

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains of background of the study, research question, objectives of the study, significances of the study, and chapter organization.

### **A. Background of the Study**

In this Era, the term podcast has become a common thing or often heard by society. Many people have started to know and even use podcast as a medium for channeling and sharing information. Podcast are audio broadcasts available on the web or other platforms. In today's increasingly advanced era podcast have a very rapid development, podcast experience a lot a change from what was previously only in the from of audio, now podcasts can be enjoyed in the form of videos. Podcast are getting more popular because there are many public figures and artists who use podcast to create content or to share their stories and experiences. One of the artist podcast that is quite interesting and education value is PUELLA podcast, a podcast account belonging to artist Cinta Luara on her Youtube channel.

Cinta Laura was born on August 17, 1993. Cinta Laura is an Indonesian actress and singer who is currently starting her international career. One of the efforts she makes to create interesting content is that she usually speaks two languages: English and Indonesian. Most of the video podcast on Youtube contain a change of language. In the comments column on the Youtube contain a change of language. In the comments column on the Youtube podcast channel, there are lots of people who use two language like Cinta Laura.

Sociolinguistics is the study of science derived from language, which means associated with social relations. Sociolinguistics examines linguistics related to the relationship between language and society, especially the use of language in society. Spolskly (1998) argues "Sociolinguistics is linguistics that studies the relationship between language and social society, which has a useful relationship between language and social culture itself, wherein the language users live in or local languages".

In the sociolinguistics field, there are often encountered mixed discussions, or this is often called a code. Code is a symbol, which in the language is namely language code which is usually in the form variations in the language that can be used from communication or interaction tolls, which have a different result between each code. Sociolinguistic code is divided into two parts, namely code-mixing and code-switching. Code mixing is caused by the speakers who use language predominantly by inserting other language elements.

The following is the sample of code-mixing that appears on netizen comments in the PUELLA podcast on Youtube.

*Datum 40/YT/PUELLA/@harummm 131\_1: wajar azka begitu, masih 15 taunn,ntar pasti stronger.*

According to the example, the speaker uses two languages at once, or the speaker inserts a foreign language into the original language. In the datum above the word 'stronger' indicates code-mixing that appears at the end of a sentence. The word 'stronger' means someone who has strength. This word has a function to provide more information about a subject in a sentence and has a function to explain additional information in the clause. So, the researcher argues that the word 'stronger' indicates the category of code-mixing kind of intra sentential mixing (in the form of an adjective) where the word appears at the end of a sentence to provide further additional information about the subject in a sentence. In an encoding code, there is a dominant language used by the speakers of the example in the form of a native language (Indonesian) by inserting a foreign language (English). This usually relates to the characteristic of the speakers relating to social background, level of education, and understanding of religion. Usually, the salient thing that can cause speakers to do code-mixing activities is free time or informal situation, but this can occur because of the language or vocabulary limitations that speakers have been lacking and expression in language do not have an equivalent, resulting in the compulsion to use language another, even though it only supports one language function.

Code mixing also includes linguistic convergence. First namely is the code original mixing from the native language or local language by inserting variation in another language, this is referred to as the code-mixing into (mixing code into), the second is code-mixing into the outside (mixing external code) that is mixed codes origination from foreign language outside of the original language. In this case, the background of the code-mixing taken by the speaker is the attitude and language of the speakers culture or background of society.

Code-switching is an event that transitions between one code and another. The following are the sample of code-switching that appears on netizen comment in the PUELLA podcast on Youtube.

*Datum 51/YT/PUELLA/@Rianti : terimakasih untuk konten yang sangat2 bermanfaat tolong buat konten yang seperti ini lagi.... I really enjoy watch this content.*

According to the sample, it can be seen in the speech made by netizens, including code-switching, because there was language code-switching between Indonesian which the

switched to English in the word made by the netizen. In the datum above, netizens give thanks to someone. She talks Indonesia 'terimakasih untuk konten yang sangat2 bermanfaat tolong buat konten yang seperti ini lagi' and then switch to english 'I really enjoy watching this content' when she enjoys the event. In this sentence, it can be seen that transition between sentence boundaries. So, this datum is included in inter-sentential switching. Code-switching is one aspect of language dependence, in a multilingual society as in the case of Indonesia today. Multilingual society, it is very difficult for speakers to only use one language. Code-switching in each language tends to support each function and each of these functions is appropriate or covers the context of the language in which the speaker is speaking. According to Saraswati (2018), code-switching is divided into two parts, namely the first is external code-switching, for example, speakers speak to use in the Indonesian language, switch to use the English language. The second is internal code-switching this is the code in the form of variants, such as from Javanese, Ngoko changes were polite. The reason for the emergence of code-switching is due to the speaker himself intentionally or wanting to switch codes against his partner or interlocutor for a purpose, the presence of a third speaker, the topic the speaker is talking with his interlocutor and the speaker wants to provide a new atmosphere in the style of language. In this case, in Indonesia, there are many people or people of Indonesia who use mixed languages or code mixes or code transfers, both of which are done from ordinary people to artists who may and often use code-mixing and code-switching as tools or means of interacting. The equation of code-switching and code-mixing are these two events that are common in multilingual societies in using two or more languages. The similarity that exists between code-switching and code-mixing is that two or more languages are used, or two variants of a language in one speech community. However, there is a significant difference, namely code-switching occurs with each language used still has their respective autonomy, done consciously, and intentionally, for certain reasons, whereas mixed code is the main code or basic code used to have function and autonomy, while the other codes involved in using the language are only pieces, without function and autonomy as a code. Other language elements are only inserted in the main code or basic code. For example, speakers use language in speech events to insert the elements of the language of the Bugis, so that the Indonesian language is created as a Bugis language.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher is interested to find out the interaction of the Indonesian language, especially in Netizen Indonesia by using code-switching and code mixing, especially those that occur in the Netizen comment in the PUELLA podcast.

This research is expected to be able to provide information for all those who want to learn code-switching and code-mixing, and can add vocabulary that may have previously Indonesian people do not know the meaning and usefulness.

## **B. Limitation of the Study**

The research focused on the kinds and functions of code-switching and code mixing used by netizen comments in the PUELLA podcast. The researcher decided to research netizen comments in the PUELLA podcast. In addition, the researcher only analyzed the Indonesia-English code-Switching and code-Mixing contained in the netizen comment.

## **C. Problem Statements**

1. What kinds of code-switching and code-mixing that used by the netizen comment in the PUELLA podcast?
2. What are the reasons of using code-switching and code-mixing in the netizen comment in the PUELLA podcast?

## **D. Objectives of the Study**

The objective of the writer is :

1. To describe the kinds of code-switching and code-mixing that used by the netizen comment in the PUELLA podcast.
2. To identify the reasons of using code-switching and code-mixing in the comment netizen.

## **E. Benefits of the Study**

This study is expected to give a contribution to the related study both practically or theoretically. \

Practical Benefit Practically, this study is supported to give benefit and help the people who want to find information about code-switching and code-mixing, especially in netizen comments on the PUELLA podcast. Besides that, it can give more reference and knowledge for teachers, readers, and Future researchers who want to learn the way people switch and mix language from one language into another language.

1. Theoretical Benefit

- a. The findings in this study aim to provide benefits and provide additional references to students majoring in English about sociolinguistics, especially code-switching and code-mixing.
- b. This research will contribute to the development department of English education in sociolinguistics, especially code-switching and code mix.

## **F. Research Paper Organization**

Organization of research papers as a guide for readers to be easily understood by the reader. The researcher outlines the contents of the research as follows:

Chapter I presents the introduction which consists of the background of the study, limitation of the study, problem statement, objective of the study, the benefit of the study, and research paper organization.

Chapter II is a literature review of a previous study, the underlying theory which includes sociolinguistics, bilingualism, code, code-switching, code-mixing, and the reasons of code-switching and code-mixing.

Chapter III research methods that discuss the types of research, the objective of the study, data and data sources, the technique of collecting data, and the technique of analyzing data.

Chapter IV is the result of the research. In this chapter, the researcher presents the finding and discussion

Chapter V is the conclusions and suggestions.