

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses about the introduction of the research. It describes the background of the problem, setting of the problem, limitation of the research, formulation of the research, purpose of the research, significance of the research, and the last part describes the definition of the key terms.

A. Background of the Research

Language is a system of communication which consists of a set of sounds and written symbols which are used by the people of a particular country or region for talking or writing. According to Chomsky (1994), language is the sound that produce via way of means of human speech organ that incorporate from letter to the phrase that has meaning. Language is an crucial position in human existence and has numerous usages for human as a way of verbal exchange and interplay in network existence.

Language is an important part of life in this world. Language has a tool to communication between human and other humans. By using language, the people can express their feeling, emotions, ideas, information, knowledge, thoughts and desires something. When some people using language to deliver their speech in a conversation,

it is clear that can call as communication process. In communication process, the people have some ways to using language to deliver their speech, such as formal and informal language. Related to that, it means that language is very important for human and no human can live in the world without language.

Code mixing is the phenomenon found in daily life. People often use two or more languages when they are speaking. code mixing is basically a linguistic phenomenon that naturally occurs in multilingual society. Multilingual society is a group of people who communicate using more than one language. Wardhaugh (2006) states that a code is a system of communication that used when two or more people communicate each other in speech.

Code-mixing is a phenomenon that frequently occurs in Indonesia's multilingual and pluralistic society. It has been found that Indonesians who have a good command of English often use code mixing English into Indonesia. This phenomenon not only exists in conversations but is also presented in entertainment news in Indonesia. And even, the leader of Indonesia, namely President of Indonesia often mix Indonesia and English in one sentence or a paragraph in his speech. Speech is very closer to our leadership, especially a president. Through a speech, a president can inform, develop, and build his society.

In most cases that code will be something we may also want to call a language. the phenomenon is called code mixing. There are so many people who master more than one language. The fact that people can use more than one language encourages them to mix code whenever they speak. According to Nababan (1994:32), Code Mixing is the situation where the speakers mix the language or kind of language in a speech act without a situation or condition that need a mixing of language. For example, there is a speaker who in the use of Indonesian has many elements of Javanese/regional language the regional

language is inserted into Indonesian. a speaker mixes the code into the event, so that it will cause what is called the Indonesian language to the regions or Javanese.

In bilingual speech community there are three types of code mixing. The first types is insertion, insertion of lexical items or entire constituents from one language into a structure of the other language is called insertion. As example: Tergantung team, terus juga tergantung event. (It depends on the team and on the event).The second is alternation, occurs when structures of two languages are alternated indistinctly both at the grammatical and lexical level. Forthe example of alternation in Indonesian and English: “I mean ganti ke kalimat lain”. (I mean, change it to another sentence).The third is congruent lexicalization. It refers to the material from different lexical inventories into the grammatical structure. For the example of congruent lexicalization in Indonesian and English: “Software gua buat (convert file wav) jadi mp3 gua uda expired”. (My software for converting wav files to mp3 has expired).Generally, code mixing is the mixing of two or more languages of various linguistics unit in non formal situation and it occurs when conversant use both languages together to the extend that they change from one language to the other language in a single utterance. In addition, code-mixing occurs in either bilingual or multilingual communities and it happens because the conversant tend to use more than one language.

In this modern era many of people have and use social media. By having social media, people can easily get the information. Social media can be used by people to share and express the opinion, idea,minds about their daily activity or

daily life. There are many kinds of social media, such as Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, Youtube, and so on.

By using Youtube, people can get many impacts, can share and upload many kinds of video, and can create their private channel. In Youtube there are various video, such as gaming videos, music videos, educational videos, and so on. Youtube can be defined as video sharing website that allows users to watch, upload and comment on videos. Youtube is one of the websites in the world for uploading and sharing the videos, creating the personal channels and providing direct broadcast for organizations.

There are many famous Youtubers in Indonesia. One of them Boy William's Youtube channel. Boy William is one of Indonesian public figure and actor who active in YouTube and also fluent in speaking both of English and Indonesia. Boy William has joined Youtube since 15 October 2016 and started creating video blog content on Youtube. He is categorized as inspiring YouTubers because he has creative ideas to create video content on his Youtube channel that is different ideas from other Youtubers. On his Youtube channel he has 341 videos, 5.12 million subscribers and the video has been watched by Indonesians people. On his content, Boy William used western culture such as in the use of English language on his video. The researcher finds an interesting in Boy William's videos because the speakers usually speak Indonesia and English. This phenomenon is called as code mixing. It happens when the speaker speak and mix more than one language.

This research, it helps us to know and understand more about code mixing and also we can find the reason why many people in this modern era mix their

language into Indonesian and English when communication with other.

Based on explanation above, the researcher is interested to conduct a research under the title: “An Analysis Of Code Mixing Used In Video Podcast On Boy William's Youtube Channel”

B. Setting of the Research

Based on the background of the research, This research was conducted on Boy William’s Youtube channel. The researcher chooses Boy William’s Youtube channel because on his content, Boy William used western culture such as in the use of English language on his video. The researcher finds an interesting in Boy William’s videos because the speakers usually speak Indonesia and English.

C. Limitation of the Research

Based on the setting of the research above, the researcher focuses on the Code mixing in Video Podcast On Boy William's Youtube Channel, and What are the reasons Boy william used code mixing in video podcast on his Youtube Channel.

D. Formulation of the Problem

Based on the limitation of the problem above, the researcher formulated the problem of her research as follows:

1. What kinds of code mixing by used in Video Podcast On Boy William's Youtube Channel?

E. Purpose of the Research

The purpose of this research is to find out the kinds of code mixing used In Video Podcast On Boy William's Youtube Channel.

F. Significant of way.

G. Definition of the key terms

To get easy understanding this research, the writer wrote the definition of some terms as follow :

1. Code mixing is the phenomenon found in daily life. People often use two or more languages when they are speaking. Code mixing is basically a linguistic phenomenon that naturally occurs in multilingual society. Multilingual society is a group of people who communicate using more than one language.

2. In bilingual speech community there are three types of code mixing. The first types is insertion, insertion of lexical items or entire constituents from one language into a structure of the other language is called insertion. The second is alternation, occurs when structures of two languages are alternated indistinctly both at the grammatical and lexical level. The third is congruent lexicalization. It refers to the material from different lexical inventories into the grammatical structure.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The review of related literatures are very important to discussed. In this chapter, the researcher would like to put the theories from some experts that support this research. It covers review of the related theories, review of related findings and conceptual framework.

A. Review of The Related Theories

1. Sociolinguistic

Sociolinguistics is study about the relationship between language and society. Sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationships between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and of how language functions in communication, the equivalent goal in the sociology of language is trying to discover how social structure can be better understood through the study of language. As sociolinguistics studies about language and society, it aims to know and investigate the kind of language used in society based on the social functions.

Sociolinguistics is department of linguistics that particularly examines the usage of language in society. Initially sociolinguistics changed into known as sociology of language or language in society. There are numerous specialists who outline sociolinguistics base on their respective views. Based on Chaer (1994), nation that sociolinguistics is a linguistics that sub subject that the research language in time period in their use in society. Chaer additionally states that during sociolinguistics is the consumer and use of language, location of use

language, the association of language level, numerous shape of touch with or greater language and the range and timing of use the numerous language.

Sociolinguistics also concern about how people show their identity during communication in the social community through their language. In addition, Sociolinguistics is the study of our everyday lives, how language works in the casual conversations and the media exposed to, and the presence of societal norms, policies, and laws which address language.

From the explanations above, it can be concluded that sociolinguistics is the study about the relationship between society and language. Sociolinguistics also study and discusses about social aspect of language, especially the differences in language related to social factors. Sociolinguistics does not only study about language but also study about aspects of the language used by society.

2. Bilingualism

Generally bilingualism and multilingualism are normally locate in numerous countries. Each united states has their local language. In the opposite hand in speak with different united states want a united language this is particularly English. It can be less complicated for us to engage with different united states. Because of it mastered overseas language Is crucial in this period globalization. Talking approximately mastered in numerous language it's normally known as multilingualism whilst bilingualism is mastered in languages like English and Indonesian.

Bilingualism is activities the use of or greater language alternately via way of means of a speaker (Wardhaugh, 2006:101). Bilingualism is the cap

potential of language codes. Based on Spolsky (1998:45), defines as a bilingual as “someone who has a few purposeful capabilities with inside the 2nd language”. It is a method that folks that grasp in language inclusive of English to Indonesian or Indonesian to English. Bilingualism and multilingualism human beings normally have a tendency to interchange language code at some point of their conversation.

Bilingualism is the ability of people using two languages when they are speak to each other. According to Edwards (2013) bilingualism and multilingualism have both de facto existence and important places in the psychological, political, and social debates that define social and ethnic group, communities, and regions.

Moetia, et. al. (2018) Indonesia is included as bilingual or multilingual societies which means people in this country share a common range of many languages. When people master or use two or more than one language, it is called bilingual or multilingual. This happens when people are in the place where their mother tongue is not the only language that is understood by most people. Bilingual and multilingual can also be triggered by the education which requires them to speak in another language besides their mother tongue. Bilingualism and multilingualism cause this phenomenon which is called code mixing and code switching.

Bilingualism is defined as a local like manipulate of or greater language. In a manner that the humans capabilities in a position the usage of or greater language in addition to a local speaker (Bloomfield:1993). Based on rationalization above the researcher finds that bilingualism is someone who is aware of and makes use of

multiple language, at the same time as for a multilingualism is someone who is aware of and makes use of greater than 3 or greater language network speech behavior.

3.Code Mixing

There are some experts who give definition about code mixing. According to Muysken (2000: 1), code mixing is a term used to refer to all cases where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence. code mixing is the mixing or variation of two languages and known as code mixing. It is very easy to find in people around. Code mixing refers to all cases where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence. Code mixing focused in the grammar features, but it does not mean attention will not be paid to the important role of psycholinguistic and sociolinguistic factors that influence code mixing, such as levels of bilingual proficiency, mode of bilingual processing, political balance between the languages, language attitudes, and the type of interactive setting. On the other words, Code-mixing refers to the mixture between two different codes in a sentence that symbolizes the uncertainty upon which code that should be used at best. In order to attain the best communication effect, the speaker thus will mix the code.

Code mixing is the use of one language in another language, the mixing of two or more languages or language varieties in a speech. code mixing usually occurs in bilingual or multilingual community or society and function (meaning) of the language cannot be clearly separated. According to Nababan (1994:32),

Code Mixing is the situation where the speakers mix the language or kind of language in a speech act without a situation or condition that need a mixing of language. Nababan also state that a prominent feature in this code mixing is the sure or informal situations. In a formal language situation , there are rarely mixing codes. If there are mixing code in such circumstances, it is because there is no proper expression in a language that is being used, so it needs to use words or phrases from foreign language ; the written language in this case we express it with italic or underlined print of the word/phrase foreign language concerned. Based on Wardhaugh (2010) code mixing occurs when they decide to switch code to another, or mix codes within sometimes very short utterances and thus create a new code in a process.

From the explanation above can be concluded that code mixing is the use of two languages in one utterance. They mix from one language to the other language in communication.

4. Types of Code Mixing

According to Muysken (2000:1) There are three types of code mixing which may be found in bilingual speech community are insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. In another hand, the kinds of code mixing are:

a) Insertion

Insertion is inserting material such lexical items or entire constituents from one language into a structure of the other languages. Muysken (2000,p.60) state, the process of code mixing is conceived as something asking to borrowing the

insertion of an alien lexical or phrasal category into a given structure. For

example of insertion : (Indonesian / English)

1. Tergantung team, terus juga tergantung event.
2. Andi, kamu pasti shock dengar kabar ini
3. Nanti siang jadi meeting di mana?
4. Itu salah satu soundtrack korea yang paling booming dan serial korea yang paling booming.

b) Alternation

Alternation is the constraint of mixing in terms of compatibility or equivalence of the languages involved at the mix point, and clause.

For example: Dini, kamu sudah mengerjakan your homework belum?

Example : For your information, ini berhasil.

c) Congruent Lexicalization of material from different lexical inventories into a shared grammatical structure. It is also the influence of dialect within language use.

For example: saya lagi ngerjain tugas matematika di computer.

A : "Hey, how are you? Senang bertemu dengan anda

B : Nice to meet you

5. The Function of Using Code-Mixing

According to Hoffman (1991), there are variety of motives for bilingual or multilingual character to replace or blend their languages. Those are: talking about a particular topic, quoting somebody else, being empathic about something

(express solidarity), interjection, and repetition used for clarification, intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor, expressing group identity.

1. Talking about particular topic

People often change the code when they talk. It is because they feel free and more comfortable to express their message in a language that is not their native language.

2. Being emphatic about something

Mixing a foreign language in the message can express our emphatic feeling toward somebody. Sometimes, people who are fluent in foreign language feel more powerful if they express their emphatic in foreign language rather than in first language or vice versa.

3. Interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors)

Interjection is words or expressions which are inserted into a sentence to convey surprise, strong emotion, or to gain attention. They have no grammatical value.

4. Repetition used for clarification

A bilingual sometimes uses both of the languages (codes) that he or she masters to say the same message. This function is used when they want to clarify or emphasize their message. Therefore, the message will be understood by a listener.

5. Expressing group identity

The way one community communicates is different from the way the other community communicates. Code mixing can also be used to express group

identity. Therefore, the ways academic people communicate are obviously different from the other groups.

6. Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor

When a bilingual person talks to another bilingual, there will be a lot of code mixing occurs. Code mixing intends to smooth the message and to be understood by the listener.

7. Quoting somebody else

Code mixing could happen when a speaker quotes someone's word, a famous expression, proverb, or saying of some well-known figures. Those famous expressions or sayings can be quoted intact in their original language.

6. The form of Code mixing

Muysken (2000:109) define that the term code mixing to refer to all cases where lexical item and grammatical features from two language appear in one sentence. And he also define in codemixing piece of one language are used while a speaker is basically using another language.

Suwito (2012:33) differentiates the kind of code mixing in the form of words, phrase, hybrid, repetition word, idioms and clauses.

1) Code mixing in the form of word

Word is the smallest unit of language consists of a morpheme or more than a morpheme. Example:

Datanglah ke party ku malam ini

2) Code mixing in the form of phrase

Phrase is grammatical analysis to refer to a single element of structure typically containing more than one words, and lacking the subject and predicate structure typical of clauses. Example:

Perusahaan ini membutuhkan fresh graduate yang berkompeten

3) Code mixing in the form of hybrid

Hybrid is the result from unification of two different language substances which has meaning. Example:

Orang tua harus mensupport anak-anaknya.

4) Code mixing in the form of repetition word

Repetition word is a word formed because of reduplication.

Example:

Kabarnya fine-fine saja.

5) Code mixing in the form of idiom

Idiom is group of words with a meaning that is different from the meaning of the individual word. It means that idiom creates new meaning that is different from the real meaning of each word.

Example: Semuanya akan baik-baik saja jika kamu go with the flow.

6) Code mixing in the form of clause

Clause is a unit of grammatical organization smaller than the sentence, but larger than the phrases, words or morphemes and clause having a subject and predicate.

Example: Tadi dia bilang I miss you gitu.

7.YouTube

a. Definition of YouTube

Youtube is a website which lets on users to watch, upload or share video by online. Generally, a considerable amount of contents can be found in Youtube, such as people talking about their interest, news, education, life, procedure in creating something, and others. Related to education, especially in language, Youtube has a crucial role in affording the information since Youtube can be accessed by the students from all the country around the world where every people have language differences.

Youtube is a video sharing website on which users can upload, share and view videos. Youtube: is a very popular Web video sharing site that lets anyone store, upload and share videos with others. YouTube is the largest video sharing site on the Web. Youtube lets anyone upload videos for private or public viewing. Nowadays, in the world, YouTube is becoming popular. Many people upload their videos YouTube. Both YouTube channel many people can sharing their video.

Youtube is one of the social media with a website that provides various kinds of videos ranging from video clips to films, as well as videos made by Youtube users themselves. He also state that now, Youtube is the most popular social media based on sharing video with long duration, where many people use YouTube as a place to work especially for young people.

Youtube is one of the social media that provides many kinds of videos. By using Youtube, people can get many impacts, can share and upload many kinds of video, creating their private channel. In Youtube there are various video, such as gaming videos, music videos, educational videos, and so on. Youtube can be

defined as video sharing website. Users can watch, upload and comment on videos.

b. Boy William's Youtube Channel

There are many famous Youtubers in Indonesia. One of them is Boy William's Youtube channel. Boy William is one of Indonesian public figure and actor who active in Youtube and also fluent in speaking both of English and Indonesia. Boy William has joined Youtube since 15 October 2016 and started creating video blog content on Youtube. He is categorized as inspiring Youtubers because he has creative ideas to create video content on his YouTube channel that is different ideas from other Youtubers. On his Youtube channel he has 341 videos, 5.12 million subscribers and the video has been watched by Indonesians people.

On his content, Boy William used western culture such as in the use of English language on his video. The researcher finds an interesting in Boy William's videos because the speakers usually speak Indonesia and English. This phenomenon is called as code mixing. It happens when the speaker speak and mix more than one language.

B. Review of Related Finding

There are some researcher about code mixing. First, Marzona Yessi, (2009), entitled *"The Use of Code Mixing Between Indonesian and English in Indonesian Advertisement of Gadis"*. The researcher use research. It was found that there were three forms of code mixing used in advertisement in They were words, phrases and sentences which were put in the middle of the sentence of

advertisements. Meanwhile, the use of code mixing in advertisements had many functions based on the purposes of communication, as we knew; advertisement was an advertiser's way to communicate to the consumer, reader in this case. So, in this research it was found that there were three functions of the use of code. They were greeting, informing, and rejecting.

Second, Joice Yulinda Luke, (2015), entitled *"The Use of Code Mixing Among Pamonanese In Parata Ndaya Closed Group Facebook"*. Research intended to figure out why Pamonanes did code-mixing in Parata Ndaya, a Facebook closed-group site. The research applied qualitative method to get the types of code-mixing and reasons for doing code-mixing, while the analysis used Hoffman's theory. Data were taken from comments of three active members of Parata Ndaya. Comments selected were mainly focused on political issues that happened during Regional House Representative Election in 2014. Data analysis reveals that code-mixing is mostly found in jokes and some comments about political leaders. Thus, the results can provide insights for Parata Ndaya members to build awareness on preserving their local language (i.e. Pamona language) as well as to enhance solidarity among members of the group site.

Third, Ary Iswanto Wibowo, Idah Yuniasih, Fera Nelfianti (2017), entitled *"Analysis Types of Code Switching and Code Mixing by the Sixth President of Republic Indonesia's Speech at the National of Independence Day"*. This research aimed to describe the use of code switching and code mixing in the speech of the spoken language. The research used qualitative research. Data were collected from script documented and grounded theories to roll out several types of code

switching and code mixing. In collecting data for the research, writer took a few steps such as, observing and reviewing the speech, and choosing the sentences containing code mixing and code switching. The theories were applied into object of the research that is former President of Republic Indonesia, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's speech. As an official authority, the writer was attracted to analyze his speech during commemoration of 65th Independence Day. The result of this research found that the speech has categorized as kinds of code switching and code mixing. There were three types of code switching; tag, inter sentential, and intra sentential. In addition, there were also three types of code mixing that found in this research. They are insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization.

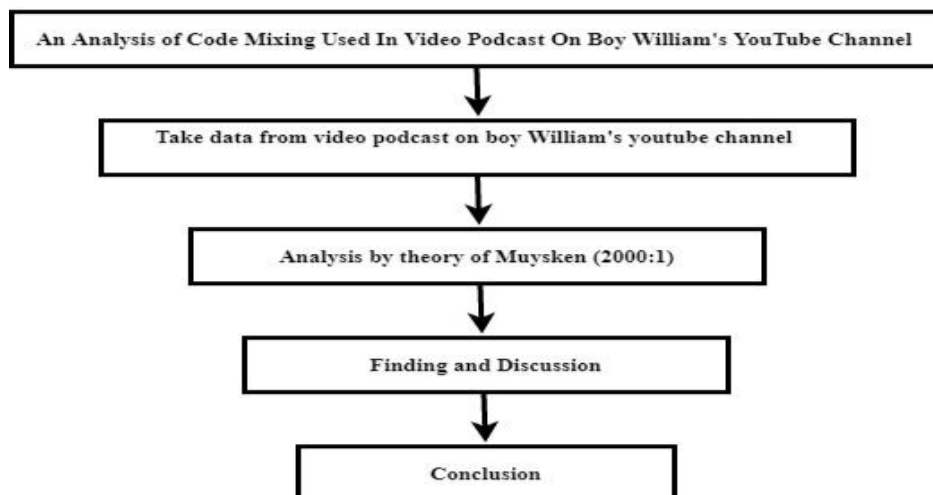
Fourth, Jimmi, Rafelia Elsa Davistasya, (2019), entitled "*Code Mixing In Language Style of South Jakarta Community Indonesia*". The purpose of this paper is about to investigate of Code-Mixing appeared in South Jakarta Community while this community having chat each other through social media, WhatsApp and Twitter. The data is taken from 7 people, 3 boys and 4 girls. The writer uses the method of qualitative-description research which is done by the writer by getting involved in the community of social media, having the library and internet research with the relevant sources, and collects the data to be analyzed also describes by explaining the result of the research. The conclusion of the research is by the often using of Code Mixing, the people indirectly increase their vocabularies. This phenomenon influenced many people to start to apply the Code Mixing.

Fifth, Rafika Purba, (2017), entitled "*Code Mixing In Joko Widodo's*

Inauguration Speech". The purpose of this study was to describe the shape, type, and function of the use of code-mixing in the speech of President Indonesia, Mr. Ir.H. Joko Widodo. This study used qualitative research. Based on data analysis, obtained descriptions of the use of code mixing form of words, phrases, words and clauses, description of the forms of code mixing, and the purposes of why Joko Widodo mixes the Java language into Indonesia. The achievements of this research are expected to be additional source of code mixing study and it is meant to conduct and develop such a research in the code mixing field.

C. Conceptual frame work

Conceptual framework is the concept that researcher used to plan the researcher. A conceptual framework are an analytical tool with several variations an context it is use to make conceptual framework distinctions and organize ideas.



From the figure 1. This research focuses on code mixing used In Video Podcast. The diagram above explains about the process in taking the data to analyze by the researcher. To find out the code mixing used In Podcast video. The researcher

used the podcast video in collecting the data. Finally the researcher got findings and discussion and after that got the conclusion.

CHAPTER III

RESEACH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents and discusses of the research methodology. this chapter consists of research design, instrumentations of the research, technique of collecting the data and technique of analyzing the data.

A. Research Design

This research uses descriptive qualitative research. Sugiyono (2012:3) explained that, qualitative design is to get in-depth data, a data which contains meaning. Qualitative design significantly can affect the research substance. Qualitative research is use by researcher to find and develop about the problem language phenomena in a movie. Qualitative analysis is also about the form of data that is use. Qualitative research is usually explain through words.

B. Setting of The Research

This research was conducted on Boy William's Youtube channel. The researcher chooses Boy William's Youtube channel because on his content, Boy William used western culture such as in the use of English language on his video. The researcher finds an interesting in Boy William's videos because the speakers usually speak Indonesia and English.

C. Object of The Research

In doing a research, there is subject and participants of the research. In this research the researcher explains this thing above:

1. Object of the research. The object of this research is used types of code mixing in video podcast.

D. Instrumentations of the research

Instrument is a tool or media that used by researcher to collect the data. In identifying the study, the researcher needs some supporting instruments. It is used to collect the data. The instruments make the researcher easier to analyze the data. In this research, the researcher needs a handphone, audio recorder to collect the data of code mixing used in video podcast on boy William's Youtube channel.

E. Research Procedure

In conducting this research, the researcher conducted some steps as the procedure of the research such as:

To support data the researcher also used Video Podcast to make it easier to analyze code mixing in video podcast on boy William's Youtube channel.

The researcher used the following steps:

1. The researcher downloaded the video.
2. The researcher watched the video in many times.
3. The researcher typed the transcript of the utterance on the video.
4. The researcher identified the code mixing by reading the transcript.
5. The researcher classified the data based on the form of the types of code.

1. Observation

The first thing the researcher did was observation of video podcast on boy William's Youtube channel.

2. Formulation

Based on observation above, the researcher formulates in this research on the following question: What kinds of code mixing are used in Video Podcast On Boy William's Youtube Channel?

3. Theories

After the researcher analyzes the types of code mixing used by Muysken theory.

4. Technique of collect data

In this step, the researcher observes the video podcast on boy William's Youtube channel.

5. Technique of analysis the data

The researcher watched the video, The researcher identified the data into types of code mixing: Insertion, Alternation, and congruent lexicalization as explained by theory of muysken (2000:1), Make the table that of types of code mixing and utterances, After making the table, the researcher makes more specific table based on each the types of code mixing that found in the video. Last, the researcher makes the result.

6. Analysis the data

After analysis the data of the table based on theory muysken.

7. Conclusion

The last, the researcher makes the conclusion about the data that were collected.

F. Technique of Collecting The Data

The technique of collecting data uses in this study is documentation, handphone, audio, video, recorder. The researcher make documentation uses video recorder from the video podcast on boy William's Youtube channel.

G. Technique of Analyzing The Data

The researcher uses a theory that muysken's theory. He states that there are three types of code mixing which is: insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. for the second question is reason of code mixing used by video podcast uses by Hoffman (1991) theory. He states that there are seven reasons of code switching which is : Talking about Particular topic, Being emphatic something (express solidarity), Interjection (inserting sentence, fillers or sentence connectors), Repetition used for clarification, Expressing group identity, Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor, Because of real lexical need.