

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the study

Most people in the world are bilinguals for various social needs, either for local or global social interactions. Some other countries are able of speaking in more than two languages. They are termed as multilingual. Basically, bilingualism and multilingualism are similar phenomena. Both of them refer to communicate in more than one language. They reinforce speakers to present “language-contact” (Coulmas, 2005:108 & Hoffman, 1996:15) in an occasion. The results of the contact are various. Some of them are code switching and code mixing. Code switching and code mixing are common ways in, either bilingual or multilingual, in communication. Code mixing, occurs when speaker incorporates small units (words or short phrases) from one language to other in a single utterance. It is often unintentionally produced and usually occurs in word level. This idea is in line with Mc Laughlin’s (in Hoffman, 1996:110) that, “Code mixing takes place within sentences and usually involve single lexical items.” For example, in Indonesian language, someone probably says something like,

"Jangan suka nge*judge* gitu donk, orang kan beda-beda"
(Blogger, Blogspot.com, 2010)

From the example the word "judge" is the English word which is inserted in the Indonesian utterance. It can be seen the utterance, the speaker does not alternate

the whole sentence into English, but only uses one English word. As for code switching, it occurs by mixing words or phrases from the two tongues together during a course of speech. People commonly switch codes in the course of daily conversation. For example, many bilingual people, who are fluent in English, often employ code switching by inserting English words, phrases or sentences into their utterances. The switching could be happened conscious or unconscious, as what Coulmas states that, “Code-switching occurs where speakers are aware of the two varieties being distinct and are able to keep them apart, although they may not do so habitually and may not be conscious of every switch they make.” (2005:110). In addition, Coulmas also states that although participants may unconsciously perform code switching there is always a reason for the switching. Here is an example of a speaker who switches Spanish and English in discussing on giving up smoking:

I didn't quit, I just stopped. I mean it wasn't an effort I made *que voy a dejar fumar proque me hace dano o* (that I'm going to stop smoking because it's harmful to me) this or that. I used to pull butts out of the wastepaper basket. I'd get desperate, *y ahivoy al basurero a buscar, a sacar*, (and there I got to waste basket to look for some, to get some), you know? (Gumperz and Eduardo Hernandez, 1983)

The important aspect to be discussed here is bilingualism can be defined as the ability of speaker to use two languages. In term of bilingualism code switching and code mixing often occur. The social effect of people who live in a bilingual community has tendency to switch or mix codes when they communicate with each other. People with great linguistic interest, including students of linguistic

studies, wish to find out more about the phenomenon. A possible means of experimentation is to examine relevant communicative situations performed by speakers of two or in the case of multilingualism more language.

Furthermore the linguistics effect occurs when the speaker cannot express himself adequately in one language and therefore switches to the other to make good the deficiency. This may trigger the speaker to continue in the other language for a while.

Indonesian language is as national language that unites many different ethnic languages in Indonesia. It is also an official language and therefore its use is considered formal. For most Indonesian people, especially those who live in rural and remotes areas, Indonesian is their second language. Their first language is their local language. People acquire the Indonesian language mostly in the school environment in which they have relatively more time and opportunity to practice it with the members of the school community.

In a globalization era has given any changing in an Indonesian society. This condition might a foreign language, especially English, entered any kinds of society life and influences Indonesia language development. This existence of Indonesian language influenced global culture especially using foreign language.

The use of code mixing by Indonesian teenagers often occurs in radio. Radio as one of mass communication media is used to convey information and entertainment. Most of people listen to the radio at the same time during the week and enjoy it without giving much attention to how the materials on the broadcast

are put together. Beside conveying solidarity, exhaustion, and a given attitude of the broadcaster towards the listener, code mixing is able to express a great deal more about the intention, needs etc. of the speaker, which are to be covered here.

The result of previous research if compared with the writer's research is different. In the previous research, the researcher has found the international journal to compare with this research. The researcher looks for the finding of the previous research as the guidance to data analysis. The journal done by Andleeb Ehsan and Syed Abdul Aziz (2014) with title *Code-Mixing in Urdu news of a Private Pakistani Channel: a case study Findings of the research*. The analysis of the collected data reflected that code mixing is an integral part of Urdu news. It was noted that only outer code mixing occurred in the recorded news item. Furthermore, it was noticed that code mixing was at word level mostly and at phrasal level rarely. It was also noticed that mostly the nouns were code-mixed. The results of the study revealed that Urdu language is rich in vocabulary besides, having some shortage in the vocabulary related to science and technology and Government office register. The reason is that the research and progress in the field of science and technology has been made by the west hence, the terminology is in English language (see Table) English being an official language of Pakistan dominates all important departments and spheres of the country. It is the language of court, forces, government, trade & commerce and science & technology. It has become an integral part of the society so much so that even politics could not escape from its clutches. This resulted in mixing English code in all spheres of life in the country. Analysis of the data proved that words related to official

departments were used in English, although Urdu language has substitute of these words.

This research focused on the impact of code mixing in *Desta and Gina in the Morning* on *Prambors* radio station. *Prambors* radio is one of private radio station which is broadcasted in Indonesia language, English and sometimes the host used local language.

In *Prambors* Radio, the listeners do not only listen to the program but also can participate within the program by requesting song, giving opinion, greeting others people, answering quiz and etc. the host here is the person who works as the broadcaster of the radio program, while the listeners are people who listen to the radio to get information and entertainment.

Obviously the code mixing phenomenon employed by broadcasters and the listeners of *Prambors* can be represented in following program *Desta and Gina in the Morning*. The writer would like to describe *Desta and Gina in the Morning* program of *Prambors* station as one of private radio in Indonesia.

Time : Every Monday to Friday at 09.00 – 11.00 pm
 Broadcasters : Desta and Gina
 Listeners : General people in all round Indonesia
 Program background : Telling something new weird words, music, gossip, national news and many more.

We can see in these examples at *Desta and Gina in the morning program* when broadcasters mix their language when broadcasting,

- Broadcaster Desta : “*Met pagi semua, apa kabar?*”
- Broadcaster Gina : “*Iya **good morning everybody**, ginama pada sehat semua gak?*”
- Desta : “*Kembali lagi dengan kami disini, dimana **elu** semua bakal bersenang – senang bareng kita disini. Karena ada **gua** Desta.*”
- Gina : “*Dan **gua** Gina, di acara Desta and Gina in the Morning, yeeaaa....*”
- Desta : “*O iya sebelum kita membahas tema kita pada hari ini, **gua** mau ngingatin buat lue semua, lue bisa **request your favorite song here**, nanti kita bakal putarin **requesan** lue semua.*”
- Gina : “*Iya benar banget and jangan lupa untuk nyebutin siapa penyanyinya biar **kagak** salah putar, ye...*”

Code mixing present can be impacted to the listeners, because the listeners often listen that broadcasting. Julianne E. Hammink (226) comments that code switching and code mixing are often impact negatively. “It is often considered a low prestige form, incorrect, poor language, or a result of incomplete mastery of the two languages”. She also comments that these negative feelings tend to be held by monolingual speakers. Some monolingual speakers, primarily language purists, fear that “the use of a second language with the first will either keep the first one from growing or debate it or cause confusion in the speaker’s mind.”

The positive impact used of code switching and code mixing in the broadcasting as a strategy with which bilingual listeners are able to communicate more effectively. Burenhult also agrees that the main function of code switching and code mixing within broadcasting is to communicate. Effectively, since the bilingual’s proficiency of the second language may be incomplete. Linguistic

insecurity may be eased by code switching and code mixing into the language that is most comfortable for the speaker or using the more readily available lexical term. Another impact can be seen by interview the listeners.

That's why code switching and code mixing is considered important to be researched. This study is intended to observe and describe the phenomenon of code switching and code mixing, especially Indonesian, English and local languages which are often used by the broadcaster and will be impacted on listeners of *Desta and Gina in the Morning program* on *Prambors Radio* station.

1.2 The Problems of the Study

This research is dealing with code switching and code mixing between Indonesian and English and even local languages that used by the broadcaster in *Desta and Gina in the Morning program* on *Prambors Radio* station. The focuses of this research are formulated in the following questions.

1. What kinds of factors and functions of code mixing are performed by the radio broadcasters when presenting their broadcasting in *Desta and Gina in the Morning program* on *Prambors Radio* station?
2. What kinds of types of code mixing are also performed by the radio broadcasters when presenting their broadcasting in *Desta and Gina in the Morning program* on *Prambors radio* station?

3. How does code mixing give impact to the listeners from *Desta and Gina in the Morning program* on *Prambors* Radio station?

1.3 The Objectives of the Study

In relation to the problems, the objectives are.

1. to explain the kinds of factors and functions of code mixing used by the broadcasters in *Desta and Gina in the Morning program* on *Prambors* Radio,
2. to explain the kinds of types of code mixing used by the broadcasters in *Desta and Gina in the Morning program* on *Prambors* radio, and
3. to describe the impacts of code mixing used in *Desta and Gina in the Morning program* on *Prambors* Radio station for the listeners.

1.4 The Scope of the Study

In this study the writer make a limitation to obtain a clear explanation of the matter that is being analyzed. The focus of this study to explain the types of code mixing, and to find the probable reasons for the broadcasters and listeners to switch Indonesian and English and local languages or mix Indonesian into English and local languages when they uttered their utterances and the impact to the listeners.

1.5 The Significance of the Study

The findings of study are beneficial, theoretically and practically. Theoretically, it will be useful to enrich the writer's insight into sociolinguistics. Besides, the writer hopes that this study will enlarge the view on sociolinguistics phenomena in our society, particularly the phenomena of language use and sociolinguistics aspects.

For the readers, the result of this thesis can be used as a reference on sociolinguistics subjects. As responsible educators, they must know where and under what conditions language alternations are employed.

Practically, this study is expected to give a meaningful contribution to the sociolinguistic study. It is also hoped to be useful information for the students of the English department, in particular, and for the sociolinguistic observers. And last in general, for those who are interested in studying and analyzing language phenomena in society.