

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter provides the review of related literature that includes the concepts of code mixing and code switching and the previous studies those are the definition of sociolinguistic, the definition of code mixing and the types of code mixing, the definition of code switching and types of code switching, the reasons of code mixing and code switching, the definition of podcast, explanation about Deddy Corbuzier's podcast, and previous study.

A. Sociolinguistic

Language is the important part of how the people can interact with their environment. Without language each people must be difficult to communicate each other. The study of linguistics reveals that language and society cannot be separated. So that, the people need to know about sociolinguistic. Sociolinguistic is from two words that form it; are sociology and linguistic. Sociology refers to a science of society and linguistic refers to a science of language (Mu'in, 2019:4).

According to Trudgill (1974) as cited in Yuliana et al (2015:48), sociolinguistic is part of linguistics that is concerned with language as a social and cultural phenomenon. Sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and how languages function in a

communication (Wardhaugh, 2006:13). Meanwhile, Holmes (2013:1) states that sociolinguistic study about relationship between language and society. They are interested in explaining why we speak differently in different social contexts, and they are concerned with identifying the social function of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning.

B. Bilingualism

In general, bilingualism means as the ability that someone has to use two language when interact with other people. Spolsky (1998:45) in Hossain and Bar (2015:125) states that bilingualism is a person who has some functional ability in a second language. When people master or use two languages, they are called bilingualism. This happens when the people live in the place where their mother tongue is not the only language that can be understood by most people among them. Bilingual also can be triggered by the education that requires the students to speak language besides their mother tongue (Moetia et al., 2018:230).

Nababan (1984:27) explains that the phenomenon of bilingualism is not only about the individual or a community has the ability of using two language, but also how they can communicate or apply that two language in their environment. Meanwhile, Haugan in Pamungkas (2018:14) says that bilingualism is the ability of individual to obtain the complete and meaningful speech which can be accepted by the other people using other language. In

addition, Macnamara in Soewandi (1995:8) bilingualism can be seen from some skills; these are reading, writing, speaking, and listening.

Based on the definitions above, it can be concluded that bilingualism is the ability of using or understanding two language. It can be applied in their communication with other people among them even it is directly or indirectly spoken. Usually bilingualism masters in their national language and their traditional language.

C. Code Mixing

a. The Definition of Code Mixing

In this era, a lot of people use some language in their conversation with their community or even with their environment. Especially in Indonesia itself, the people sometimes mix or switches their language when they speak or when they type/write some text with another people. This phenomenon is not weird anymore now. This happens because the people in Indonesia are included into the category of society which can be said to be bilingualism or multilingualism.

There are many experts who define about the explanation of code mixing. Based on Hossain and Bar (2015:127), code mixing is actually the mixing of different varieties of language. It refers to mix of two different codes within a sentence. According to Wardhaugh (2011) as cited in Siddiq et al. (2020:81) code mixing is known when the

conversant use two languages together to the extent that they change from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance.

In addition, according to Kachru (1978:28) as cited in Kia et al. (2011:5), code mixing is the use of one or more language for consistent transfer of linguistic units from one language into another, and by such a language mixture developing a new restricted or not so restricted code of linguistic interaction. Meanwhile, based on Mabule (2015:341), code mixing is expressions in which a mixture of the grammar of one language and another language is used without altering the grammar of the first language used. The mixing of language can be in word, phrase, clause, and sentence form.

b. The Types of Code Mixing

In this section, the researcher provides summary of classifies the types of code-mixing according to Hoffman's theory. Hoffman (1991: 112) shows that are three types of code mixing based on syntactical patterns. Those are intra-sentential code mixing, intra-lexical code mixing, and involving a change of pronunciation.

a. Intra-sentential code-mixing

This kind of code mixing occurs within a phrase, a clause or a sentence boundary, for example English-Indonesian:

A: Apakah kelas *tourism* akan melakukan *study tour* ke Yogyakarta besok?

(Will Tourism class do study tour to Yogyakarta tomorrow?)

B: Yeah... Jadi mereka diliburkan untuk *prepare* dan *packing* barang-barang yang akan dibawa besok.

(Yeah... so they are off for preparing and packing the stuff that that will be brought tomorrow.)

From the example of the conversation between A and B, the speakers A and B mix the language between Indonesia and English. The speaker A asks “Apakah kelas *tourism* akan melakukan *study tour* ke Yogyakarta besok?” and the speaker B answers “Yeah... Jadi mereka diliburkan untuk *prepare* dan *packing* barang-barang yang akan dibawa besok”. So, the code mixing that they do in their conversation is called by intra-sentential code mixing because they mix the languages in a sentence boundary.

b. Intra-lexical code-mixing

Intra-lexical code mixing appears in the conversation when the speakers attach a word boundary in their utterance. For example English-Indonesia:

A: Kapan kamu akan meng-*upload video* yang kamu buat?

(When will you upload video that you make?)

B: Mungkin besok, aku sedang meng-*edit*-nya.

(Maybe tomorrow, I am still editing it.)

Based on the example above, it can be said the conversation between A and B do the type of code mixing in intra-lexical code mixing because A gives the addition of word “*upload*” with “*meng-*” and B says “*edit*” with addition “*meng-*”. So, it can be concluded that A and B mix the language between English and Indonesian language at the level of word and it is called with intra-lexical code mixing.

c. Involving a change of pronunciation

This kind of code mixing occurs at the phonological level, as when Indonesian people say an English word, but modify it to Indonesian phonological structure. For instance, the word ‘study’ is said to be ‘studi’ by Indonesian people.

D. Code Switching

a. The Definition of Code Switching

As the explanation in the “definition of code mixing” that many people use some language in their conversation with their community or even with their environment, especially in Indonesia itself. Indonesian people sometimes like to mix or switch their language,

usually from Indonesian to English, instead English to Indonesian. There are several definitions of code switching which proposed by some experts. Based on Crystal (1998) in Mabule (2015:340) code switching or language switching occurs when two bilingual individuals alternates two languages during their speech between them. This kind of language alternation happens generally amongst bilinguals. These alternations can include sentences and/or phrases from both languages in a long and successive sentence or paragraph.

According to Myers-Scotton (1993:47) code switching refers to the use of two or more languages in the same conversation, usually within the same conversational turn, or even within the same sentence of that turn. Code switching is the changing language by a speaker from language A to language B. Auer (1998:1) defines code switching as the “alternating use of two or more codes within one conversational episode”.

In addition, Hornberger and McKay (2010) in Yuliana et al. (2015: 48) state that code-switching is a phenomenon when there are two or more languages exist in a community and it makes speakers frequently switch from one language to another language. Code switching can be exploited as part of actual teaching methodology. The use of code switching can be due to a kind of a language variation found in a society of bilingual or multilingual speakers (Siddiq et al. 2020:81).

b. The Types of Code Switching

In this section, the researcher provides summary of classifies the types of code switching according to Poplack (2000) in Mabule (2015:342). There are three types of switching, they are extra-sentential code switching, inter-sentential code switching, and intra-sentential code switching.

a. Extra-sentential Code Switching

Extra-sentential switching is the insertion of tag elements from one language into a monolingual discourse in another language. Extra-sentential code-switching is a level which involves a situation in which a bilingual attaches a tag from one language to an utterance in another language such as “Right, Good, Sorry”, etc. Examples:

Meri : Jel, kamu beneran ikut jalan-jalan ke Bali, *right?*

(Jel, you follow trip to Bali, right?)

Jella : *Sorry* Mer, aku sepertinya tidak jadi ikut karena ada kendala.

(Sorry Mer, I think I do not follow the trip because I have constraint)

Meri : *Really*, kalok gitu Aku juga gak ikutlah.

(Really, if you do not follow the trip, I will not follow it too)

Jella : *No*, kamu harus ikut jangan pedulikan tentangaku.

(No, you have to follow the trip, you do not need to be care about me)

From the conversation, it shows that the speakers use tag switching in their utterance such as right, sorry, really, and no. They do tag switching in the beginning of their utterance and in the end of their utterance.

b. Inter-sentential Code Switching

The inter-sentential code switching where switching occurs at the sentence boundary. The base language is Indonesian and it is followed by English.

Example: *Ini motor lama.* But the engine still feels like new.

Harganya pun tidak terlalu mahal.

(This is old motorcycle. But the engine still feels like new. The price is not very expensive).

c. Intra-sentential Code Switching

The intra-sentential code switching is characterized by a switch from one language to another language within a single utterance. The examples below show the speakers switching languages from Indonesian to English.

Example: James Maddison, *gelandang serang kesebelasan* Leicester City, *memiliki kemampuan dribbling yang baik dan passing yang akurat.*

(James Maddison, attacking midfielder Leicester City's eleventh, has good dribbling ability and accurate passing).

E. The Reasons of Code Mixing and Code Switching

When code mixing and code switching occurs in some videos, text or conversation, the motivation or reason of the speaker is an important consideration in process. According to Hoffman (1991:116), there are some reasons for bilingual or multilingual person to mix and switch their languages. Those are:

1. Talking About a Particular Topic

People sometimes prefer to talk about a particular topic in one language rather than in another. Sometimes, a speaker feels free and more comfortable to express his/her emotional feelings in a language that is not his/her everyday language. The case can be found in Singapore, in which English language is used to discuss trade or a business matter, Mandarin for international "Chinese" language, Malay as the language of the region, and Tamil as the language of one of the important ethnic groups in the republic.

2. Quoting Somebody Else

Code mixing happens when a speaker switches codes to quote a famous expression, proverb, or saying of some well-known figures. The switch involves just the words that the speaker is claiming the quoted person said. The switch like a set of quotation marks. In Indonesian, those well-known figures are mostly from some English-speaking countries.

3. Being Emphatic about Something (Express Solidarity)

As usual, when someone who talks using a language that is not his/her native language suddenly wants to be emphatic about something, he/she either intentionally or unintentionally, will switch from his/her second language to his/her first language. On the other hand, he/she switches from his/her second language to his/her first language because he/she feels more convenient to be emphatic in his/her second language rather than in his/her first language.

4. Interjection (Inserting Sentence Fillers or Sentence Connectors)

Interjection is words or expressions, which are inserted into a sentence to convey surprise, strong emotion, or to gain attention. Interjection is a short exclamation like: Damn!, Hey!, Well!, Look!, etc. They have no grammatical value, but speaker uses them quite often, usually more in speaking than in writing. Language switching and language mixing among bilingual or multilingual people can sometimes mark an interjection or sentence connector. It may happen unintentionally.

For example:

Indonesian to English: Dompetku ketinggalan di taksi! *Shit!*

(My wallet is was left in the taxi! Shit!)

5. Repetition Used for Clarification

When a bilingual or multilingual person wants to clarify his/her speech so that it will be understood better by listener, he/she can sometimes use both of the languages (codes) that he/she masters to say the same message. Frequently, a message in one code is repeated in the other code literally. A repetition is not only served to clarify what is said, but also to amplify or emphasize a message.

For example:

English_Hindi (Gumperz, 1982:78)

Father calling his small son while walking through a train compartment,
 “Keep straight. Sidha jao” (keep straight).

6. Intention of Clarifying The Speech Content for Interlocutor

When bilingual or multilingual person talks to another bilingual/multilingual, there will be lots of code switching and code mixing occurs. It means to make the content of his speech runs smoothly and can be understood by the listener. A message in one code is repeated in the other code in somewhat modified form.

7. Expressing Group Identity

Code switching and code mixing can also be used to express group identity. The way of communication of academic people in their disciplinary groupings, are obviously different from the other groups. In other words, the way of communication of one community is different from the people who are out of the community.

Saville-Troike (1986:69) also gives some additional reasons for bilingual and multilingual person to switch or mix their languages, these are:

1. To Soften or Strengthen Request or Command

For Indonesian people, mixing and switching Indonesian into English can also function as a request because English is not their native tongue, so it does not sound as direct as Indonesian. However, code mixing and code switching can also strengthen a command since the speaker can feel more powerful than the listener because he can use a language that everybody cannot.

2. Because of Real Lexical Need

The most common reason for bilingual/multilingual person to switch or mix their languages is due to the lack of equivalent lexicon in the languages. When an English Indonesian bilingual has a word that is lacking in English, he will find it easier to say it in Indonesian. And vice versa, when he has a word that is lacking in Indonesian, he will use

the English term. If it put into Indonesian, the meaning will be hazy / vague, and sometime it would not be used. For example, in Indonesia, the technical topics are firmly associated with English and the topic itself can trigger a switch or mix to/with English.

3. To Exclude Other People When a Comment is Intended for Only a Limited Audience

Sometimes people want to communicate only to certain people or community they belong to. To avoid the other community or interference objected to their communication by people, they may try to exclude those people by using the language that no one knows.

F. The Definition of Podcast

The word podcast is derived from “broadcast” and “pod” from the success of the iPod, as audio podcasts are often listened to on portable media players. Based on Wikipedia podcast is a digital medium consisting of an episodic series of audio, video, PDF, or ePub files subscribed to and downloaded through web syndication or stream online to a computer or mobile device. Meanwhile, based on dictionary podcast is a digital audio made available on the internet for downloading to a computer or mobile device, typically available as a series, new installments of which can be received by subscribers automatically. Podcast was invented by Adam Curry and Dave Winer in 2004. One of their podcast was *The Daily Source Code* by Adam Curry.

Based on the article by Dan Virgillito (2020) podcast has some types, these are:

1. The interview podcast

This podcast style is where one or two host interview the guests about anything that depend on the topic with different guests on each episode. This is a popular format because it does not always require a lot of groundwork.

2. The solo podcast

This podcast is typically presented as a monologue with one individual who runs the show. Usually the content of solo podcast is question-answer, opinion-based, news-related, or any other style that can be delivered by one person.

3. The multi-host podcast

This form of podcasting has two or more hosts, which can be more dynamic than a solo show. Multi-host podcasts offer discussions that have different opinions and perspectives, which can bring more entertainment value for listeners who like to hear conversations and debates instead of a single person talking.

G. Deddy Corbuzier's Podcast

Deodatus Andreas Deddy Cahyadi Sunjoyo or more known as Deddy Corbuzier was born in Jakarta on Desember 28th, 1976. Deddy Corbuzier is

known as a magician, presenter, and youtuber. Deddy Corbuzier starts his career as a magician when he was twenty years old in *Dunia Fantasi* Ancol continued to one of television channels that is RCTI. Besides, Deddy Corbuzier also becomes presenter in one of television channels entitled *Hitam Putih*. On that event, he invites lot of guests which has positive side to be inspiration for many people who watch the event. After success as magician and presenter, he choose to make YouTube channel which known as “Deddy Corbuzier” YouTube channel. He joined YouTube on 8th December 2009. He has more 13 million subscribers and 800 videos on his YouTube channel. His content on his YouTube is about podcast which known as #CLOSETHEDOOR PODCAST, he does not only invite actress or actor, but also invites minister and sometimes people who are going viral.

From a lot of Deddy Corbuzier’s podcast, the researcher is interested in one of his podcast entitled “*Nadiem Makarim – Kuliah Gak Penting (Kasih ortu kalian nonton)*” which he invited Nadiem Makariem who is minister of education and culture. The video was published on 8th March 2020 with 4,492,077 viewers, 144K likes, 2,9K dislikes (updated on March 03, 2020). On the podcast, Deddy Corbuzier was having conversation with Nadiem Makariem as the minister of education and culture about their opinion about the importance of college, the effect of using social media, and bullying.

From the explanation of the video, the researcher took Deddy Corbuzier’s podcast to be analyzed. The researcher do not only looked for the

types of code mixing and code switching, but also found the possible reason of speaker by using code mixing and code switching. The researcher chose this video or podcast because the video is giving motivation and understanding about the importance of college, the effect of using social media, and bullying for the people who watch this video or podcast. Besides, the researcher also thought that many words in English in their utterance that indicate code mixing and code switching.

H. The Previous Studies

The first researcher is Agung Sukrisna (2019), with his thesis, "*An Analysis of Code Mixing on Atta Halilintar's Video Youtube Channel*". This research used descriptive qualitative method. He found that there were thirty four data in the types and levels of code mixing. In the types of code mixing, the highest type was intra-sentential of code mixing and the lowest type was involving a change of pronunciation. While, in the levels of code mixing, the dominant level was word level and the lowest level was repetition word and idiom level.

The second researcher is Dara Rianda (2017), with her thesis, "*Code Switching and Code Mixing Used by Boy William in Breakout Music Program at NET TV*". This research used qualitative approach to answer the problem. She found that there are 26 data were code mixing and 14 data were code switching. From 26 data of code mixing, he used insertion code mixing the most in his utterances. There are 16 data were insertion code mixing.

Another type is alternation code mixing there are 9 data and congruent lexicalization 1 data. The second most frequent type Boy william used is methaphorical code switching. From the result, there are 14 data of methaphorical code switching, and situational code switching is zero data. Last, for the reasons of code mixing and code switching Talking about a particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, Interjection, Repetition, Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor, Expressing group identity, Because of lexical need.

The last researcher is Dias Astuti Cakrawati (2011), with her thesis, *“Analysis of Code Switching and Code Mixing in the Teenlit Canting Cantiq by Dyan Nuranindya”*. This research used descriptive qualitative method. She found that there are six types of code switching and code mixing which exist in the novel. The most type of code switching and code mixing that she found in the novel is inter sentential code switching because the novel use several statements in English and traditional language. In the other hand she found there are ten causes of the code mixing and code switching, the most dominant which was found in the novel is expressing group identity.