

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language can be defined as the most important communication tool for humans. Without language, humans cannot express the contents of their feelings or thoughts. Therefore, humans use language as social media for communication. According to Kiat (1975), language is a social phenomenon of communication between humans, which becomes a special tool that can be used as a communication tool to convey self-expression, planning, adapting to a social group, environment, or situation that can help people understand and receive information conveyed by an interlocutor. Such as in Indonesia has a very high cultural and linguistic diversity and has bilingual and multilingual populations. Indonesian people at least master two or more languages in the process of communication, first such as the traditional language to communicate with the environment people have mastered from an early age. Meanwhile, people still use the national language outside their environment, namely the Indonesian language.

As we know, when a human being can dominate more than one language is one factor that influences the human being in his social class. Bilingual and multilingual people are impacted of transmigration, immigration, marriage from different countries, and the development of globalization, which makes each individual required to interact or communicate with other people from various countries. However, not everyone can speak the same language. Sometimes people

communicate with other people who use different languages. Nowadays, people are required to understand other languages or foreign languages to facilitate the delivery of goals and objectives in communication. Mostly, Indonesians are bilingual and multilingual, meaning that they master more than one language. According to Wardhaugh (1986), People who can be said to be bilingual can communicate using two languages. However, people who can be said to be multilingual can communicate using three languages.

The ability to speak using two or more languages causes the person to combine the first language with another in one speech which is usually called code mixing. According to Chaer (1991), code mixing mixes two languages or more than two languages or two language variants in a language community. Code mixing makes it easier for the interlocutor to understand what we say or express feelings, ideas, intentions, or thoughts based on speech and gesture. Code mixing is, of course, closely related to communication. Therefore, in Indonesia, many people are often mixed Bahasa Indonesia and English or can also with other languages in communication. This phenomenon has the impact of increasing code-mixing in Indonesian speeches. If people do not understand a foreign language, the conversation will be confused. Many people use code-mixing in their content, it often found on the YouTube platform. This phenomenon indirectly provides benefits, meaning that people can express speech by modifying the language used, and if people who can understand various languages will be easier to understand what the other person is saying. As we know, in this era, the application of code mixing in communication has become a trend in Indonesia, we often find people

using code mixing in songs, movies, novels, advertisements, what apps, Instagram, YouTube and etc.

Nowadays, with the support of technological developments that accelerate or help humans practically and quickly can recognize and learn to apply foreign languages. That's what causes code mixing to be found everywhere. According to Suwito (1983), Code mixing occurs when the use of a language is more dominant and inserts some words and clauses with elements of other languages. It happens because of the character or social background of the speaker and limitations in expressing the language used so that they use another language to convey the intentions and goals. This study will use two languages, Indonesian and English. Code mixing can be seen directly or verbally when people communicate with their interlocutors. In addition, someone can find code mixing on various social media, especially YouTube.

Code mixing is often easier to find on YouTube because YouTube has become one of the most popular social media, and almost everyone uses YouTube. According to Smith (1993), YouTube is unique from most other forms of media in that it allows users of service to view or create content that only requires an account and a video file to upload. People nowadays more often watch YouTube for look information rather than watch television. Social media can be a source of information for many people, which is easier and faster to obtain because it can be more easily accessed by its users and doesn't have limitations. It means that everyone can access social media.

As know, on YouTube were found code mixing in the video conversation, which makes the conversation more interesting and can be a good example of code mixing, especially in conversations in the content *CURHAT BANG* Denny Sumargo YouTube channel. Denny Sumargo formed this YouTube channel account. This channel is one of the YouTube channels that often share life stories and experiences from various circles. This account has more than 2.65M subscribers. Usually, almost every week, users post various interesting content with the up to date topics on this YouTube channel. This data was chosen as a research site that uses code mixing in content. Code mixing is an interesting topic to discuss because it comes from bilingual people, and it is easier to find code mixing on the *CURHAT BANG* Denny Sumargo YouTube channel.

This study focused on the conversation of *CURHAT BANG* Denny Sumargo content with the topic entitled *Aku Dan El Barack Menangis Bareng Di Garasi Aku Udah Gak Percaya Cinta Lagi*. The researcher chose this video because it is interesting to the audience who watched it with the story of the struggle of a great mother. The conversation uses many English words to describe or convey what the speaker wants to say in this video. In addition, it can make the conversation more interesting. The presentation of code mixing is part of sociolinguistics. Combining languages is often done intentionally. The writer has a goal for readers to understand the combination of two languages in one sentence, which is often done on *CURHAT BANG* Denny Sumargo YouTube channel.

1.2 Problems of the Study

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

1. What types of code mixing are found on “*CURHAT BANG* Denny Sumargo YouTube channel?”
2. What are the reasons of code mixing that happened in the conversation on “*CURHAT BANG* Denny Sumargo YouTube channel? “

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the statement of problems stated previously, the aims of the study will be divided into two as follows:

1. To identify the types of code mixing found on “*CURHAT BANG* Denny Sumargo YouTube channel.”
2. To describe the reasons of code mixing found on “*CURHAT BANG* Denny Sumargo YouTube channel. ”

1.4 Limitation of the Study

This study is concerned with the code mixing found in YouTube channel. Based on the problem, this study only discussed code mixing in terms of the types of code mixing and the reasons of code mixing, which is found in the conversation on *CURHAT BANG* Denny Sumargo YouTube channel based on the theory Hoffman (1991). This study only used one video that is entitled *Aku Dan El Barack Menangis Bareng Di Garasi Aku Udah Gak Percaya Cinta Lagi*. All data of code mixing are taken from the utterances spoken by two participants, those are Denny Sumargo and Jessica Iskandar.

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. The theoretical and practical significances of the study are stated as follows:

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

This research is hoped to provide knowledge for linguistic studies, especially focused on code mixing studies. Furthermore, to give knowledge about code mixing to the readers interested in analyzing code mixing. The researcher wants to deliver their major theory related to code mixing, which is found on *CURHAT BANG* Denny Sumargo YouTube channel.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

Practically, it will help the readers interested in doing other research related to code mixing. This study hopes to give further knowledge and information on code-mixing applicable in daily life, so the reader can easily comprehend the type and the reason of code mixing found on *CURHAT BANG* Denny Sumargo YouTube channel. The findings in this study will contribute to the development of other, sociolinguistic research. The researcher's hope in doing this research is that it can provide clear and useful information and be a reference source for readers in the other research.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES

2.1 Review of Related Literature

This study is not the first study that discuss about sociolinguistics, especially code-mixing. In conducting this study, the researcher chose three previous studies to be reviewed related to this study.

The first thesis was written by Yusda (2021) entitled “Code Mixing Used by *Fathia Izzati’s* YouTube Channel.” The objective of this thesis is to find out the type of code mixing used by *Fathia Izzati’s* YouTube channel. To find the type of code mixing, this study used the theory purposed by Hoffman (1991). It used a descriptive qualitative method for analyzing data.

The similarity between both of these studies is used theory by Hoffman (1991) to find out the type of code mixing and used YouTube as a data source. Meanwhile, there are some differences between both of these studies. First, that study used a descriptive qualitative method for analyzing data, while this study will use descriptive qualitative methods and quantitative methods to analyze the data. Second, that study used three videos from 2018 until 2020 by YouTube *Fathia Izzati’s* while this study will use one video by *CURHAT BANG* Denny Sumargo. Third, that study used theory by Hoffman (1991) to analyze the type of code mixing, while this study will analyze the type of code mixing and the reason of code mixing used theory by Hoffman (1991).

The second thesis was written by Rohmah (2019) entitled “Code-Mixing Used by the Family of *Gen Halilintar's* Vlog.” The objectives of this thesis are to classify the types of code mixing and describe the reason of code mixing. It used a descriptive qualitative research method for analyzing data. This study used three parts videos as the data source. This study used the theory by Muysken (2000) to classify the types of code mixing and used the theory by Suwito (1983) to describe the reason for code mixing.

The similarity between both of these studies is taking the data from YouTube as a data source. Meanwhile, there are some differences between both of these studies. First, that study used a descriptive qualitative research method to analyze the data, while this study will use descriptive qualitative methods and quantitative methods to analyze the data. Second, that study used three parts videos, while this study will use one video. Third, to classify the types of code mixing and describe the reason of code mixing, that study used theory by Muysken (2000) and Suwito (1983), while this study will use theory of Hofmann (1991) to analyze the type of code mixing and the reason of code mixing.

The third article was written by Siahaan (2020) entitled “The Study of Code Mixing on *Melaney Picardo's* Video Youtube Channel.” The objectives of this article are to find the type of code-mixing and the category dominantly by Melaney utterance. It used a qualitative descriptive method for analyzing the data. This study used YouTube as the data source.

The similarity between both of these studies is to find out the type of code mixing used theory by Hoffman (1991). This study taking the data from YouTube

as a data source. Meanwhile, there are some differences between both of these studies. First, that study used a qualitative descriptive method for analyzing data, while this study will use descriptive qualitative methods and quantitative methods to analyze the data. Second, that study analyzing the type of code mixing used the theory of Hoffman (1991) and the code-mixing category dominantly by Melaney's utterance, while this study will analyze the type of code mixing and the reason of code mixing will use the theory by Hoffman (1991).

2.2 Concepts

In conducting this study, the concepts related to the title of this research. The researcher discussed there are several definitions to be understanding concerning this study those are Bilingualism, Code mixing, *CURHAT BANG* Denny Sumargo, and YouTube.

2.2.1 Bilingualism

Bilingualism is someone who can speak two languages. As we all know, Bilingualism refers to a person's ability to communicate in two languages as far as Trudgill (2003) said. Indonesia has bilingual and multilingual populations because Indonesians have a traditional culture and language that allows people to use two languages or even more than two languages to communicate daily. Sometimes, they use the traditional language in daily conversation, but they use the Indonesian national language outside their environment. Currently, English is no longer foreign to Indonesian people. One of the contributing factors is the influence of social media and the times that make them accept that it has the effect of adding new insights to

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

2.2.2 Code Mixing

Mainly code mixing is most commonly employed by two or more people who communicate using two different languages or bilingualism. In society, especially in Indonesia, many people can communicate using more than one language because code-mixing makes it easier for the opponent to understand what we say or express feelings, ideas, intentions, and thoughts based on speech and gesture. According to Wardhaugh (1986), Code mixing occurs when the speaker uses two or more languages by inserting the second language within the sentence of the first language, in a form of a word, clause, or phrase, within one sentence, which is spoken or written.

In addition, code switching is also often found in everyday life. According to Wardaugh (1986), Code-switching occurs when the speaker uses two language varieties in the same conversation by switching or moving from one language to another.

2.2.3 *CURHAT BANG Denny Sumargo*

CURHAT BANG Denny Sumargo is a YouTube channel founded by Denny Sumargo. Denny Sumargo, or often known as Densu, is an Indonesian actor, presenter, and basketball player who is successful in the entertainment world. This YouTube channel is one of the YouTube channels that often share life stories and

experiences from various circles. This account has more than 2.65M subscribers. He always invites his friends and other public figures on this YouTube channel. Almost every week, users post various interesting content with the up to date topics on this YouTube channel. The host on this channel is Denny Sumargo. This channel is one of the YouTube channels that often share life stories and experiences from various circles.

2.2.4 YouTube Channel

According to Wikipedia, YouTube channel comes from the word YouTube and channel. YouTube refers to someone uploading a video to the video sharing website, while a channel refers to a part of the signal, so YouTube channel is one of the digital platforms that can share videos, and this website also allows users to watch the video, upload videos, and share videos. Besides that, YouTube has become the most widely used website because it has more than one billion users watching various videos and achieves over a billion hours of videos every day. The benefits of YouTube can make it easier and faster to get information from various content creators who make interesting videos. It can make a social impact and become a popular trend.

2.3 Theories

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

2.3.1 Sociolinguistics

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

2.3.2 The Types of Code Mixing

In this analysis, the researcher used Hoffman (1991) theory to find out the types of code mixing. Those are various types of code mixing:

2.3.2.1 Intra-Sentential Code Mixing

This type, like the first type of Hoffman's theory, is related to syntax, which occurs in words, phrases, or clauses in a sentence or can occur at sentence boundaries. Here is an example of code mixing when a French - English bilingual says:

“I started going like this. Y luego decla (and then he said), look at the smoke coming out my fingers.”

Hoffman, (1991: 111)

2.3.2.2 Intra-Lexical Code Mixing

This type can occur within word boundaries. It's also connected to morphology because it changes the lexical types of words 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. An example can be seen below:

(English shop with the Panjabi plural ending) or kuenjoy.
(English enjoy with the Swahili prefix ku, meaning 'to').
 Hoffman, (1991:111).

2.3.2.3 Involvement in a Change of Pronunciation

This a form of code mixing is concerned with phonological problems. The illustration can be seen when the speaker changes the pronunciation patterns. An example Pascal into Spanish pronunciation can be seen below:

This is Pascal" (paskwal)
Friend: "What's his name?" (i.e she didn't catch it)
Cristina: "Pascual!" (paskwæl)
Friend: "Oh"
 Hoffman, (1991: 112)

2.3.3 The Reason of Code Mixing

There is always a reasons 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:

2.3.3.1 Talking About A Particular Topic

According to Hoffman (1991: 115), sometimes people should speak a particular subject in one language than in another. This type consists of talking

about certain topics and terms and raises the expression of the speaker. 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. An example a French - English can be seen below:

"Va chercher Marc (go and fetch Marc) and bribe him avec un chocolat chaud (with a hot chocolate) with cream on top."
Hoffman, (1991: 111)

2.3.3.2 Quoting Somebody Else

Quoting somebody else signifies that the speaker decides to quote someone's famous utterances using code mixing or words that are worthy of display and can open people's minds. What the speaker says to quote is what code mixing is all about. When a person speaking in a non-native language immediately highlights something, they commonly mix the second and first languages, either intentionally or unintentionally. The combination is like a series of quotation marks. An example is taken from a Spanish-Catalan can be seen below:

"y si dices "perdon" en castellano, se te vuelve la mujer y te dice"
"if you say "sorry" in Castilian Spanish"
The lady turns to you and says "en catala "in Catalan!"
Hoffman, (1991: 112)

2.3.3.3 Being Emphatic about something

In certain conditions, people which talk use the second language and do not use their mother tongue because sometimes the person wants to empathize. Then, sometimes they, want to communicate using code mixing with combining the first language and the other language to be emphatic about something. Someone wants

to express himself by mixing their language. An example of expressing feelings about something a Spanish-Catalan bilingual can be seen below:

"Hay cuatro sillars rotas y" (There are four brouken chair and)
"Prou!" (that's enough!)
 Hoffman, (1991: 112)

2.3.3.4 Interjection (Inserting Sentences Filler or Sentences Connector)

Interjection can be described as the speakers' emotional response to their expressions. The speaker used code mixing to mark interjections, and add sentence connectors. The sentence connector can be used when the speaker wants to continue the utterances. Code mixing can amplify commands. They can use languages that are not a mixture of languages, and languages between bilingual or multilingual people may mark interjections to give an order or show expression and make the instruction clear by using interjection in code-mixing. This can happen unintentionally or intentionally. An example of interjection Spanish-American English can be seen below:

"Oh! Ay! It was embarrassing! It was very nice, though, but I was embarrassed."
 Hoffman, (1991: 112)

2.3.3.5 Repetition Used for clarification

When speakers want to explain their previous statement, they will use repetition or occasionally say the same message in both languages that they have mastered. The speaker repeats the word for a particular reason. The repeating of words is done to assist the interlocutor in comprehending the meaning or objective. According to Hoffmann (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". The speakers will speak in both languages, either in their first language, then in their second language with the same meaning. That can also help in the reduction of misunderstandings. An example of an adult Spanish-English can be seen below:

"Tenia zapatos blancos, un poco, they were off-white, you know."
Hoffman, (1991: 112)

2.3.3.6 Intention of Clarifying the Speech Content for Interlocutor

Code-switching and code mixing will occur when someone who can speak two languages or is called a bilingual interacts with each other, As to Hoffman (1991:116) suggested. The person chooses terms that are more familiar to the listener. 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. An example Pascal -Spanish can be seen below:

*Cristina: (introducing her younger brother to a new friend of hers.)
This is Pascal" (paskwal)
Friend: What's his name?" (i.e she didn't catch it)
Cristina: "Pascual!" (paskwæt)
Friend: "Oh"
Hoffman, (1991: 112)*

2.3.3.7 Expressing Group Identity

Code mixing can be used to express group identity. Some people use code mixing because they want to give a signal to emphasize group identity. An example of the majority of group members, young whites in London, mixes the languages by using Jamaican Creole to be accepted by certain groups can be seen below:

*White boy: Oh Royston, ya goin' football on Saturday?
Black boy: Mi na go football! Who for?
White boy: Check some gyal later.*

Black boy: Na. Mi wan check gyal now.
White boy: Rasschlaht! Fink ya bent.
Hoffman, (1991: 116).

