

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Sociolinguistic is an interdisciplinary science. The term itself indicates that it consists of the fields of sociology and linguistics. In terms of sociolinguistic, the word socio is the main aspect of research and is a general feature of the field of science (Malabar, 2015:3). In terms of names, sociolinguistics concerns sociology and linguistics, therefore sociolinguistics pays attention to these two studies. Socio or social is society, and linguistics is language or the study of language (Avicenna, 2017:153). Sociolinguists examine how people use language in different social contexts, examine how language works, and about social relationships in a community, and how people convey and construct aspects of their social identity through their language (Holmes, 2013:1).

Language as a communication tool has a social function to identify a group of people. In Indonesia, there are three language groups that characterize the linguistic situation in society, namely regional/local languages, Indonesian languages, and foreign languages (Handayani, 2016:125). Language is the main tool by which we run our social life Kramsch (1998:3).

In everyday social interactions, speakers unconsciously use language variations. The choice of language is a symptom in the bilingual aspect because in the repertoire there is more than one language (Nugroho, 2011). Nababan in (Amaliana, Triana, & Riyanto, 2020:65) said that a person is said to be bilingual if he masters more than one language.

The events of the use and selection of language variations in multilingual societies are very diverse. There are at least three incidents of the use of language variations in society, namely, code switching, code mixing and interference. These three events arise as a result of language contact (Malabar, 2015:46). The occurrence of language variations is not only caused by diverse speakers, but also because the social interaction activities carried out are also very diverse (Wati, Rijal, & Hanum, 2020:23).

The phenomenon of code mixing in social communication has often occurred, this is marked by the mixing of foreign languages or other regional dialects in language contact. Nuwa (2017:113) states, in a multilingual society, the use of Indonesian that is not in accordance with applicable rules sometimes results in code mixing. Code is a neutral term that can refer to language, dialect, sociolect or language variety (Sumarsono, 2002: 201).

Code mixing is the process of inserting code elements or language elements into the language that is being used (Ardiyanti, 2018:256). Code mixing occurs when speakers use both languages together to the point that they change from one language to another in one utterance (Fauzan, 2021:26). Code mixing is a situation in another language, namely when people mix two (or more) languages or various languages in a language action without anything in the language situation that requires mixing the languages Nababan (2004:32).

The elements that cause code mixing can be divided into two parts, namely: Inner code mixing and outer code mixing Avicenna (2017:153).

People often encounter the use of code mixing, both in the work environment, study environment and even in online social media networks, such as YouTube.

In this research, the author is interested in researching a video on *BNS* YouTube channel entitled “*CERITA SUPIR TRAVEL TERSERAM LEWAT JALAN TIMOR RAYA KUPANG*”. The author interested in conducting research on *BNS* YouTube channel because there have never been previous researchers using videos from *BNS* YouTube Channel as research materials. The general description of purpose of this research is that the author wants to know the types and forms of code mixing using Kupang Malay into Indonesian, as well as the types and forms of code mixing using English into Indonesian.

The research data taken from this research are expressions containing code mixing from Kupang Malay into Indonesian and English into Indonesian.

Based on the description above, the title of this research is: SOCIOLINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF CODE MIXING USING KUPANG MALAY AND ENGLISH INTO INDONESIAN IN A VIDEO ENTITLED “*CERITA SUPIR TRAVEL TERSERAM LEWAT JALAN TIMOR RAYA KUPANG*”.

1.2 Research Problems

1.2.1 What are the types of code mixing using Kupang Malay into Indonesian, as well as the types of code mixing using English into Indonesian, in the video entitled “*CERITA SUPIR TRAVEL TERSERAM LEWAT JALAN TIMOR RAYA KUPANG*”?

1.2.2 What are the forms of code mixing using Kupang Malay into Indonesian, as well as the forms of code mixing using English into Indonesian, in the video entitled “*CERITA SUPIR TRAVEL TERSERAM LEWAT JALAN TIMOR RAYA KUPANG*”?

1.3 Aims of Study

1.3.1 To describe the types of code mixing using Kupang Malay into Indonesian, as well as the types of code mixing using English into Indonesian, in the video entitled “*CERITA SUPIR TRAVEL TERSERAM LEWAT JALAN TIMOR RAYA KUPANG*”.

1.3.2 To describe the forms of code mixing using Kupang Malay into Indonesian, as well as the types of code mixing using English into Indonesian, in the video entitled “*CERITA SUPIR TRAVEL TERSERAM LEWAT JALAN TIMOR RAYA KUPANG*”.

1.4 Significance of Study

1.4.1 Implication

The relevant theory that will be used in this study is theory according to Suwito (1983:75-80).

1.4.2 Application

The applications are follows:

- a. This research is expected to be useful for answer the questions in the research problem.
- b. This research can be useful as a reference for further researchers who are interested in the field of sociolinguistics.
- c. This research is expected to add insight in the field of sociolinguistics for the readers.