CHAPTER II
Theoretical Foundation

2.1 Previous Study

The previous study entitled Language Use: Code Mixing, Code Switching, Borrowing and Creolization by Dewi (2021). The researcher analyzes that there are different patterns of language use, including code-mixing, code-switching, and creolization. The researcher found that code-mixing is a mix of code from two languages or more in some content of conversation in the form of a sentence. The difference with the present study is the types and the factors that impact code-mixing were analyzed with a new and different source of data.

In the study entitled Code Mixing Phenomenon in YouTube Video a Case Study of Pita's Life Account by Rimadhani et al., (2022), the researchers analyze code-mixing using the theory of Muysken (2000). The finding of the study the researcher found 24 data for types of code-mixing. Then, for this reason, the teachers found 5 pieces of data that were taken from the analysis. Insertion is the most dominant type occurring in the utterance and the most dominant research of the reason the code-mixing occurred is the need-filling motive. The difference with the present study is the types and the factors that impact code-mixing were analyzed with a new and different source of data.

The other study by Novedo is entitled Code Switching and Code Mixing Used by Sarah Sechan and Cinta Laura in Saran Sechan Talk Show (2018). The researcher analyzes the utterance of code-switching and code-mixing by the theory of Hoffman (1991). The findings of the research show the frequent type of code-

mixing is Intra-essential code-mixing because both can speak English. The reason for code-mixing is frequently shown by Sarah Sechan as Interjection because her speech mostly expresses her emotions. While Cinta Laura mostly uses code mixing as a reason to express group identity because of her background education, family, and career. The difference with the present study is the types and the factors that impact code-mixing were analyzed with a new and different source of data.

The last one is a study by Kasoema Entitled Code Mixing Used By Radio Broadcaster of Pesona FM on Radio Program of Song Request (2016). This study explored the types of code-mixing used by radio broadcasters in the "Pesona FM" song request program. The data was analyzed using the framework pioneered by McKay and Nancy (1996), which categorizes different types of code-mixing based on the insertion of words, phrases, and clauses or sentences. The theory is also used to classify the functions of code-mixing, revealing identity marking as a primary purpose. The difference with the present study is the types and the factors that impact code-mixing were analyzed with a different theory.

2.2 Language

Language by its function defined as a communication tool, but the meaning of language itself is a vocal system that is created by humans. Human language has the same form in function as a sound created by an animal as a dog barking, or a bird chirping. Jendra (2010: 5) supports that both human language and animal sound are tools and ways of communication to deliver a message. Therefore, language

became one of the important instruments in society is language. People use language to communicate and express their feelings, ideas, and thoughts.

Similarly, Noermanzah (2019: 3) states that the meaning of a language is the form of a sound. It possesses a universal, social nature, serving as a communication tool and as the identity of the speaker.

Based on the explanation above can be concluded that language is a vocal sound that is created by humans as a communication tool. Language also can be the speaker's identity, showing the individual's social and cultural background.

2.3 Linguistics

Through the general term, linguistics is widely known as the study of human language. According to Chaer (2014: 2) 'linguistics' has various terms in different languages. In Latin is called 'lingua'. France called it a 'linguistique' and there is also a concept referred to as 'palore' which means the concrete language used and spoken in daily life by society.

Lyons (1968:1) explained that linguistics can be regarded as a study as it engages in an in-depth investigation and analysis of language. Linguistics relates to the term of conceptualizing a language as a structured system and discovering the term through the study of various subelements, namely syntax, semantics, morphology, and phonology. This approach is famously called microlinguistics.

Thereafter, Muhassin (2014: 3) mentions another perspective towards language: linguistics macro. It explores the connection of language with external elements such as society, culture, psychology, and even with human brain.

2.3.1 Micro and Macro Linguistics

The explanation above shows that language may be examined using internal and external terms.

Micro linguistics

The internal term known as micro-linguistics refers to the development of a theory language structure such as phonology, morphology, and syntax. According to Chaer (2014: 15), micro linguistics is learning about the language and its internal structure.

- Syntax is the study of the formation of sentences, such as the arrangement of words in sentences, clauses, and phrases.

- Semantics is the subfield of linguistics that is concerned with the rule for assigning meaning

- Morphology is the study that is concerned with the process through which words can change.

- Phonology is the study of speech sounds as relevant units within a language system.

Syntax

Syntax is a discipline of linguistics that teaches about sentence formation. Syntax contains a process of the relation word or lexical with other language elements. According to Santoso (2010: 3) the syntax element is divided into words, phrases, clauses, and sentences.

1. Words are the basic language element that contains a meaning. Words are categorized into nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, etc. Here is the explanation of the part of speech according to the Cambridge Dictionary:

   - Noun is a word that refers to a person, place, thing, event, substance, or equality.

   - A verb is a word that describes an action, experience, or condition.

   - An adjective is a word that describes a noun or pronoun

   - Adverb a word that describes or gives more information about a verb, adjective, adverb, or phrase

   - A pronoun is a word that is used instead of a noun or noun phrase

   - A preposition is a word that is used before a noun, noun phrase, or pronoun to connect it to another word

   - A conjunction is a connecting word (and, but, while, although, etc) to connect a word, phrase, and clause in a sentence.

   - An interjection is a word that is used to show a short sudden expression of emotion

2. Phrase is the element that is up to words. A phrase is defined as a grammatical element that combines words with meaning. Pharase is categorized into noun phrases, phrasal verbs, adjective phrases, adverb phrases, and prepositional phrases. Here is the explanation according to the Cambridge Dictionary :

   - A noun phrase is a group of words that together behave as a noun. Example: the night train

- Phrasal verbs consist of verbs with prepositions/adverbs. Example: work out

- The adjective phrase always has an adjective acting as the head. Example: pretty cold

- Adverb Phrases is consist of on more words with the adverb as the head of the phrase also can appear alone. Example: very quickly

- A prepositional phrase is a group of words consisting of a preposition with a verb/noun. Example : in time

3. Clause is a syntax element in the form of arrangement words with predicative constructed. The clause at least contains a limited word such as subject and verb.

4. Sentence is a language element that contains a complete structure. The element in the sentence is categorized into SVOCA (subject, verb, object, complement, and adverb).

- Subject, is identities of who or what is acting. Established by nouns, noun phrases, and pronouns.

- Verb describes the action in the case. Established by verb, or verb phrase.

- Object is an identity of who or what is affected by the action. Established by nouns, noun phrases, and pronouns.

- Complement is the further information about the subject or object. Established by nouns, noun phrases, adjectives, and adjective phrases.

- Adverbial gives information about how, when, and, where the action takes the action.

Macro Linguistics

According to Muhassin (2014: 3) macro linguistics discusses the connection between language and external factors. The external study, known as macro linguistics of the language discusses the elements influencing and the purposes of the language in the community, and another study, known as sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics, anthropolinguistics, stylistics, and neurolinguistics.

- Sociolinguistics is the study of language and society.

- Psycholinguistics is the study of language behavior in human beings shown or not

- Anthropolinguistics is the study of language and culture.

- Stylistics is the study of language style.

- Neurolinguistics is the study of the human brain with language.

Based on the explanation above, it is well-established that linguistics is known as the study of human language. The study approach of linguistics involves the internal term and external terms of a language. The internal term of linguistics discusses the inside thing through the language itself. The external term of linguistics discusses the relation between a language with external aspects.

2.4 Sociolinguistics

In this paper, the writer is figuring out one of the linguistic phenomena between language and society. The study of language and society is known as sociolinguistics. Therefore, the focus study of this paper is examining the sociolinguistics study.

According to Chaer (2010: 3) language can be examined through internal and external terms. The internal term refers to the language structure theory such as phonology, morphology, and syntax. The external term means that the language is discussed through the elements that influence the language and its purpose in the community. In addition, Hoffman (2014: 26) stated that language relates to the culture to express the utterances from one community to another.

Therefore, language and society are the terms that influence each other and can't be separated. Meyerhoff (2006: 26) stated that individuals often change the way they speak or their language depending on the situation with who is the interlocutor. Furthermore, Hudson (1996: 5) explains that the cause of the change in language in society is caused by the diversity through the community that influences the language. In other words, sociolinguistics occurred because of the phenomenon that happened between society and language. For example, the language between the young generation and the old generation will be different.

According to Wardhaugh (2015: 1), sociolinguistics is the study of how language functions in ordinary discourse and influences the social aspects of the community. Sociolinguistics examines regional dialects, multilingualism, language policy, and other topics.

The study of sociolinguistics focuses on the relationship between language and society to gain a better understanding of language structure and the community. Furthermore, Wijana (2021: 4) describes sociolinguistics as a field of linguistics that investigates the relationship between language and social elements. In terms of linguistics, communities exist in diverse contexts. Many factors contribute the language variety, including age, social status, gender, education, and others. This indicates that the language function is diverse, it is impossible to have a similar spoken language style in a society or as an individual.

Based on the explanation above, sociolinguistic theory is a discipline of linguistics that investigates the relationship between language and community. It highlights how language is shaped by the various social elements of a community, and how societies influence language through their cultural and social aspects.

2.5 Bilingualism

According to Wardaugh (1998: 10), language and society are connected and influence each other. Therefore, in the current era of globalization, individuals are connected through different cultures and communities, being able to speak more than one language.

In Indonesia, individuals often grow up as they acquire their native language and the national language. This ability to use two languages is referred to as "bilingualism". Bilingualism is a phenomenon that is studied in the field of socio-linguistics.

According to Kridalaksana (2013: 2) bilingual refers to a person's capacity to communicate in two languages. Bilingualism is thus defined as a person's or community's use of two languages. Bilingualism can be classified into three types:

- Coordinate bilingualism, involving two language systems.

- Compound bilingualism refers to bilingualism with two integrated language systems.

- Subordinate bilingualism is defined as bilingualism with two different language systems, but the speaker incorporates terms from the first language into the second language.

According to Malabar (2015; 32), the native language is acquired through the familial context. While the second language is acquired through formal education. Hoffman (2014:8) supports that education is the crucial reason why people are multilingual because the curriculum and the education system make it simpler to keep both languages according to the purpose of the language.

Based on the explanation above, the phenomenon of bilingualism is the result of how society and language influence each other. Being bilingual is supported by various environmental factors such as the individual's upbringing in a bilingual household or community, or by the educational system that teaches a second language.

2.6 Code -Mixing

2.6.1 Definition of Code-mixing

According to the Merriam-Webster Dictionary, "code" refers to a signal, or system for communicating. "Mixing" means to combine or blend one with another. In addition, Kridalaksana (2013:127) stated in linguistic terms, code is a set of expressions intended to describe or explain a meaning that will be included in a language. Therefore, code-mixing is an action to combine a certain code or language with another language.

Code-mixing occurs in a bilingual society because the phenomenon is evidence of how language and society influence each other. According to Malabar (2015: 46) in multilingual or bilingual encounters, there is a phenomenon known as language variation, which occurs consciously or unconsciously when the speaker feels the need to employ or blend two languages.

According to Anastassiou (2017: 15) code-mixing is the process of combining separate units of a different language, such as a word, phrase, or sentence, into a single sentence. In addition, Hakimov (2021:4), code-mixing is covered when lexical elements and grammatical traits from two languages appear in the same phrase.

Code-mixing occurs spontaneously without a change in the situation during the conversation. Hudson (1996: 53) stated that the shift from one language to another happens randomly, without a structural bond between the sentences.

Furthermore, Hoffman (2014: 104) mentioned that code-mixing is a habitual feature that combines one language with another. Additionally, Muysken (2013: 144) noted that code-mixing occurs unconsciously by combining two linguistic codes in a single utterance. The second language is viewed as code that blends into the base or native language. The hidden code lacks functionality and native language autonomy.

Based on the explanation above, code-mixing is a phenomenon of the relationship between language and society in the context of sociolinguistics. The phenomenon comes about when a bilingual, or multilingual combines two languages at the same time unconsciously and often occurs in an informal situation.

2.6.2   Type of Code-mixing

Muysken (2000: 1) stated that code mixing refers to all cases of lexical and grammatical from two languages appearing in one sentence. Musyken categorizes the kind of code-mixing into three types Insertion, Alternation, and Congruent Lexicalization.

1. Insertion

According to Muysken (2000 : 3), insertions are a common form of code-mixing, where one language elements like nouns, adjectives, and verbs are inserted into the structure of another language within a statement.

For example:

Yo induce **a state of shock** *por dos dias.*

'I walked in a state of shock for two days '

<div align="right">(Spanish/English; Muysken, 2000: 5)</div>

Cepat sembuh **princess**

Get well soon princess

<div align="right">(Bahasa Indonesia/English; Tololiju,2018:9)</div>

2. **Alternation**

According to Muysken (2000: 96), alternation is the type of code-mixing within the structure of the first language element swapped out to the second language element without affecting the structure of any language. Alternation occurs when the two elements of the two languages switch randomly and the structure remains separated.

For Example:

Andale pues **and do come again**
That's all right then and do come again

<div align="right">(Spanish/English; Muysken, 2000: 5)</div>

And after office *ketemu sih inces – inces lagi nge* **shop**

And after the office met the princess shopping

<div align="right">(Bahasa Indonesia/English; Tololiju,2018:10)</div>

3. Congruent Lexicalization

Muysken (2000:4), stated that the concept of congruent lexicalization serves as the foundation for the study of style shifting and dialect/standard variation.

For Example:

"*Baca pas bagian* **diagnosis**"

(Bahasa Indonesia/English; Tololiju,2018:10)

In many cases, the word "diagnosis" is borrowed from English and has the meaning "to examine or determine," but in its pronunciation, it is influenced and modified by the phonological structure of the Indonesian language.

2.6.3 The Factor that Impact of Code- Mixing

Based on the explanation above, code-mixing is a phenomenon that occurs in non-monolingual communities. In multilingual settings, the choice between languages carries interactional force or implies something about the situation or the interlocutors. Spolsky (1998:50) points out, that the mixed language of one language may be used for some social functions or in a specific social context.

Therefore, individuals are frequently faced with choosing the appropriate code or language when they speak**.** Hoffman (1991: 116) stated that several factors impact a code-mixing:

- Talking about a particular topic

  A bilingual or multilingual person typically expresses emotion in a second language. It is caused by a sense of contentment, particularly when discussing a specific issue.

- Emphatic about something

  The factor occurs when a bilingual uses a second language to state or emphasize the statement in the first language with the second language element.

- Intention to clarify

  This happens when the bilingual acknowledgment of the speaking partner is also bilingual. As a result, the speaker will intentionally mix codes to ensure the communication works.

- Interjection

  Code-mixing also occurs when a speaker expresses their enthusiasm or shock by something, causing them to pronounce a commonly used expression consciously or unintentionally in a foreign language.

- Repetition

  Repetition happens when a bilingual speaker utterances two languages with the same meaning, the purpose is to clarify the partner has a better understanding of the statement.

- Quotation

  The speakers quoted someone else's phrase in a communication to strengthen the statement, with most of them coming from someone who spoke another language.

2.7 Podcast

A popular entertainment platform nowadays is called podcasts. According to Buffington (2010: 1) podcast is a form of the words "iPod" and broadcast. Podcasts are media that form audio or video. Podcasts can be accessed on every platform such as YouTube. Spotify, etc. According to Brown (2020:43), Podcasts initially arose in the mid-2000s and are defined as audio works that deliver news and discussions

MacDougall (2012: 44), stated that podcast has a similarity to traditional radio. On the other hand, Brown (2020: 45) explained that even though podcasts are sometimes referred to as 'internet radio', they are not the same thing. The contrasts can be noticed in the podcast's content, which is essentially a narrative discussion. The podcast can also be downloaded and streamed from any location, giving the listener complete flexibility.

In other words, Lundstrom (2021:8) defined a podcast as a publicly available collection of audio recordings that is typically delivered as a casual discussion between two or more speakers. As a result, the podcast's dialog is built up with changing tones, ironies, sarcasm, and laughing, and the podcast's host frequently expresses emotions.

Based on the explanation above, the podcast functions as a talk show, discussing various topics. Podcasts are forms of broadcasting that can be accessed from any location and on any technological device. The listener can also replay the episode of the part itself.

2.8 *Bicara Cinta* Podcast on PUELLA ID YouTube Channel

PUELLA ID., a YouTube channel created in 2021 with the motto "Educating young minds in Indonesia." The platform produces several podcasts, including *Bicara Cinta*.

Cinta Laura hosts the *Bicara Cinta* podcast. The podcast's initial broadcast coincides with the channel's creation in 2021. The podcast's topic is women's strength, education, and lifestyle.

2.8.1 The Speaker's Background

This analysis examines the code-mixing phenomenon that occurred during the conversation between Cinta Laura and the guest Chef Juna on the podcast *'Bicara Cinta.'* Both have bilingual backgrounds that make them suitable candidates for the analysis of code-mixing.

Cinta Laura

Cinta Laura Khel was born on August 17 in Germany. She is the daughter of a mixed-language couple, Herdiana Soekarsoeno (Indonesian) and Michael Chiel (German). She grew up in Germany and became

proficient in multiple languages. She studied at Columbia University and is also fluent in English, German, French, and Spanish. Therefore, she is multilingual through nationality, education, and career.

Chef Juna

Junior John Rorimpandey known as Chef Juna is one of Indonesia's most recognizable chefs through the popular television show 'Master Chef.' He was born in Jakarta on July 20, 1975. He is a pure Indonesian of Minahasa descent. He studied at Airlangga University and has lived abroad, in the United States for twelve years. Therefore, he is bilingual by education and career.