# CHAPTER I
# INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 The Background of Study

Language is an important part in human life. Language is one of the vital factors that differentiate human from other creatures. The use of language allows one to maintain relationship with other people in an interaction. The scientific study of language is called linguistics.

Humans as social beings need a means to interact with other humans insociety both in oral and written. In order to be able to connect with other social creatures, humans need a tool which is called language. Language is the ability possessed by every human being to communicate, interact, and express feelings or thoughts with other humans by using words, motion or symbols. Language is the essential thing in the entire of human life. In addition, the language has also has function as a result of a self-expression. Language is the most essential means of communication in human life, since it is used to communicate the speaker's meaning or purpose to the listener, resulting in social interaction.

Language is a spoken and written communication device used by people in a specific country. The use of a sound and word system by humans to communicate it is a medium of communication used by people to communicate with one another. English, as everyone knows, is a foreign language. So, everyone in the world should be able to communicate in English. When it comes to language and culture, in linguistic studies is called sociolinguistics.

Sociolinguistics is the study or discussion of language as it applies to language speakers as social beings. It indicates that knowledge of the relationship between language and culture has been gained. There are cases where many people can understand two or three languages, according to the phenomenon of sociolinguistics, which is concerned with society's use of languages. Since people use more than one language, bilinguals and multilinguals are familiar with the phenomenon of code switching and code mixing. They mix or switch from one language to another.

Code mixing is a common bilingual phenomenon that we see in everyday life. When a group of people speaks in different languages, the result is that the language is recognized as a local or regional language, Indonesian or foreign language. People who are bilingual have known to blend their native language with other languages. In communication, code mixing happens as a speaker moves from one language to another. Inside a sentence, the term "text mixing" refers to the mixing of multiple linguistic units (morphemes, terms, modifiers, phrases, clauses, and sentences) from two distinct grammatical structures.

According to Nababan (1993) as cited in Handayani & Satria (2018) stated that the habit of interaction with other people by using two languages is called bilingualism. The presence of different languages in the world will affect bilingual capacity. For example, Indonesians who marry people from other countries who speak a different language and have a different culture.

Nowadays, code mixing is widely used in oral communication, especially in everyday communication, and also in formal education. However, code mixing can occur in non-formal contexts. This occurs when a speaker uses a

dominant language to support a conversation by incorporating elements of other languages that are related to the speaker's characteristics, such as social background and educational level.

Based on the background above, the writer is interested to carry out a research entittled **"An Analysis of Code Mixing on Henny Kristianus's Preaches as found in video Youtube Channel."**

**1.2 The Problems of Study**

1. What are the types of code mixing which used by Henny Kristianus's as found in youtube channel ?

2. What are the levels of code mixing  which used by Henny Kristianus's as found in youtube channel ?

3. What is the most dominant type of code mixing which used by Henny Kristianus's as found in youtube channel ?

**1.3 The Objectives of Study**

The objectives of there search which are arranged by the writer of this study, as follows:

1. To find out the types of code mixing which used by Henny Kristianus's as found in youtube channel.

2. To find out the levels of code mixing which used by Henny Kristianus's as found in youtube channel

3. To find out the most dominant type of code mixing which is used by Henny Kristianus's as found in youtube channel

**1.4 The Scope of Study**

The writer only focuses on Henny Kristanus's preaches on video youtube channel to identify types and levels of code mixing found in Henny Kristianus's video youtube channel. The writer uses theory types of code mixing of Hoffman (1991) and the levels of code mixing of Suwito (1985).

**1.5 The Significances of Study**

By doing this research, the research is the fact of Henny's code mixing in the video. It is expected that:

The result of this research hopefully would be valuable and useful for the writer herself and another writer in next study especially for study of sociolinguistics.

1) Theoretically

(1) The result of the research would become a new perspective in analysing Code Mixing

(2) A new horizon in the research of sociolinguistics specitically on analysing preaches

2) Practically

(1) For English Department Students, this research can help the students to learn more about communication, especially in using code mixing based on appropriate situational context.

(2) For the readers, this writing will give more information about code mixing used in Henny Kristianus's preaches.

# CHAPTER II
# LITERATURE REVIEW

## 2.1 Theoritical Framework

The theoritical framework aimed at giving concepts applied in this research.This research present of many important aspects concerning the theoritical framework those are types of code mixing, levels of code mixing, Henny Kristianus's video script and conceptual framework. To make it close, the writer used to describe the theoritical framework.

## 2.2 Sociolinguistics

When individuals connected with others in society, anytime, anywhere they must use a language. Without a language, people will find a few inconveniences when they do their activities and toward the others. Language could be a instrument that can pass on and convey human's sentiments, thoughts, considerations and sees. People and dialects cannot be isolated since they have a association in which all that people do is connected to dialect. According to Holmes (1992:1) sociolinguistics is used for the study of the relationship between language and society.

Sociolinguistics is from two words, those are socio and linguistics. Socio refers to how individuals communicate with another in society. Linguistics, on the other hand, is a branch of science that studies language. On the off chance that we blend it can be concluded be sociolinguistics is sort the language within the society. In short, sociolinguistics is a field of linguistics dealing with the relationship between a society's dialects. To understand language, individuals should understand the elements included within the conversation.

Sociolinguistics also talks about how language functions in a community, how people in community use language as well as how language are reflects the social personality of the users. Sociolinguistics focus on language use in society. According to Chaika that "Sociolinguistics is the study of the way people use language in social interaction" (Chaika, 1982:2).

There are several meanings that describing the above statement. To summarize, sociolinguistics is the study of how people communicate with culture through the use of language as a medium of communication. People and languages are separate since they are one unity. People need language in order to talk, articulate their emotions, feelings, and engage with one another.

## 2.3 Bilingualism

Bilingualism is the ability of the individual who can talk and communicate with two languages. Many individuals are applying more than one language when they make conversation with other individuals. Nowadays, bilingualism has gotten to be well known in each nation in this world.

Spolsky (1998:45) argues that, bilingualism is an person who has ability to speak two languages and it has a few functional ability in a second language. Bilingual is someone who engages two languages with a few degree or proficiency but usually bilingual people have a better knowledge in one language than others.

From the comprehensiveness above, it can be understood that bilingualism is the ability of someone who can communicate and understand more than one language. Bilingualism appears since there are a few factors that affect. One of them is background of education. The level of education can allow impact to

someone to be able to talk more than one language.

People in bilingual do not have exactly same abilities in both languages that they master. Different competence in a variety of languages might extend from orders of lexical things, formula of expressions and conversational abilities to excellent command of grammar and lexicon and specialized register and style.

**2.4 Code**

In this study, code will be taken as a verbal component that can be as small as a morpheme or as comprehensive and complex as the entire system of language. In a bilingual or multilingual society, it is normal for the individuals to be in a situation where a choice between two or more codes has to be made. In the situation the bilinguals may need to consider. For instance, who talks to them, in which dialect or variety and when or where the conversation takes place. To a bilingual or multilingual, although choosing a code is one of the routines, the skill in deciding which code should be chosen still needs developing.

In every interaction, individuals usually choose different codes in different situation. They may choose a specific code or variety because it makes them easier to discuss to talk about a specific topic, regardless where they are talking. When talking about work or school at home, for instance, they may use the dialect that is related to those fields rather than the language used in daily language communication at home.

According to Stockwell (2002:8-9) a code is a symbol of nationalism that is used by peole to speak or communicate in a particular language or dialect or register or accent or style on different occasion and for different purposes.

In a monolingual situation, the use of different code depends on the variability of dialect. In a bilingual or multilingual society, it is normal for the individuals to be in a situation where a choice between two or more codes has to be made. In the situation the bilinguals may want to consider for example, who talks to them, in which language or dialect and when or where the conversation take place.

### 2.4.1 Code Switching

Code switching is a change from one language or variety to another language or dialect in conversation. Code switching and other related language use phenomenon occur in all linguistics situations, monolingual and bilingual situation.

A code switching is a convesational strategy used to establish, cross or destroy group boundaries; to create; to evoke or change interpersonal relations with their rights and obligation according to Wardhaugh (1986:100). Code switching happens when there is a situation where speaker deliberately change a code being used.

While code switching, speakers change the language used to code the others (including diversity) for consideration (1) the other person, (2) speakers themselves, (3) the presence of three speakers (e.g, between Javanese keep coming third of Sumatera, they transfer the code to Indonesian language), (4) create a sense of humor, (5) increase the prestige. The code switching occurs between the language used is an autonomous individual, a conscious and deliberate specific causes.

### 2.4.1.1 Types of Code Switching

The grammatical classification results in three types of code switching (Jendra, 2010:75-77), namely:

1) Tag code switching

A tag code switching happens when a bilingual inserts short expression (tag) from different language at the end of his/her utterances.

Example : I'm a good designer, *ya nggak* ?

(an indonesian bilingual switches from English to Indonesian)

2) Inter sentential code switching

An inter-sensential code switching happens when there is a complete sentence in a foreign language uttered between in a base language.

Example : Langsung aja, karena banyak yang mau saya tanya sama anak muda ini. Ini dia Xarisma. Xarisma, how's it rolling ?

(an Indonesian bilingual switches from Indonesian to English)

3) Intra sentential code switching

An intra sentential code switching is found when a word a phrase, or a clause, of a foreign language is found within the sentence in a base language.

Example : Jadi waktu aku masih kecil, sekitar umur 4 tahun, papi pernah jadi host Inkigayo dan *you were also there where you do your magic.*

### 2.4.2 Code Mixing

Code mixing is the mixing of a word or phrase from a language into another language in a bilingualism or multilingualism. Code mixing refers to all

case where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence (Muysken, 2000:1). There are three main types of code mixing; insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalization.

Nababan (1993:106) stated that Code-mixing is the use of two or more languages or dialects in non-Informal situation among the intimate people. According to Wardhaugh (1992) stated that code mixing occurs when conversant use both languages together to the extent that they change from one language to other in the course of a single utterance. Then Bhatia and Ritchie (2004) says that code mixing as the mixing of various linguistics unite (morphemes, words, modifier, phrases, clauses and sentences) primarily from two participating grammatical systems within a sentence. 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.

Based on the explanations above code mixing is the language that gives expression to other people, by combining languages or dialects with other languages. For example, conversation that sometimes uses English and Indonesian, but sometimes uses English and North Sumatra dialect. This problem caused by the language mixing and by the habit of the speaker that becomes the background code mixing.

**2.4.2.1 Types of Code Mixing**

Hoffman (1991) shows types of Code Mixing based on the juncture or the scope of mixing were language take place those are:

1. Intra Sentential Code Mixing

   The kind of Code mixing occurs within a phrase, a clause or sentence boundary. For the Examples:

   a. *Never mind,* aku bisa paham kok

   b. Hasilnya tergantung *team work* dan juga *lucky*

2. Intra Lexical Code Mixing

   This kind of code mixing which occurs within a word boundary. For examples such English – Indonesian:

   a.Kamu harus baca koran setiap hari untuk meng-update pengetahuanmu tentang masalah-masalah yang terjadi di Negara kita.

   b.Syarat pertama ikut lomba itu ya harus nge-follow instagramnya dulu.

3. Involving a Change of Pronunciation

   This kind of Code Mixing occurs at the phonological level as when Indonesian people say an English word but modify it to Indonesian phonological structures.

   For examples: the word "Strawberry" is said "Stroberi" or the word "Please" is said "Plis" in Indonesia.

**2.4.2.2 Levels of Code Mixing**

Suwito (1985) defines that there are different levels of code mixing in the forms of word, phrase, baster, repetition, idiom and clause. To divide every level

of code mixings in order to be easier to understand, here the explanation written

bellow in the table.

**Table 2.1**
**The Levels of Code Mixing**

| No | Levels of Code Mixing | Definition of Code Mixing | Example of Code Mixing |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Word level | Word is the smallest unit within language that consists of morpheme or more than a morpheme. | *"Aku mau **creambath**"* |
| 2 | Phrase level | Phrase is a group of word that does not have subject or verb. | *"tolong dong,bersihin **Black White** itu"* |
| 3 | Baster level | Baster is a combination of two elements and creates one meaning. The baster Form basically from English and the words in English get addition of Indonesian affixation. | *"Kita besok **nge-live** bareng yok"* |
| 4 | Repetition word or Reduplication word level | Repetition word is a word formed because of words reduplication. | *"aku piki itu **ok-ok** aja, gak ada masalah kok"* |
| 5 | Idiom level | Idiom is a group of word that has its own meaning. It means, the idioms can not be interpreted as individual word,because the idiom has created new meaning. | *"hmmm, seriusan Rose itu sebenarnya bukan **your cup of tea**"* |
| 6 | Clause level | Clause is a group of word that has subjects andverb but smaller than sentence. There are two kind of clause, such as independent clause and dependent clause. Independent clause is a clause that can stand alone.While, dependent clause is a clause that can not stand alone as clause,they need another independent clause to make It perfect. | *"Mereka itu mengarahkan kita biar **we get a new effect**"* |

*Source: Adapted from Suwito (1985).*

Through the previous explanation about types and levels of code mixing, the distinction between both of them: types of code mixing is more general rather than levels of code mixing. It means, levels of code mixing explain one by one categories of word that include in code mixing.

## 2.5 Youtube

Youtube is an online platform created by Chad Hurley, Steven Chen and Jawed Karim. Youtube released in June 2005. YouTube with its official address www.youtube.com is a well-known video sharing website where users can upload, view and share video clips (Duffy, 2008 in Roodt & Peier, 2013). The increase in the hardware and software capabilities of interactive media has facilitated an increase in the use of technology in learning environments. Many functions are supported by youtube. Watching videos and creation of content are the basic functions from which other functions are derived. The primary activity of youtube is to allow users to engage in social interactions through video sharing.

By growing of technology, many people share video in their social media. One of the media is youtube. Youtube has become a powerful space that affords new ways to consume, create, and share video. Because of youtube and similar media venues and video performance. Many videos on youtube which can give the beneficial for the viewer including education filed.

## 2.6 Henny Kristianus

Henny Kristianus or more known as Henny was born in Jakarta on January 23$^{rd}$ 1978. She had a difficult time when she was abandoned by his parents at the age of 10. Her parents divorced and each remarried. Yes, Henny

was born from a broken home family. Not knowing where his parents were, his brothers and sisters seemed to be living stranded. When he was 18 years old, Henny was "banished" to Australia. Even though she lives abroad, the reality of the life she lives there is really full of struggles.

She found the Tangan Pengharapan Foundation when she returned to Indonesia on 26 January 2006. Previously, she had been married in Australia. Since 2007 she founded the Tangan Pengharapan Foundation. Henny is committed to continuing to explore remote parts of the country and contributing in the fields of education, health, and the economy in order to improve the welfare of underprivileged children. She also focuses on social services such as East Nusa Tenggara, Jayapura and the other underdeveloped place.

**2.7 Previous Research**

This research employed the previous study to make in finishing the thesis. There were eleven related study to suppose this thesis.

The first, previous study was conducted by Apridhayati (2019) explained code mixing used by Junior High School Students. She used Hoffman's theory (1991). The study used descriptive qualitative method. The technique of the data collections used is documentary technique. She found that there three types of code mixing used by Junior High School students according to Hoffman theory namely : (1) intra-sentential code-mixing, (2) intra-lexical code-mixing, (3) code-mixing involving change of pronunciation.

Purba (2017) investigated code mixing in Joko Widodo's inauguration speech. This research was 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. Her research uses qualitative methods to analyze the shape, type and function of the use of code-mixing in the speech of President Indonesia, Mr. Ir.H.Joko Widodo.

Saleh (2017) explained code-mixing used by teachers of Zarindah House of learning in the teaching learning process. He used Hoffman's theory. This research used qualitative method. The writer concluded that there were two types of code-mixing used by the teachers they were intra sentential code-mixing and involving change of pronunciation, the dominant type that the teachers used was intra sentential code-mixing and the reason of using code-mixing were quoting somebody else, interjection, repetition used for clarification and real lexical need.

Gapur & Taulia (2018) investigated code-mixing that occurs in the lyrics of Batak pop songs entitled "Martina I love you" popularized by Trio Romansa. They analyze the form of code-mixing and the type of code-mixing in the song lyrics used code-mixing theory which refers to the opinion of Suwito (1983). The method used is descriptive qualitative, namely research that is collecting, processing data and analyzing data at the time the research was conducted. The type of code-mixing used in the song lyrics is in the form of outer code mixing and inner code mixing. The code-mixing that occurs is related to the context of song content, the limitations of suitable vocabulary in Batak language and prestige in language.

Dewi et al (2021) explained Indonesian-English code-mixing in Instagram captions of an Indonesian celebgram. This research used descriptive qualitative

method. They used Muysken's theory. The data for this study were collected from Instagram captions posted by an Indonesian celebgram @keanuagl from February 2020 to September 2020. The method used in this study was content or document analysis in which data triangulation was employed to check the validation of the data.

Rahmawati & Nur'aini (2020) explained code-mixing in Korean Reomitvlog. Their research used descriptive qualitative method. This paper classified into three types: inner code-mixing, outer code-mixing, and hybrid code-mixing. Meanwhile, the forms of code-mixing contained in the Korean Reomitvlog included: insertion code-mixing in the form of word, insertion code-mixing in the form of the phrase, insertion code-mixing in the form of clause insertion, code-mixing in the form of reduplication or the repetition of words.

Astri & Fian (2020) investigated on code-mixing appears in Gita Savitri Devis's YouTube channel video. This research aimed to find out the types of code-mixing that emerge in Gita Savitri Devi's YouTube video. This research used a descriptive qualitative method and the writers are the main instrument. This research applied the documentation method in collecting the data. This research focused on analyzing the types of code-mixing of Hoffman by applying content analysis.

Meigasuri & Soethama (2020) investigated Indonesian – English code-mixing in novel Touché by Windhy Puspitadewi. They used the theory proposed by Bhatia & Ritchie (2013). This study used qualitative method to analyze the data and the results are presented in formal and informal method. The data were

taken from Touché novel by Windhy Puspitadewi and were collected by using documentation method.

Syafaat & Setiawan (2018) explained code mixing in Twitter. They used Musyken's theory as point to classify the type of code mixing. The data analysis technique uses data reduction, data display and drawing conclusion. In the research finding, there was found that three types of code mixing such as insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalization. The most type which appears in twitter status is insertion and followed by congruent lexicalization and the last is alternation.

Kadek et al (2020) investigated code mixing analysis on EFL Students' casual conversation at school. It is a descriptive qualitative research is aimed at analyzing the types of code mixing used in students' interaction and finding out the reasons underlining the use of code mixing in the interactions. The subjects of this research were the first-year students in SMK Mahkota Wisata Rendang. In this research, the writers used two research instruments, namely questionnaire and interview. The questionnaire was used to know how the students interacted each other, whether they did code mixing by adding english or not; and when they mostly do code mixing. There were fifteen students involved for this questionnaire. Meanwhile, the interview was conducted for six students (three female and three male) in order to examine the students' motivates in doing code mixing between different genders. The result showed that students did code mixing in their communication with their friends at school.

Melysa & Pasaribu (2020) explained the study of code mixing and code switching has grown in popularity in last decade. This study examines code-mixing and code-switching realized in the classroom interaction used by the Kindergarten Teacher in Northern Green School. Their study was a qualitative descriptive research using case study. The objective of the study was to analyze the types of the codes and the factors that caused the occurrence of code-mixing and code-switching. The subjects in the study were 2 teachers and 9 students of first level of the Kindergarten.

## 2.8 Conceptual Framework

Sociolinguistics is the study about language in society. One of phenomenon that happened in Sociolinguistics is Bilingualism. Bilingualism is the ability of the individual who can talk and communicate with two languages. Code switching is a change from one language or variety to another language or dialect in conversation.

Code switching and other related language use phenomenon occur in all linguistics situations, monolingual and bilingual situation. One of phenomenon that happens in bilingual society is code mixing. Code mixing is the mixing of a word or phrase from a language into another language in a bilingualism or multilingualism. This study is focus to analyze Henny Kristianus's preaches of code mixing as found in video youtube channel. There are three types of code mixing, namely intra-sentential mixing, intra-lexical mixing and involving change of pronunciation. For the levels, there are six levels of code mixing, namely word, phrase, baster, repetition, idiom and clause.
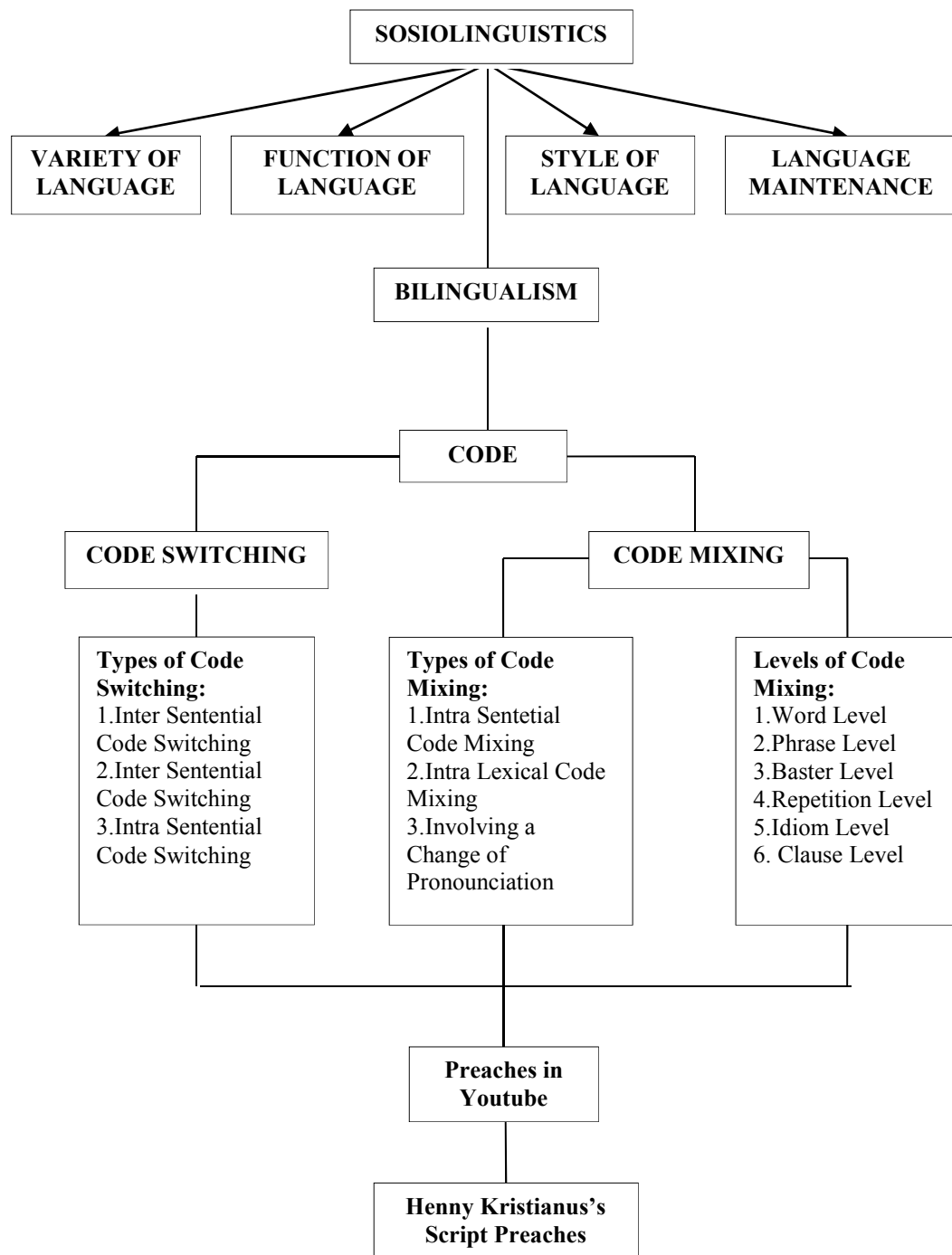
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                    ┌─────────────────────┐
                    │   SOSIOLINGUISTICS  │
                    └─────────────────────┘
```

| VARIETY OF LANGUAGE | FUNCTION OF LANGUAGE | STYLE OF LANGUAGE | LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE |

**BILINGUALISM**

**CODE**

**CODE SWITCHING**  **CODE MIXING**

**Types of Code Switching:**
1.Inter Sentetial Code Switching
2.Inter Sentential Code Switching
3.Intra Sentential Code Switching

**Types of Code Mixing:**
1.Intra Sentetial Code Mixing
2.Intra Lexical Code Mixing
3.Involving a Change of Pronounciation

**Levels of Code Mixing:**
1.Word Level
2.Phrase Level
3.Baster Level
4.Repetition Level
5.Idiom Level
6. Clause Level

**Preaches in Youtube**

**Henny Kristianus's Script Preaches**

*Figure 2.8 Conceptual Framework of Code Mixing on Henny Kristianus's preaches as found in video Youtube Channel*

# CHAPTER III
# RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

## 3.1 Research Design

The research is  descriptive qualitative design. This research works through some references like article, and websites. Descriptive qualitative research is effort to understand situation and it is used to describe the data. Qualitative research is based on subjective, interprective and contextual data.

Qualitative research is defined as a research method whose data " is in the form of words or pictures rather than number " (Bogdan and Biklen (1982). The writer conducts his research about code mixing in Henny Kristianus's preaches, the data in this research are in the form of utterances, instead of numbers.

## 3.2 Source of Data

Data is the most important in the research, because without any data the research cannot be conducted. According to Emzir in Djamal (2015), data involve anything which is written and found by writer in a study, the data are including interview transcript, note of observation's result, diary and document. In this research, the data obtained from Henny Kristianus's preaches found in video youtube channel. The writer looked for the types and levels of code mixing that appears in Henny Kristianus's utterance. There is a video which the writer analyzed to look for the types and levels of code mixing.

The source of data is taken from Henny Kristianus's channel on youtube. The title of video is "Apakah Hidupmu Sudah Mempunyai Tujuan

Yang Jelas? Finding Your Calling" and was released in 14$^{th}$ January 2020.

Duration 1 hour, 6 minutes and 22 seconds.

**3.3 Technique of Data Collection :**

In this study, the writer took the data from Henny Kristianus video. The writer took the steps as follows**:**

1. Downloading Henny Kristianus's preaches' video from

   https://www.youtube.com

2. Watching preaches' video from youtube

3. Transcribing the preaches' video

**3.4 Technique of Analyzing Data :**

1. Identifying the data by underlining.

   - Find out the code mixing

2. Identifying the levels of code mixing

3. Identifying the types of code mixing

4. Analyze the types and the levels of code mixing

5. Find out the dominant typess of code mixing

6. Interpret the result of the analysis