CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents background of the research, research questions, objective of the research, significance of the research, and definition of key terms related to this research.

A. Background of the research

Language is an important phenomenon of life in the world. Language is vocal sounds which used in utterances, and symbols from vocal sound itself. Nearly each country has different language and the way to communicate their speech. When two or more people communicate their speech in a conversation, it's clear that can be called as communication process. There are some ways the people use language to deliver their speech, such as formal and informal language. Language is a bridge that relates between person to person, person to group, or group to group and etc. and then they also use language to help all of about our life to the other, such as our desires, expressions, opinions, and even all of about our daily activities.

The study between language and society called sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics studies the relationship between language and society, speak differently in different social context, concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the way it is used to convey social meaning, examining the way people use language in different social contexts provides a wealth of information about the way language works, as well as about the social relationship in a community (Holmes, 1992: 1).

Furthermore, Thomas and Yen said that language has multiple functions; they are as referentially, affectively, aesthetically, and phatically. Language as a referentially function is associated to the objects and ideas are called then the events are described and it gives the information which accurate, and non-ambiguous, such example (1). Language as an affectively function of language is concern with who gives to say and what to whom, for example (2). Language as an aesthetically function of language which is concerned to exploit the ability of language to give pleasure by its sounds and rhythms and the play with the meaning, as example when he/she is singing or in a speech.

People who can master more than one language named bilingual or multilingual society. Haugen (1957: 7) suggests that bilingualism happens when the speaker who masters more than one language can produce words completely, can produce meaningful utterance in the other languages. People determine their selves to choose the suitable code when they are speaking.

Language also is a tool of culture interaction, not only information exchange. Information exchange is the function of language (Bolinger in Giyoto, 2013:9). Walfarm in Giyoto (2013: 9) says that there is direct causal relation between different variation of language and social difference. Language and society influenced each other and determine in meaning that a certain language variation shows a certain social status and social status determines language variation (Giyoto, 2013: 9). A speaker also will inevitably give off signals concerning his or her social and personal background (Mesthrie et. al., 2004: 6). Language entwined with human existence, it is part of the definition of social group (Susan Gal in Mesthrie et. al., 2004: 6). It can be meant that language and societies are

influenced each other. Penalosa (1981) says that sociolinguistics is the study of the distribution of specific features of linguist structure by identifiable social categories, while D.Hymes (in Giyoto, 2013) says sociolinguistics refers to the use of language and analyzed to the study of sociology and language or refers to the data of the society and analyzed to linguistics. It means that language for society and society for language. When people are doing a conversation, they use more than one language. In this kind of situation they sometimes speak by mixing languages or codes.

A code is a language, a variety of a style of language. A code is a class specific language variation, especially for different strategies of verbal planning. Sometimes, the speaker uses two or more languages to state their though, instruction, message, or experience in order to the readers or the listeners can receive what the speakers said. It is caused by the situation that demands language mixing and by the habitual of the speakers become one of the backgrounds of code mixing usage. People sometimes switch or mix code within a domain or social situation, speaker may similarly switch or mix another language as a signal of group membership and shared ethnicity with addressee, even speakers who are not very proficient in a second language may use brief phrases and words for the purpose (Holmes, 1992: 41). It means that Code mixing and switching are not only a matter of mixing two particular languages, speakers also required to acquire sophisticated knowledge of both languages cross-cultural communication norms.

Wardaugh (1986: 103) states that code mixing is the use of two languages together by the conversant to the extent that they change from one language to the

other in the course of a single utterance. Code mixing has become a worldwide phenomenon, which is very interesting to study and analyze. It is also deals with language change. In a language, changing takes place overtime. All living languages have changed and continue to change. In the other sides, code mixing caused by every people in a society has certain character in every situation where every character has certain norms (Bell in Giyoto, 2013: 65). Code Mixing usually happens because of special purposes such as for an identity and solidarity (Olivera in Giyoto, 2013: 65). The changing to another within the same utterances or the same oral written texts, it is a common phenomenon in societies in which two or more languages are used (Woon Yen Hoo,2007). Code mixing is the most important features and well studied speech processes in multilingual communities (Shorgen, 2002:22). Different from Hymes (in Chaer, 2010:107) who says that code switching not only happen between languages, but also happened by the variations and styles in language. For example the use of code mixing in the statement *"nanti kita ada **meeting** tentang proyek baru.* And the use of code switching in the statement *"kamu mau kemana hari ini?"* then the hearer answer *"I **don't know exactly. I don't have any idea**.* So, code mixing is the inserting of other language, while code switching is the switch from one language to other.

Trudgill (1992:16) states that code mixing is the process where speaker indulges in code switching between language of such rapidity and sensitively even within sentence and phrases that are not possible to say of any given time which language they are speaking. Code mixing must reconcile what they hear and what they understand (Shorgen, 2002:22).

From the discussion above, the researcher intends to study. The researcher wants to know the factors influences the code changes. Besides, the researcher also intends to know the types of the code changes.

B. Statement of Research Problems

1. What are the types of code switching used in vlog nebeng boy?

2. What are the types of code mixing used in vlog nebeng boy?

C. Research Objectives

1. To know the types code switching found in vlog nebeng boy

2. To know the types code mixing found in vlog nebeng boy

D. Significance of Research

It is hope that this research can assist all the readers to develop the study about the types and function of code switching and mixing. It also hopes that this can be a model in teaching and learning activity. Then, it can improve the knowledge on using code switching and mixing.

E. Scope and Limitation of Research

In this research, the writer only focuses on the analysis of code switching and code mixing of English and Indonesian language found in vlog nebeng boy uttered by boy William and the guest.

In order to adequate data and also consider the time efficiency, the researcher take two episodes. The episodes the researcher choose are *Nebeng Boy Season 2 episode 7 published on 4th October 2018, Nebeng Boy Season 2 episode 4 published on 16th August 2018 and Nebeng Boy season 2 episode 1 publised on 23rd june 2018*. Those episodes are representative since they are consider enough to know the existence of code switching and mixing.

F. Definition of Key Terms

    To present the clear definition as the guideline for the reader to understand the study, the definition of key term are shown here.

1. Code is a way to distinguish elements of a system from elements that do not belong to the system. (Ritzer and Goodman, 1997: 328)

2. Code switching is a change by speaker (on written) from one language or language variety to another one.

3. Code mixing is the mixing of two or more languages or language varieties in speech.

4. Vlog is video blog or a personal webisite or social media account where a person regularly post a short video.

5. Nebeng boy is one of vlog create by boy William that almost all the guess are bilingual or multilingual person. Then he is having conversation on his channel You Tube while sitting in his car in every episode of his vlog.