

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Research

Human as social beings need a means to interact with other humans in society both in oral and written. It means that, humans need a tool which called by language to interact with other social creatures. The appearance of language is quite beneficial in society. They can express their feelings, ideas, intention and it is not only expressed orally or written, but also by gesture. According to Wardaugh (2010:1) "Language is what the members of a particular society speak". Language is the essential thing in the entire of human life, because language can be said as a sound-dispensing process and grasp the meaning of what people say in a certain way. In principle, language is related to understanding what the other person is saying and producing a signal with an intended semantic interpretation.

In the theoretic field, language learning falls into Psycholinguistics, Sociolinguistic, Linguistic, Neurolinguistics, and etc. Each field in language learning has its own distinctive uses. However, they are still continuous with each other. In this study, the writer takes the field of language related to sociolinguistic. According to Wardaugh (2006:12) "Sociolinguistic is the study of the ways people use language in social interaction". It is divided by several social variables for samples: ethnicity, religion, status, gender, level of education, age, etc. Sociolinguistic also concerned the relationship between language and society. It means that, the speaker just change some of the elements in their utterance and takes places without a change of topic. Additionally, Sociolinguistics is study

about the relation among language and colony, the application of different languages in dissimilarity social contexts, it aims to identify social functions of language and to be used as a way of conveying social meanings, utilizing different languages provides a lot of information about how language works, and about social relations in the community.

In a bilingualism or multilingualism community people are able to speak in at least two different language. In some areas, there will be a society in one certain community who want to have relationship with different languages. In this case, its cause that someone knows more than one language beside his/her mother tongue. The ability to speak two language is called bilingualism and the ability to use more than two language is called multilingualism. People may produce in certain codes.

Code is a system that is used by people to communicate with each other. There are two kinds of code namely code mixing and code switching. Trousdale in (Mujiono, 2013: 50) says that code switching is the situation of linguistic where a speaker will change his/her language if someone who talks with him/her that has equal ability in another language that they use in interaction. If an utterance either phrase or clause consists of a clause or phrase does not support a distinctive function, it is called code mixing. So, based on the previous explanation about code switching and code mixing, it can be concluded that code switching is a phenomenon in which bilingual or multilingual changes speech from one language to another where this case is caused by a condition and situation. And code mixing is the mix of language which is inserts another language in the dominant language that they use in speech community.

As a foreign language English becomes an inseparable part of Indonesian language. Indonesia also has been influenced by the English, so we often see or hear the mixing between Indonesia and English language in it. The ability in mastering some languages can be the main factor of code mixing. Code mixing happened causes interrelationship among role of speakers, language form and language function. Code mixing can be happened when the people see and follow about globalization, such as Smartphone, internet, social-media and etc. Because all the electronics use English as the basic language. Code mixing could appear in every context of communication and it is for communication purpose. According to Yee Ho in *The International Journal of Language Society and Culture* said that studies of code-mixing enhance our understanding of the nature, processes and constraints of language, and of the relationship between language use and individual values, communicative strategies, language attitudes and functions within particular socio-cultural contexts. The researcher found some benefits of code mixing when the researcher was watching video, mainly; to make easier in studying foreign language, to practice other language, and also to convey speaker's idea by using some languages.

The prominent features in the code mixing are casual situations or informal situations. In formal situations, there are rarely mixed code. If there is a mix of code in such circumstances, it is because there is no proper expression in the language that is being used, so need to use words or phrases of a foreign language relevant foreign.

The researcher teach that English is important language, by using code mixing in daily life it can increase the fluency of language. It is one way to

improve speaking skills, and also to train English ability. The reason to choose code-mixing because the researcher wants to describe the types of code mixing. According to Siregar (1996:50) stated that Code mixing divided into two kinds, intra-sentential mixing and extra-sentential mixing. Muysken (2000) defined three types of code mixing, those are: Insertion, Alternation, and Congruent and Lexicalization. Speech situation of some people this phenomenon could increase that status in society. In this case, code switching and code mixing phenomenon has become a trend or style of speaking in society, especially among youth people. They are very used to do code switching or mixing in their utterance. They think that when they mix their language with another language in their utterance, they will look more prestigious.

The phenomenon of code mixing has become an interesting topic to discuss especially in Nazwa's You Tube Channel. The researcher is interested to conduct the research to look for the use of code mixing on the famous Presenter in Indonesia that is Nazwa Shihab. On Nazwa's video channel, she often mixes her language on her utterance among Bahasa and English. On her video, she also conveys some motivations and entertains educational which can be useful for the viewers of her videos. This is the reason why the researcher wants to analyze the code mixing on Nazwa's Video in You Tube Channel.

In this study, the writer looked for the code mixing on Nazwa Shihab's Video in You Tube channel exactly in the types of code mixing. The researcher sought types of code mixing which argued by Muysken. So, based on the explanation above, the researcher is really motivated to conduct a research entitled

“An Analysis Of Using Code Mixing On Catatan Nazwa’s Video in You Tube Channel”

1.2 The Problem of the Research

Based on the background above, the problem of the research is, “What are the types of Code Mixing which appear on Catatan Nazwa’s Video You Tube Channel ?”.

1.3 The Objectives of the Research

This study has general objective is to find out the types of code mixing which found in Catatan Nazwa’s Video in You Tube Channel.

1.4 The Scope of the Research

Literally, there are two kinds of code itself they are code switching and code mixing. The similarity between code switching and code mixing is that they usually occur in multilingual society in using two or more languages and the writer only focuses on code mixing. Muysken (2000) defined three types of code mixing, those are: Insertion, Alternation, and Congruent and Lexicalization. Here, The researcher focused to analyze about the types of code mixing in Nazwa Shihab’s video You Tube Channel. The types of code mixing analyzed by the writer from Nazwa Shihab’s Video in You Tube Channel. The writer got the data by listening the conversation between Nazwa Shihab with Maudy Ayunda in Catatan Nazwa’s Video in You Tube Channel.

1.5 The Significance of the Research

This is explain about the code mixing on Catatan Nazwa's Video in You Tube Channel. There are two significances of this research, there are theoretically and practically.

1. Theoretically

For the teacher, this study is expected to give contribution to teacher and enrich their knowledge about sociolinguistics especially in code mixing. Code mixing is one way to advantage students' achievement in learning English, especially English as foreign language.

For the students, this is expected to give more information about the language forms, the reason using code mixing and useful for students.

For the further researchers, this study would give benefits for the further researchers as a reference for who are interested in researching about code mixing.

2. Practically

1) For English Teachers

This study can give important contribution to teacher and as the guidance to enrich their comprehension so that they can improve their strategies in learning Indonesian language with apply sociolinguistic approach. Beside that the teachers can also apply You Tube as a medium to teach their students because You Tube is one of interesting medium for students to enjoy during teaching learning process.

2) For students

The students can deeply understand about code mixing, especially for those who study in a bilingual or multilingual community and they directly are able to apply into their daily life. They can also improve their ability in English through YouTube.

3) For Researcher

The result of this study can be used as the reference and give the motivation for the next researcher to look for code mixing in another thing.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

Some theories are needed to explain the relationship between the terms that are used in the study in the theoretical framework. The theories are exactly not far away from the title of this research, it means that the theories are about Sociolinguistic, Bilingualism and Code Mixing.

2.2 Sociolinguistics

Language plays an important role in human life, there is no language there is nothing to say. Since, language is a tool that can convey and deliver human's feelings, ideas, thoughts, and views. It is also to establish and maintain the social relationship. People use language in form listening, speaking, reading, and writing. Human and language cannot be separated each other, since they have relation which is all round what the human do, it will relate with language. In linguistic, there is a branch that study about the relationships among human and language and it is called by sociolinguistics.

Wardough (2006:3) defines that sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationships between language and society with the goal of a better understanding of the structure of language and how language functions in communication. The similar definition is stated by Spolsky (1998:3) defines a sociolinguistics is the field that study correlation between language and society, between the uses of language and the social structures in which the users of language live. From the statement above, sociolinguistics is study about the

human's everyday lives and how language and social factor interact. The presence of societal norms, policies, and law which address language.

In the field of sociolinguistics are studying about the relationships between two things, such as the connection among language and colonies, between the use of language and the social structures in which the users of language life. Holmes (2013:1), states that "Sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language and society. They are interested in explaining why we speak differently in different social contexts, and they are concerned with identifying the social function of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning".

From the definition about sociolinguistics, it can be summarized that sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistic which studies about language which is related with community, variety, function and the users of language. Every group has their own identity of the language to communicate to each other.

2.3 Bilingualism

Bilingualism is an individual who be able to use two languages in interaction to each other. Many people are applying more than one language when they make conversation with other people. Nowadays, bilingualism has become popular in every country in this world. They have been common to wield two languages in their burble.

According to Richard (2003:51) "Bilingual is someone who engages two languages with some degree or proficiency but usually bilingual people have a better knowledge in one language than others. Spolsky (1998:45) says that bilingualism is an individual who has ability to speak in two languages and it has some functional ability in a second language.

Indonesia people are at least bilinguals. People have seen that almost Indonesia people master Indonesia language and vernacular language. When we meet someone speaking two languages in the conversation with other people, then he/she become bilingual. Also, foreign language acquisition will add the language they master, so they are not only be as bilingual, but also multilingual. In bilingual community, the switch of language that they mastered is influenced by many factors.

In addition, bilingualism also discussion about the phenomenon of code mixing and code switching; a speaker may take every effort to code mix by including a single utterance from one language although he does not actually use that language very much. The situational context will when a speaker does switching from one language to another language. thus bilingualism reshapes not only one language but also situation.

Baker (2011:27) mentions that there are five dimensions of bilingualism, those are as follows :

- 1) Age (simultaneous/ sequential)
- 2) Ability (incipient/ receptive/productive)

Incipient : incipient is someone who just know the another languages.

Receptive : Receptive is someone who just be able to listen and read. It means, they can understand what people are talking about but they cannot apply it.

Productive : Productive is someone who just be able to speak and write the language that they just learn it.

- 3) Between two languages that they know, they must balance;

- 4) Development (ascendant –second language is developing; recessive –one language is decreasing), and
- 5) Contexts where each language is acquired and used (e.g. Home, school).

From the explanation above, the writer concludes that bilingualism is the ability of someone who can speak and understand more than one language. Bilingualism appears because there are several factors that affect. One of them is background of education. The level of education can give influence to someone to be able to speak more than one language.

2.4 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 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 related to those fields rather than the language used in daily language communication at home.

Code is a phenomenon in bilingual or multilingual society. People do conversation actually they send codes to their hearer. Ronald and Janet (2015:3) states that when two or more people communicate with each other, we call the system that they use is a code. A code may be a language or a variety or style of a language. in addition, Wardaugh (2006:88) stated that it is possible to refer to language or a variety of a language as a code. Another understanding is that Code represents all variation characterized in language, it is defined in terms of mutual intelligibility. Therefore code can be said not only as a language, but also the varieties of language.

Literally, Sumarsih (2014:79) says that there are two kinds of code itself they are code switching and code mixing. The similarity between code switching and code mixing is that they usually occur in multilingual society in using two or more languages. Meanwhile, the distinction among code switching and code mixing is code mixing appears when speakers mix or insert foreign words (other code) in the dominant language used including the use of foreign terms that appear intellect. While code switching is changing the language used to another code (including diversity), for instance such as the other person, speaker themselves, the presence of three speakers, create sense of humor, and increase the prestige.

In addition, code switching occurs in someone's utterance because they realize and they have purpose for switching their language, but someone who mixes his or her language because he or she does not realize and does not have any purpose for mixing his or her language. It can be said, that switching the language that is done by someone intentionally, and mixing the language that is done by someone unintentionally. Therefore, to make the different between both of them are clear, here the explanation about code switching and code mixing.

2.4.1 Code Switching

Code switching is the inevitable consequence of bilingualism and multilingualism. Anyone who can speak more than one language chooses the language according to the circumstance in which the language will be comprehensible to the person addresses. A bilingual speaker tends to switch rapidly from one language to another, in a certain condition and for certain reason. It occurs when environment forces the speaker to switch his language into another that he has mastered well. As Adi (2018:41) says that code switching

occurs when a bilingual applies two or more languages during his/her interaction with another bilingual. Additionally, the people have reason why they switch their language when they talk to each other. Probably, it depends in the situation and condition.

Switching the language from one language to another it has been common in society especially in young people, because they think when they switch their language they will look more prestigious. They will be easier to switch the language because they have the ability to use another language in interaction. According to Nisa (2014:199) defines in her journal that code switching refers to the situation of people when they switch the language in the equal communication activity. Nisa (2014:199) says that code switching is distinguished from grammatical and interaction functions. The simple form of code switching is in the form clause. Further Nisa states that linguistic proficiency must be fairly advanced before code switching can occur. It means that code switching is clearly combination of two or more languages and combines words, phrases and sentences. Then, the structure of language in code switching does not violate the rules of drafting sentences for second or more languages.

2.4.2 Code Mixing

Code mixing is a phenomenon that often occurs in Bilingual or multilingual society. Code mixing is usually used in society especially in daily life, because in society there are so many languages that can be used, such as Javanese, Batakese, Indonesia, English, etc. Most of people in the society mix their languages with other languages by inserted a pieces of second language even sometimes they are still influences by first language.

Wardaugh (2010:98) Code mixing is particular dialect or language that a person chooses to use on any occasion, a system used for communication between two or more parties. He have also indicated that it is unusual for a speaker to have command of, or use, only one such code or system. Obviously too, functioning in a diglossic situation requires a person to use two codes. Command of only a single variety of language, whether it be a dialect, style, or register, would appear to be an extremely rare phenomenon, one likely to occasion comment. People, then, 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 even within sometimes very short utterances and thereby create a new code in a process known as code-switching. Code switching (also called code-mixing) can occur in conversation between speakers turns or within a single speakers turn.

Indonesia is one of the bilingualism and multilingualism country. We often find some people tend to mix one language into another language that is from Indonesia to his or her own ethnic language. If the speakers are concerned as educated person, we can see also the use of code mixing in their speech. The main characteristic of code mixing is the informal situation. In this informal situation, we can mix the code freely, especially if there are terms which cannot be expressed in other language. Code mixing occurs in either bilingual and multilingual societies. It happens because the conversation tend to use more than one language.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that code mixing is the ability of someone who can mix the language over doing interaction to each other, yet their conversation is still in the same situation it is just their language which

they change. In other hand, there are some factors which are influenced people mix their language, such as the background of their education, social, culture, economic, environment, and etcetera.

2.4.2.1 Types of Code Mixing

According to Muysken (2000:60) defines three main types of code mixing, those are: Insertion (word), Alternation (phrase or clause), and Congruent Lexicalization (dialect).

1) Insertion

Insertion is inserting material such lexical items or entire constituents from one language into a structure of the other language. Muysken (2000,p.60) state, the process of code mixing is conceived as something asking to borrowing the insertion of an alien lexical of phrasal category into a given structure. the difference would simply be the size and type of element inserted, e.g., noun versus noun phrase. Muysken also state that insertion occurs when lexical items from one language are incorporate into another language. The lexical items of language are word (noun, adjective, preposition) or phrase (Muysken, 2000:3).

Example of insertion (Indonesian / English)

Tergantung *team*, terus juga tergantung *event*.

From the example of the conversation above, they insert the word of team and event. Hence, it can clarified that the type of code mixing that appears in the conversation is the type of insertion code mixing.

2) Alternation

Alternation occurs when someone mixes their utterance between clauses meaning with a phrase. The process of Alternation is particularly frequent in stable bilingual communities with a tradition of language separation but occurs in many other communities as well. It is a frequent and structurally intrusive type of code-mixing.

Alternation patterns often show some diversity of elements switched. Content words such as nouns and adjectives are likely to be insertions, while discourse particles and adverbs may be alternations. Sentence Grammar and Discourse Grammar may be relatively autonomous with respect to each other; there is very frequent language choice disparity between these systems.

For Example :

May : feb, *what's your activities at boarding house ?*

Febi : *a little bit busy* karena banyak banget *my home work*.

The conversation above is talking about the activities. The code mixing that the first speaker and second speaker included in type of alternation code mixing because they mixed in phrase.

3) Congruent lexicalization

Congruent is akin to language variation and style shifting: switching is grammatically unconstrained and can be characterized in terms of alternative lexical insertions. Linguistic convergence feeds into Congruent lexicalization and the two processes may reinforce each other. Some cases of word-internal mixing can be viewed as Congruent lexicalization.

Congruent lexicalization which refers to the situation where two languages share grammatical structure which can be filled lexically with elements from either language.

Example :

A: *Software* gua buat *convert file mav* jadi mp3 gua udah *expired*.

(My software for converting mav files to mp3 has expired)

2.4.2.2 Level of Code Mixing

The linguistics levels dealing code mixing are morphological and syntactical level. According to Goh and Silver (2004: 2) morphology is the study of morphemes and the way to combine word formation. A morpheme is the smallest meaningful unit in a language. For example, “polling” is formed from two morphemes, “poll” and “-ing”. Poll is free morpheme and -ing is bound morpheme.

Free morphemes are the set of separate English word forms such as basic nouns and verbs that can stand by themselves as a single word such as open and tour. Then bound morphemes are morphemes that typically need to be attached to another form, exemplified as re-, -ist. This last set is identified as affixes. When free morphemes used with bound morphemes attached are technically known as stems.

However, there are a number of English words in which their stems are factually not free morphemes. In words such as receive, reduce, re- at the beginning of those words are identified as the bound morphemes but the elements -ceive, -duce are not separate words and free morphemes. So these

twenty two types of form are described as ‘bound stems’ to distinguish them from ‘free stems’ such as dress and care.

Syntax is the study of architecture of phrase, clause and sentence. It is the way words combine to form sentences and the rules to control those combinations (Goh and Silver 2004: 3). Morphology, syntax and semantics are recognized to deal with the structure of word.

2.5 Video

Nowadays, the ways to make the condition of classroom more interesting and enjoyable the teacher can use video in teaching learning process. There are many videos which related with the material of learning. The teachers can use the video as media to teach their students. In applying video during teaching and learning process, the students will get impression on the material that delivered. The pupils can also concentrate in detail on visual clues to meaning such as facial expression, dress, gesture, posture and on details of the environment (Cakir, 2006:68). Even without hearing the language spoken clues to meaning can be picked up from the vision alone.

By growing of technology, many people share video in their social media. One of the media is You Tube. You Tube has become a powerful space that affords new ways to consume, create, and share video (Cayari, 2011:5). Because of YouTube and similar media venues, video performance and education have been changing. Many videos on You Tube which can give the beneficial for the viewer including education field. The students can access You Tube with easy way, they only need mobile phone or computer to access YouTube. On You Tube video, the students can get a lot of knowledge. They can get new inspiration from

watching You Tube. In applying You Tube in education filed is one of the alternative ways to make the atmosphere of the students to be fascinating.

2.6 About Nazwa Shihab

Najwa Shihab was born in Makassar, South Sulawesi, 16 September 1977. Najwa is an alumni of Faculty of Law UI year 2000. High school she was selected to follow AFS program in Indonesia this program was implemented by Foundation of Intercultural Development, for one year she lived in United States. only briefly Pioneering career in RCTI, then in 2001 she chose to join Metro TV because the TV station was considered more to answer her interest to the world of journalism.

In 2006 she was selected as Best Journalist of Metro TV, and was nominated for Best Panasonic Awards Reader. In the same year, along with a number of journalists from various countries, Najwa was selected as Senior Journalist Seminar participant held in several cities in the US, and was a speaker at the Asian American Journalist Association Convention.

Najwa is one example of the best and smart woman with a myriad of achievements that her willingness and responsibility in doing something.

Here is the picture of Catatan Nazwa’s Video in You Tube channel with Maudy Ayunda.



The title of the video is “Catatan Najwa bersama Maudy Ayunda”.The video was published on March 22, 2019 with viewers 3.321.975, 182K for like, and 1K for dislike. The video tells about the one actress is Maudy Ayunda, she got full scholarship at Stanford University, California, United States. From the explanation of the video, the writer interest to analyze code mixing on Catatan Najwa’s video in You Tube Channel.

2.7 Previous Study

There are some researchers who have conducted the study of code mixing. The first research is Mulyani who conducted her research about “Code Mixing Analysis of The Judges Comments and The Host Utterances on Five Episodes of Workshop Round in Indonesian Idol Singing Competition Season 6”. She looked for the code mixing in word class and phrase that used by the Judges comments and the Host. She also sought the factors which influence them in mixing the

language. From the result of her research, she found that 13 data which involved in code mixing. In word class, she found 6 data, while in phrase she found 9 data. For the factor of the code mixing, she found six factors which influence the subject mixed their language.

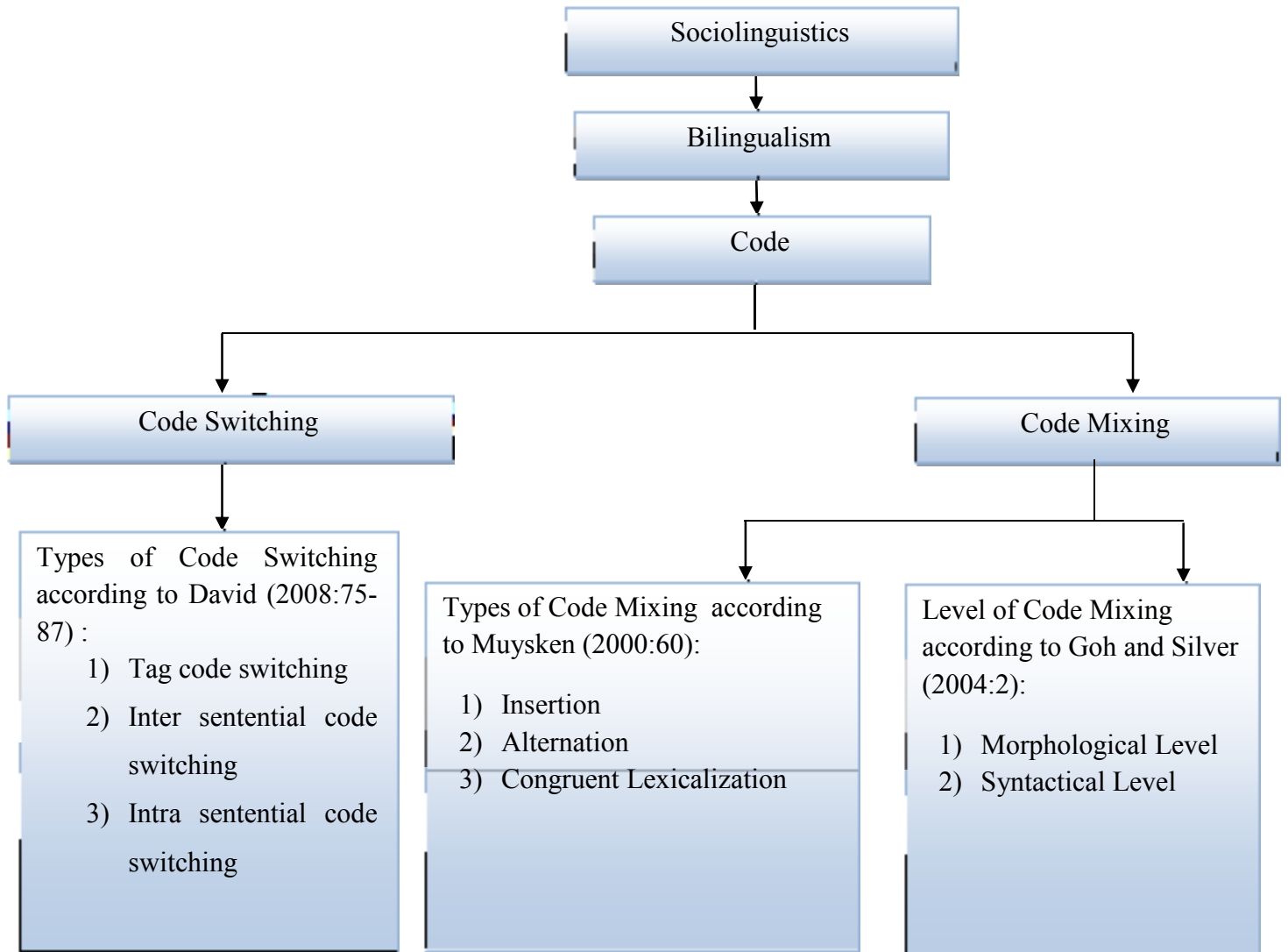
The second Researcher is Amsal, with her thesis “An Analysis of Code Mixing in Conversation of the Students at State Junior High School (SMPN) 3XIII Koto Kampar”. In her thesis, she looked for the types of code mixing in “Conversation of the Students at State Junior High School (SMPN) 3 XIII Koto Kampar”. She used theory from Muysken that there are three types in code mixing such as insertion, alternation, congruent lexicalization. From her analysis, she found that insertion code mixing is the type was more dominant used by the students in their conversation, it about 57.67% and it is categorized into enough.

The last researcher is Sari, Dorina Nur Kartika: An Analysis of Code Mixing Applied by the Presenter of Black Spot Segment of Black in News Program on ANTV, University of Sebelas Maret. This research is a descriptive qualitative research because it refers to the method of solving problems by collection, classifying, and interpreting the data. The source of data was the video of Black in News HongKong Special Edition Episode. There are three types of code mixing applied by the presenter of Black Spot segment of Black in News ANTV, they are insertion ,alternation and congruent lexicalization.

In this study, the researcher look for the code mixing on Catatan Nazwa’s Video in Youtube Channel exactly in the types of code mixing. Actually, there is resemblance between the previous researcher with this research. Nevertheless, to make this research to be different with the previous research, the researcher focus

to the types of code mixing from Indonesia into English that use on Catatan Nazwa's video in Youtube Channel.

2.8 Conceptual Framework



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 The Research Design

In this chapter, the researcher used descriptive qualitative research and collected the data, made an analysis and made conclusion. According to Kaelan (2012), “Qualitative method was a research procedure that the result of descriptive data, the relationship of documentation such as purpose, value, and interpretation”. In other words, Qualitative analysis stresses the degree of the information acquired by researcher. The deeper and careful knowledge were gotten, the higher the standard of the analysis which conducted by researchers.

Related to the statement above, this study description of code mixing that appeared in utterance of Nazwa and Maudy. It was obtained to find out the types of code mixing in the form of Insertion, Alternation, Congruent Lexicalization based on Muysken theory.

3.2 The Source of the Data

Data was the most important in the research. The kind of data in the research were utterances of Nazwa and Maudy Nazwa’s Video in You Tube Chanel. There is a video which the researcher analyzed to look for the types of code mixing in the form of insertion, Alternation, Congruent Lexicalization based on Muysken theory . In insertion type of code mixing there were fourteen, in alternation there were ten and and in congruent lexicalization there were five. So, the number of the data were twenty nine that the researcher analyzed in chapter IV.

3.3 Instrument of Collecting the Data

According to Djunaidi and Almanshur (2009:95) that in qualitative research used the human research. It meant, the instrument of the research was the researcher themselves. Hence, the

researcher should be validated by themselves about their ability in doing inquisition. So, in this study the researcher was the main instrument, yet to make the researcher easier in conducted the research, the researcher needed supporting instruments such as book, pen, mobile phone, digital dictionary, and laptop.

3.4 The Techniques of Collecting Data

In this study, the researcher would take the data from Catatan Nazwa's Video in You Tube Channel. The researcher would do the steps as follows:

1. The Researcher watched the video in many times.
2. The Researcher typed the transcript of the utterance on the video.
3. The Researcher identified the code mixing by reading the transcript.
4. And then the Researcher made group of the data that had identified
5. Last, the Researcher classified the data based on the form the types of code mixing.

3.5 The Technique of Analyzing the Data

After collecting the data, the researcher would do technique of analyzing data. In analyzing the data, the researcher did these following steps:

1. Identifying and underlying the code mixing from the written data.
2. Classifying the code mixing into their types.
3. Making a table to be classified every type of code mixing that appeared on the video.
4. Making conclusion.

3.6 Validity (Triangulation)

The validity of the data was needed in qualitative research. The used of validity in qualitative research was to define as the degree of confidence in the data from the study conducted by researcher and it could help the researcher to check the data analysis in order to

reduce the researcher's biases and prejudices. In this research, the researcher would apply triangulation technique that utilizes data validity checking something else. According to (Sugiyono,2013:330) the aim of triangulation was to determine the truth about some social phenomenon, rather the purpose of triangulation was to increase one's understanding of whatever was being investigated.

Moreover, Denzin and Lincoln (2009:271) propose that triangulation technique was divided into four types: data triangulation, investigator triangulation, theory triangulation, and methodological triangulation. To make these types of triangulation clear, here the explanation of them:

1. Triangulation Data

In triangulation of data comprises in various sources of data were collected. The variety of sources could refer to time, space, and person.

2. Investigator triangulation

In investigator triangulation involves multiple Researchers in an investigation to check the same data. This type of triangulation helped to moderate and understood the observer's prejudice. As the example, two or more Researcher might analyze the open response question of questionnaire, then they would make conclusion based on the data from what they were got.

3. Theory of triangulation

Triangulation theory involves used more than one theoretical scheme in the interpretation of the phenomenon. For instance, in analyzed the error analysis to the point of view was by interviewing.

4. Methodological triangulation

In this type of triangulation, it involved using more than one option to gather data. As the example, in collecting the data by using different methods, the Researcher could use interviews, observations, questionnaires, and documents.

Based on the explanation above, triangulation was the way to check the validity of the data and give a proof about the data validation. In this study, the researcher used the type of triangulation data to check the validation of the data. The source of data referred to the types of code mixing.