

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Language is one of the most important elements affecting human life and culture. Humans are social creatures who must interact with each other in fulfill the various necessities of life. Therefore, it is impossible for humans to live alone without interacting with other people. Walgito (2003: 65) stated that social interaction is a relationship between one individual to another, where one individual can influence other individuals so that mutual relationships occur reciprocal. In everyday life, humans recognize culture and create various forms of ideas, activities, and artifacts to meet their daily needs. Language has an important role in human life because it is the main communication tool.

As a means of communication, language includes words, groups of words, clauses and sentences that are expressed orally and in writing. In particular, language can be interpreted as a human communication system expressed through a structured arrangement of sounds or written expressions to form larger units, such as morphemes, words, and sentences. Thomas and Wareing (2007: 8) state that language is a combination of small units (phonemes) into larger units (words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and paragraphs) for the purpose of communication. Communication that contains meaning and intent to be understood by the interlocutor.

Language is not only in written form but also in spoken form. In today's global era, many people have or can master one or more than one language it is referred to as bilingual or multilingual. Bilingual or multilingual is the act of using multiple languages by an individual or society. Titone (1993: 175) shows that bilingualism is the ability to speak two languages using structures and different concepts with that language, not paraphrasing the original language. According to Bialystock (2006: 175) describes bilingual people as who speak the same two languages, which also acts in a manner right in a sociocultural way in a second language. Indonesian people have a variety of languages and cultures, therefore many of the Indonesian population has or can master more than one languages for example, the Indonesian people can master the national language and can also master regional languages, namely Javanese, Minang, Sundanese and so on. According to Alwasilah (2006: 53) among all regional languages in Indonesia, only eight are categorized as the main regional languages, namely Javanese, Sundanese, Madura, Minangkabau, Bugis, Batak, Banjar and Balinese.

When communicating, bilingual or multilingual people use two or more languages in communicating. Use of two or more languages can cause code switching or code mixing. According to Nababan (1993: 32) code mixing is a situation when people mix two languages or more or languages that require language mixing. Besides that according to Muysken (2000: 1) code mixing is the use of lexical items and grammatical features between

two languages that appear in one sentence. The phenomenon of bilingualism can occur by anyone, from children, adolescents to adults. The phenomenon of bilingualism can also occur anywhere in the work environment, family environment and in the school environment. Not only that, mixing codes but also be found on entertainment programs on television. Currently, there are many television programs that present programs in various languages, especially English. One of them is the television music program which has been famous from the past until now "Indonesian Idol".

According to Khotimah (2018: 1) Indonesian idol is a talent search event adopted from Pop Idol (UK) sponsored by Fremantle Media, then in collaboration with the television station Rajawali Citra Televisi Indonesia (RCTI). This Indonesian idol is a talent search event for young people through singing and is the biggest reality show in Indonesia. In 2005 and 2006, Indonesian idol won the Panasonic Awards in the Best Music & Variety Show category by beating other talent search events that were in the same nomination. Furthermore, Indonesian idol again won an award from the Singapore Tourism Board when eleven Indonesian idol finalists filled the opening ceremony of the third season of American Idol's world tour in Singapore (Khotimah, 2018: 1). Since then, Indonesian idol shows have been watched more and more by the people of Indonesia people and become the biggest reality show in Indonesia with a fairly high rating at the beginning of the episode.

According to Ginting & Sebayang (2020: 185), the program hosted by Daniel Mananta won a rating of five in its first episode on Monday (18/12), with a rating of 3.3 and a share of 19.1. Furthermore, on Tuesday (19/12), the Indonesian idol program's rating increased and reached fourth place with a rating of 3.6 and a share of 17.9. This is an achievement considering that in the ninth season, the talent search event had stopped broadcasting for several years. When Indonesian Idol reappeared, the Indonesian people were enthusiastic and longed to witness this talent search event in singing.

Indonesian Idol is one of the events that Indonesian youth are looking forward to. This can happen because they excitingly air the show and each episode becomes a trending topic on YouTube social media and gets the highest rating on television. So that in the end, this phenomenon becomes a picture that proves that Indonesian Idol attracts and provokes the interest of television fans to watch the programs they present.

Indonesian idol is a television program in which the host uses code mixing in his conversations. Daniel Mananta is an Indonesian idol host who uses code mixing to host the Indonesian Idol program, the language used when hosting the event, namely Indonesian and English, makes the program more interesting to watch and can also add new vocabulary for language beginners english. This phenomenon leads writer to study “TYPES AND REASONS CODE-MIXING USED BY DANIEL MANANTA IN INDONESIA IDOL (2021) MUSIC PROGRAM”.

1.2. Scope and Limitation of the Study

This study focuses on code mixing used by Daniel Mananta in two videos, for instance : first, *Fadly Padi Bikin Semua Judges dan Daniel Mananta Joked – Showcase 4 – Indonesian Idol 2021*. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Xpy9Z0cNAxo>).

Second, *Farewell Speech Daniel Mananta Indonesian Idol 2021*, <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pi0hZdFmRaY>).

The limitation of the study focus on types and reasons of code mixing used by Daniel Mananta In Indonesian Idol music program and the collected data is only Indonesian Idol youtube channel.

1.3. Problems of the Study

Based on the background above, the researcher describes the formulation of the problems discussed in this study, namely:

1. What are the types of code-mixing used by Daniel Mananta In Indonesian Idol 2021 music program ?
2. What are the reasons of Daniel Mananta in Indonesian Idol 2021 music program used code mixing in his utterances ?

1.4. Purposes of the Study

Based on the formulation of the problem, the purposes of this study, namely:

1. To describe the types of code-mixing used by Daniel Mananta in Indonesian Idol 2021 music program.

2. To find out the reasons why Daniel Mananta in Indonesian Idol 2021 music program used code-mixing in his utterances.