

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Language is used by people as a media social of communication because without a language, people can not express their mind or their feeling that is why language is essential for human being in daily life. According to Kiat (1975:3), a language is social phenomenon of communication among people essentially a specific tool that can be used as a tool for self-expression, communication, planning, adaptation to social integrity within an environment or situation, which is helping people to understand the information that another people try to deliver. Indonesia has bilingual and multilingual populations. Indonesia has cultural and traditional language that allows them to use two or more of one language to communicate to the environment in which they sometimes uses traditional in their daily conversation, but outside their environment they used the national language of Indonesia.

Human capability is another factor that influences society and social class. However, not every person can speak the same language. Nowadays, people demand to understand other languages to improve their abilities, especially in foreign language. If people having ability and understanding of a foreign languages is an opportunity to demonstrate the ability to encounter global interaction and communication. That was the reason why people nowadays interested to learn another language. The majority of Indonesia's population is bilingual and multilingual, which means they can speak or master more than one language. Some

people who can speak two languages are bilingual. Meanwhile, multilingual are persons who can communicate in two or more languages.

Chaer and Agustina (2004:114) state code mixing that mixes two or more languages or two variants of a language in the language community. The ability to use two or more language make people mix from one to another language in their utterances it is commonly referred it as usually called code mixing. The impact of this phenomenon is to increase the code-mixing in Indonesian speeches, but otherwise the conversation will be confused, if people do not understand the foreign language, the listener will not understand what the speaker says. Moreover, lot of people used code mixing in their content in the YouTube channel which is this phenomenon undeniable got benefit, it is mean the people can express the utterance by modifying language for personal intentions and also if the people who understand various language the listener will be easy to understand what the speaker said. The phenomenon of code mixing has become a trend in Indonesia and was happened every time and anywhere. It can be found in a variety of media, including songs, films, novels, social media such as WhatsApp, Line, Instagram, YouTube, etc.

Nowadays, many people used social media to communicate their own thoughts and feelings through language, it is a famous site where code mixing may be found. In this study, code-mixing that used in two languages between Indonesia and English. When someone speaks more than one language without interrupting in a speech act that needs speech mixing, this is known as code-mixing, according to Suandi (2014). Besides, by inserting a word and a clause, code mixing is

achieved. This is due to the speaker does not change the subject of the statement or phrase instead, he or she simply combines the words to make the sentence or phrase more interesting. Code mixing not only can happen in verbal communication, but it also happens in nonverbal communication, such as on social media, especially YouTube.

Code mixing is often easier to find on YouTube because YouTube has become one of the most popular social media outlets used in this era. YouTube is a video-sharing website. YouTube allows users to be able to upload, watch, and share videos. According to Smith (1993), YouTube is unique from most other forms of media in that it allows users of the service to view or create content that only requires an account and a video file to upload. In this modern era, people are more often looking for information or watching something via YouTube rather than television. Social media makes people easier to get information, because they can use social media to share information, activities, opinions, or feelings.

Commonly, on YouTube code-mixing were found on the conversation in each content can be a good example of code-mixing, especially on Travel Secrets YouTube channel. Travel Secrets is an account formed by Luna Maya and Marianne Rumanthir. This channel is one Indonesian entertainment often sharing different life stories, experiences through travel, culinary lifestyle, sports, hobbies, and finance. Almost every week users post a variety of content in YouTube. That YouTube account has more than 254k subscribers. This data were chosen as a place of research is that uses code mixing in a content. The phenomenon of code mixing has become an interesting topic that deserves special discussion because it

comes from bilingual people and it is easier to found code mixing in the Travel Secrets YouTube channel in the content Ts Talks Episode 40.

This study were focused on the conversation of this content and the topic is “Penjelasan Boy William Dua Kali Gagal Menikah”. This video is interesting for audience who watch or see it. It is presented by used many English words in the conversation to convey or describe from what they want to say. So that makes the conversation more attractive. Therefore, in the presentation of code mixing is part of sociolinguistics, mostly people can speak more than one language, especially Indonesian people. Combining language are often done intentionally or unintentionally, and the author has a goal for readers to be able to understand from the insertion of two language mixing words in one sentence which is often done in travel secrets YouTube channel.

### **1.2 Problems of the Study**

From the description presented above, the problem can be formulated into research question as follows:

1. What types of code mixing that are found on Travel Secrets YouTube channel Episode 40?
2. What are the reasons of code mixing found on Travel Secret YouTube Channel Episode 40?

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

Based on the statement of problems stated previously, the aims of the present study can be divided as follows:

1. To identify the types of code mixing found on Travel Secrets YouTube channel Episode 40
2. To describe the reason of code mixing found on Travel Secrets YouTube channel Episode 40

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

Based on the problems, this study were only discussed code mixing in terms of the types of code mixing which found in Travel Secrets (Ts) YouTube channel in content Ts Talks Episode 40 and the reasons using code mixing found in Travel Secrets YouTube channel in content Ts Talks Episode 40 based on theory Hoffman (1991). The researcher chose one topic that is “Penjelasan Boy William Dua Kali Gagal Menikah“. The writer is concerned about the code-mixing that happened.

#### **1.5 Significance of this Study**

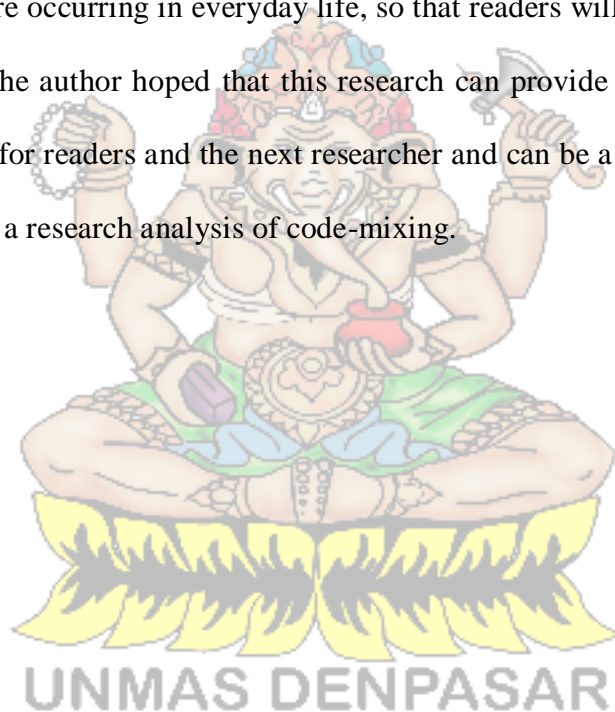
The result is expected to give contribution and information in both educational and research areas right in the form of theoretical and practical as well. The theoretical and practical significance of the study are stated as follows:

##### **1.5.1. Theoretical Significance**

This study hoped to give new knowledge and insight into the study of sociolinguistics, especially of code-mixing, and to give knowledge about code mixing to the readers who are interested in analyze about code mixing. The writer wants to deliver their major theory related to code-mixing which is found in Travel Secrets YouTube channel in content Ts Talks Episode 40.

##### **1.5.2 Practical Significance**

This research was help the readers who are interested to make another researchers related to code-mixing. The findings of this study are expected to contribute to the development of sociolinguistic research. This study hopes to give further information about the type and the reason why most code-mixing are found in the YouTube Travel Secrets, especially in their conversation in the content Ts Talk episode 40. Furthermore, this study provides knowledge on the use of code mixing that are occurring in everyday life, so that readers will understand to apply it properly. The author hoped that this research can provide clear information so that is useful for readers and the next researcher and can be a reference when they want to make a research analysis of code-mixing.





## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES**

#### **2.1 Review of Related Literature**

This study is not the first study that discusses about sociolinguistics, especially code-mixing. In conducting this study, there are three previous studies were chosen to be reviewed related to this study.

The first review literature was taken from thesis entitled Indonesia – English code-mixing written by an Indonesian Beauty Vlogger, Tasya Farasya, in Her Instagram Captions by Handayani (2019). In this research the aims were to analyse the type and reason that influence code-mixing used on Instagram. Based on the finding in her study, She used the theory of Hoffman (1991) of type code mixing which divided into intra sentential of code mixing, intra lexical of code mixing, change of pronunciation, and for the reason she used the same theory activity in the sense of involving two or more parties such as talking about particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, expressing group identity, solidarity, and clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor. She got 83 cases of code-mixing. The researcher uses a descriptive qualitative method.

The similarity between both the study is the subject being studying. She also discuss about code mixing based on theory Hoffman (1991), while differences both of this studies are, First, she took the data from Instagram as the data source. This study was taken the data from YouTube. Second, her research used descriptive

qualitative method, while this study used a descriptive qualitative method and a quantitative method to analyze the data.

The second review literature is taken from an article by Akbari, Hidayat, Khairrunnas (2020) entitled Bilingual phenomenon usage in presenting make up tutorial. The objectives of the research was to identify the type of code switching and code-mixing frequently used by Indonesian Beauty Vlogger. They uses a descriptive qualitative method of analyzing data. This study was found that two types of code mixing uses theory of Muysken (2000) such as insertion and alternation and their find two type of code switching, they used Wardhaugh's theory such as situational code switching and metaphorical code switching while them used the theory of Muysken (2000) to analyze the reasons to use code-mixing and code switching. They found the reason of talking about particular topic, real lexical need, interjection, repetition used for clarification, and expressing group identify.

The similarity between both of these studies is taking the data from YouTube as a data source. Meanwhile there is some difference between Akbari, Hidayat, Khairrunnas (2020) article and this study. First their study discussed about code mixing and code switching while this study was discuss about code mixing only. Second, their study used the theory from Muysken (2000) and Wardhaugh's theory to analyze the type of code-mixing and switching and the reason of code mixing. This study used the theory from Hoffman to analyze the type and the reason of code mixing. Third, their research used descriptive qualitative method, while this study used a descriptive qualitative method and quantitative method to analyze the data.



The third review literature is taken from the journal by Simanungkalit, Putra (2021) entitled Code mixing analysis on Daniel Mananta's YouTube channel video: Sociolinguistic Approach. The study's objectives were to describe the type of code mixing used in Daniel Mananta YouTube channel and to describe the factor that contained in Daniel Mananta YouTube channel. The previous study used the descriptive qualitative method, and data sources were taken from Daniel Mananta YouTube content. The previous study applied the theory by Hoffman (1991) to describe the type of code-mixing and to describe the factor that influences the use of code-mixing. The result of this study showed that three types of code-mixing found in Daniel Mananta YouTube channel there were intra-sentential, intra-lexical, and causes changes in pronunciation. For the factor that influences it, such as Talking about a particular topic, Quoting somebody else, Emphasizing something, Interjection and Repetition is used to clarify, but the most factor that influences the content of the conversation is talking about a particular topic and interjection.

There are similarities between Simanungkalit, Putra (2021) and this study. First, the previous research focused on the type of code-mixing, while this study was focused on the types of code-mixing. Second, between both of these studies take the data from YouTube as a data source. Third, they also discuss code-mixing based on theory Hoffman. There are some differences found between Simanungkalit, Putra (2021) and this study. First, their research used descriptive qualitative method, while this study used a descriptive qualitative method and a quantitative method to analyze the data. Second, their research focused on the

factors that influence code-mixing, while this study focused on the reason of code-mixing.

## **2.2 Concepts**

In conducting this study the concepts that related to the title of this research. From the title, the writer discussed there were several definitions to be understanding with regard to this study, those are Bilingualism, Code mixing and Travel Secrets.

### **2.2.1 Bilingualism**

Bilingualism, as we all know, refers to a person's ability to communicate in two languages as far as Trudgill (2003) said. Bilingualism is defined as having or using two languages. Speaking of fluency traits in particular, as a native speaker, who use two languages in a particularly regular and controlled way like native speakers and bilingualism as always verbal use of the two languages. According to Wardaugh (1992), the bilingual phenomenon occurred naturally, and not recognized by the person, and based on the movement from one to the other without hesitation. Indonesia especially one that has bilingual and multilingual populations because Indonesia has cultural and traditional language that allows them to use two or more of one language to communicate to the environment in which they sometimes use traditional in their daily conversation, but outside their environment, they used the national language of Indonesia. Nowadays the English language was familiar to them because the influence of social media and the development of the era made them accept that it has an impact of adding new insight into a new

language. Sometimes without them realizing it, they already insert the English word into their conversation so far, it created a code-mixing that had relation to this thesis.

### **2.2.2 Code Mixing**

Chaer (2004:114) explains that code mixing uses two or more languages or two language variants in utterance. Code mixing occurs without any topic changes and involves multiple language levels, such as morphology and lexical items. According to Wardhaugh (1986: 103), code mixing occurs when speakers employ both languages at the same time to mix from one language to another in a sentence, which means here, the speaker changes some elements in their speech.

### **2.2.3 Travel Secrets**

Travel Secrets is a traveling platform founded by Luna Maya and Marianne Rumantir, According to (Prectige 2021). This channel started from their hobby, which is traveling. They make new programs where they also invite their friends and other talents to host this program. This channel is one of the entertainment in Indonesia, often sharing different life stories & experiences through travel, culinary lifestyle, sports, hobbies and finance. Almost every week, users post a variety of content to YouTube. That YouTube account has more than 225k subscribers. The host on this channel is Luna Maya and Marianne Rumantir. Luna Maya is an Indonesian actress, singer, and model. She started her career in 2000 as a model, one of which was by filling in the video clip of the music group Naff in the song "Yang Takkan pernah mencintaimu". She is an Indonesian who is fluent in English. Besides being active in public is also involved in social media such as YouTube

and her partner in this channel is Marianne Rumantir. She starts her career as Assistant Manager of Business Banking. In 2017 she built a company, namely Member. Id, this startup is a specialist in loyalty programs. She is a CEO and Co-founder Member. Id.

## **2.3 Theories**

In this research, the writer discusses the theories related to this analysis which are sociolinguistics, code mixing, type of code-mixing and the reason of code-mixing. Especially, theory by Hoffman (1991) are applied to classify the types of code-mixing and analysis the reason of code-mixing.

### **2.3.1 Sociolinguistics**

Sociolinguistics engage in a variety of the language with social variables concurred by many factors, such as topic, situation, and distance of social. They want to know why we communicate in different ways in different social situations, as well as what the social purposes of language are and how language is used to express social meaning. Based on Trudgil (1974), He confirms that sociolinguistics is a part of linguistics. Linguistics is the most important social and cultural phenomena. This may be clearer because language is considered both a social and a cultural phenomenon, each society has its own culture, According to Sumarsono (2002 P.3).

### **2.3.2 Code Mixing**

Mixing two languages in a sentence is known as code-mixing. Code mixing, according to Nababan (1993), entails combining two languages on the same subject.

Code mixing is done within a sentence, in a language, words in a sentence are spoken or written, another thing will be spoken or written in a different language in another language (P.32). Muysken's (2000) observation of code mixing cannot be attributed to a lack of vocabulary in a particular language or a particular cultural pressure on the speaker. Speakers who are fluent in both languages are more tend to mix their talks (P.2).

### 2.3.3 The Types of Code Mixing

In this analysis, the researcher uses Hoffman's (1991) theory to find out the types of code mixing. There is various type of code mixing proposed by Hoffman (1991) divided into three type of code mixing, there are intra-sentential code mixing, intra-lexical code mixing, involving the change of pronunciation.

#### 2.3.3.1 Intra-Sentential Code Mixing

Intra-sentential code mixing like the first type from Hoffman's theory is related to syntax and occurs within a word, a clause, a phrase, or a sentence boundary. Here is an example of code mixing as when a Spanish and English says "*An all of sudden, I started acting real curiosa (strange), you know*" (p.104). The speaker mixes the languages between Spanish and English in a sentence boundary, this is called intra-sentential code-mixing in this case above, from the example mix "*curiosa*" in the utterance.

#### 2.3.3.2 Intra-Lexical Code Mixing

Code-mixing occurs at the word boundary. It's also connected to morphology because it changes the lexical types of word in sentences, which is one

of the morphology's characteristics. The affixes are placed either at the beginning or at the end of the word "a" Panjabi plural ending is added to the English word "shop" in the word "shoppa". Another instance can be found in the word "kuenjoy". The Swahili prefix {ku} and the prefix {ku-} meaning to are added to the English word "enjoy" Hoffman (1991).

### 2.3.3.3 Involvement in a Change of Pronunciation

This form of code-mixing is concerned with phonological issues. The illustration can be seen from the way Indonesian phonological structure. The example is, the word of "strawberry" is said by Indonesian to be "stroberi" which alert the pronunciation of a word. In this case, the English language is changed by Indonesian pronunciation.

### 2.3.4 The Reason of Code Mixing

There is always a reason if someone does something. It also occurs in code mixing. Based on Hoffman (1991) theory there are several reasons why people bilingual and multilingual people find mixed language in their conversation, they are:

#### 2.3.4.1 Talking About a Particular Topic

Hoffman (1991: 115) states that sometimes people should speak a particular subject in one language than in another. The reason they code mixing is that they lack language capabilities when talking about a particular topic. Talking about a particular topic consists of talking about some specific topic, a particular term, and showing the speaker's expression. In some cases, they may not be able to find the



right word or phrase, or they may not have the right element or translation in the vocabulary required for their language. In other words, they are more comfortable using others language rather than their native language. An example of talking about a particular topic can be seen below:

*“Alah masalah kecil aja sok-sok worship, ah just a little problem pretending to worship”.*

Simanungkalit and Putra (2021)

#### **2.3.4.2 Quoting Someone’s Word**

This signifies that the speaker decides to quote someone's famous utterances using code mixing. What the speaker says to quote is what code mixing is all about.

When a person speaking in a non-native language immediately to highlight something, they commonly mix the second and first languages, either intentionally or inadvertently. On the other hand, he or she found it easier to be forceful in their second language than in their first. The combination is like a series of quotation marks. An example is taken from a Spanish-English can be seen below:

*“if you say “sorry” in Castilan Spanish, the lady turns to you and says”*

*en catala “in Catalan!”*

(Hoffman, 1991: 112)

#### **2.3.4.3 Expressing Feeling about Something**

Someone who talks not using the native language sometimes wants to be emphatic about something. As Hoffman (1999:116) observed, "they will either unintentionally or intentionally mix from their second language to their first language" when speaking in a language other than their native tongue. They want to express themselves by combining code mixing with the first language. An example of quoting someone's word can be seen below:

*Suara kamu istilahnya kalo secara karakter bukan karakter yang terlalu jauh tapi kamu straight forward aja simple tapi enak*  
*(your voice is the term if the character is not a character that is too far away but you are straight forward, it's simple but delicious).*

Paulina and Novarita (2019)

#### **2.3.4.4 Interjection ( Inserting Sentences Filler or Sentences Connector )**

Interjection can be described as the emotional response that speakers show in their expressions. The mixing occurs as a result of interjections because it acts as a connector in a sentence or a filler in a sentence. Speakers choose to use code mixing to mark interjections, give sentences filler, and add sentence connectors. The sentence connector can be used when the speaker wants to continue the utterances. Code mixing can amplify commands because the speaker could feel powerful than the listener. They can use languages that are not a mixture of languages, and languages between bilingual or multilingual people may mark interjections to give order or to show expression. This can happen unintentionally or intentionally. By using interjections in the code mix, they can make instructions

more clear and considerate to their feelings. They don't have any grammatical value, they're frequently used by speakers, especially when speaking rather than writing. An example of Interjection (Inserting Sentences Filler or Sentences Connector) can be seen below:

*"Dompetku ketinggalan di taksi! Shitt! (My wallet was left in the taxi)"*

Dewi and Ekayana (2015)

#### **2.3.4.5 Repetition Used for clarification**

The mix occurs when a bilingual wants to clarify their utterances. So that the listener would understand it. They will occasionally say the same message in both languages that they have mastered. According to Hoffman (1991), "if a bilingual individual wants their speech to be clearer so that the listener can comprehend it better, they can sometimes say the same sentence in both languages that they have mastered". Repeatedly saying anything means that the speakers will speak in both languages, either in their first language first, then in their second language with the same meaning, or in their second language first, then in their first. For this reason, the basic concept is to employ the same meaning for both languages. Repetition can be used to explain the speaker's previous statement in this case. An example of Repetition Used for clarification can be seen below:

*English\_Hindi*

*"Keep straight. Sidha jao, Keep straight keep straight"*

*The expressions "keep straight" and "siddha jao" actually have the same meaning*

Hoffman (1991:116)

#### 2.3.4.6 Intention of Clarifying the Speech Content for Interlocutor

When a bilingual person talks to another bilingual person as suggested by Hoffman (1991:116). In other words, the interlocutor repeats information in one language so that the speech runs smoothly or to clarifies ideas so that other interlocutors can understand. The person chooses terms that are more familiar to the listener. An example Intention of Clarifying the Speech Content for Interlocutor can be seen below:

*This is Pascal" [paskwal]*

*Friend: What's his name?" (i.e she didn't catch it)*

*Cristina: "Pascual!" [pəskwæt ]*

*Friend: "Oh"*

Hoffman, (1991: 112)

#### 2.3.4.7 Expressing Group Identity

Hoffmann (1991:116) stated that "code mixing can be used to express group identity". They use code mixing because want to give a signal to emphasize group identity. An example of expressing group identity which taken from Indonesian English code mixing can be seen below:

*Tapi kalo misalnya tadi saya liat kamu lebih banyak bermain di chest voice and head voice. Novarota (2019).*

Agnes Monica wanted to show her group identity as an expert singer because those terms were identifiably understood by the expert singer and musician.

