CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter reviews some topics related to the topic study. They are the discussion of sociolinguistics, code; code switching, code mixing and types of code mixing, reason of code mixing, YouTube, Nessie Judge, and some previous studies.

A. Sociolinguistics

Language is a tool for communicate and interact with other people. Analyzing the use of code mixing requires the use of language by the people in society. The study of relation between language and society is sociolinguistics. There are several definitions of sociolinguistics. Wardhaugh (2006) stated that sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal of better understanding of the structure of language and how language functions in communication. It means that language and society cannot be separated. The term is used generally for the study of the relationship between language and society (Yule, 2006). Sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics which studies all aspects of the relationship between language and society (Crystal in Windianto, 2019).

Based on the definition above, it can be concluded that sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that study about language phenomena that happen in social life. It aims to understand the structure of language and the functions of language in communication.

B. Code

Code refers to a variety of language. The people send code to the hearer, when they are doing conversation. They usually choose a particular code or variety in discussing a particular topic to make them easier in communication. Code is a phenomenon in multilingual society. According to Wardhaugh (2006) code is the particular dialect or language one chooses to use in any occasion, a system used for communication between two or more parties. People are usually forced to select a particular code when they choose to speak, and they may decide to switch from one code to another or to mix code. In communication, a code is a rule for converting a piece of information. For example, a letter, word, or phrase into another form or representation, not necessary of the same class (Ajibola as cited in Saleh 2017). While, Rahardi (2001) stated that code is a speech system which is language elements applied has characteristics appropriate to the background, speaker, and speaker's relation with addressee in speech situation.

There are two kinds of code. They are code switching and code mixing. According to Sumarsih (2014) the similarities of code switching and code mixing are occur in multilingual society in using two or more languages. The differences between code switching and code mixing are when the speaker mix or insert the word in other code or language in the dominant language is called code mixing. While, code switching is changing the language used to another code, for instance such as the other person, speaker themselves, or the presence

of third speaker. In addition, McLaughlin in Nafi'ah (2013) emphasizes the differences between code mixing and code switching are language changes occurring across phrase or sentence boundaries is called code switching, whereas code mixing when code mixed take place within sentence and usually involve single lexical items.

Based on explanation above, it can be concluded that code is a variety of language that occurs in multilingual or bilingual society. It is a code for doing communication and as a rule for converting a piece of information. The people decide to continuous the conversation, when the addressee understands what the speaker's code. There are two kinds of code. They are code switching and code mixing. To make it clearer, the explanation of code switching and code mixing are stated bellow:

1. Code Switching

There were many linguists who state the definition of code switching. Hoffman in Handayani (2019) stated that code switching is involving the alternate use of two languages or linguistics varieties within the same utterance or during the same conversation. According to Adi (2018) code switching occurs when a bilingual applies two or more languages during the interaction or communication. While, Herk (2012) stated that code switching refers to instances in which people alternate between at least two languages or language varieties in a single conversation (across sentence or clause boundaries). In addition, Wardaugh (2006) defined that there are two kind of code switching which are called

situational code switching and metaphorical code switching. Situational code switching means the change of the language depends on the situation of the speakers and the topic change doesn't involve. Metaphorical code switching means that people change the language to reformulate the situation such as from formal to informal, from serious to humorous, official to personal, and also from politeness to solidarity.

Based on the definition above, it can be concluded that code switching occurs when the speaker applies two or more language in communication. Changing the language is depending on the situation of communication. It can be changed from formal to informal or from serious to humorous.

2. Code Mixing

Mixing the language in utterance is called code mixing. Code mixing occurs when a person uses a language speakers are dominant. Code mixing is the switch of language elements in a sentence or utterance (Crystal as cited in Windianto, 2019). It means that code mixing occurs when there is a change of language features from one language to another language in the sentence. Code mixing occurs when conversant uses both languages at the same time to show that they change from one language to other in the course of a single utterance (Wardhaugh, 2006). The occurrence of code mixing cannot just simply to be assumed that the speakers lack of vocabularies of certain language or any specific cultural pressure, because

the speakers that fluent in two codes also still have the tendency to mix the language in the conversation (Muysken, 2000).

Another explanation about code mixing is defined by Suandi (2014). He said that code mixing is multilingual changing by multilingual society and it is caused by situation changing. While, Jendra as cited in Sumarsih (2014) said that code mixing is mixing two or more languages with different combinations but still in the same clause. On the other word, code mixing appears when speakers mix or insert foreign words (other code) in the dominant language used (Sanjaya et.al, as cited in Sukrisna 2019). Nababan in Handayani (2019) said that code mixing is mixing the language in the same topic. It is occurs within one sentence in the form of word or phrase in spoken or written in language.

Based on the definition above, it can be summed up that code mixing is inserting a foreign language in the dominant language within a sentence. It occurs within one sentence in the form of word or phrase. The speakers used code mixing does not because lack of vocabulary, but it can be caused by situation changing. Beside it, this study only focuses in analyzing code mixing.

3. Types of Code Mixing

In this study, the researcher applies the theory by Hoffman as cited in Handayani (2019) to analyze the types of code mixing. There are three types of code mixing, namely intra-sentential code mixing, intra-lexical

code mixing, and involvement in a change of pronunciation. The explanation of the types of code mixing is follows:

a. Intra-sentential

The meaning of intra-sentential code mixing is the occurrence of code mixing within a phrase, clause or sentence boundary in someone's utterance.

There is an example to make the explanation clearer. This example is given by Valdes Fallis as cited in Handayani (2019) in English-Spanish code mixing. "And all of sudden, I started real *curiosa* (strange), you know". The word "curiosa" means "strange" in English. It is occurs within a sentence boundary. Besides, "strange" is occurs in the form of word.

Another example is given by Luke as cited in Handayani (2019), "Anggota legislative *da ewa "NYARA"*, simbol kebebasan, kecerdasan, dan kekuatan serta punya sifat dinamis". The translation of that sentence is "The legislators like a horse: a symbol of freedom, intelligence, streght, and has dynamic personality. *"da ewa NYARA"* in the sentence is Pamonese language. It is added to explain the legislators. Beside it, it is also occurs within the sentence without changing the topic.

b. Intra-lexical

Intra-lexical code mixing occurs in the word boundary. It is change the lexical category of the words in the sentence. In this type, the

word is added by affixes from the other language. The position of affixes is either in the initial or in the final position of the words.

The example of intra-lexical code mixing is given by Saleh (2017) in Indonesian-English code mixing, *"Syarat pertama ikut lomba harus **nge-follow** instagramnya dulu".* (Translation: the first requirement to join the competition is to follow the instagram first). In the word "nge-follow" is the English word of "follow" is added by Indonesian prefix "nge". So, it can be concluded that the speaker mix the language between English and Indonesian at the level of word. It is called with intra-sentential code mixing.

c. Involvement in a change of pronunciation

This type occurs at the phonological level, it deals with pronunciation. It happens when the speaker of a language change the pronunciation patterns. The example of this type can be found in Indonesian society. It can be seen how the Indonesian society pronounces the word.

The example is given by Saleh (2017). In the word "television" it becomes "televisi" or the word "telephone" it becomes "telpon". It shows that the speaker modify the pronunciation of English into Indonesian phonological structure. Phonology is the component of a grammar made up of the elements and principles that determine how pattern in a language sounds (Dobrovolsky & Katamba, as cited in Nurhayati 2016).

4. Reason of Code Mixing

The people mix the language based on several reasons. Hoffman (1991, as cited in Handayani 2019) stated that there are seven possible reasons of code mixing, namely talking about particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, expressing group identity and solidarity, and clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor.

a. Talking about particular topic

People often prefer to talk about particular topic in one language rather than in another. Sometimes, the speaker feels free and more comfortable speak in one language that is not their everyday language to express their feeling. Therefore, the speakers tend to talk a particular topic in a certain language rather than in other languages.

b. Quoting somebody else

This reason means that the speaker repeats the utterance that has been talked before by other people in different language. Dewi and Ekalaya (2015) said that the quotation can be in the forms of proverbs, famous expressions, and the sayings spoken by well-known figures.

c. Being emphatic about something

The reason of code mixing means that the speaker talks about some topics using a language, then the speaker changes the language to show the emphatic about something. The speaker changes the language either intentionally or not.

d. Interjection

Interjection is words or expressions which are inserted into a sentence to convey surprise, strong emotion, or to gain attention. The expressions that use for interjection are various such as "duh, hey, oh". The speaker usually uses the interjection in their conversation.

e. Repetition used for clarification

This reason used by the speaker to clarify the idea about conversation. The speaker repeats the expressions to give clarification and make the hearer understand with the expression. The repetition sometimes uses other language, for example the conversation is in Indonesia and the words used for repetition is in English. The repetition is not only to clarify the speech but also to emphasize the message.

f. Expressing group identity and solidarity

Code mixing also is used to express group identity. It means that the two different groups can make and share the conversation. A group here can be defined as the group that the people have the same language. The people from different group still understand the conversation by mixing the language.

g. Clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor

This reason used by the speaker to clarify about the context of conversation. The speaker repeats a message in one language to another

language with the purpose of making the speech run smoothly or clarifying the ideas to make the conversation more understandable.

Based on the explanation above, the speaker has different reason in using code mixing. They may do for talking about particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, expressing group identity and solidarity, and clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor.

C. YouTube

In this era, internet has important role in human life. The people can access many applications and visit the websites through internet browser. One of the sites that can be used by people in now days is YouTube website. According to Alhamami (2013) YouTube is the website to upload, view, and share short videos. The website has gained the popularity and many people subscribe it. The popularity of the website has drawn the attention of Google Company leaders. They have realized the potential role of YouTube can play in the people's life in terms of education, health, politics, and economy.

YouTube is a very attractive social medium that contributes to the global education (Bonk in Alhamami 2013). It offers fast and fun access to language and culture-based videos and instruction from all over the globe (Terantino, 2011). In addition, YouTube is making new demands on learning that are changing the learning ecology (Kwan et.al, 2008). According to Kabilan (2012) YouTube is a video sharing website that the users can upload and share videos with others. It was established in February 2005 and launched

live in November 2005. YouTube also can be used as learning media. Sukrisna (2019) said that many videos in YouTube that have benefit for the viewers including education field. The learners can access YouTube through their mobile phone or the computer. They get inspiration in learning language by watching videos on YouTube.

Based on the explanation above, it can be summed up that YouTube is one of website to upload or share many videos. The videos on YouTube can be as learning media. The people can access the video in YouTube through their smart phone. It makes the learners more interesting in learning language especially learning English.

D. Nessie Judge

Nessie Judge is one of YouTube channel which contains of Nessie's video. It was made by Nasreen Anisputri Judge or usually called as Nessie. She was born in Solo, 30 October 1993. She was a content creator in YouTube and social media influencer. Nessie always mixed Indonesian language with English in her daily live and also in delivering her videos. It caused she has study on international school since in Junior High School and she has lived in Finland a few months.

Nessie Judge Channel was made at 24 July 2012. This channel has more than 1 million subscribers. This channel contains of various content. The content of this channel was start from about travel. In this video, Nessie showed her activity when she was doing travelling. On the other hand, Nessie also discuss about the interesting topic was like *anti-bullying*. There was also

the content about education. She gave several suggestions how to learn English easily. In the mid-2017, Nessie introduced the other content of her videos with interesting topic. In this video, she discuss about mystery that this segment was called as NERROR (Nessie Horror). Even though the content of this channel was dominated with mystery, the viewers also could study English through the education content and through code mixing that used by Nessie.

Nessie mixed two languages that are Indonesian-English in delivering her videos. So, it could influence the viewers in learning English. On the other hand, the viewers got the entertainment and information through the other videos that is travel and also about mystery.

E. Previous Studies

There were some previous studies that related with this study. The first study was conducted by Kurniati (2014). She used descriptive qualitative research design. The aims of this study are to describe the types of code mixing and interference that appears in the conversation by Suwito (1985). The second previous study conducted by Rohmah (2019). She also used descriptive qualitative research design. The aims of this study are to analyze the types of code mixing by Muysken (2000) and investigate the reason of doing code mixing by Suwito (1983). Then, Sinaga (2015) used descriptive quantitative research design. The aims of this study are to analyze the components of code mixing by Siregar (1996) and to find out the code mixing which occurs dominantly. Meanwhile, this study used descriptive qualitative research design. It aims to analyze the types of code mixing by Hoffman (1991), how codes

mixing are used by Nessie, and the reason of code mixing that used by Nessie. It shows the differences of research design and the theory that used by the researcher and the previous studies.

The object of this study is different with the previous studies. Kurniati (2014) used novel as an object. The title of the novel is *Nine Summer Ten Autumns.* The second previous study conducted by Sinaga (2015) used *Kartini* magazine as an object. A study also conducted by Rohmah (2019) used *The Family of Gen Halilintar's Vlog* as an object. While, this study used *Nessie Judges Youtube Channel* as an object. The researcher chose this channel, because Nessie always mix the language with Indonesian – English in each of her video. She also made a video contains with English learning. So, it is useful for the learners in learning English. On the other hand, video is one of interesting media for learning English. The learners also get the video easily by downloading or streaming in Youtube.

Based on the explanation above, all of the previous studies used the same topic that is code mixing. This study also analyze about the occurrence of code mixing. Meanwhile, there were differences between this study and the previous studies. The research design used by this study was descriptive qualitative research design. The object used in this study also different between the previous studies. This study used Nessie Judge YouTube channel as the object of the study. This study never conducted before. So, the researcher is interested in conducting this study entitled "Indonesian-English Code Mixing Used in Nessie Judge YouTube Channel".