CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter is the introductory chapter of the research. In this chapter, the researcher elaborates some discussions, namely Background of Research, Statement of Problems, Research Objectives, Research Significance, and Definition of Key Terms.

1.1. Background of Research

Indonesia is a heterogenous country. It contains some cultures, races, and even language variety. These language varieties make them to be able to speak variety languages such as use their first language or second language or even mix them in communication.

Bilingualism is the ability of someone or of group in using two languages especially with equal fluency. In Indonesia, "bilingualism" is usual phenomenon. People do not only know Indonesian but also, they really understand about their mother tongue and other languages as their daily speech.

Namba (2008: 66), bilingualism as "native-like control of two languages" and Nababan (1989: 27) states that, ''Indonesian are bilingual who speak more than one language, such as local language, Indonesian, and foreign language.'' Thus, Indonesian as native can speak and control more than one language. Those are used in one speech in a certain conversation. Someone who can use two languages is called a bilingual. According to Haugen (1953), there is no need, however for a bilingual to use both of his languages; it is enough that he knows them. It means that a bilingual only may know, at least two languages without making them equally. This capability enables Indonesian to mix their languages while they have a conversation each other.

Bilingualism phenomena become an interesting topic to discuss, especially in Indonesia, where people use more than one language or it can be called as a multilingual. Sumarsih et al (2014) states that, ''linguistic diversity becomes the reason why people in Indonesia do mixing language.''

Moreover, when people speak a language exposed by other people who speak another language, those two communities tend to mix their languages to understand and know each other. As a result, Indonesian tends to mix codes because of the situation of the community where they use more than one language in daily conversation.

Code-mixing is one of bilingualism phenomena that occur in daily conversation. According to Muysken (2000: 1), code-mixing is a phenomenon that commonly occurs in a bilingual or multilingual. It refers to all cases where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages appeared in one sentences. In addition, Redlinger & Park (as cited in Hoffman, 1980), code-mixing as the combining of elements from two languages in a single utterance. It occurs when a speaker uses a certain language in his communication. Therefore, it can be concluded that code-mixing is a speaker inserting or mixing two languages in a single utterance and it usually occurs in informal situation.

Code-mixing does not only occur in daily conversation. Li (1996) finds that, ''code-mixing usually happened when the discourse of informal genres touches upon a certain domain, such as computing, business, food, fashion, movie, and music.'' The exposure of code-mixing in any media also influences the way people speak in their daily life. However, in this digital era people can get information easily whether in audio or visual. Those are completely gotten in television program.

Television program is a media for getting information easily. Most of Indonesian consider that watching television is very important to get a lot of information because it contains some benefit information and also entertainment. In addition, television program also contains bilingualism phenomena in some of its programs or even in its advertisement. Some public figures frequently mix their language when they have a conversation each other. It aims to get some communication smoothly and as a result the communication runs well.

Spolsky (1998: 51), foreign language often uses many words from their old language in their new language, because many of the people speak to know both languages. In this situation, bilinguals often mix their language to make their hearer understand what they meant. *Breakout,* for instance, is a television program on Net TV which contains some bilingual aspects, especially code-mixing phenomenon. The researcher finds many code-mixing phenomena which are frequently uttered by the presenters. Therefore, the researcher is interested to do further analysis and find it out.

Breakout is a television music program which presents music clip video, news, and chart from Indonesia musician and foreign countries musician. Additionally, it also invites guest star from Indonesian and foreign musician, and sometimes the presenters (Boy William, Sherly Sheinafia, and Sheila Dara) frequently present a cover song. This program was launched on May 18, 2013. It televises at 15.00-15.45 PM.

Code-mixing exists in this program, especially because the presenters frequently use it when they are presenting the program. According to Chaer & Agustina (2010: 114), code-mixing occurs when a speaker uses a certain language as main code in his communication; however, he inserts some pieces of another language. In this case, the presenters of *Breakout* use Indonesian as the main language while English becomes the pieces of code. So that, it can be called as code-mixing phenomenon.

There are some forms of code-mixing itself. According to Hoffman (1991: 112), there are three forms of code-mixing; Intra-sentential code-mixing, Intra-lexical code-mixing and Code-mixing involving a change of pronunciation. Each of them has different characteristics and forms. Intra-sentential code-mixing is the form of code-mixing which occurs within a phrase, a clause, or a sentence boundary, of a foreign language is found in the sentence in a base language. French-English bilingual, for example, says, "I started going like this. *Y luego decla* (and then he said), look at the smoke coming out my fingers." Another example: "Never mind, *aku bisa paham kok*."

Then, Intra-lexical code-mixing occurs when the speaker within a word boundary. For example: "shoppa" (in English "shop" with the Panjabi plural ending). Another example: "*Syarat pertama ikut lomba itu ya harus ng-*follow *instagramnya*"

The last is Code-mixing involving a change of pronunciation occurs at the phonological level, as when Indonesian people say an English word, but modify it to Indonesian phonological structure. For example, the word "strawberry" is said to be *"stroberi"*

Intra-sentential code-mixing is more dominant occurred than other forms of code-mixing in *Breakout.* It can be seen from the presenters who are presenting the program. From their utterances, phrase and clause form is frequently inserted in their base language. It proves that intra-sentential code-mixing frequently occurs in this program, especially from the presenters themselves. Therefore, the researcher only focuses the research on finding and analyzing intra-sentential code-mixing.

There are many researchers who have already conducted the study on code-mixing. The first is Risa Miladiyati (2017) who examines *"Campur Kode Dan Interferensi Dalam Acara Breakout Dan Indonesia Morning Show Di Net. TV."* She reveals mixed code and interference events that occur in the communication between the host with the guest star in the Breakout event and Indonesia Morning Show in Net, as well as describe the factors that cause the occurrence of these linguistic events. The result of the research shows a bilingual or multilingual speech society who often mix code and interference in communication on television show. The mixed forms of code vary, ranging from word-code interference, mix phrase code, to mix code clauses and for interference is content of Indonesian affixes to English vocabulary.

Next, Josep Wibi Khris Setya (2016) investigates *"The Analysis of Code-Mixing Used in 'Marmut Merah Jambu' by Raditya Dika"*. He investigates the types of code-mixing the types of code-mixing used in *Marmut Merah Jambu* movie and the perception of Faculty of Language and Literature (FLL) students

toward the use of code-mixing in the movie. Each sentence from the whole script of *Marmut Merah Jambu* movie was carefully identified to determine its code-mixing type according to Hoffman's theory (1991). After that, some FLL students were interviewed to collect data about their perceptions towards the use of code-mixing in the movie using interview questions adapted from Hossain and Bar (2015). For the data analysis, this study used technique of percentage adapting the formula from Sudjana (1996 cited in Miftahudin, 2011). This study reported that in 197 dialogues of code-mixing used in *Marmut Merah Jambu* movie, there were 133 codes mixing occurrences: 5 belonged to intra-sentential category, 40 belonged to intra-lexical category, and 88 occurrences of code-mixing involving change of pronunciation. The findings also showed some possibilities, why the characters in *Marmut Merah Jambu* movie used code-mixing. The first reason was that they have limited vocabularies in a certain language to make the statement clearer and the exposure of Western pop culture.

The last comes from Siti Nurhayati and Elia Masa Gintings (n.d) who analyze "*Code-mixing in Break Out Music Program on Net.TV*." They try to get information of sociolinguistics about code-mixing in Break Out Music Program on NET.TV by the presenters. The objectives of the study are to find types of code-mixing, and the most dominant type. The source of data was the whole script of the utterances by the two presenters. The data were the scenes that have code-mixing in its dialogue. The data were analyzed based on Muysken theory, there are 104 code-mixing used by the two presenters which consists of three types of code-mixing which is alternation (62) with total percentage 59,7 %, insertation (34) percentage 32,7 %, and congruent lexicalization (8) 7,7 %. The most dominant type of code-mixing used by two presenters of Breakout Music Program on NET.TV is alternation with percentage 59,7 %.

According to those previous studies, the researcher definitely has the difference study from them. From the last study above resulted some types of code-mixing which are dominated by word and phrase form. Therefore, in this present research, the researcher tries to analyze intra-sentential code-mixing from the presenters of Breakout using a theoretical framework of Hoffman (1991: 112) in

which he includes clause as one of the grammatical units being analyzed in Intra-sentential code-mixing. Next, the researcher will determine the function of it which is viewed based on theoretical framework of Muysken (1987: 118-121).

1.2 Statement of Problems

According to the background above, the researcher investigates the problems of research concern to discuss and reveal some forms of Intra-Sentential code-mixing and the function of it. The researcher limits the analysis from the questions below:

1. What grammatical units are found in Intra-sentential code-mixing used by the presenters of *Breakout*?
2. What are the functions of Intra-sentential code-mixing used by the presenters of *Breakout*?

1.3 Research Objectives

Based on the research question above, it can be drawn the following objective of the research:

1. To find out grammatical units which are found in Intra-sentential code-mixing used by the presenters of *Breakout*.
2. To find out the functions of Intra-sentential code-mixing used by the presenters of *Breakout*.

1.4 Research Significance

There are some significance in this reaserch; as follows:

1. Theoretically, this research adds knowledge for the researcher and readers. Besides, this research helps us to add information about the grammatical units found in intra-sentential code-mixing and the function of it used by the presenters of *Breakout*.
2. Practically, this research can give information for the readers about bilingualism phenomena, especially intra-sentential code-mixing and it hopes to be useful as one of references for next researchers who want to conduct similar research about intra-sentential code-mixing.

1.5. Definition of Key Terms

In order to minimize misinterpretation on the key terms used in this research, the researcher clarifies some key points:

a. **Language Variety** is a set of linguistic items with similar social distribution (Hudson, 1996: 21).

b. **Bilingualism** is the ability of a speaker or group to speak two or more languages (Llamas, 2007: 207).

c. **Code** is the rule for the coordination of two different repertories of sign, which can represent the same information (Bussmann, 1996: 193).

d. **Code-mixing** is the use of elements, most typically nouns, from one language in an utterance predominantly in another language (Malmkjaer, 1991: 81).

e. **Intra-sentential code-mixing** is the form of code-mixing which occurs within a phrase, a clause, or a sentence boundary, of a foreign language is found in the sentence in a base language (Hoffman, 1991: 112).