

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter delivers the introduction of the research. It is divided into six sections. There are research background, research problems, research purposes, research significances, previous studies, and definitions of key terms.

1.1 Research Background

English is the most used language today. It has more than one thousand million speakers, making it the most potent language with the highest number of speakers in the world. It is recognized as a 'global language' since it connects people from all parts of the world. One prominent characteristic of global language is that a language widely used to communicate in most places. Various kinds of languages exist along with diverse cultures, perspectives, and opinions, and English connects these diversities.

The speakers of English are major 'non-natives'. At the same time they master it, the non-natives have their own native (mother tongue) language. This matter causes a person to be called 'bilingual'. Bilingual refers to where someone can speak one or two languages aside from their mother language. In most cases, it could be English or other foreign language. Bilingualism is the ability to speak fluently in a language other than one's native tongue. Khabirova & Abrosimova (2016) in Dewi et al. (2021) state that bilingualism is seen as a common phenomenon in multilingual countries, in which certain individuals of society have an important language for communication in addition to their mother languages. Moreover, according to Edwards (2004), bilingualism is defined as anyone having more or less two words or utterances in another language that is flexible, straightforward, and simple to articulate. Bilingualism emerges due to the interaction of several language groups, the

shifting nature of many countries' political and economic situations, and the quick developments in technology and telecommunications (Javier, 2007).

Two language phenomena that are highly related to bilingualism are code-mixing and code-switching. Both are parts of Sociolinguistics, where it learns language based on its use in society. Holmes (2013) contends that Sociolinguistics' interest is to answer the question of why people communicate in different ways and in various social circumstances. In addition, they seek to identify a language's social functions and the manner in which it is employed to express social meaning. Sociolinguistics is a field of study that focuses on examining the relationship between language and its social context. Language serves as a means for individuals to express their thoughts and emotions to others, with its usage varying based on the specific setting and societal position of the speaker.

Since the phenomenon of bilingualism relates to the understanding of two or more languages, it allows someone to switch language from one language to another in certain circumstances. Sukrisna (2019) says, "By switching two or more languages monologue or dialogue, sociolinguistics scientists call it code-switching and code-mixing". Once someone switches from one code to another, which refers to the capacity to learn a variety of languages, it is called code-switching. In addition, according to Chloros (2009), code-switching is recognized as a phenomenon of sociolinguistics, a linguistic outcome of language contact, influenced in multiple ways by the social settings in which it occurs. There is a commonly held belief that the code-switching structures observed in a particular situation signify a selection among grammatical options, which are, in turn determined by the underlying languages. Maschler in Wibowo (2017) defines code-mixing or a mixed code as "using two languages, a third code emerges, in which components from both languages are combined into a structurally definable structure." Code-mixing happens if conversants utilize different languages simultaneously until a length they move

from one language to another throughout a single phrase (Waris, 2012). Code-mixing refers to the phenomenon wherein linguistic elements from one language are partially incorporated into another language, allowing for the purpose of communication (Pardede, 2006). Code-mixing is a linguistic phenomenon characterized by the incorporation of many languages into a single discourse, resulting from the influence of varying speech contexts.

The mastery of foreign languages is mandatory and owned by everyone in the current era of globalization. Communication might challenge many non-English or limited English-speaking students. Apparently, it could encourage people to switch between English and Indonesian. Code-mixing and code-switching are significant components of bilingual communication, wherein individuals employ two languages or linguistic variations concurrently within a single discourse or subject matter. In contemporary society, the occurrence of code-mixing and code-switching is frequently found among individuals of various age groups, including both adolescents and adults. The ubiquity of these linguistic practices is enabled by the extensive utilization of the internet, namely via social media platforms, which function as easily available channels for participating in these language behaviors. Adolescents, as well as individuals in the adult population, frequently engage in the linguistic phenomena of code-mixing and code-switching during their routine communicative interactions, encompassing both written and spoken forms of language. The phenomenon of adopting a particular manner of speech has gained popularity and prevalence within contemporary society. In the context of young individuals who engage in code-mixing or code-switching during conversational exchanges, there exists a perception that such linguistic practices imbue them with a heightened sense of prestige. This coincides with Widanto's (2018) arguments that in today's world, individuals occasionally use a foreign language within their discourse, as they may perceive it as a means to enhance their social status, and they tend to feel prestigious by doing so. This linguistic phenomenon is commonly referred to as code-mixing. Language can

also serve as a means to transition between other themes or to communicate exclusively in a different language, a phenomenon known as code-switching.

There is one specific platform that has many users, namely the YouTube website. On YouTube, influencers exist to create content that involves code-mixing and code-switching in their speaking. Furthermore, several YouTube channels provide some helpful, advantageous information or discuss current issues, which in the conversation also involves code-mixing and code-switching. Therefore, content from influencers is not the only thing on YouTube. For the research object, the researcher took one video from the CNN Indonesia News YouTube Channel entitled "*Invasi Rusia Akankah Menyulut PD III?*" In this video, Connie Rahakundini, the interviewee, frequently shows code-mixing and code-switching during the discussion.

CNN Indonesia News YouTube channel is a news Channel that delivers pieces of information, topics, and current issues. According to Wikipedia.org, CNN Indonesia (Cable News Network Indonesia) is one of the news sites belonging to Trans Media with the name of CNN lincension from Warner Bros. Furthermore, about the speaker as the object of the research, Dr. Connie Rahakundini Bakrie, M.Si is an academic, writer, military observer and safety defense of Indonesia. Based on Wikipedia.org, she was born on November 3rd, 1964, and wrote the book '*Pertahanan Negara & Postur TNI Ideal*' (2007) and '*Defending Indonesia*' (2009). Not only active in writing, but Connie is also active in talking and discussing in mass media and international forums related to country safety defense. After watching the video of CNN Indonesia News YouTube channel, it can be heard that Connie Rahakundini's firm and bold utterances in the discussion show lots of code-mixing and code-switching.

The researcher is intended to analyze types of code-mixing and types of code-switching, as long with the reasons behind code-mixing and code-switching in Connie Rahakundini utterances in a political interview video entitled “*Invasi Rusia Akankah Menyulut PD III?*”. Connie Rahakaundini shows frequent amounts of code-mixing and code-switching in terms of military and political terms. Connie Rahakundini is a military observer who utters many military terms with different language contexts. She mostly mixed and switched codes in her utterances since she used many military or political terms that seemed difficult to translate into Indonesian. Therefore, she does code-mix and code-switch to make the conversation runs smoothly. Based on the previously mentioned explanations, the researcher exhibits a strong inclination to do the research entitled: “Indonesian-English Code-Mixing and Code-Switching by Connie Rahakundini in a Political Interview.”

1.2 Research Questions

Code-mixing occurs when many languages are employed inside a single utterance, wherein a linguistic element from one language is included in the utterance. Conversely, code-switching occurs when there is a linguistic shift from one language to another. Code-mixing and code-switching are prevalent in countries characterized by the use of multiple languages in everyday communication or bilingual cultures, as observed in Indonesia. Bilingual or multilingual individuals possess the ability to alternate or transition between languages during the course of communication. Based on the research background above, the research focuses on two problems, they are:

1. What types of code-mixing and code-switching were used by Connie Rahakundini in a political interview?
2. Why does Connie Rahakundini, in a political interview, uses code-mixing and code-switching in her utterances?

1.3 Research Purpose

The analysis of code-mixing and code-switching, along with the reasons of code-mixing and code-switching in Connie Rahakundini's utterances in a political interview in this research has several purposes, which include:

1. To describe the types of code-mixing and code-switching uttered by Connie Rahakundini.
2. To explain the reasons why Connie Rahakundini, in a political interview, used code-mixing and code-switching in her utterances.

1.4 Research Significances

This analysis is highly important for a better understanding of Sociolinguistics, as demonstrated by the clarification concerning the explanation of the research background, research problems, and research objectives. As a result, the researcher distinguishes the research's significances: theoretically and practically.

1. Theoretically, the research is expected to contribute to Sociolinguistics research—specifically, code-switching and code-mixing as employed by students or lecturers. The research can give additional information to other researchers who want to conduct further research in related fields. The research may be used as a reference by other academics with an interest in Sociolinguistics to research code-mixing and code-switching from various perspectives.
2. Practically, the research is expected to provide additional information and pieces of knowledge to everyone who reads this research, particularly the researchers, students, and lecturers. They can comprehend the facts and language phenomena that surround them, making them aware of how to use the language appropriately in the teaching and learning process and in their daily activities.

1.5 Previous Studies

Prior studies from multiple sources were compiled to enhance the research process. Given that there are many hypotheses or theories that may be applied to this research, these sources were provided to give a deeper understanding of the topic. These previous studies differed in terms of concerns and research problems; thus, it was determined which ones were relevant to the current research. The present research employed theses and journal articles as its sources. The earlier studies on comparable issues as the current research are listed.

The first research is a thesis entitled “Indonesian-English Code Mixing Used by The Presenters Of Break Out Music Program” written by Mauliza Fiftin Hutriani (2019). This research analyzed types of code-mixing using Muysken’s (2000) theory. The research discovered 28 collections of data that included code-mixing utilized by the Breakout Music Program hosts and presenters. The research discovered two different forms of code-mixing: alternation and congruent lexicalization. The functions of code-mixing, as outlined by Hoffman (1991), were analyzed in this research. The uses of code-mixing identified in this research included talking about a particular topic, expressing group identity, and repetition used for clarification. 20 data were identified for talking about a particular topic, 20 data were found for expressing group identity, and 1 datum was found for repetition used for clarification. Therefore, talking about a particular topic and expressing group identity serve as the hosts’ primary code-mixing functions. The hosts attempted to demonstrate their ability to communicate, which distinguished them from those of the other groups.

The second research is a journal written by Dewi Wulan Sari (2022) entitled “An Analysis of Code-Mixing Used In Najwa Shihab Video Muda Bersuara Part 1 – Part 3”. The result of the research found that there are 77 data in The Muda Bersuara Part 1 - Part 3 YouTube Video. In this research, three different types of code-mixing were identified. The types of code-mixing that were observed were congruent

lexicalization with 35 data (45,4%), insertion with 41 data (53,2%), and alternation with 1 datum (1,3%). Four of the seven code-mixing functions that were employed are revealed in this analysis. The functions of code-mixing identified in this research included talking about a particular topic with 49 data (63,6%), being empathic about something with 23 data (29,9%), repetition used for clarification with 3 data (3,9%), and clarifying the speech content for interlocutor with 2 data (2,6%).

The third research is a journal by Yulius Nahak and Barli Bram (2022) entitled “Code-Mixing and Code-Switching Uttered by Cinta Laura in Okay Boss Trans7’s Talk Show”. Code-mixing and code-switching types and purposes were found. The findings show that intra-sentential was the highest frequent code-mixing kind in her utterances with 19 data, and incompetence was the most frequent purpose of code-mixing with 15 data. Then, intra-sentential code-switching was the common code-switching with 10 data, and covering the capacity for speaking a certain language was the most common purpose of code-switching with 7 data. The results of this research showed that Cinta Laura Kiehl’s difficulty in speaking Bahasa Indonesia was the primary reason she switched between Indonesian and English to convey her ideas. The second reason was lexical: she was unable to convert English into an appropriate Indonesian term or phrase. The last reason is to inform the audience to gain a broad perspective regarding code-mixing and code-switching.

The fourth research is a thesis entitled “An Analysis of Indonesian-English Code-Mixing Used on Deddy Corbuzier Podcast” written by Enda Adiya Ningsih (2022). This research shows that Deddy Corbuzier conducts several forms of code-mixing, they are: word insertion, phrase insertion, hybrid insertion, word reduplication insertion, idiom insertion, and clause insertion. In this research, the researcher found that the insertion of words is (15,50%). Second, the insertion of phrases is (18,03%). Third, the insertion of hybrid is (4,90%). Then, the insertion of word reduplication is (2,45%). Next, the insertion of idiom is (0%). Last, the insertion of clause is (59,01%). The research discovered that Deddy Corbuzier employed code-

mixing for four different purposes based on the code-mixing data. The first one is the need-feeling motive. A few of them employed word insertion to convey a message. Second, become more knowledgeable. Second, telling jokes. Moreover, the last is to convey one's own emotions.

The last research is a journal titled "Code Mixing and Code Switching on Deddy Corbuzier Video Entitled "Mungkin Salah Satu Motivasi Terbaik Yang Akan Pernah Anda Dengar" by Muhammad Rilifansyah and Rizka Hayati (2023). According to the findings of their analysis, the motivational video "Mungkin Salah Satu Motivasi Terbaik Yang Akan Pernah Anda Dengar" by Deddy Corbuzier on his YouTube Channel had some code-mixing and code-switching. The researchers used the Musyken and Poplack theory to analyze the data. Three different forms of code-mixing are identified: insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. Three different forms of code-switching are identified: tag switching, intrasentential switching, and intersentential switching. As an outcome, there are 6 utterances of insertion, 14 utterances of alternation, and 2 utterances of congruent lexicalization in terms of code-mixing kinds. There are three kinds of tag switching under types of code-switching.

The current research is in accordance with previous studies about types of code-mixing and types of code-switching. In addition, they also analyzed the reasons behind the occurrence of code-mixing and code-switching, which is also related to this research. However, the significant difference between this research and the mentioned previous studies is that the researcher used a political interview video and took Connie Rahakundini as the research object. Connie Rahakundini is a military observer and a political figure, and she utters various kinds of language context in her utterances. In addition, Connie Rahakundini frequently does code-mixing and code-switching in her utterances.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

1. The phrase "code-mixing" is employed to encompass instances in which lexical items and grammatical traits from two languages occur together inside a single sentence (Muysken, 2000). Conversely, Wardhaugh (2006) posits that code-mixing occurs when individuals incorporate two or more languages into a single speech while maintaining continuity in the topic of discussion.
2. Code-switching is defined as "a common term for alternative use of two or more languages, varieties of a language or even speech styles" (Hymes, 1974 in Waris, 2012). Code-switching refers to the phenomenon wherein individuals incorporate words, phrases, and sentences from two separate linguistic systems into their speech, occurring inside the same speech event. Political interview is derived from two words: political and interview. Political refers to the political ideologies or tactics of a specific party or organization. Then, an interview is a discussion between a journalist or television presenter and a person of public interest that serves as the foundation for a broadcast or publishing. Therefore, in this matter, a political interview is a discussion between a journalist and a public figure that includes political topics in the conversation.