has intention in order to discovering about the code mixing types or varieties and also the reason ideas of the used of code mixing. Meanwhile for the differences are spotted in the expert theories and the data sources that is used, whereas in the earlier research the Muysken (2000) theory was utilized on it to find the types, and theory of Ritchie and Bhatia (2013) to find the reasons. In the other hands, for the current study is used the Hoffman (1991) theory to find out the types and including to the functions of the used of code-mixing. Additionally, the differences also found in the data sources, where in previous study was taken the data

from students' chats and posts, meanwhile in the current study is used football broadcasters' dialogues in BRI Liga 1.

The third previous literature review is taken from an article which is written by Nalantha et al. (2021) with captioned "Intra-Sentential and Intra-Lexical Code Mixing in Nessie Judge's YouTube Video entitled *Lagu Populer + Pesan Iblis Tersembunyi*". The aims of this research were to find out the types or varieties of code mixing that occurred in Nessie Judge's talks and then seek out which varieties or types of code mixing is used as the most dominant. The main data were taken from a video by the YouTube channel of Nessie Judge. During the analysis the researcher was applying the theory of Hoffman (1991) that vividly discusses about Intra-sentential Code Mixing and Intra-lexical Code Mixing. As the result, there found 86 utterances contained by code mixing where 53 classified into Intra-sentential and only 13 utterances categories as Intra-lexical, by so, the most dominance type of code mixing that used by Nessie Judge is classified into Intra-sentential Code Mixing.

The relevance between prior study and current study is found in the aspect of expertise theory that used, where these both studies is using the same Hoffman (1991) theory. Meanwhile, the difference is among the data sources, in the previous study was using YouTube video of Nessie Judge as the data source of analysis meanwhile the current study used the football match, in addition, in the previous study is by specifically only discusses about the Intra-sentential and Intra-lexical Code Mixing included to find the most dominant type or varieties of code mixing to be main

discussion, but in the newest study is focusing on finding the types of code mixing and also the functions of code mixing.

The fourth previous literature work is taken from an article which is found in a journal, the article is written by Sutrisno (2019) with the caption “Beyond the Use of Code Mixing by Social Media Influencers in Instagram”. The aim of this research study is analyzing the use of code mixing by social media influencers, especially about the reason why the influencers use code mixing on their Instagram posts. The origins of the data in the research were collected from the Instagram application which is specifically on the posts and captions used by several social media influencers. In the prior article or study, Sutrisno (2019) was applied the theory of Hoffman (1991) to support his research about finding the types of code mixing that conducted by the influencers when producing some posts or writing captions in their Instagram. For the main purpose of searching the reasons, the outcome is telling that the Instagram influencers is using code mixing to emphasize the Indonesian people especially their Instagram followers to develop the skills by mastering English and they want to show the example of using English is truly fun, so all people can practice using English anywhere.

The similarity between the prior study and the current study is stated in the theory of code mixing, which is both using Hoffman’s theory (1991). Meanwhile the differentiation is stated in the data source of the study, where the previous article was taken from social media Instagram, and for the current study used the football

broadcasters' dialogues found in BRI Liga 1 football competition. In addition of the difference, in prior study is using observation by questioning directly the influencers as the data sources through Instagram direct message and email to have their reasons, meanwhile in the current study is purely by analyzing the data found through the guiding theory used.

The last literature work that has discussion similarity is taken from an article which was written by Jayantini et al. (2021) with the title of the article is "Code Switching and Code Mixing in *Negeri Para Bedebah* Novel". The objective of this article was to seek out the reasons or functions of code switching and discover the types or varieties of code mixing that used inside the novel scripts. The source of the data was taken from the novel written by Tere Liye which was entitled *Negeri Para Bedebah* and published by PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama, specifically the data is collected from the episodes 23 until the newest episodes 48. Along the process of the analysis, the researcher is applying two different theories, first by Hoffman (1991) to discover the reasons of the use of code switching, and the second is theory of Muysken (2000) to discover the types of code mixing that used within the *Negeri Para Bedebah* novel. After doing the analysis, Jayantini has successfully found the results that indicates the reasons or functions of using code switching in the novel is dominated by Intention of Clarifying the Speech for Interlocutors based on Hoffman (1991) with range 46,03% and for the varieties of code mixing is dominated by Congruent Lexicalization with 48,80% based on the theory of Muysken (2000). Meanwhile, the lowest result is

Quoting Someone's Word for the reason of code switching with total 0,80% and Alternation is the lowest type of code mixing found in the novel with 1,60%.

The similarities between older study and newest study is located in the topic of analysis which is both of them are focusing on analyzing the phenomenon of bilingualism especially code mixing and on both studies is applying the same theory of Hoffman (1991) during the researches. Meanwhile, the difference is found on the object of the data sources whereas the previous study was taken from a novel and using theory of Muysken (2000) to analyze the various types of code mixing, and the current study used the theory by Hoffman (1991). In addition, the data comes from football broadcasters talks found on BRI Liga 1, and also the most different subject of analysis found in the previous study because in the article is analyzing the reason for code switching as well.

## **2.2 Concepts**

In this part, it discussed the concept of the analysis. Concept is where the focus of the discussion is about the several keywords that appear during the analysis of Indonesian – English code mixing which was talked about by football broadcasters on BRI Liga 1. There are some of keywords that relate to the topic of analysis, as follows:

### **2.2.1 Code Mixing**

According to the theory of Muysken (2000), code mixing refers to all situations where in one sentence there are many lexical elements and grammatical features of two different languages which appear together. The phenomenon of mixing codes really

often occurred in the context of the communication situation of bilingual people. In addition, there is another statement, without requirement of action in changing the subject, the code mixing occurs and might involve several linguistic scopes, such as morphology, phonology, grammatical structures, and even to the lexical items (Waris, 2012:5). Meanwhile, the definition of code mixing from the theory used in this research is, code mixing is referred to combining language features from two different languages in the same sentence (Hoffman, 1991:105).

### **2.2.2 Football Broadcasters**

The history of broadcasting television industry system was occurred in the year of 1939 which for the first time showed in the television. In that era, when there was a college football game between Fordham University and Waynesburg College, but the viewers only can be viewed at a Philadelphia television laboratory, (Sanderson, 2017). Broadcaster is one of many names which has equally definition with the terms of commentator, announcer or presenter. As stated by Damewood (2023), football broadcasters have the responsibility to inform the viewers about the team's progress during the football match, and normally for a single football match, there are a pair of football experts. One will be the host or sometimes called as color commentator which is mostly will give the prior information to say hello and greet the viewers or listeners the most, meanwhile the other broadcaster will focus to give the explanation or called as play by play commentator which has the deeper analysis about the progress that is happening on the field between the teams. Become football broadcasters should be



familiar with the terms that commonly using in football analysis, as well as the player names and perhaps including to histories of the football players because sometimes they expected to be able providing really detail information about the autobiography players. As the last but not least, become football broadcasters must be required self-confident and an excellent communication skill as well to deliver the information smoothly and precision.

### 2.2.3 Liga 1

In Indonesia, football is always winning for the most supported and viewed by the football fans or any sports parties, (Hidayatullah, 2018). Under the formation of Indonesian football regulation, Liga 1 is the highest level of football competition under the system of professional football league. As cited in Wikipedia, the previous name of Liga 1 competition was known as ISL or Indonesia Super League, this ISL was firstly declared in 2008 with 18 clubs as the shareholder member, until finally the name was changed to be Liga 1 in 2017. Under the era of Liga 1, there is still following by 18 football clubs from several regions throughout Indonesia which is applying the regulations of promotion and degradation system in each season of competition. *PT. Liga Indonesia Baru* is the official operator of Liga 1 in which each of the 18 clubs became the main shareholder. Liga 1 Indonesia in general has core or main sponsor in every seasons of the competition, looking at the statement of Satria (2021) which cited from internet source of *Bola.com*, for the competition of Liga 1 during the period of 2021-2022 *PT. Liga Indonesia Baru* have ensured that BRI (*Bank Rakyat Indonesia*)



will be the main sponsor for the season which is affecting the logo and letting the blue color as the main theme in this competition that adjusted from the main color of BRI.

## **2.3 Theories**

In the scopes of the theoretical framework, it showed and described the certain related theories that were proposed by the several experts. The theory of the experts that is expected can be advantageous in the process of solving the problem questions. Certainly, by this study, the outcomes are expected to be useful for the readers who had the same intention in investigating the similar topic analysis.

### **2.3.1. Sociolinguistics**

According to the theory that has proposed by a sociolinguist namely Wardhaugh (2015:2), he claims sociolinguistics is the study of how language have functions in daily interactions, the media exposure, and the existence of norm in societies, regulations, and policies which deal with language. There is another theory, when a person or bunch of people modify the way they speak whether by intentional or unintentional in certain situations depending on with whom they are talking about, this is one of the proofs of sociolinguistics, (Meyerhoff, 2006:1). Therefore, based on both of the sociolinguist's theories, it means sociolinguistics is the study that will guide and cover inside the scopes of function, variety, style, and many more aspects, especially those that are convenient to society life.

### **2.3.2 Bilingualism**

Someone can be classified as bilingual only when only they can speak at least two different languages, and also bilingual will understand the utterance interpretation if both of the interactants are understood about the codes that are used. According to Scotton (2006:2), usually the main language of speakers' mother tongue adds one or more other languages that will make them bilingual. Another theory is coming from Mackay as cited in Hillyawan (2017), Mackay claims that bilingualism is the utilization of languages by a speaker in interaction with others in turn. In general, bilingualism is the term or ability of someone who could be speaking one or more languages other than its mother tongue language.

### **2.3.3. Code Mixing**

According to the theory of Muysken (2000), code mixing refers to all situations where in one sentence there are many lexical elements and grammatical features of two different languages which appear together. The phenomenon of mixing codes is really common in the context of situations when bilingual or multilingual people conduct conversation with one another. Meanwhile, the definition of code mixing from the theory used in this research is, code mixing is referred to combining language features from two different languages in the same sentence (Hoffman, 1991:105).

#### **2.3.3.1. Types of Code Mixing**

The application of two or multiple languages throughout the same statement during written text or spoken dialogues is well known as code mixing. The presence of code mixing is usually and commonly used in the setting of informal situations and

occurs in the middle of sentences or discussions. According to Hoffman (1991:105) as code mixing refers to all situations where inside one sentence there are many lexical elements and grammatical features of two different languages that appear together. The phenomenon of code mixing is easily found in nowadays trends which is being famed and used by the younger generation. According to the expert of sociolinguistics called Hoffman (1991), he stated there are three different types or varieties of code mixing such as: Intra-sentential type, Intra-lexical type, and last is Involving a Change of Pronunciation type. Below are the definition and analysis of each types or varieties of code mixing that proposed by Hoffman (1991) as follows:

### 1. Intra-sentential Code Mixing

Intra-sentential shows the boundaries of words or sentences in an utterance. As an illustration of how Intra-sentential Code Mixing is formed was taken from Hoffman's book as follow:

- And then *me dijo*, stop acting silly

Interpretation: (And then he said to me, stop acting silly)

Hoffman, (1991:104)

From the sentence above it shows the mixed between English and little Spanish. By this sentence, people can see the mixing component is occurring in the boundary or edge of the sentence itself. The speaker mixes the English bases with “*me dijo*” that comes from Spanish that if just be interpreted into English it will become “he said to me”.

## 2. Intra-lexical Code Mixing

The application of word boundaries when the speaker is speaking is well known as Intra-lexical Code Mixing. In this type of mixing code, the speaker modifies or adds such kinds of affixes but in different languages. As an illustration of Intra-lexical Code Mixing is taken from Hoffman's book as follow:

- Huwa *belive* fii ilghaabi
- (He 'lives' in the jungle)

Hoffman, (1991:106)

The example above is contained in Arabic and English. There is an English lexical element that is adjusted with an Arabic word by morphological terms such as in the mixing code of "*be-live*". This evidence showed the mixing happened in the level of the word or on the other hand it is called lexeme level.

## 3. Involving a Change of Pronunciation

This category of code mixing is dealing with pronunciation, so it is part of the phonological sub-field. Many cases Involving a Change of Pronunciation have been found especially for those who are not natively English speakers, such as when Balinese or Indonesian pronounce words in English. As an illustration is taken from Hoffman's work as below:

- Christina : "This is Pascual" [paskwàl]
- Friend : "What's his name?"

- Christina : “*Pascual!*” [pəskwæl]
- Friend : “Oh...”

Hoffman, (1991:112)

There is a term that changing which just happened only in the scope of phonological level, the sentence above show there is little changed in the vowel sound from [a] to ‘schwa’ [ə]. In this example, it can be seen Christina or the first speaker had changed the phonological sound when the utterance was being spoken.

### **2.3.3.2. Functions of Code Mixing**

Based on Hoffman’s book, (1991:116), he states there are seven functions or reasons of why bilingual or the society decided to mix the languages when conducting a communication even in the same context of topic discussion, such as: the first one is Talking About Particular Topic, second one is Being Emphatic About Something, third is Interjection, fourth is namely Repetition Used for Clarification, fifth is Expressing Group Identity, sixth is the Intention of Clarifying the Speech Content for Interlocutor, and the last number seventh is Quoting Somebody Else. For the detail, it describes as follows:

#### **1. Talking About Particular Topic**

In the communication setting, people feel more confident and even more comfortable when expressing their feeling or utterance using something other than their native language or mother tongue that is naturally spoken.

- I started going like this, *Y luego decia* (and then he said), look at the smoke coming out of my fingers.

Hoffman, (1991:111)

The illustration shows if someone has intention to talk about a particular topic, it could lead to make language mixing or code mixing happen, either due to the lack of vocabulary list that has the same or similar equivalent meaning that trigger connotations in a particular topic, and preventing the misunderstanding.

## 2. Being Emphatic About Something

By combining or mixing different languages, sometimes it can make the feeling of emphatic sense is deeper, because the way how people share the empathy toward each other becomes more intents through communication.

- *Y se van a molestar, no? No tienen por què*
- (They are going to be annoyed, aren't they? But there is no reason why they should)

Hoffman, (1991:111)

The example above is using Catalan to Spanish, the speaker might just sense easier or maybe more understandable for the opponent's conversation to catch the message or find the meaning.

## 3. Interjection

Using interjections have several purposes like finding or looking for people's attention, expressing feelings of surprises, and sometimes showing

instance emotion. Interjection usually contains words with no needed exact grammar structure requirement when using it.

- Oh! Ay! It was embarrassing! It was very nice, though, but I was embarrassed.

Hoffman, (1991:112)

The expressions of “Ay!” in the sentence above might be a symbol that will emphasize the speaker's feeling about the sense of embarrassment or as reactions toward a kind of silly situation. There are many English interjections for the example that may be found such as *Hey! Don't! Look! Watch!* and etc.

#### 4. Repetition Used for Clarification

Sometimes when people, especially for them who speak and master a different language or are called bilinguals and multilingual, are intensively often using two different languages when making conversation. It has the purpose to clarify or stress out the point of the conversation and make the audience or opponent's dialogue understand about the main point.

- ‘Tenia zapatos blancos, un poco, *they were off-white, you know*’

Hoffman, (1991:112)

The illustration above showed the speaker combining Spanish and English right at the same time with the same interpretations. The used of English is to emphasize the point that is already mentioned in Spanish, so



the opponent speaker can catch the point twice, so that is why it is just said as Repetition Used for Clarification.

## 5. Intention of Clarifying the Speech Content for Interlocutor

Another function of code mixing is as the clarifier for an utterance. Many people, especially the community that is concerned by bilingual use code mixing to assist them in the process of understanding messages. Intention of clarifying speech content for interlocutors is also could be said as an effort to make the interlocutors catch the message from the speaker to well delivered. Below is the illustration of code mixing in the function of clarifying an unclear utterance:

- Christina : “This is Pascual”
- Friend : “*What is his name?*”
- Christina : “Pascual!”
- Friend : “Oh...”

UNMAS DENPASAR

Hoffman, (1991:112)

“*What is his name*” is an effort by the speaker 2 (as friend) to make sure she or he can get the message correctly. Even though Christina already mentioned the name in advance as Pascual, the speaker 2 is using code mixing as a function for Clarifying the Speech Content for Interlocutor.

## 6. Quoting Somebody Else

Sometimes human beings can easily feel amazed by other people's statements, especially those who have famed status, very influential people,

and their idols. By this fact, bilingual or just an ordinary society are often quoting their famous utterances which might be sounded wisely and without realizing it, people just quoting someone else language which was not their native. Quoting Somebody Else is the other function of code mixing based on the theory of Hoffman (1991).

- ‘... y si deces “*perdon*” en castellano, se te vuelve la mujer y te dice:’
- (‘... and if you say “sorry” in Castilian Spanish, the lady turns to you and says:’)

Hoffman, (1991:112)

The word “*perdon*” means “sorry” in English. From thus illustration above, the speaker using Spanish and mixed with Catalan for the quote that has been added. The reason of using “*perdon*” instead of “sorry” because it figures out how the speaker is might be emphasized by other bilingual people.

## 7. Expressing Group Identity

Code mixing can be utilized as a symbol or group identifier, that is why inside the community sometimes there will be such different styles of codes or languages which indicates one group will be different from the other groups.

- “Belonging to a bilingual community, like Estonians in Sweden or Puerto Ricans communicate in their ways when they meet each other in Sweden also in the USA”

Hoffman, (1991:116)

Regarding the statement of Hoffman above, the Estonians and Puerto Ricans have their own codes to conduct the way how to communicate and make an interaction with their similar origins or their ethnicities one another even when they are living outside of their lands.

