

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of The Study

Nowadays people develop some knowledge and ability in a second language and so become bilingual. Spolsky (1998:45) defines the bilingual is a person who has some functional ability in second language. In bilingual communication, two or more languages are often use along together. Sometimes the language is mixed or they are switched to another one. These are known as code-mixing and code-switching. The phenomena of code-switching and code mixing of languages have long intrigued scholar who have examined what triggers such occurrences (Muysken, 2000). One of the bilingual phenomena is code mixing.

Foreign language often use many words from their old language in their new language, because many of the people speak to now both languages. In situations like this, bilinguals often develop a mix (Spolsky, 1998:51).

In bilingual and multilingual societies, people may produce certain codes. They produce some codes because they want to communicate with others smoothly and as a result, the communication can run well.

Code is a term for any variety of language. There are two kinds of code namely code-mixing and code-switching. (Jendra, 2010) Code-switching and code mixing is different. If utterance is switched from one language to another language supporting by a distinctive function, it is called as code-switching. Conversely. If an

utterance, either phrase or clause, consist of a clause or phrase does not support a distinctive function, it is called code-mixing..

According to Muysken (2000), Code-mixing has three types which are found in bilingual speech communities. They are insertation, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. In insertation types, the lexical item or constituent from one language takes place of a comparable item in the other language; but it is inserted into the structure of the other language. In alternation pattern, both languages can occur alternately with their structure. It seems that halfway through the sentence, one language is replaced by the other. Congruent lexicalization concerns with mixes where lexical material from their languages occurs in a shared grammatical structure.

People often mix their language especially mixed with English. They do this for some reason such as bilingual societies, for the sake of prestige, even habitual to impress other people. People often use code-mixing when they do their job or just talking with others who also use it. This condition also happens on broadcasting job. Some broadcaster are supported to use code mixing to support their performance, to help them easier to share information globally. People usually mix their language with English and then utter it with their own version.

Nowadays, many people using code-mixing in their informal conversation not as a form language death or language change, they use code-mixing as a modernization and prestige to show that they are ability to speak with many language. Using code-mixing or using another word from another language like (English –

Indonesia) will not make them forget their traditional or their mother language. Using code-mixing just as a situational condition where they are.

Actually, the writer is interested with this case because, in this case is different with others, why? Break Out Music Program is one of music program in Indonesia, it is different because in that program, two presenters halfway through using English in their conversation. So that's why break out music program differ with others.

Bell (1991:1) says that media of communication can vary in form. It can be in the sound form, such as radio, written form, newspaper, for instance and sound, written and visual form like television. Television is among the most famous and sophisticated media. It has revolutionized from time to time to meet the viewer's satisfaction.

The number of television channels and television programs has increased rapidly. Consequently, the high demand of the good and interesting programs. On the other hand, has made the producers of television use many different strategies to win the competition. Here is the utterances of code-mixing between two presenters in Break Out :

Boy: *Anyway*, tadi lagunya dari justin bieber yang udah kita *medle* buat kalian yang merupakan satu dari lagunya justin yang paling *hits* di *search* banyak orang di youtube.

Sheryl: *But before that*, kita mau bilangin kalau misalnya *after this show* kita bakal umumin pemenang di acara kita sebelumnya.

From those utterances, we can see that the problem of code-mixing by two presenters are they use two process of code-mixing in their conversation. The first process is insertation. And the second process is alternation. And from those utterances, the writer can describe what dominantly process of code-mixing that used by Boy William and Sheryl in Break Out Music Program on NET.TV with using the Muysken's Theory.

B. The Problems of The Study

The problems of the study are formulated as following:

1. What types of code-mixing occurred in the *Break Out* music program?
2. Which type of code-mixing is dominantly used in the *Break Out* music program?
3. In what contexts is such a type of code-mixing dominantly used?

C. The Objective of The Study

Based on the problems of the study, the objectives of this study are :

1. To describe the types of code-mixing occurred in the *Break Out* music program
2. To explain the type code-mixing dominantly used in the *Break Out* music program.
3. To find out a type of code-mixing dominantly used in the Break Out music program.

D. The Scope of The Study

This study is limited to the analysis of the types of code-mixing used by both of the music presenters. The program is Break Out music program, which is broadcasted by NET. TV from 4 p.m until 5 p.m.

E. The Significance of The Study

It is expected that findings of the study contribute theoretically to the development of Sociolinguistics, especially in code-mixing and to provide a basis for further researches of different phenomena. The findings are also expected to enrich knowledge and horizontals of the producers of interactive music program to improve or create better program. Practically, the findings are expected to be useful for English teachers and students who want to study code-mixing in television program, especially interactive music program.