CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

According to Hyland (2004:1), language is the central way we learn and build our lives. Language also expresses expressions, ideas, opinions, and feelings. Furthermore, Brown (1994:5) suggests that the definition of consolidation language produces compound definitions as follows, namely: (1) Language is systematic and generated; (2). Language is any set of symbols; (3). especially those symbols sound, but maybe also visual; (4). Characters have conventional meanings they refer to; (5) the use of language to communicate; (6). language works in speech society or culture; (7) language is a human right, although not limited to man; (8). Everyone acquires language in the same way - language and Learning both languages is universal. Language is an essential aspect of everyday human life. Without language, humans cannot convey messages in communication to other humans. The diversity of languages in the world proves that this aspect is essential for the development of human history.

Recently, Indonesians have become well-known for the phenomena of the South Jakarta language, particularly among teens in the South Jakarta district. This language-mixing process is sometimes called the "Jaksel language." This phenomenon relates to the customs of youngsters in South Jakarta, who frequently converse in Indonesian and English." The mingling of Indonesian and English in its usage, the availability of shorter terms, and the occasionally reversed language are all hallmarks of this language. Individuals feel superior to others when they use this mixed language. A phenomenon like this is known as power distance in the study of communication, where there is a specific social status that, when Utilized, would acquire respect or power; in this instance, English is considered a symbol

of wealth and knowledge from someone who uses it. This demonstrates that there is a process in language development that must be addressed or removed. According to Poedjosoedarmo (2009), language evolution has two sorts of strategies: internal changes induced by the grammatical system and external changes generated by the impact of foreign languages. Globalization significantly affects the formation of a specific language used by young people in South Jakarta, known as "Bahasa Anak Jaksel."When it comes to globalization, English is the dominant player. In a worldwide society, English is a united language. As a result of the effect of English in their life, the phenomena of teenagers' language in South Jakarta emerges, a phenomenon known as code-mixing. Muysken (2000) defines reference code mixing as employing two languages in one phrase where grammar and vocabulary are irrelevant to the issue. This is the environment for youngsters in South Jakarta, who utilize it in everyday communication.

Various linguistic issues might stymie Indonesian growth, which is considered a divergence from the language. Lack of linguistic knowledge and love in their nation influences unintentional or fading Indonesian usage in society, particularly among youth. Especially with the widespread socialization of how to communicate among adolescents in the South Jakarta region who use slang or "South Jakarta language," this is already common and has become natural since young people prefer to copy new things. The process of communication acculturation that occurs to form a new culture, namely the "Language of South Jakarta" culture, through five factors consistent with communication accommodation theory, namely the existence of sources of similarities and differences, positive assessments of "South Jakarta Language," are the existing of social status, supporting norms, and group identity (Anggia et al. 2021).

Using the "South Jakarta Language" has several benefits and drawbacks. Most young people believe that using mixed language demonstrates an individual's incapacity to think

rationally and structurally. However, others believe that people who employ multilingualism can attain success in specific groups. One of the benefits of successful language use at this age is that individuals can gain new information in foreign languages. Individuals may also convey their thoughts and sentiments by learning many languages.

Therefore, the researcher finds it essential to find out what vocabulary items the young people use, how they mix English and Indonesian words in their communication, how this phenomenon affects their social class, and how they use English terms in their context suitable to Indonesian grammar and pattern.

1.2 Limitation of the Problem

This research analyzes the phenomenon of "South Jakarta language in South Jakarta " which is used by the majority of the younger generation, especially in the South Jakarta area. I limit my attention to the forms of "South Jakarta language" that are used daily, the factors that influence the younger generation to use "South Jakarta language".

1.3 Research Question

The research questions are as follows, consistent with the topic's backdrop as stated above, what factors cause the use of code mixing in the South Jakarta language among South Jakarta people.

1. What type of Code-Mixing that South Jakarta People used?

2. What factors make South Jakarta people use South Jakarta language?

1.4 Objective of the Research

The aims of this study are as follows:

1. To find out the types of Code-Mixing that South Jakarta People used in everyday use.

2. To find out what factors influence South Jakarta teenagers in using the South Jakarta language.