

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Language is a social activity, we talk to communicate, and to make sure that we are able to communicate our language. Sipayung, K. (2016) stated Language is a set of rules. Because of that we have to do the language rule so that our language can be accepted in the society and make sure they understand our language well. Language is also a very important thing in the life of all beings, because it can be useful to communicate each other. In every area in the world, in every country people have their own language to interact. Nowadays the community is inclined to improve their ability to use and understand the other language. Sometimes, people switch or mix the language code in a communication process. This research also applies when the writer already is a teacher she/he can mix or switch their language in the teaching learning process so that the student is easy to understand about the topic of the study.

To develop communicative competence in two or more languages gives a person the opportunity to express their thoughts and feelings and shape their identity. It also helps them satisfy their personal and social needs in the different contexts of the language used. The phenomena of code mixing and code switching of languages have long intrigued scholars who have examined what triggers such occurrences.

Language is also closely related to how people interact with each other. So, in learning a language, we are also connected to people or society. In Linguistics, it is called sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics is the study that learns about human and society.

Sociolinguistic is part of linguistics which is concerned with language as a social and cultural phenomenon. It investigates the field of language and society that have close connections with the social sciences, especially social psychology, anthropology, human geography and sociology. Sociolinguistics examines the interplay of language and society, with language as the starting point. Variation is the key concept, implement to language itself and to its use.

The sociolinguists or people who study a language must be popular with a code. A code is a symbol of nationalism that is used by people to communicate in a particular language – a dialect, a register, an accent or a style on different opportunities and for different purposes. A code is divided into code-mixing and code-switching. Code-mixing occurs when people mix two languages between mother tongue and English. Nababan (1993) in Yuliana; said that code-mixing is found mainly in informal interactions. There are some reasons why people make code-mixing. First, in code-mixing, bilingual speakers seem to apply some words or phrases from foreign language (pieces of one language smaller than clause), while the other language (code) functions as the base language. Secondly, bilingual speakers mix codes when there is no topic that changes, nor does the situation. One of the questions in bilingual research is why bilingual speakers switch from one language to another language in deliver their conversation. With few exception, sociolinguists who had studied code switching before the 1980s directed our attention to extra-linguistic factors such as topic, setting, relationship between participants, community norms and values, and societal, political and ideological developments. All of them were thought to influence speaker's choice of language in conversation.

Code switching is a situation where speaker deliberately a code being used, namely by switching from one to another. The change is called code switching. The term of code switching refers to the alternation refers between two or more languages, dialects, or language register in the course of discourse between people who have more than one language in common. Typical one of the two languages is dominant, the major language is called the matrix language, while the minor language is embedded language. Code switching occurs when a bilingual introduces a completely unassimilated word from another language into his/her speech. In other words, it can be said that code switching is the selection of forms from embedded varieties in utterances of matrix variety during the same conversation.

Code mixing is expressions in which a language mixer the grammar of one language and another language is used without change the grammar of the first language used. According to Wardhaugh (1992:107-108), “conversational code-mixing involves the deliberate mixing of two languages without an associated topic change”. He shows that code-mixing is usually used as a solidarity symbol in multilingual communities and in this paper it seems to be true when one considers.

The implementation of code-switching and code-mixing frequently occur in conversations of bilingual speakers and they may arise at the same time but they are often used in a different context. The term code-switching is used interchangeably with code-mixing, with both terms referring to both types of language mixing. Recently, a few researchers have made finer distinctions between using code-mixing and code-switching that is to distinguish the use of two or more languages at the discourse level from switches within clauses/words. The practice of alternately using

two languages is called as code-switching. Code-switching is a linguistic phenomenon commonly occurring in bi- and multilingual speech communities Mahootian (2006). People who switch the language should have purposes, such as to quote someone, qualify message, amplify or emphasize, convey confidentiality, anger and annoyance, mark and emphasize group identity (solidarity), exclude someone from conversation, change role of speaker, rise status, add authority, show expertise and continue the last language used, Grosjean (1982) in Yuliana;dkk (2015). While code-mixing is the change of one language to another within the same utterance or in the same oral or written text Nababan (1993) in Yuliana;dkk (2015). The use of code-mixing reflects the idea that the alternation of the languages is not yet constrained, Azuma (1998). Muysken (2000) also described that code-mixing is typically divided into three main types – insertion (word or phrase), alternation (clause) and congruent lexicalization (dialect) – and the most common occurrence of code-mixing variants in society is insertional code-mixing. What the writer means about insertion is insertion of material (lexical items or entire constituents) from one language into a structure of the other language. Alternation means the alternation between structures from languages.

Meanwhile, code-switching is a phenomenon when there are two or more languages exist in a community and it makes speakers frequently switch from one language to another language. According to Poplack (1980), there are three types of code-switching: (1) Intra sentential code switching; (2) Inter sentential code switching; and (3) Extrasentential code switching. Intra sentential code switching occurs when the alternation of language used is below sentential boundaries. Intra

sentential code-switching is the alternation in a single discourse between two languages, where the switching occurs within a sentence. According to Bokamba (1988) intra sentential code-switching coincides with codemixing. Inter sentential code-switching happens whereas people switching the language, Indonesian and English, between sentences or two clauses.

All types of code-switching refer to switching back and forth from one language to another to communicate to others based on the situation. So, the existence of code-mixing and code-switching depends on other factors that influence them to do it, for example in one situation or in different communities. Bilinguals or multilinguals have some certain reasons to mix or switch their language. Generally, the reasons include: (1) Our lizard brains take over. (2) We want to fit in. (3) We want to get something. (4) We want to say something in secret. (5) It helps us convey a thought.

In analysis the writer used grounded theory to elaborate the data. As explained by Dorney (2007:260), the main point about “theory” is that writers should go beyond merely describing or categorizing the target phenomenon and should offer some basic understanding of the principles, relationships, cause and /or motifs underlying it.

The writer also chose this research so that the writer later can practice and applicate this study when the writer already to be a teacher and teach the students by switch and mix the language so that the student can be understand about the explanation from the teacher well, with this study the teacher helpful to make the student easier understand about their lesson.

Table 1.1 Types of Code Switching

| No | Utterances | Types of Code Switching | | |
|----|---|-------------------------|------------------|---------------|
| | | Intra-sentential | Inter-sentential | Tag Switching |
| 1 | Oke top five playlist throwback 2000-an. | | | |
| 2 | and sekarang aku mau telpon salah satu dari kalian tapi setelah yang satu ini aku cari-cari dulu ya | | | |
| 3 | Berikutnya I give you Britney Spears with “toxic” ini lagu genius. | | | |
| 4 | This is my top five favorite lagu galau tahun 90-an. | | | |
| 5 | Sebenarnya I hate this song now | | | |
| 6 | Nah sekarang aku mau ngeshare buat kalian semua yaa. | | | |
| 7 | aku nggak punya paket internet buat ngeupdate WhatsApp aku. | | | |

From the table above the first utterance “Oke top five playlist throwback 2000-an.” is type of intra sentential code switching because in this utterance found a clause switches in a base language. And the second utterance “and sekarang aku mau telpon salah satu dari kalian tapi setelah yang satu ini aku cari-cari dulu ya” also is the same type of code switching, because in this utterance found word that switches in the utterance. The third utterance “Berikutnya I give you Britney Spears with “toxic” ini lagu genius” is type of inter sentential code switching because speaker say in the first clause has different language with the second clause. The fourth utterance

“This is my top five favorite lagu galau tahun 90-an.” In this utterance same with the third utterance. The fifth utterance “ Sebenarnya I hate this song now”. This is also same with the fourth utterance because the speaker said the first utterance different with the next utterance. The sixth utterance “Nah sekarang aku mau ngeshare buat kalian semua yaa.” In this utterance found the third type of code switching it is tag switching. Because of the short expression utter at the of the utterance. The last utterance of the table “aku nggak punya paket internet buat ngeupdate WhatsApp aku”. Also has the same type like in the sixth utterance.

Table 1.2 Types of Code Mixing

| No | Utterances | Types of Code Switching | | |
|----|--|-------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| | | Insertion | Alternation | Congruent Lexicalization |
| 1 | nanti siang jadi meeting di mana? | | | |
| 2 | Kamu jangan judge aku gitu dong. | | | |
| 3 | “ngeprint berapa lembar sih, butuhnya” | | | |
| 4 | “hey, how are you? I’m Sam. Senang bertemu anda. Nice to meet you. | | | |

From the table above in the first utterance “nanti siang jadi meeting di mana?”. This is type of insertion code mixing because in this utterance found word that mixing with the other language in this utterance. The next utterance “Kamu jangan judge aku gitu dong” also the same type with the first utterance it is mixing the language by using word “judge”. The third utterance. “ngeprint berapa lembar sih, butuhnya”. It is alternation code mixing. Because alternation view the constraint on

capability or equivalent of the language involved at the switch point. The last utterance “hey, how are you? I’m Sam. Senang bertemu anda. Nice to meet you”. It is congruent lexicalization (dialect) code mixing. Because in the utterance the style of shifting and dialect is used.

1.2 The Problems of the Study

From identification of the problem and discussion above, the writer formulated the problem. The problems of this research are:

1. What are the types of code switching that used by Boy William in Video You tube Channel?
2. What are the types of code mixing that used by Boy William in Video You tube Channel?

1.3 The Objective of the Study

From the problem of the study the researcher formulated the objective of the study related to the problem above as follow:

- 1.To describe the type of code switching used by Boy William in Video You tube Channel.
- 2.To describe the type of code mixing used by Boy William in Video You tube Channel.

1.4 Scope and Limitation

In order to focused on the research problem that had been formulated, the writer contrive the scope and limitation. In this study the writer focused on the analysis of type of code switching and code mixing used by Boy William. This research is focused to analyzed all the types of code switching and types of code

mixing. There are types of code switching: Intra-sentential, Inter-sentential, and Tag switching. and there are types of Code mixing: Insertion (word phrase), Alternation, and Congruent lexicalization (dialect).

1.5 Significance of the Study

Hopefully, the result of the research will bring some benefits to the theoretical and practical use of language.

1. Theoretically, the result of this research be able to enrich the knowledge in sociolinguistics especially about code mixing and code switching. So that this research can be helpful to other researcher and also for student colleges to improve their knowledge about sociolinguistic especially this topic code switching and code mixing also to help the student college to do their task about that topic.
2. Practically, the research findings are expected to be useful for:
 - a. the teacher, the study provides detailed theory, example and data related with code-switching and code mixing. The English teachers are able to use this study as the reference to comprehend about switching and mixing codes. Moreover, the teachers can practice to switch and mix the codes to interact with the students who are not fluent yet in speaking English.
 - b. the students, this research aims as one of the references for students while studying about code-switching and code mixing. In addition, this study about code-switching and code mixing in the development of the future communication.
 - c. the writer

The result of this study will be useful information to develop or further study in code switching and code mixing. And then with this research, writer understand the topic well, so that it can be make the researcher success in this material and also can apply this topic when the writer teach the student later.

d. For Readers

This study was useful to give knowledge in general about code switching and code mixing. So, the readers not only read this research but also get the knowledge after read it and then improve the understanding of this topic to the readers so this research will be useful for readers.

e. For the other researcher

The result of this study can increase the knowledge about code mixing and code switching and also, the result can be used as reference to conduct a further research. After read this research the other writer can be easier to do their research well.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

To get the general understanding from this research that will be analyzed by the researcher, the type of code switching and code mixing, the researcher shows some literature to find some things which are related to the research topic, as follows: There are many fascinating and odd phenomena occurring in society, they happen uncontrolled by the language and linguistics itself. This makes the language – as a science – can be separated into different sides.

They are internal and external aspects. Then, sociolinguistics is different from many other branches of the linguistic field in which it studies the internal aspects of language such as syntax, morphology, phonology, semantics and so forth. It studies the language through the relationship of language and society, the united relationship between the language and the users of language itself.

Wikipedia (2002) noted the description of sociolinguistics as the study of the effect of any and all aspects of society, including cultural norms, expectations, and context; on the way language is used. Hence, Suwito in Ratna (2007:56) stated that the language variation consists of idiolect, dialectal, language manner, and level. The language variation is a possible thing in the social domain of a small society, even in individual language usage. The factors influencing the language variation are the arrangement of local society formation, and language used as a normal activity between

society members. The external factors influencing are speaker's factor, social, and situational.

Here is the example, a sociolinguist might determine through study of social attitudes that Black English Vernacular would not be considered appropriate language use in a business or professional setting. He or she might also study grammar, phonetics, vocabulary, and other aspects and it is much as a dialectologist would study the same or regional dialect. It means that the study of language variation is concerned with social constraints determining language in its contextual environment.

Code switching and code mixing are the terms given to the use of different varieties of language in different social situation. Finally, while the study of sociolinguistic is very broad, there are a few fundamental concepts on which most sociolinguistic inquiries. It attempts to explain why the fact is not how the case is. These two approaches, although it is different, but it completes each other in practice.

2.2 Sociolinguistic

Hudson (in Wardaugh, 1998:13) "defines that sociolinguistic is the study of language in relation to society, whereas the sociology of language is the study of language in relation to language". The researcher can say that sociolinguistic is the study how to communicate with the society or community, how we can build or make good relation and communication with people that we have known before or we do not know at all. Sociolinguistics is study of language character, variation of language and the use of language in interaction and the function of language in society.

Fishman (1972:4) “sociolinguistics is the study the characteristic of their function and the characteristic of their speaker as these three constantly interact, change and changes one another within a speech community”. The researcher can conclude sociolinguistics is talk about interaction between one another the other one and also about the relation to the community, we have to able understand the language in some community.

Because it can be same and also it can be different language in the society. So here the sociolinguistics explain us about that. The relationship between language behavior and social behavior, it is mean how both of them can be complete each other. Because of that we need to understand what is language behavior and what is social behavior.so we have to learn them well so that we can make or create a good interaction or communication to other people or to other community.

2.3 Bilingualism and Multilingualism

Most people as speakers usually occupy more than one code and require a selected code whenever they choose to speak with other people. The phenomenon of people having more than one code (language) called bilingualism or multilingualism. Wardaugh.(1986:101). Based on the explanation the researcher can conclude that bilingualism and multilingualism are people who can speak use more than one language.

They are free to choose what language that they want to use in their conversation/ dialogue, it may be French, English, Indonesia, Spanish, mandarin, japan, Korean and the other language more. And it does not rule out the possibility the regional languages (Bahasa daerah) can be mixed in daily speech.Based on

Wardough. 1986:101). said that when we do communication we often use a code (language) more than one. This case makes us have to know or understand about some language. It can be combined to the other language it can be English, korea, perancis, italia, our local language also, it is called as bilingualism and multilingualism.

This is mean about mix the language to the other language but they each other understand their communication well. It is mean there is no miss understanding between them cause about mixing the language. According to Myers-Scotton (2006:44), bilingualism is the use of two or more languages sufficiently to carry on a limited casual conversation. To clarify the term bilingual or multilingual, Spolsky (1998: 45) defines a bilingual as “a person who has some functional ability in the second language”.

This may vary from a limited ability in one or more domains, to very strong command of both languages. People begin bilingual when their fluent in one language and could produce complete meaningful utterance in the other language (Haugen in Romanie,1995:11). There are three reason why someone becomes bilingual, namely membership, education, and administration (Hoffman, 1991: 3). The example of membership reason is the use of French by European aristocracy to signal the membership of the elite.

The example of education and administration reason is the use of English by Indonesians, Scandinavians, Germans, and dutches in discussing their technologies, academics, or business. In many countries and communities, bilingualism is a normal requirement for daily communication and not a sign of any particular reason

(Hoffman, 1991:3). Multilingual is society has that some languages. We know that the growth of language, from monolingual, then bilingual, and finally become multilingual.

This happens because of some factors. The modern development of technology communication, globalization, and the education development make the need of language society change. The modern era indirectly has contributions to the change of language society. Sridhar (1996:50) says, “Multilingualism involving balanced, native like command and of all the languages in the repertoire is rather uncommon. Typically, multilingualism has varying command of different repertoires.

The differences in competence in the various language might range from command of a few lexical items, formulaic expression such as greeting, and rudimentary conversational skill all the way to excellent command of the grammar and vocabulary and specialized register and style. In other words, since the members of a bilingual community vary in the capacity of mastering the languages used in the community, they have to be able to set a condition where they can communicate effectively. This condition leads them to do code switching and code mixing.

2.4. Definition of Code

In everyday interaction, people usually choose different codes in different situation. They may choose a particular code or variety because it makes them easier to discuss a particular topic, regardless where they are speaking. When talking about work or school at home, for instance, they may use the language that is related to those fields rather than the language used in daily language communication at home. A code is a system that is used by people to communicate with each other.

When people want to talk each other, they have to choose a particular code to express their feeling. According to Stockwell (2002:8-9), a code is “a symbol of nationalism that is used by people to speak or communicate in a particular language, or dialect, or register, or accent, or style on different occasions and for different purposes.” Similarly, Ronald Wardaugh (1986:101) also maintains that a code can be defined as “a system used for communication between two or more parties used on any occasions.

” When two or more people communicate with each other in speech, we can call the system of communication that they employ a code. Therefore, people are usually required to select a particular code whenever they choose to speak, and they may also decide to switch from one code to another or to mix codes, sometimes in very short utterances and it means to create a code.

Meanwhile, Poedjosoedarmo in Rahardi (2001:21-22) states that code can be defined as a speech system and the application of the language element which has specific characteristic in line with the speaker’s background, the relationship between the speaker and interlocutor and the situation. From those opinions of the code given by many linguists above, the researcher can make conclusion that a code can be said as a language. The code is a form of the language variation that is used by a society to make communication with other people.

2.5 Code Switching and Code Mixing

This study uses code switching to refer to both switching and mixing phenomena resulted from language in contact. In a dictionary of sociolinguistics by Swann (2004: 40-41) code switching refers to “instances when speakers switch between codes (languages or language varieties) in the course of a conversation”. A formal distinction is sometimes made between intra-sentential code switching, where switches occur within a sentence and inter-sentential code switching where a switch occurs at the end of a sentence. Hamers and Blanc (2000) say that one of the most common and original strategies used by bilingual speakers among themselves is code switching. Grosjean (1982:145) in Hamers and Blanc (2000) states that a general definition is ‘the alternate use of two or more languages in the same utterance or conversation’. Hoffman (1991: 110) says that it might be argued that code switching is potentially the most creative aspect of bilingual speech.

It has also been considered as a sign of linguistic decay, i.e. evidence that bilinguals are not capable of acquiring two languages properly or keeping them apart. Furthermore, he says that the most general description of code-switching is that it involves the alternate use of two languages or linguistic varieties within the same utterance or during the same conversation. In the case of bilingual speaking to each other, switching can consist of changing languages; in that of monolinguals, shift of style. McLaughin (1984) in Hoffman (1991: 110) emphasizes the distinction between mixing and switching by referring to code-switches as language changes occurring across phrase or sentence boundaries, whereas code-mixes take place within sentences and usually involve single lexical items. Richard (2002:81) also defines

code switching as “a change by a speaker (or writer) from one language variety to another one”. Code switching can take place in a conversation when one speaker uses one language and other speaker answers in a different language.

A person may start speaking one language and then change to another one in the middle of the speech, or sometimes even in the middle of a sentence. In addition to that, Hamers and Blanc (2000) say that code-switching differs from other phenomenon because the latter involve deformation or replacement of parts of the grammar or lexicon of the languages concerned, whereas code-switching leaves both intact; furthermore, they say unlike the other phenomena, which refer to specialized functions, code-switching in our sense is used for a wider range of functions and situations and obeys socially determined norms prevalent in certain multilingual communities. In code-switching two languages are present in the discourse, chunks from one language alternating with chunks from the other. A chunk can vary in length from a morpheme to an utterance.

2.6 Code Switching

They are several definition of code switching proposed by some linguistics. Myers-Scotton (2006:239) stated “that code switching is the use of two language varieties in the same conversation”. Code switching is the use of two or more language in one conversation where the speaker or at least understand the language into which switching occurs. Code switching is the change from one code to another code. When people at the first time use A codes (for example English) and then change the B codes (for example Indonesian), it can be said that phenomenon as code switching.

According to Romanie (1992:110) Code switching can be defined as the use of more than one language variety, or style by a speaker within one utterance or discourse or between different interlocutors or situation. Code switching is one of a number of the linguistic manifestations of language contact and mixing, which variously include borrowing on the lexical and syntactic levels, language transfer, linguistic convergence, interference, language attrition, language death, pidginization (Poplack, 2004).

According to the explanation above code switching we can say that speaker who can and use more than one language in the utterance, it can be use the other language we can say switch their language according to the language that they know or they want to use when they speak. For examples start the conversation with English but in certain time the speaker can be change the language may be French or Italian and the other language that they want to use in the communication.

2.6.1 Types of Code Switching

1) Intra -Sentential

An intra- sentential switching is found when a word, phrase or clause of a foreign language is found within the sentence in a base language. In this type of switching, the speaker normally switches in to embed language in the sentence boundary. The embedded language can be a word, or phrase. The example of intra sentential switching can be seen as follow.

Implementasi Pendidikan multicultural harus mampu memberi bekal pengetahuan, attitude dan pedoman beriteraksi (physicomotoric) terhadap

subject didik agar dapat menjadi manusia Indonesia yang menghargai kemajemukan.

Yesterday, kamu telah mempelajari narrative text. Of course, masih ingat the generic structure of narrative text.

From the explanation before researcher can conclude that intra-sentential is when found a word or phrase or clause in a sentence or someone utterances in a base of language. Usually this switches in to embed language in the sentence boundary. The language that usually pinned is can be a word or phrase. For example:1) “ok you ready? Pakai Bahasa Indonesia ya?”,2) How about you? Kok murung aja sih masih pagi loh.

2) Inter-sentential

An Inter-sentential code switching happens when there is a complete sentence in a foreign language uttered two sentences in a base language. Here the switching occurs outside or on the other hand between the sentences. The speaker normally utter language A in the first clause or sentence and then switches in to language B in the next text clause or sentence or vice versa. Below as two examples of a teacher switches his/her language at the sentence boundary when talking to his/her students.

A: Kalau ada yang terbukti tidak jujur dan menyontek sewaktu ujian, nilainya akan di blacklist.

A: Ini buku lama, kurikulum 2004. It is oldies but goodies, she says. Tapi masih enak kok dibaca.

From the explanation above the researcher can conclude that an intersentential code switching is when there is a complete sentence in foreign language said by two sentences in the base language. For the example :1) “kalo yang manis - manis suka nggak? Do you know what is this?” 2) kamu nggak suka yah, with my friends.

3) Tag Switching

A tag code switching involves the insertion of a tag in one language into an utterance that is otherwise entirely in other language. This tag switching is inserted at a number of points in utterance. In other words, it happens when a bilingualism insert short expressions (tag) from different language at the end of his/her utterances. Here are the examples.

An Indonesian bilingualism switches from English to Indonesian. I should go there, kan?

It's okay, no problem, ya nggak?

From this explanation researcher can conclude that tag switching is involves the insertion of a tag in an utterance that is otherwise entirely in the other language. in other words it is happens when a bilingual insert or enter an expression (tag) from different language at the end of the utterances. The example of this type is :1) “Stop it, aww kok ngomong gitu sih sama aku.” “Shut up, ahh ribut banget deh.

2.7 Code Mixing

Wardhaugh (1986: 103) states that code mixing occurs when conversation use both languages together to the extent that they change from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance. It means that the conversation just changes some of the elements in their utterance. The concept of code – mixing is used to refer to a more general form of language contact that may include cases of code-switching and the other form of contacts which emphasizes the lexical items. This definition is found in the following excerpt. Muysken (2000:109) define that the term code-mixing to refer to all cases where lexical item and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence. And he also defines in code- mixing pieces of one language are used while a speaker is basically using another language.

While Gumperz (1982) define in code- mixing pieces of one language are used while a speaker is basically using another language. The concept of code-mixing is used to refer to a more general form of language contact that may include cases of code-switching and the other form of contacts which emphasizes the lexical items. It is a mix of code that occurs when conversant uses both languages together to the extent they change from one language to other in the course of single utterance.

Myers-Scotton (1993) defines code switching as “the use of two or more languages in the same conversation.” Regarding code mixing, Muysken (2000) states that code mixing which also called “an intra sentential code” refers to “all cases where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence. He also explains that, based on intra sentential, contextual, and situational

conversation. Code mixing is expressively purposing language that combined to increase social status or to keep the speaker prestige in the society. According to Kachuru in Suwito (1985:89), code mixing is the use of two language or more by inserting one language elements into another language element in one utterance.

2.7.1 Types of Code Mixing

Types of code mixing, according to Muysken (2000:1) divided into three main types:

1. Insertion (word phrase) Approaching that depart from the notion of insertion new to constraint in term of the structural properties some base or matrix structures. Here the process of code mixing is conceived as something borrowing. For example, nanti siang jadi meeting di mana?

2. Alternation Approaches departing from alternation view the constraint on mixing in terms of capability or equivalence of the language involved at the switch point. Example such English Indonesian, “ngeprint berapa lembar sih, butuhnya”.

3. Congruent lexicalization (dialect)

The notion of congruent lexicalization underlies the study of style shifting and dialect/standard variation rather than bilingual language use proper. For example, “hey, how are you? I’m Sam. Senang bertemu anda. Nice to meet you.

These three basic processes are constrained by different structural conditions and in different ways in specific bilingual settings. Altogether, then, whether insertion, alternation or congruent lexicalization have to do with the linguistic typology of the language involved. Based on the types of code mixing above, the code which involves in language is on the form of pieces (words or phrases) and the

code does not have automatic function of one language. Furthermore, one of these type or pattern will usually dominate, though not necessarily to the exclusion of other pattern or other type.

2.8 Difference between Code-switching and Code-mixing

Several scholars have attempted to define code-switching and code mixing. Among them are Halliday (1978), Atoye (1994) and Muysken (2000). For instance, Hymes (1978:) defines only code-switching as “a common term for alternative use of two or more language, varieties of a language or even speech styles. “while Bokamba (1989: 281) defines both concepts thus: “Code-switching is the mixing of words, phrases and sentences from two distinct grammatical (sub)systems across sentence boundaries within the same speech event... code-mixing is the embedding of various linguistic units such as affixes (bound morphemes), words (unbound morphemes), phrases and clauses from a cooperative activity where the participants, in order to in infer what is intended, must reconcile what they hear with what they understand.

“Code switching is not a display of deficient language knowledge: a grammarless mixing of two languages. Instead it is a phenomenon through which its users express a range of meanings. By code switching, which occurs mostly in conversation, the choice of speech alerts the participants to the interaction of the context and social dimension within which the conversation is taking place.

The phenomenon of code switching is examined from a conversational analysis perspective, and as such is viewed as interactive exchanges between members of a bilingual speech community. Very often the expression code mixing is used synonymously with code switching and means basically intra-sentential code

switching. However, recent research has given new meaning to this term. Maschler (1998: 125) defines code mixing or a mixed code as “using two languages such that a third, new code emerges, in which elements from the two languages are incorporated into a structurally definable pattern”.

In other words, the code-mixing hypothesis states that when two code switched languages constitute the appearance of a third code it has structural characteristics special to that new code. Furthermore, Meyerhoff (2006:115-116) argues that code mixing " Generally refers to alternations between varieties, or codes, within a clause or phrase. Often elicits more strongly negative evaluations than alternations or code switching across clauses.

From the explanation above researcher can defines that code mixing is a code or a symbol if we want to change our language, we can mix our language it is free to choose what language that we want to use when we do communication with the other. It is also like a style in language to communicate it is made the communication is enjoyed each other and also understand the meaning well. So, code mixing is a code to mix or change one language to the other language when we do our conversation with our friends so that they each other understand the communication well.

2.9 Profile of Boy William

Boy William is one of the young actors in the entertainment world in Indonesia. He started his career by auditioning Started 2009 and become a winner. Starting from there Boy William will try to be a music presenter. Starting from the presenter at TPI, Global TV and then on MNC music, and finally in 2010 it was withdrawn as an MTV VJ. Before becoming a VJ, he had become a model, but only

briefly because his passion was not a model, he preferred to interview people talk and about music. Besides being famous as a VJ.

He also become a presenter on several music shown on several private TV stations. One of the music shows that was delivered now is a Breakout. A music program aimed at young people that contains music both from domestic and abroad while the hits is broadcast on NET TV. Boy William is often bullied by the public because he always speaks in English. This was naturally done by him because he grew up abroad so he was accustomed to speaking in English.



2.10 Previous of Study

Myers Scotton's finding There has been a large number of writer works about code switching. Scotton (1982) examined the possibility of code-switching motivation among African communities. Scotton found that a major reason for maintaining more than one language in the same speech community is that switching between codes is a major source of conversational implicature. The subjects in the research are from a multilingual African speech community. The data is taken from natural conversation among members of the Luyia speech community in Kenya. Luyia language group includes 17 dialects (Angogo 1980) which are spoken natively

in Western Kenya and Eastern Uganda by million speakers. Based on Scotton's findings, community: first code switching is to implicate identities as the unmarked choice. It means in order to affirm or establish the composite in a conversation, the speakers do code switching. Second, code switching as a marked choice.

Yoon's findings (1992) Following Yoon's research on code switching: a study of Korean-English switching (1992), he conducts further research in order to determine code switching of Korean- English bilingual speaker. The data collected from tape recorded natural conversations by 20 Korean-English bilinguals. These subjects were selected on basis of length residence in the United States and their competence in both Korean and English. The age range about 40-55 years upper middle-class college graduates which had lived in the United States more than 15 years and have high level competence in both languages. From 20 subjects, 16 were professionals (medical doctors, scientists, economists, international business traders, teachers and accountants) who used English in social interaction dominantly.

The subjects are informed before the researcher wants to record the data. The study was to investigate ways in which Korean-English bilinguals alternate the two languages in social interactions. There are nine taped sessions 30 minutes of conversation, a half hour taping took place in three context with three different groups of subjects: after dinner conversations of three sets of couples, after dinner conversations of three sets of three male acquaintances and after lunch conversations of three sets of three female acquaintances.

The result of the research has shown that from 1364 clearly audible utterances, there are 589 intra sentential occurrences of switches and 775 occurrences of inter

sentential. There are two interesting code-switching phenomena were found: a change of the part of speech in the process of making small nonequivalence ‘constituents’ switches and an introduction of Korean “operating verbs,” which are inflected to indicate the degree of respect to the interlocutor. The size of ‘constituent’ constraint says that higher level constituents that are large size ‘constituents’ such as clause tend to switch more frequently than lower or smaller size ‘constituents’ such as one-word categories, nouns, verbs.

From the total number of intra sentential switches, the large size ‘constituent’ is 84 occurrences and 505 occurrences for small size ‘constituents’. The small size ‘constituents’ refer to switched constituents found in simple sentences or in clauses while large size ‘constituents’ refer to complex or compound sentences that consist of two clauses; one clause in the first language (L1) and the other clause in the second language (L2). The third category refers to sentences that contain code switching errors.

There are some relevant researches due to this research, in terms of students’ use code mixing and an analysis of typical code mixing. Dealing with this research, the researcher takes some relevant researches, which have been investigated. The first is Kurniawati (2005) in her research entitled “A Linguistic Study on Indonesian – English Code Mixing Used in HAI Magazine”. She discussed the morphological and syntactic form of code mixing and the meaning of the form of code mixing in the HAI magazine. She found the kinds of code mixing. There were words (84 data), which were classified into noun (84 data), pronouns (15 data), verbs (3data), adverbs (2 data), adjectives (14 data), conjunctions (2 data), reduplications (1 datum), and

hybrids (10 data). The forms belonging to syntactic form were phrase and clause (10 data).

The second is the research related to the study of code mixing had been conducted by Subekti (2006) entitled “An Analysis of Indonesian English Code Mixing Used in Tempo Magazine”. She analyse the forms of code mixing, the levels of writing and factors that can cause code mixing. The result of her analysis showed that there were 50 words, 12 phrases, and 3 idioms. The types of code mixing were outer code mixing in English. The reasons of using the code were need filling motive, prestige filling motive, and other reasons such as to complain, to give respect, etc. (Bagus

Udoro) <http://etd.eprints.ums.ac.id/2173/1/A320040094.pdf>

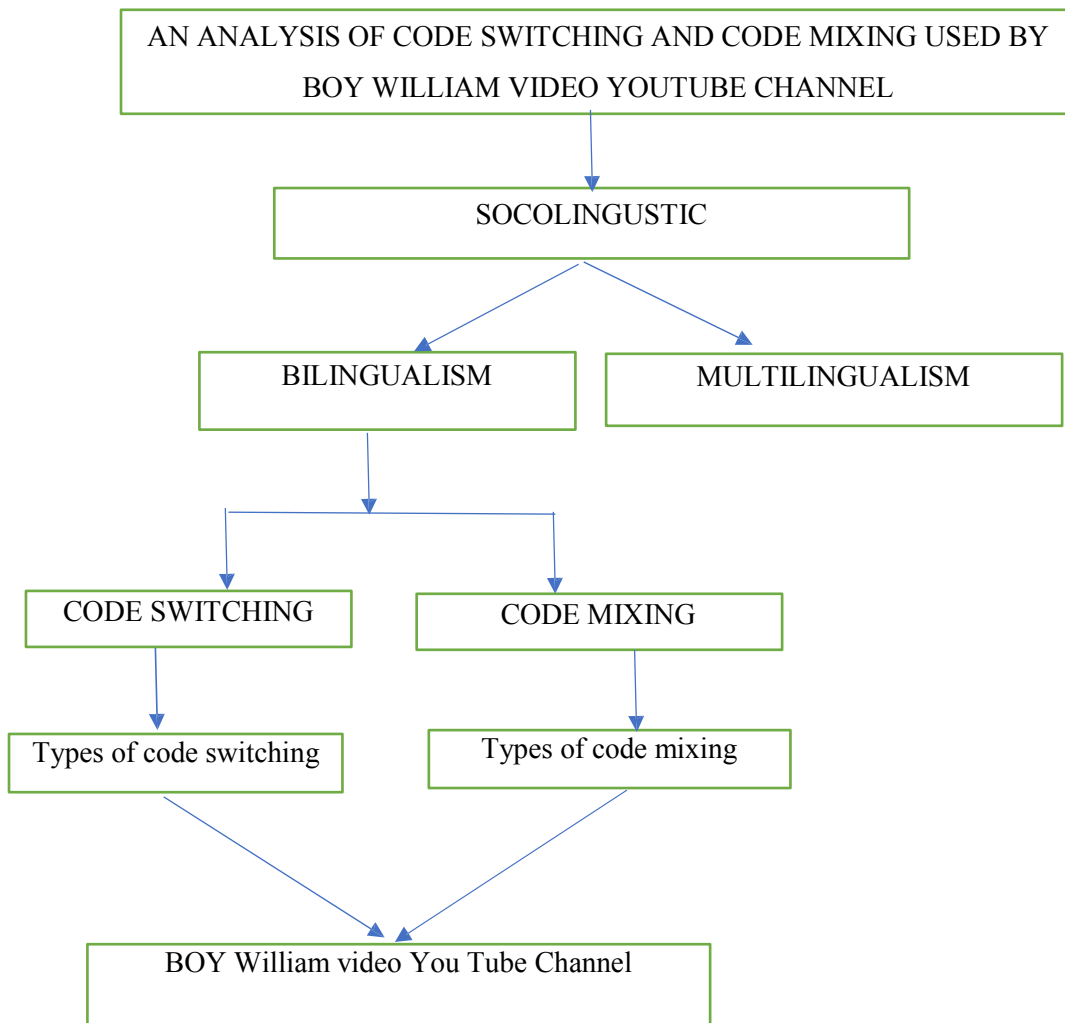


Figure 2.11 Conceptual Framework

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

Research design in this thesis was conducted descriptive qualitative because the result of this study identified and analyzed types of code switching and code mixing in Boy William YouTube channel. Denzim (1994:2) pointed that Considering data and the aims of research the writer used qualitative research to conducted this study. Qualitative research is a field of inquiry in its own right. It crosscuts disciplines, fields, and subject matter. Moreover Ladico explains qualitative researchers focus on the study of social phenomena and on giving voice to the feelings and perceptions of the participants under study. Instead, qualitative writers typically develop their own methods for recording data and collect several different types of data. Qualitative data are often gathered in the form of words, pictures, or both.

This research is descriptive qualitative research because the data are the form of written and spoken (words). Method was applicated in carry out is descriptive method. Descriptive method is not intentionally done to examine a hypothesis, but only to describe an authentic condition. Therefore, the writer focused on analyzing the data to find out the types of code switching and code mixing in Boy William Video You tube Channel.

3.2 The Data and Source of Data

A data source is a person, something or place that provided information for a piece of research. Arikunto (2006:129) state that source of the data is subject who give the data or information or where the data are gotten from. The source of data was taken from Boy William in video you tube channel. In this research, the data is the utterances that there in conversation Boy William in his video you tube channel which has code mixing and code switching to collected the data needed. The data was analyzed consists of 45 utterances that contain of code switching. they are the types: Intra-sentential, Inter-sentential and tag switching and for code mixing contain of 45 data for type that consists of three types they are: Insertion, Alternation and Congruent lexicalization. So, the data was analyzed consist of 90 conversations.

3.3 Instrument of Collecting Data

According to Arikunto (2010:265), the definition of research instruments is a tool selected and applicated by writers in carrying out activities to collected data so that these activities become systematic and made easier by them. In this research, the instrument of collecting data that was applicated is observation. The writer was watched and observed the video in you tube channel Boy William, during the observations, the researcher wrote transcript the utterance of Boy William Video.

3.4 Technique of Collecting Data

The writer was watched and listened the video in many times and repeatedly, and then the writer types the transcript of the conversations on the video, and identified the code switching and code mixing by reading the transcript, and then

writer was analyzed and classified the data based on the form of code switching and code mixing to know what are types of code switching and code -mixing used by Boy William in video you tube channel.

3.5 Validity (Triangulation)

Although a qualitative research was a subjective research, the write served the data a real as possible. here, the validity of data should be kept to get an accurate conclusion. Validity depends not only on the data collection and analysis but also on the way conclusion is stated and communicated. In addition, to maintain the validity and to obtain valid and accurate data, the writer was used triangulation.

According to Setiyadi (2006:246), Triangulation was combination of two methods or more in collecting the data about the attitude of the subject of the research. Because the attitude of human being is quite complex, the used of a single method in collecting the qualitative data is often considered not enough. Validity is the degree of accuracy of the data happened to the object of research with the power that could be reported by an investigation. There are six kinds of triangulation, there are:

1. Triangulation of time

triangulation of time has two form, there are cross-sectional and longitudinal. In cross-sectional, data collection carried out in the same time with the different group but in the longitudinal, data collection carried out by the same group with different time.

2. Triangulation of place.

In triangulation of place to make the data collection more accurate, it could be done used different place for similar data.

3. Triangulation of theory.

In triangulation of theory, data collection was collected based on different theory or by analyzed the same data with different theory.

4) Triangulation of method

In triangulation of method, the researcher used the different method for collecting similar data.

5. Researcher triangulation.

In researcher triangulation, for collecting the same data, it was done by some people.

6. Triangulation of methodology.

In triangulation of methodology, the data collected from the same learning process with different approach, namely quantitative and qualitative, so the writer collected the both of data from those approaches.

From those types of triangulation, the writer was used triangulation of theory to get the validity of data from the same data with different theory. The writer was used this triangulation because this triangulation was most suitable used to do this research if compared with the other triangulation. The writer was analyzed the data with different theory to found the types of code switching and types of code mixing.

3.6 Technique of Analysis Data

The data analyzed by used the interactive model of Miles and Huberman. Miles and Huberman (2014:10) define there are three activities in analyzed the data they are: data reduction, data display and conclusion drawing/verification that is done to completed the data.

1. Data Reduction

in this step, the data was be concluded, grouped, and focused on the main problem of the research. The researcher was identified the problem of the research and then classified the main problem from the data and non data. Reducing the data made by the writer easier to found the data needed.

2. Data Display

In this second step, after the data was be reduced, the researcher was categorized the types of code switching and types of code mixing, so that the writer could be classified them into each type.

3. Conclusion Drawing/Verification

The last step of analyzed the data was conclusion drawing or verification. Verification refers to the process which was able to explained the answer of research questions and research objectives. The writer was found the types of code switching and types of code mixing from the boy William video you tube channel from the data display which had been presented before.