

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. BACKGROUND OF THE RESEARCH

Every people, has the way to interact with a lot of processes inside to another in the humanity. People need a tool to communicate with other social creatures, it's called by language. Language is the element thing of our life. The aspect of language is very useful in humanity. They could express the ideas, feelings, intentions, and etcetera. Languages also called the nation's identity that all the countries in the world have various languages that made the different. In the Sapir's book says that every language in this world is an art's collective expression. On the website of BBC it is estimate that more than 7,000 various languages is used in the world and English is one of the most generally spoken language in this kind of world. Another assumption, based on Crystal's book said "of course English is global language, they would say". Based on the journal written by lecturer in English named Reddy said that some countries use English language as the main language. There are about 375 countries speak with English language as the first language and for the country that used English as the second languages about 750 millions. Then, for the country which is using English as their official languages about 70 countries. Another factor is aesthetic factors such as phonetic, symbolic, rhythmic, and etc, of course every languages has their own factors which can't shared with another languages. In the habit of most Indonesian people use more than one language to speak. Indonesia has more than 250 spoken languages. Most of Indonesian people use Indonesian language as the second

language besides a mother tongue such as Javanese, Medanese, Sundanese and so on. The reasons why sometimes people use more than one language are try to understand more than one language. We can call this phenomenon as code mixing. We can find it in multilingual society. They are mixing their languages to make conversation with another person.

This study is about analyzing of code-mixing used in the one of podcast video on Deddy Corbuzier's Youtube Channel. The reason of the researcher doing this research is because in Indonesia a lot of people not only use Indonesian language but also using many languages from different country. In their conversations sometimes they mix Indonesian language with another language such as an English language. Not only mixing Indonesian language to English language, sometimes they are also mixing Indonesian language into local language such as Javanese, Lampungnese, etc. Deddy Corbuziers is the one of Indonesian Youtuber who mixed Indonesian language with English language in his video. So, the researcher chooses to analyze the code mixing in Deddy Corbuzier's Youtube Channel. Another reason of this research is, the researcher found the unique data gotten from the previous researcher and also the researcher though this research useful for the student, readers, teacher, etc. The researcher found some previous study from another researcher named (Agung Sukrisna: 2019) with the title An Analysis of Using Code Mixing on Atta Halilintar's Video Youtube Channel. In this paper, the researcher only focusing on code mixing that used on the vlog of Atta Halilintar. The method of the research is qualitative using human research for instruments and for collects data, used documentations. The objectives of the

research are finding the type and level of code mixing. This research used content analysis than focuses to analyze the type and level of code mixing. The researcher, use the theory of Hoffman to analyze the type of code mixing, and using the theory of Suwito to analyze level of code mixing than the formula to count the results, used the theory of Sudjiono. The final results found 34 data in type and level of code mixing. The maximum types of code mixing found in intra sentential and the minimum types of code mixing found in comprising a changing of pronunciations. For level of code mixing, we found that the highest levels are repetitions word and the minimum level is idiom. Than the researcher found the differences, in the previous study the researcher used the theory of Muysken in finding the data also the researcher classified the data of code mixing into the types of code mixing and the factors of code mixing. Another previous study that explain about code mixing is talking about types of code mixing, percentages of code mixing, and reason of code mixing. The result of types of code mixing founds in this research are two types. Besides the differences, the researcher also found some coincidences in this research with the previous study. The researcher used the same theory with the previous study but the researcher used different formula in counting the highest type of code mixing in this study to make the new version of the research. In the previous study, the researcher categorized the data of Intra lexical code mixing into prefix and suffix. In another research, the researcher found the reason of using code mixing so, the final data and the formula to count the data definitely different.

## **B. STATEMENT OF THE RESEARCH PROBLEM**

According to the background of the research, the problem's formulation that is admitted in this research is:

1. What types of code mixing that are used in Deddy Corbuzier's Podcast with Nadiem Makarim?
2. What is the highest type of code mixing used in Deddy Corbuzier's Podcast with Nadiem Makarim?

## **C. OBJECTIVE OF THE RESEARCH**

1. To find out the types of code mixing that used in Deddy Corbuzier's Podcast with Nadiem Makarim.
2. To find out the highest type of code mixing used in Deddy Corbuzier's Podcast with Nadiem Makarim.

## **D. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RESEARCH**

The researcher hopes this research are helpful for all the readers to develop their knowledge about sociolinguistic specially in this type of code mixing, cause this research consist a lot of theories that similar with code mixing. Moreover, this researcher also can use for the English teacher for the direction to develop their knowledge in code mixing and as the second source for the dialogs of bilingualism study in code mixing. For the researchers this paper can give the motivation to look for code mixing in other things and for the guidelines to make the research about the type of code mixing.

## **E. SCOPE AND LIMITATION OF THE RESEARCH**

In this research, the researcher analyzed the type of code mixing in Deddy Corbuzier's Podcast with Nadiem Makarim in this research. To analyze this

video the researcher, look for the code mixing from Indonesian to English. The only data are just collected in Deddy Corbuzier's Podcast with Nadiem Makarim.

## **F. DEFINITIONS OF THE KEY TERMS**

### **1. Code Mixing**

Code mixing taking some places without changing the topics and can be affect different levels of language such as morphology, phonology, lexical items, and grammatical structures named code mixing. Kachru in Nusjam states, if the code mixing such the style indicates that used in a language to other one for transferring the linguistics unit. According to Cakrawati, "Code mixing is inserting some another languages in single utterance without changing the topic". Ritchie and Bhatia tells, "code-mixing refers to the mixing of linguistic units likes morphemes, words, modifiers, phrases, clauses and sentences primarily from two participating grammatical systems within a sentence".

### **2. Podcast**

Podcast is the series episodic of uttered the files of word audio's digital that everyone can download and use this device for the better listening. The application of streaming also services of podcasting bring an advantageous and unified ways to conduct a particular consumption queue beyond many sources of podcast and playback devices. The series of podcast sometimes countenance one or more reappear hosts matched in the discussions about a peculiar topics or ongoing event. Discussions and

contents in a podcasts could length from anxiously scripted to absolutely improvise. Podcast mix complicate and artistic sound management with thematic involvement ranging from objective research to wedge of activityjournalism. There are so much series of podcasts present an related website with the links and shows the notes, guest autobiography, transcription, other sources, commentary, and the forum of community committed to discussing the content that will be showed.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

#### **A. SOCIOLINGUISTIC**

One of part in the life of human is language. If we don't know about language there is nothing to say. To bring the feelings, concepts, hopes, and perspectives people use languages as a device. Languages also functioned as create and control the social's relation. Sociolinguistics is a chapter that explain about the relation between human and language. In sociolinguistics we are also study how to interact with another people in formal and another style of language that we can use. (Hudson, 1980) said, sociolinguistics is the way to study one language to other language that related each other. In this study we also discuss humanity to found so much kind about language. The field that study about relationship between society and language also the use of language and social structures that called sociolinguistics based on (Spolsky, 1998:1). The part of linguistics which concerned with language as a social and cultural phenomenon also called sociolinguistics. That's confirmed based on the theory of Trudgill cited in Jendra.

#### **B. BILINGUALISM**

As we know, people sometimes use a lot of language to talking withothers. People, in the conversations sometimes used two or more languages. This is found in (Nababan, 1984:1) theory which says bilingualism is the habit of using two languages in interactions with others. The same explanation is from (Hartman and Stork in Azhar) that said bilingualism is the use of two languages by a speaker or speech community.

The people who are not monolinguals but speak two languages every day also called bilingual based on (Jendra:2001) explanation. A lot of people in this earth using more than one language just like two or more languages in their daily activity. If we look into (Spolsky : 1953), an individual that have an ability to talk in 2 languages and also have the functional ability categorized into bilingualism. Also from Richard said people that used two languages and had a competency in it but they are sometimes had a better ability in 1 language than another languages. So, we can conclude from the statements above that bilingualism is the skill of people who can understand and could speak a language more than one. The last theory is from Loveday which mentioned that there are more than one types of bilingualism such as compound bilingualism, balanced bilingualism, subtractive bilingualism, and additive bilingualism.

### **C. CODE**

The systems that someone's use to communicating with anyone else called a code. When people want to talk to each other and to expressed their feeling, they have to choose a specific codes particular. The systems of speech that used to delivering the messages from speakers to other speakers called code. Another definition is from (Wardough, 1986:103) which said the code is particular dialect or language that person chooses to use on any occasion, a system for communication between two or more parties. The accents or specifics language that someone used in all conditions to communicating with anyone else is called code. The systems of speech that every language elements practiced and has their own characteristics also



every characteristic related to the background, speaker and has relation between speakers or listeners called code based on (Rahardi, 2001:203).

#### **D. CODE MIXING**

As an Indonesian, we know that using and mixing more than one languages to communicate with others is a normal things. It happens cause an Indonesian people is the human of societies that actually can interaction with other using more than one language. If we look into (Muysken, 2000:1), code mixing defined as all cases where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence. Muysken also divide it into three systems that is insertion, congruent lexicalitations, alternation.

##### 1. Insertion

Insertion, known as a type of financing that has the differentiation in the element insert's type, noun, and noun phrases. Another definition of insertion is from Muysken's which said that insertion is frequent in colonial settings and recent migrant communities, where there is a considerable asymmetry in the speakers' proficiency in the two languages.

Example: *Nina menjadipenyanyi di acara **farewell party***

Nina became a singer in the **farewell party**

##### 2. Alternation

The next one is alternation. Pieter Muysken says that alternation happened when the arrangements of two languages are varied unclear all between grammatical level and lexical level. The one of code mixing's

types known as alternation that happened alternately based on the language structure. We can conclude that alternation is the mixing of two different languages or more in other word.

Examples: Kamu yang cepet sarapannya, *our bus is on the way*.

Keep on hurry for your breakfast, *our bus is on the way*.

### 3. Congruent lexicalization

Congruent lexicalization is the last one. Muysken defined congruent lexicalization might be particularly associating with the second generations of migrants groups, dialects or standards and bilingual speaker of similar language with practically is same and nothing traditions to apparent language separations.

Example: Gue minggu depan mau *holiday* ke Bali.

Next week, I go to Bali for *holiday*.

In the book arranged by Suwito, categorize code mixing into two types that Inner Code Mixing and Outer Code Mixing.

#### 1. Inner code mixing

Language mixing based on the ordinary language itself called inner code mixing. We can find inner code mixing in Indonesian country. Because of Indonesia has a lot of language from every region or we can call it as traditional language, so most of Indonesian people mixing their languages in some accent, dialects, or styles of language.

Example:

Sal : *Nas, kamu mimik es coklatku ya?* (Nas, are you drinking my chocolate ice?)

Aan : *Eh iya sal, esmu seger banget ya tak mimik.* (Yes I am sal, because your chocolate ice is so delicious)

From the examples above, the speakers mixing the Indonesian language with Javanese language that's actually their regions language. Sal as the first speakers says "*Nas, kamu mimik es coklatku ya?*" to the Aan as the second speakers. They are mixing two languages into one conversation that is Indonesian language and Javanese language and they are understands each other.

## 2. Outer code mixing

The way to mixing the speaker nations language to other language such as foreign languages called outer code mixing. The foreign language that current used in our country is English language and they're mixing it into their own nation languages.

Example:

Vena : *Ric, tadi malemaku dari **coffee shop** yang baru sama my boyfriend loh!*

(Ric, last night I came to the new coffee shop with my boyfriend!)

Rica : *Wow impressive, eh *menunya enak* nggak?*

(Wow impressive, what about the menu? is that delicious?)

Vena : *Wah *menunya* literally *enak-enak banget*. Recommend *pokonya*.*

(Literally the menu is so good! Very recommend)

In the dialogue above, we can see two speakers that actually are Indonesian people. But, they are using an English word in the middle of dialogue like “Literally”, “My Boyfriend” and etc. We can conclude that the dialogue above is using outer code mixing because they are mixing the Indonesian language as the nation language into English language as foreign language.

Another version of code mixing is from (Hofman, 1991:104) theory. He divided the code mixing into such as:

a. Intra Sentential of Code mixing

Talking about Intra Sentential of Code mixing which means that the used of code mixing in phrases, clauses, and sentences. The example written as:

Ro: *Aku mau makan di **restaurant** nanti sore*

Ro: “I want to go to the restaurant this evening.”

Se: *oh aku mau dong dibawain nasi **friedrice**.*

Se: oh, I want you bring me the friedrice.

From the example, Ro is mixing English word with Indonesian the middle of conversation. Ro is using word **restaurant** in their Indonesian language conversation. It’s called Intra Sentential of Code Mixing.

b. Intra Lexical of Code Mixing

Intra Lexical Code mixing means that the used of code mixing in conversation which the people bring their own

language preoccupation to another language such as foreign language. The example is word “Refill”. The word refill has the prefix that’s “Re”. The real word of “Refill” is “Fill”. Another example in Indonesian language is “*mengangkat*”. The real word of “*mengangkat*” is “*angkat*”.

c. Involving a change of Pronunciation.

The type of code mixing in Involving Change of pronunciation means when the people in any country such as Indonesian country, speak into English language but the structure of English word change into Indonesian. The example is the word “**glass**” in English pronounced “*gelas*” in Indonesia. That word change into Indonesian pronunciation and structure.

From the theories mentioned above, the researcher decided to use the theory of Hoffman which divided the code mixing into three types to analyze the type of code mixing. The three types of that is Intra Sentential of Code Mixing, intra Lexical of Code Mixing and Involving Change of Pronunciation.

## **E. PODCAST**

The explanation of podcast based on (Richard, 2006:2) known as digital audio files such as series that downloaded from the internet to the hand phones, personal computers and etc for the better listened. To managing a particular utilization in another podcast author and convey systems, the application of streaming and utility podcast maintain a comfortable and unified way. In the series of podcast mostly matched with the host in managing the discussions related to appropriate topics or another event.

The combination of difficult and imaginative sounds management with thematic things start from objective research called podcast based on (Harmsley, 2004:2). Now days, the series of podcast adding a correlate websites also the link and showing the note, the podcast series provide a correlate website with links and show notes, guest autobiographies, transcript, other sources, commentaries, and public conference to discuss a thing related to the content that will be shown. In Deddy Corbuzier's Podcast use the Youtube Channel for sharing his Podcast with a different guestes in every season. The podcast used in this research is about Education in the Pandemic with Nadiem Makarim as a Guest of the podcast.

## **F. PREVIOUS STUDY**

The researcher found some previous study the first is from (Agung Sukrisna: 2019) with the title An Analysis of Using Code Mixing on Atta Halilintar's Video Youtube Channel. In this paper, the researcher only focusing on code mixing that used on the vlog of Atta Halilintar. The method of the research is qualitative using human research for instruments and for collects data, used documentations. The objectives of the research are finding the type and level of code mixing. This research used content analysis than focuses to analyze the type and level of code mixing. The researcher, use the theory of Hoffman to analyze the type of code mixing, and using the theory of Suwito to analyze level of code mixing than the formula to count the results, used the theory of Sudjiono. The final results found 34 data in type and level of code mixing. The maximum types of code mixing found in intra sentential and the minimum types of code mixing found in comprising a changing of pronunciations. For level of code

mixing, we found that the highest levels are repetitions word and the minimum levels is idiom.

The researcher also found the previous study in the research from Muhammad Khafid Abdurrahman: 2019 entitled *An Analysis of Code Mixing Used in the Movie “Cek Toko Sebelah”*. In this research, the researcher focused on the type of code mixing in the filmentitled *Cek Toko Sebelah* directed by Ernest Prakasa. We can found the data formed by words, phrase, and sentence that consist of English and Indonesian code mixing in that film. To collecting the data, he used documentations based on the theory of Muysken. The researcher found the results of code mixing are seventy seventh. For insertion the researcher found 50, for data insertions the researcher found twenty three, and for congruent lexicalizations are five. In the insertion, the researcher found 3 types thirteen as phrases, thirty five as words, and two as hybrids. The researcher also uses the theory of Hocket for motive of use code mixing.

The last previous study found in the research of Hany Hairennisa :2018 with the title “Code Mixing in Students’ Whatsapp (Wa) Chat at Eight Semester of English Study Program at State Islamic of University Raden Intan Lampung”. In this research, the researcher found 6 type of code mixing such as words insertions, idiom and clauses insertions, basters insertions, and repetitions insertions. The researcher found 3 factors that cases the code mixing such as the assertive in things, makes the assertion clear, and nothing words that depiction in other languages.

In this research, the researcher found some resemblance with the previous study about the theory of analyzing the type of code mixing. But for this research, the researcher also found the highest code mixing that used in the video counted by different formula's theory. If the previous study uses the theory of Sudjiono for counting the data, the researcher used the theory of Walizer to count the data to found the highest type of code mixing that used in the video.



