

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Bilingualism or multilingualism is a term which is used to describe situation where more than one language are used by the community member in a speech community (Wardough, 1986:96). A person who has ability to use more than one language in their communication is called a 'bilingual' or a 'multilingual' (Wardough, 1986:98). A bilingual person usually chooses a particular code to express his/her feeling to use in a particular situation. Sometimes she/he mix two languages in communication and switch from one code to another if the situation requires him to do so.

Code mixing is different from code switching. Code switching is alternation take by bilingual speaker in using two languages in one sentence (Gumperz, 1982:59). Meanwhile, According to Muysken (2000:1) code mixing refers to all case where lexical item and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence. Here, he argues that code mixing as a language contact phenomenon with lexical borrowing, interference, and switching. And he also categorizes there are three types of code mixing: insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization.

There are some social factors in code mixing. According to Holmes (1992:5) social factors are relevant in accounting for the particular various usages. He said that here are some social factors of code mixing such as, the participant, the setting, the topic of discussion, and the function of interaction.

The phenomenon of code mixing does not only happen in our everyday life but also in some TV program like reality show or talk show and music competition. One

interesting television programs is *Indonesian Idol 2012*, a television reality singing competition created by Simon Fuller and produced by Fremantle Media Asia. The jurors in this TV program often mix their Indonesian language to English in communication.

The following is an example of code mixing by the jurors' utterance in *Indonesian Idol 2012* TV program in Spektakuler show 1 on April 13th.

Sean (P2) - Firework:

Agnes Monica (U1): Ya... kalau meminjam kata-kata mas Dhani idem (Sean: makasi kak Agnes) ini lagu, lagu ini cocok banget dengan *personality* nya kamu (Sean: makasi kak Agnes)

From the example above, it can be seen the jurors such as Ahmad Dhani, Agnes Monica, and Anang Hermansyah give a comment to Sean. As we know Agnes Monica is a good singer who has international carrier. Agnes Monica is bilingual person, because in her activity, she always uses more than one language in her communication. We can see in the example above, Agnes speaks Indonesian language, then mix to English and finally she returned to Indonesian language in giving comments. Bilingual person does not only mix her/his word in communication but also mixes and switches the language in communication. Ahmad Dhani is famous band personnel in Music Industry and also artist producer. And last, Anang Hermansyah is a good singer who has some influences in some artist carriers in Industrial Music. In communication, Ahmad Dhani and Anang Hermansyah sometimes mix their words in their activity. But, in their activities, they usually use Indonesian language. Based on this example, it is interesting to analyze why the jurors mix their language when giving the comment to finalist/contestant in *Indonesian Idol 2012* TV Program.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

There are two main questions that become the concern of the jurors utterance in RCTI program *Indonesian Idol 2012* shows, they are:

1. What are the types of code mixing that are found in jurors utterances in *Indonesian Idol 2012*?
2. What are the social factors which motivate the jurors to mix their languages?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

This research has two mainly purposes, they are: to describe the types of code mixing and identifying the social factors of code mixing in jurors utterance in *Indonesian Idol 2012* TV program. It is found in jurors utterance that uses some episodes in *Indonesian Idol 2012*.

1.4 Scope of the Study

The focus of this research is to find out the types of code mixing which apply the theory by Pieter Muysken (2000) and then applies Holmes (1992) theory to find out the social factors of code mixing in jurors utterance in *Indonesian Idol 2012*.

1.5 Research of Method

This research has followed some methods; they are data collection, data analysis, and presenting the result of analysis.

1.5.1 Source of the Data

The source of the data is *Indonesian Idol 2012* TV Program. The data is collected all the utterance of jurors which used code mixing taken from episode 1 and episode 2 Spektakuler *Indonesian Idol 2012* show from download the video on *YouTube*.

1.5.2 Data Collection

The data is collected by applying non-participant observational method (Sudaryanto, 1993:133). There are some steps, first, find the code mixing and rewrite the jurors utterance from the video. Second, analyzing the jurors utterance that a types of code mixing in jurors utterance and also describe the possible social factors of the mixing.

1.5.3 Data Analysis

This research uses the referential identity method (Sudaryanto, 1993: 13). He propose that the referential identity method is method of analyzing data where the key factors of the data are defined by the context or outside of language itself such as speaker, time, setting, and social situation. In the phase of analyzing data, there are some steps. First, rewrite the juror's utterances. Second, find out the code mixing and classifies the data. Third, identifying the data and elaborating the data based on the context of types of code mixing uses according to Muysken's theory (2000) and social factors uses based on Holmes's theory (1992) that found from jurors utterance.

1.5.4 Presenting the Result of Analysis

The presenting the result of analysis is described formal and informal method (Sudaryanto 1993). In formal way, the results of analysis were presented by employing table or diagram. In informal way is painted verbally by explaining the types of code mixing and social factors of code mixing in *Indonesian Idol 2012* TV program.