

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is utilized by humans as a means of communication to express their thoughts and feelings to one another. This gives a clear picture that the use of appropriate language in the development of society is very significant. Everyone uses language as a means of communicating to communicate ideas and arguments to others in a daily life. Communicating is the process of receiving, transmitting, and sharing information that is verbal or nonverbal, communication refers to the exchange of thoughts and ideas shared by more than one individual. It is necessary to convey messages from the speaker to the listener to avoid misunderstandings when communicating. Sociolinguistics means the study of the relationship between language and society and also about language study in relation to societal conditions.

(Trudgill, 1974) mentioned as an individual who is fluent in multiple languages is referred to as "bilingual" or "multilingual". Many people in many communities around the world communicate to express their ideas in two different languages. Mentioned by the theory from Hoffman (1991) Bilingualism, or the ability to speak two languages fluently, is what happens when this flawless foreign-language learning does not result in the loss of the native tongue. According to the theory of Hamers and Blanc (1989) Bilinguality is the psychological state of an individual who has access to more than one linguistic code for social communication.

This theory is supported by Bialystok (2001) defines Bilingualism is characterized as a spectrum that spans from a near total lack of knowledge of the existence of other languages to perfect fluency in more than one language. Bilingualism also different from age, gender, grade, or any other common variable. According to Grosjean (1989), bilingual person is someone who can function in more than one language depending on the situation. People with this ability can mix between languages during a conversation. In linguistics, this is known as code mixing.

Bilingual people frequently use code mixing in their conversation. According to Wardhaugh (1998), bilingual speakers use both languages simultaneously to the point where bilingual speakers mix and switch between them during a single utterance, which means the speaker only switches or mixes part of the elements of words or sentences in his speech. In using code switching and code mixing, there is no change in topic or other intentions, but it sounds more interesting when bilinguals convey their ideas. Suwito (1983), added that people can see sentence elements borrowed from one language to another language when mixing codes, for readers to understand what the writer has expressed, the writer uses two or more languages to state their idea, instruction, statement, and experiment. According to Rohmah (2019), code mixing is the mixing of different languages assortments that include at least two languages in a conversation. Using code mixing in society is becoming more and more common in daily life. People who speak two languages fluently are accustomed to mixing their mother tongue with other languages, whether these are regional

dialects or world languages like English and Indonesian. Code switching is the variety of using more than one language then switch the two codes in conversation. When bilinguals speak to someone, it can take the form of switching languages, or shifts in style in the case of monolinguals. Additionally, there are differences among bilinguals in how bilingual feel about switching between their own and other people's codes.

Cinta Laura is one of bilinguals who has a YouTube Channel namely Puella ID. Cinta Laura has uploaded 55 videos on that channel with 300k subscribers, in each videos Cinta Laura uses code switching and code mixing when asking or answering the question from the guest stars it's happen because Cinta Laura feels more comfortable uses that code when communicating. In below is some data of Code Switching and Code Mixing:

Data of Code Switching:

*Kadang-kadang kita merasa menjadi **second parent you know, you are not a brother but you are a second parent.***
 (Sometimes we feel we are second parents. You know, you are not a brother, but you are a second parent.)

(Episode: Bicara Cinta 7, August 2022, 6:45-6:50)

The data above include the type of intra-sentential switching. Cinta Laura switched the Indonesian language to English language, because it describes the sentence boundaries in her utterances. The factor of using code switching in this data is talking about a particular topic.

Data of Code Mixing:

*Kalau kalian harus **mendescrive** atau mendeskripsikan relationship kalian sekarang sebagai kakak adik, **what is it like?***

(If you had to describe your current relationship as siblings, what is it like?)

(Episode: Bicara Cinta 7, August 2022, 0:18-0:23)

In Cinta Laura's utterance she in her utterance the word "men-describe", which is English word "describe" is added with Indonesian prefix "men", this shows the type of intra-lexical code mixing. The Indonesian equivalent of the English word "describe" is "mendeskripsikan". When mixing languages, the speaker combines lexical type and word level. The data shows that Cinta Laura might occasionally speak in two languages so the listener could understand her better. She repeated the previous statement and clarified it for the guest stars. The factor is called repetition used for clarification.

Based on the explanation above, the code switching and code mixing found in the video podcast "Bicara Cinta" in Puella Id Youtube Channel that is the topic of this study. It focused on identifying the types of two codes used by Cinta Laura in the video podcast "Bicara Cinta" on Youtube Channel Puella ID and also analyzing the factors why the speakers switched the languages. The aim of choosing this topic is to avoid any confusing if the readers could identify code switching and code mixing in a bilingual conversation or in the utterance of other people.

1.2 Problem of the study

This study identified two problems, based on the discussion above:

1. What are types of code switching and code mixing used by Cinta Laura in the video podcast “Bicara Cinta” on Puella ID Youtube Channel?
2. What are the factors of the speakers switching the languages in relation to code switching and code mixing in the video podcast “Bicara Cinta” on Puella ID YouTube channel?

1.3 Objectives of the study

There are two objectives of the study:

1. To identify the types of code switching and code mixing used by Cinta Laura in the video podcast “Bicara Cinta” on Puella ID Youtube channel.
2. To analyze the factors of the speaker switch the languages in relation to code switching and code mixing in the video podcast “Bicara Cinta” on Puella ID YouTube channel.

1.4 Limitation of the study

The limitations of the study are expected to provide detailed solutions to the study’s problems. This study focused on analyzing the kinds of code switching and code mixing used by Cinta Laura in Podcast “Bicara Cinta” on her YouTube channel in response to the study's problem. This study applied the theory of Hoffman (1991). Illustrates three different types of code switching there are: intra-sentential switching, inter-sentential switching, and emblematic switching or tag switching. Based on theory, Hoffman also found three different types of code mixing; intra-sentential code

mixing, intra-lexical code mixing, and involving a change of pronunciation. This study also focused on the factors of the speaker switch the languages.

1.5 Significance of the study

This part can be categorized as two types there are theoretical and practical, as show below:

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

The study adds theoretical significance to sociolinguistics, this study has potential to provide more information about the three types and the factors of the speakers switching the languages in conversation. The results of this study aim to provide a guideline for linguistic research, particularly bilingual research. In actuality, it is anticipated this study has offer readers, students, and next researchers with useful knowledge.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

Practically, it is hoped this study could raise reader's awareness of the need for better communication in society because the study of code mixing describes the state of language. For instance, based on the listener backgrounds, the readers could place the code switching and code mixing correctly.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES

This chapter include: first section, titled review of related literature, it includes reviews of previous studies about code switching and code mixing. The previous studies are taken from two thesis and three articles that are relevant with the topics. The second section, called a concept, defines key terms that are important to this study and provides an explanation of them. The final section, titled Theories, this section discuss about the theories that applied.

2.1 Review of Related Literature

This study analyzes five previous studies, consists of two thesis and three articles which have been published. A literature review includes topics and years of research that serve as an overview of the literature, study problems, theories, and previous research findings.

The first review of related literature is reviewed from the thesis entitled “An Analysis of Code Mixing Used By The Seventh Semester Students of English Department Of Muhammadiyah University Of Makassar” was written by Arniati Arfan (2019), This study applied two theories from Musyken’s theory about three kinds of code mixing. Then, uses theory proposed by Eunhee Kim. The aim is to analyze the kinds of mixing used by students at Muhammadiyah University Makassar

during class discussions. Insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization are three categories into which it subcategorized code-mixing utterances. This study use a qualitative method, thirty-three insertion sentences, twenty-three alternation sentences, and five congruent lexicalization sentences were included in this study, in the classroom debate, insertion rules the students conversation. Second, there were only one conversation about security and only three sentences that mentioned participant roles and relationships, six conversations that included situational elements, and twelve conversations that mentioned message-intrinsic factors. As a result, the message-intrinsic factor was the most powerful motivator for students to mix their conversations in class.

The study's similarity to previous studies is the use of a qualitative method, by observation and recording. The difference is the theory applied. The previous study applied two theories from Musyken's and Eunhee Kim's, and in this study applied theory from Hoffman (1991) and the theory from Hamers and Blanc (1989), another different is the previous study analyze data from the conversation between the students in classroom, and this study analyzes the data from a video podcast in Bicara Cinta YouTube channel.

The thesis titled "Analysis of Code Mixing and Code Switching Used by Lecturers in Digital Learning" has a second review of related literature that was written by Annisa Jihan Salsabil (2022). The WhatsApp voice notes and Google Meet explanations of learning that lecturers sent were the focus of this study. During the

teaching and learning process, data sources were obtained from the lecturer's speech. This study used the theory of Aslinda and Syafyahya (2007), and Gunawan (2014). The purpose of this study is to analyze code switching and mixing in digital learning, specifically through WhatsApp and Google Meet, as it relates to lecturers speech and mixing of English, Indonesian, and Javanese. This previous study used descriptive qualitative methods, the previous researcher used documentation in the CALL class, observations in the Media in ELT class, and interviews with two lecturers to collect the data. These findings indicate that: (1) The prior researcher discovered code mixing in the form of words that substitute English for the base language (Indonesian), and actual phrases that substitute English for another language that is distinct from Indonesian, the native tongue. (2) In terms of the language used, the previous researcher identified a type of interlanguage code switching that occurs between English and Indonesian (formal and informal language). (3) In order to ensure that students thoroughly comprehend the course material, the lecturers purposely alternate between different codes. Code switching and code mixing are influenced on learning with two factors. These are bilingual and situational factors. The two aforementioned elements have an impact on the lecturer's language selection throughout the learning process.

There are similarities between this study and earlier study, including the method used is a qualitative method, by documentation, Observation, and interviews. There are a different theory, the supporting theory of previous study are Aslinda and

Syafyahya (2007), and Gunawan (2014) and this study applied theory from Hoffman (1991) and the theory from Hamers and Blanc (1989), the other different is the data source, this study analyze the data from a video podcast in Bicara Cinta YouTube channel, meanwhile the previous study analyze data from the WhatsApp voice notes and Google Meet explanations about learning sent by lecturers. During the teaching and learning process, data sources were obtained from the lecturer's speech.

The third review of related literature is reviewed from the article journal entitled "An Analysis of Code Mixing and Code Switching Used by Indonesia Lawyers Club on TV One" that was written by Suardani Silaban, and Tiarma Intan Marpaung (2020). The purpose of their study was to identify the various types of code mixing and code switching, the predominant types of these practices, and the factors. This previous study focused on the different types of the both code that appear on TV One's Indonesia Lawyers Club talk show. The previous researchers applied theory sociolinguistics by Sumarsono (2011). This study used a descriptive qualitative method, with human research serving as the primary instrument. According to the results of the previous study, there were 42 data points when analyzing the video. The most frequent type of code switching and code mixing was inner code switching 2/42 data, while outer of code mixing 31/42 data was the least common type.

The descriptive qualitative methodology is the similarities. The differences are the theory applied. The prior researchers applied theory sociolinguistics by

Sumarsono (2011:11), meanwhile this study applied theory by Hoffman (1991) and the theory from Hamers and Blanc (1989).

The article journal entitled “Analysis of Code Switching and Code Mixing Translation Quality in Yowis Ben Film Structure” was written by Swandani, Nababan, Santosa (2022), is the fourth review of related study. The study aims are: determining the kind of two codes used in film’s structure, and assessing the quality of Javanese Indonesian code switching and code mixing for English subtitles in those films. This study applied some theories: Musyken’s (2000) theory was used by the previous researcher. Furthermore, the previous researcher also applied Koziol’s (2000) theory. Molina and Albir (2002) and Berezowski (1997) were also used to analyze translation techniques. The previous researcher used Nababan (2012) translation quality assessment to evaluate translation quality. The previous study used a descriptive qualitative method. Words and sentences are used to collect data. The results show that the films use two different types of code switching and three different types of code mixing.

The method used is a descriptive qualitative method and it is the similarity, for the difference is the theory applied. This study applied theory from Hoffman (1991) and the theory from Hamers and Blanc (1989), the previous study applied some theories there are: Musyken’s (2000), Koziol (2000), Molina and Albir (2002) and Berezowski (1997) were also used in Nababan’s (2012) theories. The other difference is the data source. The previous study’s data is documents. Document refers to the

narrative structure of a movie, which consists of orientation, complexity, and resolution. This study analyzes the data from a video podcast in Bicara Cinta YouTube channel.

The last review of related literature is from the article journal entitled “An Analysis of Code Switching and Code Mixing Used by Maudy Ayunda on Podcast of CXO Media Channel” that was written by Puji Laksono and Santia Dwi Annisa (2022). The previous researcher focuses on data in order to find and analyze the two codes that was used by Maudy Ayunda, which is used in the podcast CXO Media Channel on YouTube. The subject of the study is taken from Maudy Ayunda's words, phrases, utterances, clauses, sentences, and dialogues. The prior researcher used the qualitative method by watching, writing, reading, and identifying the data and applied Poplack's theory of code switching in Hamers and Blanc (2000) and Muysken's (2000) theory of code mixing. Extra-Sentential or Tag, Inter-Sentential, and Intra-Sentential were the study's previous findings. Three different types of code mixing include insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization.

The similarity is the method used a descriptive qualitative method and the data source was the same as analyzing the Video Podcast, and for the difference is the theory applied. The prior study applied some theories: Poplack's theory of code switching in Hamers and Blanc (2000) and Muysken's (2000) theory of code mixing. Meanwhile this study applied theory from Hoffman (1991) and the theory from Hamers and Blanc (1989).

The most similarity of the review of related studies is the use of qualitative methods, and most of the differences are different in the applied of theory.

2.2 Concept

This section discusses the concepts used in relation to the study, the several concepts are explained in below.

2.2.1 Code Switching

Hoffman (1991) stated that switches occurring at the lexical level within a sentence is type of intra-sentential switches are referred to as code mixes and code mixing. Code switching is most commonly defined as the alternate use of two languages or linguistic varieties within a single utterance or during conversation. This theory, also supported by Hamers and Blanc (1989) about Code-switching is the outcome of interlinguistic communication strategies. It takes its meaning from intercultural communication.

2.2.2 Code Mixing

According to Hoffman (1991), this study defines language mixing as the combination of elements from two languages in a single utterance. Hoffman (1991) also added Mixes can be used to clarify the message or make it more precise. Switches occurring at the lexical level within a sentence is intra-sentential switches are referred to as code mixes and code mixing. It means type of intra-sentential switching is a component of code mixing. Code mixing is commonly used in daily life in conversations. The mixing of language with more than one, or language

varieties in conversation is known as code mixing. People whose fathers and mothers are from different countries are typically more likely to use code mixing, for example is Cinta Laura.

2.2.3 Cinta Laura

Cinta Laura was born in Indonesia to an Indonesian mother and a German father. According to Wikipedia (2022), she is a German actress, singer, youtuber and model based in Indonesia. English and Indonesian are obviously the two languages used in daily communication. Because she consistently motivates a lot of people, particularly Indonesia's younger generation, Cinta Laura is a multi talented women. On the Puella Id YouTube channel, she posts a video podcast of each story she shares. Cinta Laura is bilingual, in addition Since more than half of the world's population can claim to be bilingual, bilingualism is actually more common.

2.2.4 YouTube

YouTube is the most popular platform for watching videos online today. Youtube is one of the most well-known websites in the world for uploading videos, it indicates individuals may post videos expressing their ideas or thoughts on various topics. There are several different YouTube video kinds. Additional categories include instructional, gaming, video, and music videos and video podcasts. This study analyzes the video podcast from Puella Id Youtube channel.

2.3 Theories

This section discusses the theories used in this study there are two different theories: theory from Hoffman (1991) with the book entitled “An Introduction to Bilingualism” that was written by Charlotte Hoffman. The supported theory applied from Hamers and Blanc (1989) with the book entitled “Bilinguality and Bilingualism” was written by Josiane F. Hamers and Michel H. A. Blanc. The several theories are explained below.

2.3.1 Type of code switching and code mixing

The types of these two codes are explained below:

2.3.1.1 Intra-Sentential Switching

Switches occurring at the lexical level within a sentence, intra-sentential switches are referred to as code mixes and code mixing, contain switches within a sentence and those occurring inside sentences, that according to the Hoffman’s (1991) theory:

A Spanish-English bilingual:

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

2.3.1.2 Inter-Sentential Switching

Hoffman (1991) stated that Inter-Sentential Switching is changes over phrases or sentences, the switch occurs between sentences. The two basic types of code-switches are those found across sentence boundaries. This type technique is

frequently used by fluent bilingual speakers. This type example based on the theory from Hoffman (1991):

An English-German-Spanish trilingual:
 Mother: 'Na, wie war's beim FuPball?' ('How was the football?')

Pascual (9:3): 'Wir haben gewonnen. Unsere Seite war ganz toll. Ich war der ('We won. Our team was brilliant. I was . . .') goalie. I stopped eight goals. They were real hard ones. (And turning towards the pan on the cooker he continued) 'Was gibt's zu essen?' ('What are we eating today?')

2.3.1.3 Emblematic Switching or Tag Switching

According to Hoffman (1991) Emblematic switching items such as tags or exclamations serving as an emblem of the bilingual character, and also including tags and exclamations at either end of the sentence. Emblematic occurs when someone inserts tags from one language into divergent utterances of another language. The example words are: I mean, you know, Hello, Wow, oh. The example of tag switching, based on the theory that was applied in this study from Hoffman (1991):

An adult Spanish-American English speaker:

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

2.3.1.4 Intra-Sentential Code Mixing

Intra-Sentential Code Mixing is the first type of code mixing, Switches occurring at the lexical level within a sentence, intra-sentential switches are referred to as code mixes and code-mixing, contain switches within a sentence and those

occurring inside sentences, For examples that according to the theory from Hoffman (1991):

(English-German bilingual, talking to his English grandfather)
‘Lots of Moven, Grandad!’

2.3.1.5 Intra-Lexical Code Mixing

Word boundaries are where the intra-lexical occurs. It appears in other languages (Indonesian and English) added to a word. It means a word will be added with the different language, for example: a word added by Indonesian at the beginning: *Meng-update*, *Nge-download*. A word added by Indonesian at the end for example: *Views-nya*, *subscriber-nya*. The example of this type based on theory from Hoffman (1991):

Use of German preposition
Play *mit* water (= play with water)

2.3.1.6 Involving a Change of Pronunciation

This type is happens at the phonological level, when someone speaks another language but modifies it with their own phonological structure, so it happen involving a change of pronunciation. This is a example of based on the theory from Hoffman (1991):

Cristina (4:0): (introducing her younger brother to a new friend of hers)
‘This is Pascual’ [paskwál]
Friend: ‘What’s his name?’ (i.e. she didn’t catch it)
Cristina: ‘*Pascual!*’ [pəskwæt]
Friend: ‘Oh. . .’

2.3.2 The Factors Influencing Using Code Switching and Code Mixing

Factors influencing using this codes in their conversation between two people or more than two people. Some individuals communicate in a different language when speaking to others for various factors when doing so. Based on theory of Hoffman (1991), there are six factor:

2.3.2.1 Talking About a Particular Topic

Switch may happen when discussing a particular topic. Regarding a particular topic, Indonesian people are becoming more familiar with and accepting of the English language. Indonesian people occasionally communicate using their everyday language, and also interject other tongues, like English, to convey their feelings and emotions like happiness, sadness, and even anger. Some Indonesian people feel liberated and at ease to express themselves in different languages.

2.3.2.2 Quoting Somebody Else

Sometimes people enjoy quoting an expression or saying from a well-known figure, a lot of Indonesians today are fluent in English, those expressions or sayings can be quoted in full, without any translation. For example of quoting somebody else, based on theory of Hoffman (1991) :

An adult Spanish-Catalan bilingual:

‘. . . y si dices “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:’)

‘En catald’ (‘In Catalan!’)

2.3.2.3 Being Emphatic About Something

When someone or bilingual who speaks a language other than their mother tongue suddenly wants to be insistent about something, bilingual are use this factor. Clearly, the speaker is making a strong statement here. The speaker displays their empathy by using code mixing to show important expression. For example of being emphatic about something based on theory of Hoffman (1991) :

A Spanish-Catalan bilingual:
 ‘Hay cuatro sillas rotas y’ (‘There are four broken chairs and’)
 ‘prou!’ (‘that’s enough!’)

2.3.2.4 Interjection

This factor is used when speakers or bilinguals feel excited and surprised by what the speaker or bilinguals are talking about, such as answers that sound strange or out of mind. This word is usually spoken spontaneously. For example of Interjection based on theory of Hoffman (1991):

An adult Spanish-American English speaker:
 ‘. . . Oh! Ay! It was embarrassing! It was very nice, though, but I was embarrassed!’

2.3.2.5 A Repetition Used for Clarification

This type is the speaker repeats the utterance in order to make the point clear. The speaker occasionally communicate in both of their native tongues to say the same thing. For example, when repeating a sentence, the speaker first uses Indonesian before switching to English, so that listeners will easier to understand. For example of repetition used for clarification based on theory of Hoffman (1991):

An adult Spanish-English bilingual:

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

2.3.2.6 Expressing Group Identity

Expressing group identity also depends on the type of factors. This type is used to indicate the speaker’s identity and profile. This type also occurs when identifying a group when communicating.

