CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

In this world, people can't live without interaction and communication with others. Therefore, they need a language as a communication tool. This means that every person has the ability to produce sounds that have meaning and interpretation of sound produced by others. Therefore humans need communication, language is considered as one of the most important things needed in communication. Someone can describe some basic characteristics of human language, can express their ideas and opinions to others. Humans can also get a lot of information from various communication media such as books, internet, television and others using language. In communication, everyone has different goals and conditions such as in social or geographic fields. It makes them have different languages. This shows that a language has a connection with society.

Wardhaugh in Jendra (2010: 10) stated that "Sociolinguistics is something related to investigating a relationship between language and society which has the aim of better understanding the structure of language and knowing how language functions in communication". From a social perspective, people who speak two languages are called bilingualism. Bloomfield in Jendra (2010: 68) stated that "There was argument that a person can only be called a bilingual when he can use two or more languages at the same level or performance, different people use these terms in different ways. For some, bilingualism means the ability to communicate in two languages but with possibly greater skill in one language. Bilingualism is mastery of at least two languages, first and second language. This means that people have the competence in the use of two languages".

Most of Indonesian people are using different language when communicating. They combine into two languages. People talk from first

language, that is Indonesian language with other languages such as English, Chinese, even Arabic, and so on. Sometimes they also combining Indonesian language with regional languages based on regions, such as, Sundanese, Javanese and others. Wijayanto (2020) stated that "When people are talking, they change the language in each utterances, in other words, mixing two or more language it called code-mixing. In code-mixing, pieces of language used when the speaker is basically using another language". In this study, the researcher will explain well about code-mixing so that people can know and understand it.

Clearly the phenomenon of code-mixing used around as in the some media such as television, radio, youtube, instagram, etc. We also can find this phenomena in the daily conversation, following example:

1. A: Hai *socialicious*, bagaimana kabarnya hari ini?
   The example is the type of code-mixing that is a **word** form. Because the word **"*socialicious*"** is a verb of the word form.

   The reason of the broadcasters used the word of **"*socialicious*"** is a **participant roles and relationship** factor because code-mixing of bilingual does not depend on who they are speaking to and their relationship between speaker and interlocutor will affect speaker code mixing.

2. B: Kita akan **me***review* buku karya Raditya Dika yang judulnya Cinta Brontosaurus dan Kambing Jantan.

   The example is the types of code mixing that is a **hybrid** form. Because the word of **"*mereview*"** is the result of the union of two substances with different languages and meaning.

   The reason of the broadcasters used the word of **"*mereview*"** is an **explaining factor** because some people often use code-mixing to explain what they are talking about. Here, the broadcaster used word of me-*review* that are Indonesian and English in a one word.

Indonesian people are bilingual often mix their language in everyday communication. For example, the Indonesian language using the Java language as a native language, the Indonesian language as the national language, and English as an international language. This is known as code mixing. Radio as one of the mass media of communication has a function to

convey information and entertainment. Usually people listen to the radio on weekends i.e. Saturdays and Sundays while relaxing with family or even enjoying themselves in their own room. In the broadcast media, especially on radio broadcasts, radio announcers often use code-mixing. Then, The researcher interested to study this topic because there are many people who listen to radio broadcast. So, people can learn mixing language in a social context from the conversation. The author will identify and describe the code-mixing used by radio broadcaster's frequency modulation (FM). Here, the researcher focuses her studies on code-mixing found in the utterances of broadcasters in English language.

The researcher studies this object because we have already become a common phenomenon that teenagers use of code-mixing Indonesian in everyday conversation, including on the radio. The incidence of code-mixing Indonesian-English can be intended as a sign of solidarity between broadcasters and listeners. Because the program is designed to be interesting, there is frequent of code-mixing on the broadcast both consciously and unconsciously. The researcher focuses what are the types of code-mixing in "Music Box" program used by broadcasters of Rapma FM at Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta (Solo) and what are the reasons of broadcasters of Rapma FM mix their codes in broadcasting.

B. Problem Statement

Based on the issue above, the identification problems of this research can be formulated as follows:

1. What are the types of code-mixing used by broadcasters in Rapma FM radio station at UMS?

2. What are the reasons of using code-mixing by broadcasters in Rapma FM radio station at UMS?

C. Objectives of The Study

Concerning with the problem of the study, there will be some objectives of the study than can be formulated as follows:

1. To classify the types of code mixing used by broadcasters in Rapma FM radio station at UMS.
2. To describe the reasons of using code mixing by broadcasters in Rapma FM radio station at UMS.

D. Benefits of The Study

The researcher hopes that the results of this research will be useful both academically and practically:

1. Academically, this research can be used as an additional reference for the discussion of sociolinguistics studies, particularly on the phenomenon of code mixing.
2. Practically, this research can be used to:

   a. Sociolinguistics Lecturer

   This research can be used to teach more specific material and any examples related about code-mixing.

   b. Future Researcher

   This research is intended to stimulate other researchers to conduct such studies related code-mixing in the future.