

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Study

In globalization era, people are demanded to know other languages beside their mother tongue. Mastering in English is necessity because English is one of major language in the world besides as International language. Because of that, almost whole people in the world learn English as their second language. The existence of English as International language makes people use more than two languages. The ability and habit in using two languages for communication is referred to bilingualism. According to Mc. Call in Permana (2012:1) bilingual refers to the ability to communicate fluently in two languages.

Holmes (2001:73) suggests that over half of the world population is bilingual and many people are multilingual. She adds that the society acquire a number of languages because they need them for different purposes in their everyday interactions. In addition, Kim (2006:43), states that it is easy to find bilinguals in traditionally monolingual countries.

Hamers and Blanc in Permana (2012:1) adds that bilingual speakers use a special way in communicating with other bilingual speakers by switching and mixing their language. However, mastering more than one language is uneasy. In mastering some languages, people often mix one language with another language because there are some parts of language which is still learned or haven't learned but they are demanded while talking. When a language mixes with another

language is called code mixing. Example: Dia tidak pernah *care* dengan kehidupannya. This simple example mixes Indonesian and English. The causes of language users use code mixing are context of situation, place, prestige, solidarity, deference, participant, and lack of vocabulary. Generally, language users mix their language because of lack of vocabulary and there is no words that can be accommodate the word while talking their second language.

Since a half or more Indonesia populations are bilingual, it is important to do some research which is related to the bilingual itself. Code mixing as one of the phenomenon of bilingualism is important to be discussed because there are some societies do not care about their language they used. They just mix a language with other languages without aware what is actually they have done.

In mixing one language with another, there are divisions of code mixing. According to Muysken (2000:3), there are three types of code mixing, Insertion, Alternation, and Congruent Lexicalization. Insertion is the mixing of a language with another language which mixes words and phrases into a sentence. Alternation is the mixing of one language with another language which occur a mixing of a clause in the sentence. Congruent lexicalization is mixing of two or more languages which are pronounced same and it may have different or same meaning, origin, or spelling. Muysken (2000:1) adds that the most common occurrence of code mixing variants in society is insertional code mixing which mixes words and phrases into a sentence.

In addition, http://wirmanvalkinz.blogspot.com/2012/12/kumpulan-skripsi-bahasa-inggris_html by Haugen and Beardsmore (1982:46) report that most

research findings indicate that the easiest element noun mixed from one language to other language, while structure or languages function seldom undergo code mixing. Related to their theory, Siregar (1996:29) divided two main syntactic categories in code mixing, simple mixes and complex mixes. The language mixing by syntactic categories to be discussed in the following is simple mixes. He divided simple mixes into six categories, are verbs, nouns, adjectives, pronouns, adverbs, close-class words.

Relevance studies, conducted researchers on types of code mixing using Muysken theory which on novels, television program, and talk show (Friska, 2008:40; Gumilang, 2011:45; Sitio, 2011:25; Sinaga, 2011:42). On their studies, they found that the dominant type which used in novel, television program or talk show is Insertion. Type of Insertion is followed by Alternation, Congruent Lexicalization is the most rarely found.

The object of all relevance studies are novels, television program and talk show, however the object of this study is another variety show, Indonesian Idol. The relevance studies focus on two cases, are the types of code mixing and the dominant type which is occur, however this study focuses on three cases; the types of code mixing, language mixing by syntactic categories, and the dominant type and syntactic category of code mixing. The writer would like to continue the researches by analyzing the types of code mixing used in another variety show, which is Indonesian Idol. The research is conducted to prove Muysken and Haugen and Beardsmore's theories.

Indonesian Idol is one of reality show which is adopted from Pop Idol; one of singing competition in The United Kingdom. Since it is adopted, it is assumed that the participants who take a part in this competition will use more than one language. The research which only focuses to the jury and the master of ceremony is because they are bilingual who fluent in English and Indonesian.

Referred to Muysken's theory, he had a notion that the most common occurrence of code mixing variants insertional code mixing is in society, while the researcher would like to prove it by taking the data from reality show. In addition, referred to Haugen and Beardsmore's theory report that most research findings indicate that the easiest element noun mixed from one language to other language. The researcher would like to prove it by taking data from the jury and the master of ceremony of Indonesian Idol. The researcher has notion that element verb will be the dominant element which mix a language to other language because the object of the research, the jury and the master of ceremony, will give suggestion which ask the contestants to do something. Thus, the writer is interested to find the types of code mixing and the language mixing by syntactic categories used by the jury and the master of ceremony of Indonesian Idol.

B. The Problem of the Study

Based on the background which has been provided and explained above, the problems of the study are formulated as the following:

1. What types of code mixing are used by the jury and the master of ceremony of Indonesian Idol?

2. What language mixing by syntactic categories are used by the jury and the master of ceremony of Indonesian Idol?
3. What is the dominant type and dominant syntactic category of code mixing used in the program?

C. The Scope of the Study

The study is focused on finding the types of code mixing based on Muysken (2000:3), the language mixing by syntactic categories, simple mixes, based on Siregar (1996:29), and to find the dominant type and syntactic category of code mixing by the jury and the master of ceremony of Indonesian Idol season 7 “Result and Reunion” part.

D. The Objective of the Study

The objectives of the study are:

1. to describe the types of code mixing used by the jury and the master of ceremony of Indonesian Idol
2. to describe the language mixing by syntactic categories, simple mixes, used by the jury and the master of ceremony of Indonesian Idol
3. to find the dominant type and dominant syntactic category of code mixing used by the jury and master of ceremony of Indonesian Idol

E. The Significance of the Study

The research findings are expected to be useful both in theoretically and practically. Theoretically, it can be used in expanding the reader’s knowledge

about the code mixing in other setting of communications, especially in other varieties of shows and also can used as a further reference.

Practically, it can be used as an additional matter and as a material for further research. It is expected that the readers will be inspired to make a difference in the present in order to use code mixing effectively and use a good Indonesian. This study will hopefully contribute something useful to readers who want to understand and appreciate code mixing in reality shows.

