CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

In this globalization era, a lot of people tend to use more than one language to communicate with others. In our daily life, and we will be faced with different society who has a different language. It makes people switch or mix from one language to another. These phenomena called Code Switching and Code Mixing. Code Switching and Code Mixing are two phenomena of sociolinguistics study refer to the insertion of a word or phrase from one language into an utterance of another language.

The phenomena of Code Switching and Code Mixing are also often happened in our social life. When people communicate with each other, they definitely use language or a variety of a language called Code. Code in sociolinguistics simply refers to a language or a language variety. As one of the linguistic branches, sociolinguistics plays a role in the placement of language position with the speakers in society. It is because living in a society human is no longer individual, but they are parts of a social community.

Without language, people can't get involved with their society. Language is central to social interaction in every society, regardless of location and time period. Language and social interaction have a reciprocal relationship. Language shapes social interactions and social interactions shape language. So many languages appear in social communities, and it causes people to switch and mix from one language to another.

Code Switching and Code Mixing phenomenon become a trend as a style of speaking in society. This phenomenon also affects in South Jakarta youth. Many people called this phenomenon *"Gaya bicara anak Jaksel"*. The South Jakarta youth usually switch and mix English and Indonesian in their utterances. They

have been switching and mixing English words in their activities. It happens because language involves cultures and this is possible in a bilingual or multilingual environment. One of the factors their switch and mix into Indonesia and English and vice versa because of their social-cultural background. In addition, the profile of South Jakarta has long been known as a middle-class area compared to the other areas of Jakarta.

The South Jakarta youth refers to "*Anak Jakarta*". Most of "*Anak Jakarta*" has become the role model for most youth in Indonesia. South Jakarta youth is characterized by specific personalities, such as the way they dress up, the way they talking, the way they hang out, the language they use, and the lifestyle they adopt. It may not be different from the youth elsewhere. They created a slang language and also they are the trend-setters of the Indonesian youth, even though sometimes conflicting with local norms and parental advice.

There are so many factors, which motivated the South Jakarta youth to code-switch and code-mix their utterances into two languages. One of the factors is because of their relationship and their social-cultural background. Here are some most list English vocabularies used by South Jakarta youth that led this case to become a phenomenon along with the meanings as follows:

- ➢ which is   : yang mana
- ➢ prefer   : lebih suka
- ➢ literally   : secara harfiah
- ➢ around   : sekitar
- ➢ even   : bahkan & meski
- ➢ actually   : sebenarnya
- ➢ basically   : pada dasarnya

Here is the example of South Jakarta youth do Code Switching and Code Mixing: "*Actually the way how I see the world is based on my Instagram following*. Jadi, kalo lo gak gue *follow* berarti lo emang gak *worth it* buat gue."

The example above works in Code Switching because the speaker uses two different languages which are English and Indonesian. It exists between sentences.

The first sentence uses English while the second sentence uses Indonesian. According to Wardhaugh, (1992:106) Code Mixing happens only at a lexical level or word. Example, "Wah gila sih lagu-lagunya DAY6 keren banget. Kalo urusan musik gue *prefers* ke DAY6 daripada GOT7. Ya walaupun sebenernya mereka itu satu *agency*." It is Code Mixing from Indonesian to English because the speaker uses the words "prefers" and "agency" in the middle of the sentence. Generally, for several reasons, Code Switching and Code Mixing performs in daily life like Professions, social class, economy level, age, and sex and the like are certain motives for people to have Code Mixing communications as sentenced by Patteda (1987:1).

Lots of South Jakarta youth have been mixing English words in their activities. The reason that South Jakarta youth used Code Switching and Code Mixing is related to their social-cultural background. South Jakarta youth are familiar with English, they have been Code Switching and Code Mixing some English terms, idioms, clauses, and words in their conversations. The fact that it happens in Jakarta environment is really interesting and prospective to be observed. This triggers the writer to conduct research toward this phenomenon.

1.2   Identification of the Problem

Based on the described phenomenon above, the researcher identified the main problem in this research is about South Jakarta youth have been switching and mixing English words in their utterances because they live in the environment of bilingual and multilingual, and most of South Jakarta youth are familiar with English. The researcher assumes their relationship and their social-cultural background that led to the problems in this case.

1.3   Formulations of the Problem

The researcher formulates the basic problem of the assumption that South Jakarta youth have been switching and mixing English words in their utterances. To prove the assumption, the problem will be explained into the following research questions, as follows:

1.   What type of Code Switching and Mixing is used?

2.   What are the Social factors and the reason why affecting their switching and mixing English words in their utterances viewed from the social-cultural background?

1.4   Objectives of the Research

Based on the formulation of the problem above, I state my objective to prove South Jakarta youth speak Indonesian mixed with English. To achieve this purpose this study has general objectives, they are as follows:

1.   To find out the type of Code Switching and Code Mixing is used in South Jakarta youth.

2.   To identify the Social factors and the reason why affect switching and mixing English words in their utterances viewed from the social-cultural background.

1.5   Limitation of the Problem

Based on the identification of the problem, the problem that will be discussed in this research will be taken from the South Jakarta youth who have been mixing English words in their utterances on the video *"Duka anak Jaksel yang which is literally true"*. Then, to make the problem scope smaller, the researcher focuses the research on what types of Code Switching and Code Mixing is used. The researcher limits the problem to discuss the social factors that influence the South Jakarta youth to switch and mix code from Indonesian into English and English into Indonesian.

1.6   Methods of the Research

The research design of this study is a descriptive qualitative method since it provides a systematic, factual, and accurate description of an area (Issac and Michael, 1987:42). Besides the descriptive qualitative method, the writer also applies a qualitative method, because of the data in this research is from South Jakarta youth's utterances in daily conversations. This research describes how the South Jakarta youth use Code Switching and Code Mixing viewed from their social-cultural background. The researcher will describe the types of Code

Switching and Code Mixing from South Jakarta youth's utterances, also to describe the social factors and the reason that influence and motivate them to Code Mixing Indonesian-English words while speaking.

1.7   Benefits of the Research

By doing this research, the researcher hopes it can be useful for the learners and for those who want to analyze further about Code Switching and Code Mixing, not only to analyze the types of Code Switching and Code Mixing English words nor the social factors and reason affecting their switching and mixing English words that viewed from their social-cultural background but also to analyze the other side of linguistics especially about sociolinguistics.

1.8   Systematic Organization of the Research

The writing of the term paper uses paper organization. The researcher organizes it into four sections that consist of four chapters, as follows:

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

It consists of Background of the Research, Identification of the Problem, Limitation of the Problem, Formulation of the Problem, Objective of the Research, Method of the Research, Benefits of the Research and Systematic Organization of the Research.

CHAPTER 2: FRAMEWORK OF THE THEORIES

This chapter consists of theories of Code Switching and Code Mixing to support this research such as the definition and the type of Code Switching and Code Mixing. In this chapter, the writer also mentions some theories that support the theories that are used.

CHAPTER 3: METHODOLOGY AND ANALYSIS THE RESEARCH

It consists of the research methods that contain the research approach, unit of analysis, method of collecting the data, method of analysis the data, and analysis the data, which consists of finding results.

CHAPTER 4: RESEARCH FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

This chapter consists of the researcher's conclusion from the analysis of the data and complete study.