

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The researcher tries to present the introduction related to the study. It consist of background of the study, problem of the study, object of the study, limitation of the study, benefits of the study, definition of key term and graduating paper outline.

1.1 Background of the Study

In daily interaction, people use a language or more either written or spoken to do their communication. Brown (2000:17) explained “Language is a system of arbitrary conventionalized vocal, written and gesture symbols that enables members of a given community to communicate intelligibly with one another”. Human as social creature, they live in their community within language, culture and also tradition. Therefore, it is impossible to communicate with others without language. People use language to gain understanding their willingness, needs or intention. In the way to communicate, there are many languages are use in the world. One of them is English.

Crystal (1997) English is a global language. Many countries use English to communicate and convey message or idea to others. Edward Sapir(1921:8) “English is purely human a non instinctive method of communicating ideas, emoticons, and desires by means of a system of voluntarily produced symbol”. Thus, it is an international language that has to be mastered to know the information in the different countries in the world. In Indonesia, English is considered

at the first foreign language and become compulsory subject learned by all students from the elementary school to university level.

In common daily life, most of people faced different society who has the different language. Language and societies are two things that cannot be separated. Both of them have a close relation. It refers to human role as a social creature in the world which needs to keep in touch with another human being. In linguistic, it is known as sociolinguist. Holmes (1992:1) “Sociolinguistic studies the relationship between language and society, speak different social context, concerned with identifying the social function of language and the way it is used to convey social meaning, examining the way people use language in different social contexts provides a wealth of information about the way language works, as well as about the social relationship in a community’. Wardhaugh (2006:1), “sociolinguistic is the study of language use in society that did not focus on the composition of sentence structure but focuses on differences in language use and language development in society”. Thus, sociolinguistics provides the insight about the language change during the communication in a society. People make a conversation not only use their own language, but also generally people often use more than one language in communication. It is very common that people develop some knowledge and ability in background and it may do so many times. Hymes (1974:103) defines “Code switching is common term for alternative use of two languages, varieties of a language or even speech styles”. While Bokamba (1989) explains “Code Switching is mixing word, phrases and sentences from two distinct grammatical (sub) system across sentence boundaries within the same speech event. In another way, people may speak by mixing one language to another language to make the conversation running well. Wardhaugh (1992:106) “Code mixing occurs when conversants use both language to the other in the course of a single utterance. The speakers do not necessary

need to change the language but they mix the languages and use together in a statement. Both of Code-Switching and Code-Mixing are usually used by Indonesian to attain a good communication in a society. Code-Switching and Code-Mixing not only used in direct interaction but also in a social media.

In globalization era, internet develops many aspect of life. Most of people in the world alike are seeing new ways to express their art though technological means. Technology is the sum of techniques, skills, methods, and processes used in the production of goods or services or in the accomplishment of objectives, such as scientific investigation. Nowadays, people communicate not only through face to face meeting but also through a platform called social networking or social media. Social media allows people easy to communicate with people around the world by sharing their experiences, showing their feelings, ideas. Social media has different variety one of them is YouTube. YouTube is an online social networking that allows users to upload, view, download, and share videos.

Nowadays, Youtube becomes a very popular social media which has more than half million users around the world. Mostly, celebrities and public figure around the world used Youtube as a mean sharing their daily activity to interact with their fans. People, who produce their own video well known in the world of youtube usually called as Youtuber. It was discovered when the researcher used Youtube.

This research focuses in one topic about political commentary in youtube because it is one of the world media who is fluent in fourth skills especially reading comprehension. The use of Code-Switching and Code-Mixing in youtube media is done by people who have experience in abroad or people who take English as their second Language.

Based on the phenomena above, the researcher is interested in comprehending more about Code Switching and Code Mixing. The researcher focuses on analyzing on political commentary by youtuber. Therefore, the researcher formulates a research study entitled “code switching and code mixing as found in political commentary by youtube on General Election 2019”.

1.2 The Problem of the Study

In accordance with reason presented above, the problem of the study are formulated as the following:

1. What are the types of code switching used on youtube in political commentary?
2. What are the types of code mixing used on youtube in political commentary?

1.3 The Objective of the Study

The objective of the study are summarized as:

1. To find out code switching use in political commentary on youtube.
2. To find out code mixing use in political commentary on youtube.

1.4 The Scope of the Study

The writer focuses in code switching and code mixing. Code switching proposed by Romaine (1994:178) and code mixing proposed by Suwito (1985:75). Code switching divided into three types: tag switching, inter- sentential switching and intra- sentential switching. Code mixing divided into six types: Insertion of Word, Insertion of Phrase, Insertion of Hybrid, Insertion of Word Reduplication, Insertion of Idiom and Insertion of Clause. Code switching and

code mixing that is categorized as data is code switching and code mixing that has been use more language in world. Data collected from media social in Youtube. In the study the writer focuses on one topic about:

- 1) Haris Azhar kritik Jokowi dan Prabowo terkait Debat Kedua Capres 2019 in Indonesia Lawyer Club.

The researcher only analyzes Code-Switching and Code-Mixing.

1.5 The Significances of the Study

The findings of this research are expected not to be the merely data aggregation but something more advantageous both theoritically and practically, which can be describe as follows:

1. Theoritically

- 1) The result of the research can be a new perspective in analyzing linguistics, specifically code switching and code mixing
- 2) As a new modal in research of linguistics.

2. Practically

The writer hopes that this study will be useful for:

- 1) The teachers, 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.

- 2) The students, This research aims as the one of the references for the students while studying about Code-Switching and Code-Mixing. In addition, this study about Code-Mixing and Code-Switching in the development of the future communication technology.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 The Theoretical Framework

Theories are required to resolve concept of terms applied in this research concern. On this chapter the writer explain about the related material. The writer present the discussion method in this study in order to strengtenth this study.

2.2 Sociolinguistics

Romaine (2000:1) stated that sociolinguistics focus on differences in the use of language in society so that an object can be the object language learning another language. Then Chomsky then goes on to say that the question of language is the fundamental question of power. From the statement, it is clear that sociolinguistic is the study of language use in a society that does not focus on the composition of sentence structure but it focuses on differences in language use and language development.

Holmes (1992:2) defines sociolinguistic study 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 functions of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning. The statement implies that sociolinguistic focus on speaking in different social context, and it is concerned with identifying the social function and the social meaning when it is used.

In addition to the above statement, Wardhaugh (1992, p.13) stated “sociolinguistic is concerned with investigating the relationship between structure language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and of how languages.

2.3 Code Switching

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. It is likes system that is used by people to communicate with each other. In Sociolinguistics, code refers to a language or a variety of language. The term is useful because it is neutral. This term is mainly used as a neutral label for any system of communication involving language and which avoids the sociolinguist having to commit himself to such terms as dialects, language or variety, which have special status in his theories.

People use language as a code to communicate with others. Usually, the code is useful for speakers to get better understanding with others. Wardhaugh (2006:101), "people then, are usually required to select particular code whenever they choose to speak, and they may also decide to switch from one code to another or to mix even within sometimes very short utterances and create a new code in a process known as code-switching".

Code-Switching is possibly common by bilingual or multilingual users from one language to another language. Code Switching happens mostly in bilingual communities. A

person who is bilingual may be said to be one who is able to communicate alternately to a varying extent in two languages (Weinreich,1974 cited by Offiong and Okon,2013). In addition, Gal (in Wardaugh 2006:101) points out that code-switching is a conversational strategy used to establish, cross or destroy group boundaries; to create, revoke or change interpersonal relations with their right and obligation. It can be concluded that code-switching is a strategy that is used in bilingual or multilingual communities by using more one language.

Code-Switching is the use of multiple languages in the words, phrases, and sentences even in a paragraph. Offiong and Okon (2013:900) state that code-switching is a practice of parties in discourse to signal changes in context by using alternative grammatical system or subsystem or codes. Bokamba (1989:91) defines that code-switching is the mixing of words phrases and sentence from two distinct grammatical (sub) system across sentence boundaries within the same speech event. Based on these statements, code-switching occurs when there is a combination of two or more languages and it combines word, phrases, and sentences. The switches are often very short and they are made primarily for the social reasons-to signal the speaker's ethnic identity and solidarity with the address (Holmes, 1992:41). Furthermore, so me switching is used as a conversational strategy to express solidarity with an addressee.

Code switching that occurs between speakers such as two or more people in conversation and they change from one language to another, while on a single speaker, someone switches one language to another to the other person. Such as when English teachers who are bilingual or multilingual background explain a lesson for students. Then, when they do communication of course code switching is found not only between sentences but also in single sentences. Further, varieties combinations of two or more linguistic varieties occur in countless bilingual societies and communities, and are known as code-switching.

As we know the use of these languages can vary both in terms of pronunciation, lexical, social conditions, usage, geographical conditions, formality and social groups. Language as a system that is understood by all speakers of language, but because speakers of the language even though it is present in the speech society is not a homogeneous collection of humans, for that language is not uniform. So, the term of a combination of languages with linguistics varieties is code switching.

2.3.1 Types of Code Switching

Romaine (1994:178) divides there are three types of Code-Switching. First is tag-switching, second is inter-sentential switching and the third is intra-sentential switching.

1) Tag Switching

Emblematic switching or tag switching is the switch in simply an interjection, a tag, or a sentence filter in the other language which serves as an ethnic identity marker (Holmes, 1992:42). Tag switching occurs when bilingual puts short expression (tag) at the end of utterance in a different language. Alcnauerova (2013) as quoted by Sihite (2016:22) states "tag as isolated words or phrases which are not related syntactically to the rest of utterance".

Example:

- 1) Tamati: Engari (SO) now we turn to more important matters. (Switch between Maori and English).
- 2) Ming : Confiscated by Customs, da gai (probably).
(Switch Between English And Chainese).
- 3) A : Well I'm glad I met you. Ok

B : Adale pues (ok swell), and do come again. Mm?

(switch between Spanish and English) Holmes (1992:41-42)

In (a) Tamati uses a Maori tag at the beginning of his utterance while the speaker

(b) uses a final tag.

2) Inter-sentential Switching

Tatsioka (2010:130) “Inter-sentential switching is described as the switch between sentence boundaries, where the sentence is in one language and other in another. In same what Tatsioka said, inter-sentential switching occurs at sentence level, where each clause or sentence is in one language or the other. This also may include a switch from a whole sentence or more than one sentence produced completely in one language.

Example:

“ini lagu lama, tahun 60an. *It's oldiest but goodies, they said.* Tapi, masih enak kok didengerin”.

In addition, Hoffman (1991:112) argues “inter-sentential switching is the switch from one language into another which occurs between sentence of speech”.

3) Intra-sentential Switching

Intra-sentential switching, in which switches occur within a clause or sentence boundary. It can take the form such as code changing, code mixing, intersection and congruent lexicalization (Ansar, 2017). In another hand, Hoffman (1991:112) supported that Intra-sentential switching is the switch that occurs within a sentence. It often occurs when someone uses one language and suddenly switches into another language. Here the example Intra-sentential Switching:

Open your books and kerjakan page 23!

Can you give me the example of kalimat passive?

Jika kalian bisa menjawab pertanyaan dengan benar, I **will give you a special score.**

2.3.2 Functions of Code Switching

Code-switching have each function in communication. There are several functions Marasigan (1983:73). The first is the quotation, address specification, repetition, interjection, message qualification, personalization and objectivization, and facility expression.

1) Quotation

Marasigan (1983:73) defines "subjects quoted themselves and others directly or indirectly to sound more credible to the addressees". She illustrated that a quotation served as an evidence that what they said is true based on addresses. In addition, a quotation is used to defend the authenticity of the message.

Example: (Gumperz, 1982:76)

Spanish-english. from the conversation among two chicano professionals. The speaker talking about her baby-sister. She doesn't speak English, *so, dice que la reganan: "si se les va olvidar el idioma a las criaturas"* (she says that they would scold her: "the children are surely going to forget their language".)

A quotation can be seen from example above by switching the language from English to Spanish in order to retain the message.

2) Addressee Specification

Marasigan (1983:73) stated in this type of switch, it recognizes not only interacting members of the speech events but also recognizes that either language behaviors may be

more than merely a matter of individual preference or facility, but also role relation. Furthermore, addressee specification immediately happens in order to convey the message to the listener even though the message is posted. Halim & Maros (2013) gave an example (cited in Rosyida, 2017:36) as follows:

has headache preparing timetable for the 1st time ~ ~ *tima kaseyy la kpd (thanks to)*
Ophelyatie Zin *atas tunjuk ajar yg diberikan (for your assistance).*

The example above, address specification can be seen from mentioning the name of her friend to give a message directly.

3) Repetition

A message is repeated in the other code aimed to clarify what the speaker said, strengthen or emphasize the message, or mark the joke (Marasign, 1983:79). Moreover, repetition proposed to make the message is more clear and understandable to the listeners.

Example:

OK I may sound like a *noob/jakun/sakai*, but I just found out that my Maybankard Visa Debit works like a credit too. WOW. So I don't need to apply for a credit card now right? Or what do you guys think? Is the debit card as handy as a proper credit card? The hubster and I kind of have this 'thing' against credit cards. (Halim & Maros, 2013:130). In example above, the term 'noob' repeat in other language 'jakun' and 'sakai' in order to prevent confusion from the listener or writer. It made to establish the understandable message.

4) Interjection

Based on Marasign (1983:81), interjection used to change the interaction from the "we" to "they" code or from the "they" to the "we" code. It means that the speaker used

interjection to switch and mix the code. Interjection expresses strong feeling and emotions. Therefore, interjection is clearest than other language base on language expression. Here the example of interjection based on Marasign (1983:81):

While having lunch together, A noticed that C was about to eat her banana (A's banana) for dessert

The conversation indicated that the English interjection 'very bad' was influenced by setting. It is commonly learned by students in school since they are used by teachers to assess their performance or behavior. The using interjection 'very bad' is to express her disapproval of C's behavior.

1) Message Qualification

Example:

A : Very bad! akinyan (that's mine)

B : Hep, hepsaamingdalawa (that's ours)

A : Ay, nag-bell (Hey, the bell is ringing for our next class)!

As Marasigan (1983:84) states, "Message qualification is to express the time of concept".

She (1983) also explained that another large group of switches consist of qualifying constructions such as clauses, sentences, and phrases (verb and noun complements).

Example:

Two teachers were supposed to meet one day in school. Both of them claimed that they came, but for some reason they did not meet each other.

A : Nanditoako (I was here)

C : Walaka ditto (you were not here)

A : Nanditoako (I was here). Friday? Nanditoako (I was here)

C : Not this Friday. Before All Saints' Day. Yun angusapan (that's the appointment day).

Marasigan (1983:84) stated that for years, it has been an accepted fact that Filipino do not conceive time as something specific or exact. Heiser in Marasigan (1983) remarked, "Filipinos to comprehend the important to time as viewed by westerners".

2) Personalization and Objectivization

The function of personalization and objectivization based on Marasigan (1983:85), "The code contrast here seems to relate to such thing as the degree of speaker involvement in, or distance form, a message or an address; whether a statement reflects personal opinion, feeling, or knowledge; whether it refers to specific instance, or whether it has the status of generally known fact". In addition, Marasigan (1983) divided the function of personalization and objectivization into: "objective marks that the speaker gives about the fact" and "subjective argument from the speaker as personalize marks".

Personalization and objectivization can be seen in the example from Marasign (1983) below:

It's a Crispa-Toyota deal. I'm one of the Crispa die-hard fans. *Sana manalo sila* (I hope they win).

In the example above, the speaker switches to philipino to express his personal wish. Here the speaker is not only explaining the message but also express his personal involvement in it.

3) Facility of Expression

Marasigan (1983:90) explained that the text contains several instances "where the shift ... can only be interpreted as difficulty in finding the right word at the time of speaking or

writing or merely as a sign of the subject's lack of familiarity with the style he is using". Meanwhile, Marasigan (1983) provided the composition written by a grade six girl as the example of switching for facility of expression:

My *barkada's* are Andrea, Maricis and Lora (My friends are ...). They are *minsan pikon and minsan* good (They are sometimes good). We always together, sometimes *nagkakroon kami ng miss understanding madalas kaming magaway* (we sometimes misunderstand each other and we quarrel often).

The writer switches to Philipino in order to facility in expressing the term that the writer does not know the exact word in English. Therefore the writer changes the language to Philipino.

2.3.3 Reason of Code Switching

According to scotton there are four reasons for code switching to occur. The four reasons are:

- 1) Lack of knowlege of one language or lack of facility in that language on a certain subject.
- 2) Its use including certain person presnets from apportion of conversation. It is known that those persons do not know the language used for switching.
- 3) Uses code switching is also used as stlyistic device to indicate a change in the tone of his conversation, at a certain point or to signal the introduction of subject more or less formal than what had been under discussion.
- 4) An attempt to impress another with his virtuosity in one language or at least in one prestige language.

2.4 Code Mixing

Suwito (1985:75), who conveys: “Code Mixing is the use of two languages or more by inserting one language elements into another language element in one utterance”. In other definition, it is conveying or delivering a language to other language. Apparently, in a single utterance, the whole sentence is changed into English. Code-mixing occurs in a single sentence or utterance without breaking the grammatical rules of the mind language.

Muysken (2000:1) as quoted by Jendra (2010:78) "Code-Mixing is referred to all cases where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence". Nusjam (2004:35) as quoted by Ansar (2017) defines code mixing as the term refers to the use of one more languages for consistent transfer of linguistic units from one language into other, and by such a language mixture developing a new restricted or not so restricted code of linguistic interaction.

From the definition above, it can be concluded that codemixing refers to mixing some parts of another language such as word or phrases in a certain topic without breaking grammatical rules and it can involve the various level of language. In some situation, the speakers mix the language because they cannot find the exact term or idiom from the other language. Therefore, it is possible to mix another term or idiom from the other language.

For example:

‘Sekarang aku pengen ganti baju, tadi sudah lihat kan? snick pic nya warnanya tuh kaya earthy terus ada yang rose gold juga dan menurutku si warnanya aku banget’.

”The example above is a utterance. She spoke Indonesian language but she mixed English language into Indonesian language. It can be seen from the utterance that the bold words are English”.

Code-Switching and Code-Mixing have strong similarities. It is necessary to understand the difference between Code-Switching and Code-Mixing. The table below shows the summarized differences between code switching and code mixing Jendra (2010:80):

Table 2.1
Differences between Code-Switching and Code-Mixing

Points of View	Code-Switching	Code-Mixing
Grammatical items involved	Sentence and clause	Phrase, word, morpheme, phonemes
Base language	Clear	Sometimes unclear
Topics	May change	Maintained
Situations	Formal and informal	More likely informal
Bilingual fluencies	Partial	Total

In Code-Mixing, a bilingual sometimes slipped a piece of language in conversation. It means, when the speakers mix language they have to apply foreign word(s) or phrase(s) while code-switching involves clause(s) and sentence(s) to be used in the interaction to establish communication. In addition, Chaer (1995:115) states that the criteria to distinguish Code-Switching and Code Mixing. In Chaer, Fasold’s theory as follows:

“kalau seseorang menggunakan satu kata atau frase dari satu bahasa, dia telah menggunakan campur kode. Tetapi apabila satu klausa jelas-jelas memiliki struktur gramatika suatu bahasa dan klausa berikutnya di susun menurut struktur gramatika bahasa lain, maka peristiwa yang terjadi adalah alih kode”.

“if someone uses a word or phrase from a language, she/he has been using code-mixing. But if the clause clearly has a grammatical structure of a language, and the clause drawn up with the grammatical structure in another language, then it is called code switching”.

On the other hand, the base of the language of code-switching and code-mixing is different. The base language of code-switching is clear while the base language of code-mixing is unclear because the listener may not expect which of language is the base language. Moreover, the code called switch when there is changing the topic or situation that causes the speaker needs switch the code to another language while mix appears because there is no changing topic or situation in one sentence. In another difference can be seen in the situation take place. Switch commonly occurs in a formal and informal situation whereas mix more likely takes place in the informal situation.

2.4.1 Types of Code-Mixing

Suwito (1985) as cited by Siskawati (2012, p.13) defines that there are six forms of code-mixing according to the linguistic elements. They are an insertion of word, insertion of phrase, insertion of hybrid, insertion of word reduplication, insertion of idiom and insertion of clause.

1) The Insertion of Word

McCarthy (2002, p.13) states “Word as fundamental unit out of which phrases and sentences are composed”. One of code-mixing comes from inserting English word into Indonesian utterances. Then, the insertion of word can be classified as

grammatical structure they are noun, adjective, verb, adverb, conjunction, exclamation, and preposition.

Table 2.2
Part of Speech

Part of Speech	Basic Function	Example
Noun	Names a person, place or thing	Ship, Captain Jac, Pirate, freedom, etc.
Pronoun	Take the place of a Noun	I, you, he, she, them, who, her, it, which, etc.
Verb	Identifies an action or state of being	Sing, dance, finish, eat, drink, etc.
Adjective	Modifies a noun	Hot, lazy, unique, beautiful, wise, etc.
Adverb	Modifies verb, adjective or another adverb.	Softly, often, seldom, hopefully, sometimes, etc.
Preposition	Shows a relationship between a noun or pronoun and other word in a sentence	Up, over, into, for, from, apart, by, etc.
Conjunction	Join words, phrases, and clauses.	And, but, or, yet, etc
Interjection	Expresses emotion and can usually stand alone.	Ah, whoops, ouch, Yabba dabba do!, etc

2) The Insertion of Phrase

Bull (2008, p.329) in Oxford Learner Pocket Dictionary defines as "group of words without a finite verb, especially one that forms an art of sentence". There are many kinds of phrases as a noun phrase, verb phrase, adjective phrase, adverbial phrase, prepositional phrase, infinitive phrases, principle phrases, gerund phrases, and absolute phrase.

Table 2.3
Phrase

Type of Phrase	Explanation and Example
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Noun phrase	<p>Noun phrase is a phrase which consist of a noun and modifier. the modifier started with determiner (the, an, this, that, etc) followed by adjective, or adverb, and ends with noun.</p> <p>The examples of noun phrase:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) I went to an amazing beach yesterday. 2) She drinks the delicious chocolate milk. 3) We go to the next page
Verb phrase	<p>Adverbial phrase is a phrase which contain adverb as a head of phrase and followed by qualifier.</p> <p>The example of adverb phrase:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) She runs very quickly. 2) Jane plays the piano very well. 3) He wakes up early morning.
Prepositional Phrase	<p>Prepositional phrase is a phrase which is the combination of preposition and object. It has a function as an adjective or adverb The examples of prepositional phrase:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) We meet new friends at school. 2) The girl with the blue shirt is my twin. 3) My dad sits in the corner.
Infinitive Phrase	<p>Infinitive phrase is formed by the combination of an infinitive ‘to’ with the simple verb. It often followed by object and/or modifies to complete the thought.</p> <p>The examples of infinitive phrase:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) I go home to take a rest. 2) She goes to market to buy oranges. 3) Ron studies to get good mark.
Participle Phrase	<p>Participle phrase started with present or past participle. The present participle always ends by-ing, whereas the regular past participle ends with –ed and the irregular past participle can be seen in the form of irregular verb II.</p> <p>The examples of participle phrase:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) She spent holoday by reading the novels. 2) Elijah likes his egg smothered in cheese sauce. 3) Shrunk in the dryer, the jeans hung above John’s ankles.
Gerund Phrase	<p>Gerund phrase looks similar with participle phrase. The difference of both is the function. Gerund phrase has a function as nouns; it will be a subject, subject complements, or object; in the sentence.</p> <p>The example of gerund phrase:</p>

	1) Riding bicycle reduces the air pollution. 2) My father is washing his motorcycle 3) She likes cooking cake .
Absolute Phrase	An absolute phrase combines a noun and a participle with any accompanying modifies or objects. The examples of absolute phrase: 1) His brow knitted in frustasion , Thomas tried again to iron a perfect crease in his dress pants. 2) Fracine played the difficult concerto, her fingers flying over the piano keys .

3) The Insertion of Hybrid

Hornby (2000, p.26) states that hybrid is the composed part of words. Hybrid happens when there are combining of two elements from different language and it will create meaning.

Example:

Kalo denger lagunya Siti Badriah jadi pengen ***ngedance***.

Jadi orang itu jangan suka ***nge-judge*** orang lain.

Tadi uangnya sudah ***di-transfer*** sama ayah.

Wihh Aldi keren banget bisa ***meng-handle*** acara ini dengan sukses Ibu-ibu rempong itu langi ***men-gossip*** tentang artis baru.

Table 2.4
Hybrid

Prefix	Word	Hybrid
Nge-	Dance	Ngedance
Nge-	Judge	Ngejudge
Di-	Transfer	Ditransfer
Meng-	Handle	Menghandle
Men-	Gossip	Mengosip

Example above, they construct from two different languages. Dance, judge, transfer, handle and gossip are English word meanwhile nge-, di-, meng- and men- are suffix in Indonesian language. So, ngedance, ngejudge, ditransfer, menhandle and mengosip belong to hybrid because they come from the combination between English and Indonesian language.

4) The Insertion of Reduplication

Word reduplication is the repetition of one word becomes two words in one sentence or utterance (Sihite, 2016). It means that the speaker makes repetition in the same word in a sentence.

Example:

Ada yang *smile-smile* sendiri ni, pasti lagi kasmaran ya? (word smie-smile belongs to word reduplication because it is written or soken twice). Bagaimana kabar kamu, *fine-fine* aja kan? (word fine belongs to word reduplication because it is written or spoken twice).

5) The Insertion of Idiom

McCarthy (2002, p.143) defines that an idiom as an expression whose meaning is not predictable on the basis of the meanings of its component. An idiom can be definite a series of words to assume a specific meaning. It means that Idiom has the different meaning from real meaning if the words are translated word by word.

Example:

“Good luck buat ujian munaqosahnya, semoga berhasil dan lancar”.

“good luck belongs to idiom because the meaning is not predictable from each words meaning”.

“Cowok ganteng itu *easy going* sama orang disekitarnya”.

“easy going has a different meaning if we translate word by word”.

6) The Insertion of Clause

A clause is a group of words containing a subject and verb (Betty Schramper, 1989, p.238). There are two kinds of clauses. The first is independent clause and the second dependent clause. Independent clause is complete sentence and contains the main subject and verb of sentence (it is also called a main clause). While the dependent clause is not a complete sentence, it must be connected to an independent clause.

Example:

Ani, *What are doing?* di panggil dari tadi kok gak nyambung.

I just want to tell you something. Karena ini penting banget.

As stated the types of code-mixing above, the researcher has different opinion with Suwito. The researcher says that the insertion of clause belongs to code-switching.

As Jandra's theory that had written in previous page. So, the insertion of clause here is not a kind of Code-Mixing, it is considered as Code- Switching.

2.4.2 Reason of Code Mixing

Hoffman (1991:116) classifies the reasons of code-mixing in seven points, which are:

1) Taking a particular topic

Bilinguals often find it easier to discuss a particular topic in one code rather than another Holmes (1992:44). Sometimes, people feel comfortable to speak about the particular topic in different language that is not their everyday language. For example, the speaker tends to use different language when talking about personal problem, family, marriage,

and business. Talking about the particular topic also used by the speaker when there is another topic discussed.

2) Quoting somebody else

Hoffman (1991:116) suggests that "people sometimes like to quote a famous expression or saying of some well-known figures". In Indonesia, those well-known figures are mostly from some English-speaking countries. The switch like a set of quotation marks. Here the example of quotation (Holmes):

Li: People here get divorce too easily. Like exchanging faulty goods. In China it's not the same. *Jia gou sui gou, jia ji sui ji.* (if you have married a dog, you follow a dog, if you married a chicken, you follow a chicken).

3) Being emphatic about something (express solidarity)

Hoffman (1991:116) stated, "he/she, either intentionally or unintentionally, will switch from his or her second language to his or her first language". Usually, the speaker switches from the second language to the first language because the speaker feels more convenient to be emphatic in the second language rather than first language.

Example:

"Get well soon, Din. Aku gak tau kamu sakit separah ini."

4) Interjection (Inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors)

Hoffman (1991:116) suggests that "language switching and language mixing among bilingual or multilingual people can sometimes mark an interjection or sentence connector. It may happen unintentionally or intentionally". The interjection includes in part of speech that commonly used in informal language than formal writing or speech and it doesn't have grammatical value. Basically, interjection has a function to express

emotions such as excitement, joy, surprise, or disgust. The interjection that usually used are: Look!, Well!, Hey!, Shit!, Argh! and etc.

5) Repetition used for clarification

When a bilingual wants to clarify his/her speech so that it will be understood more by the listener, he/she can sometimes use both of languages that he masters saying the same utterance (the utterance is said repeatedly) Hoffman (1991:116). Sometimes, someone speaks in a bilingual or multilingual language, the listener doesn't understand well so that the speakers need to clarify their speech. A repetition is not only served to clarify what is said but also to amplify or emphasize a message. For example:

Don't give up, jangan putus asa! masih ada banyak jalan untuk meraihnya.

Keep spirit, tetap semangat! kamu pasti mendapatkannya.

6) Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor

When bilingual/ multilingual talks to another bilingual/ multilingual, there will be lots of code switching and code mixing occurs Hoffman, (1991). It means to make the content of his speech runs smoothly and can be understood by the listener. A message in one code is repeated in the other code in the somewhat modified form.

7) Expressing group identity

Code-switching and Code-Mixing can also be used to express group identity. The way of communication between academic people in their disciplinary groupings are obviously different from another group (Hoffman, 1991:116).

In addition, the way to communicate in a community is different from the people who are out of the community. Savile-Troike (as cited in Sihite, 2016:27) also gives some

additional reasons for bilingual and multilingual person to switch or mix their languages, these are:

- 1) To soften or strengthen request or command

For Indonesian people, the using of Code-Switching and Code-Mixing English into Indonesian language in their utterance can use to soften a request or command because English is not their native language. Besides that, Code Switching and Code-Mixing can also be used to strengthen a command since the speaker can feel more powerful than the listener because she/he can use a language that everybody cannot.

- 2) Because of real lexical need

The most common reason for the bilingual/multilingual person to switch or mix their languages is due to the lack of equivalent lexicon in the languages. When an English-Indonesian bilingual has a word that is lacking in English, the speaker will find it easier to say it in Indonesian, the speaker will use the English term. If it put into Indonesian, the meaning will be hazy/vague, and sometime it would not be used. For example, in Indonesia, the technical topics are firmly associated with English and the topic itself can trigger a switch or mix to/with English.

- 3) To exclude other people when a comment is intended for only a limited audience

Sometimes people want to communicate only to certain people or community they belong to. To avoid the other community or interference objected to their communication by people, they may try to exclude those people by using the language that no everybody knows.

2.5 Youtube

The word youtube derived from the word 'you' and 'tube'. Youtube entries often combine embedded video (or video link) with supporting text, images, and other media data. Youtube is very famous website nowadays. People used it to share their personal life, entertain reason or some people used for business. Not only used by ordinary people, youtube is also used by celebrities around the world. It used to facilitate their fans.

Youtube has become the fourth most visited website and become the daily routine to watch for many people over the world. Quoted from statical data, Youtube has more than one million users that represent almost a fourth of all internet user. LoriLewis on her twitter (@LoriLewis), in 2018 Youtube has increase significantly user (4,3 million viewed) after sent emails (187 million), the message (38 million) and text message (18 million).

Networks sometimes support Youtube celebrities, actries and actors. Some YouTube personalities have corporate sponsors who pay for product placement in their clips or production of online ads. In other hand, from the researcher youtube is a media which uses to make some vlog, video, creation and commentary in the media. In daily life, almost all of people use this media.

2.6 Political Commentary

From Wikipedia, politics is the set of activities that are associated with the governance of a country, state or area. It involves making decisions that apply to groups of members and achieving and exercising positions of governance organized control over a human community. Commentary is a argumen and opinion. Babylons Political criticism (also refered to political commentary or political discussion) is criticism that is specific of or relevant to politics, including policies, politicians, political parties, and types of goverments". By the researcher

political commentary is argument and opinion to give or value about the picture, videos, and others.

2.7 General Election 2019

The President of the Republic of Indonesia (Indonesian: *Presiden Republik Indonesia*) is the head of state and also head of government of the Republic of Indonesia. The president leads the executive branch the Indonesia government and is the commander-in-chief of the Indonesian National Armed Forces. Since 2004, the president and vice president are directly elected to a five-year term.

General elections were held in Indonesian on 17 April 2019. For the first time in the country's history, the president, the vice president, members of the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR), and members of local legislative bodies were elected on the same day with over 190 million eligible voters. Sixteen parties participated in the elections nationally, including four new parties.

The presidential election, the fourth in the country's history, used a direct, simple majority system, with incumbent president Joko Widodo, known as Jokowi, running for re-election with senior Muslim cleric Ma'ruf Amin as his running mate against former general Prabowo Subianto and former Jakarta vice governor Sandiaga Uno for a five-year term between 2019 and 2024. The election was a rematch of the 2014 presidential election, in which Widodo defeated Prabowo. The legislative election, which was the 12th such election for Indonesia, saw over 240,000 candidates competing for over 20,000 seats in the MPR and local

councils for provinces and cities/regencies, with over 8,000 competing for the People's Representative Council (DPR) seats alone. The election was described as "one of the most complicated single-day ballots in global history". Jokowi's 85 million votes were the most votes cast for a single candidate in any democratic election in Indonesia's history, exceeding the record of his predecessor Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, who won 73 million votes in 2009.

In 2018, Jokowi announced that he would run for re-election next year. His vice president Jusuf Kalla was not eligible for another term because of the term limits set for president and vice president. Kalla had already served a five-year term as vice president during Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's first term (2004-2009). Speculation surrounding Jokowi's choice of running mate focused on several candidates including Mahfud MD, a former defence minister and chief justice of the Constitutional Court. In a surprise move, Jokowi announced that Ma'ruf Amin would be his running mate. Mahfud had reportedly been preparing for the vice-presidential candidacy. Ma'ruf was selected instead following a push by several constituent parties of Jokowi's governing coalition and influential Islamic figures. Explaining his decision, Jokowi referred to Ma'ruf's extensive experience in government and religious affairs.

The KPU officially announced that the Jokowi-Amin ticket had won the election in the early hours of 21 May 2019. The official vote tally was 85 million votes for Jokowi (55.50%) and 68 million votes for Prabowo (44.50%). Supporters of Prabowo protested in Jakarta against the result, and it turned into a riot which left eight people dead and over 600 injured. Following the protests, Prabowo's campaign team launched a Constitutional Court lawsuit but was rejected in its entirety.

2.8 Preview Research

The researcher has found some of the previous studies about improving students' proficiency in English as follows:

The first study is graduating paper journal written by Widya Novianti (2013). This study aims to identify and analysis of the occurrence of Code-Switching types, language used, and the reasons why the respondent switch their language in communicating in Twitter. The study involved the students of English Department who had already signed up as Twitter users as the respondent. To identify code switching types in the tweets, the writer used theory of Poplack's framework (1980) and to analyze the data through description qualitative using the theory from Hoffman (1991, p.116) and Saville-Troike (1986). The result shows that there are three types of Code-Switching, seven languages combinations and six reason of the use of Code-Switching in Twitter. In terms of the type, intrasentential switching tends to be the most frequent type of code switching (56.67%). In relation to language combinations used in tweets, Indonesian-English is likely to be the most frequent language combinations used in the tweets (73.33%). More over, in relation to the reason, real lexical need may be considered as the main reason to switch the language in Twitter (60%).

The second study is graduating paper journal written by Octa Pratama Putra; Unpris Yastanti (2018). In this descriptive qualitative study, the research mainly code switching and code mixing in critical eleven novel by ika natassa. The objective of this research is to find the reason why the characters switch or mix their speaking. Revealing and categorizing (or classifying) the kinds of code-switching and code-mixing are also the aim of this study. The writer chooses novel as the object of this study because the characters of this novel are bilingual who are able to speak more than one language. The type of this research is library research. Therefore, in conducting this article, descriptive qualitative is used as the method of the analysis.

The data are collected from status updates during January 1st until March 02st 2018. The writer collects data by reading the novel and marking them to make it easier to be analyzed. The result of this research points out that code mixing is frequently used by the character in the novel. The writer has collected about five kinds of code switching externally and ten kinds of code mixing. A further result, they are five kinds of internal code mixing, and five kinds of external code mixing, and the rest, there are five of external code switching. They tend to choose lexical items that are appropriate from the language where their repertoire is more comprehensive.

The third is a graduating paper which written by Yolla Shinta Noer Aini (2017). This research focuses in analyzing Maudy Ayunda's utterances which are contained Code-Switching and Code-Mixing in the video as the data of the research. The aims of this research are to find out the types of Code-Switching and Code-Mixing, the reason of using it, and the occurrence of interference as the impact of Code-Switching and Code- Mixing usage. The result of this research shows that there are three types of Code-Switching and two types of Code-Mixing. This result also found that there are six reasons of using Code-Switching and Code-Mixing, three types of interference as the impact of Code-Switching and Code-Mixing usage.

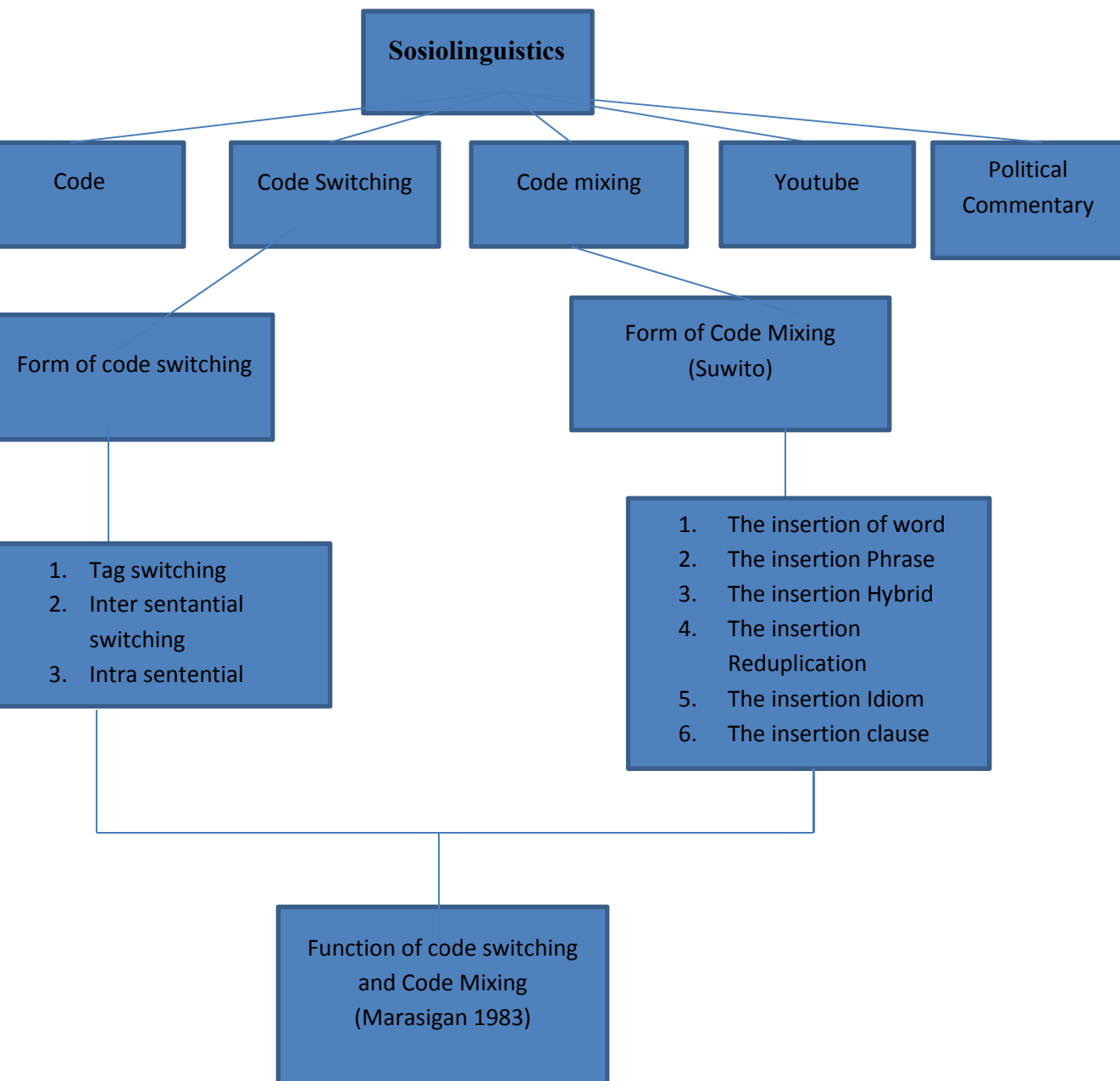
The fourth is graduating paper journal by Trisna Dinillah Harya. The research focuses in sociolinguistics (code switching and code mixing). The purpose of this article is to know the study of sociolinguistic in linguistics. Sociolinguistic is study that is concerned in the relationship between language and society with the goal of a better understanding of the structure of language and of how languages function in communication. In language, there is a code. 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. Related of it, this paper is written based on two points of code namely code switching and code mixing as a means

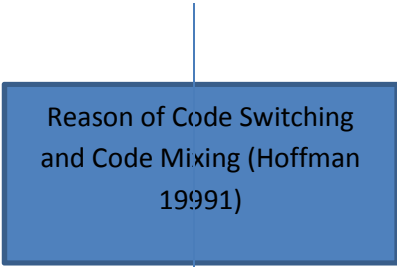
of language variation in sociolinguistic, and it is used in daily activities. Person sometimes mix or switch their language when they communicate to the others both in bilingualism and multilingualism.

Therefore, the researcher conducts a study that this different from those three previous studies. The first previous study only focuses to find out types, language used and reason why the respondent switch language in communicating in twitter where as this study focuses to find out the form, function and reason of code-switching and code-mixing that used by the user of Youtube. This study is also different from the second previous study because it is aimed only to know the function of code switching and code-mixing found in the written form of celebgram interaction while this study not only to know the function of code switching and code mixing but also to know the form and reason of code switching and code mixing. The third previous study differs from this study, although it is similar in using video as the media to collect the data, because the third study focuses on the types, reason and interference of code switching and code mixing by youtuber. The fourth previous study differs from this study, because in sociolinguistics (code switching and code mixing).

Furthermore, this study differs from those fourth studies because this study focuses of code switching and code mixing on political commentary as found in Youtube. They are interested in explaining why we speak differently in different social contexts, and they are concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning. The statement implies that sociolinguistic focuses on speaking in different social context, and it is concerned with identifying the social function and the social meaning when it is used.

2.9 Conceptual Framework





Reason of Code Switching
and Code Mixing (Hoffman
19991)

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research method is very important in conducting a research, it is necessary for researcher to apply an appropriate method. In this chapter, the researcher would like to explain the methodology of this research. It consist of research design, subject and object data, the instrument of collecting data, the technique of collecting data, the technique of analyzing data, and procedure of analyzing data.

3.1 Research Design

This research is classified as descriptive qualitative method because it is analyses the data in the form of conversation descriptively. Qualitative research is used to describe and analyse the form, function of code switching and code mixing used by political commentary by youtube on general election 2019. Denzin and Lincoln (1987) as quoted by Moleong (2009:5) “Qualitative research is a research which used natural background in order to interpret the phenomena and it was done by involving various methods”. He also said that a research of which the data in the forms of written and oral word are descriptive qualitative (2009:11). it can be conclude that descriptive qualitative is the data which is collected in form of word, utterance and conversation.

The aim of descriptive research makes systematic description, factual, accurate about the fact and characteristic population in special zone (Suryabata, 1995:18).

3.2 Subject and Object

The writer collected the data from general election 2019. The data of this research is commentary in youtuber. The data is limited only in code switching and code mixing. There are 100 people as the subject that the researcher found. The sources of data are taken writer's comment youtube where the writer has to focuses one topic about general election 2019. Commentary by youtube users that will be analyzed by writers, and the object of this research will be conduct to political commentay as found by youtube on general election 2019.

The data is conversation especially commentary in youtube. Code switching divided into three types, namely tag switching, inter-sentential switching and intra- sentential switching. Code mixing divided into six types: Insertion of Word, Insertion of Phrase, Insertion of Hybrid, Insertion of Word Reduplication, Insertion of Idiom and Insertion of Clause.

In the chapter IV the data that researcher will analysis is conversation especially commentary from youtube that only focuses on code switching and code mixing on general election 2019 of Joko Widodo and Prabowo Subianto and the researcher will make 100 data of conversation.

3.3 The Instrument to Collecting Data

In this study the writer used observation as the instrument of this research for collecting the data. The writer will observe her comment which written by using code switching and code mixing begin from 10 juni 2020. After that, the writer screenshoot the comment data and analyzed code switching and code mixing that occurs in data base in chosen theory. The writer will use computer or laptop and notebook.

3.4 The Technique of Collecting Data

This research is used Qualitative research is inductive. In qualitative research special data is used to develop new concepts, insights and new understandings and based on facts that are more general in nature. After the special data, the researcher go to the data. Sugiyono (2013:204) states that the quality of data collection procedures is one of the main factors that determine the quality of the research's result.

In collecting data the writer took some of following steps:

1. Reading more the video of commentary
2. Observing the commentary of political
3. Copying or screenshot the commentary of political
4. Rewriting the commentary of political
5. Classifying the conversation either Code-Switching or Code-Mixing as found in Political Commentary.
6. Analyzing the types of Code Switching and Code Mixing
7. Concluding the data.

3.5 The Technique of Analizing Data

After collecting the data, the writer analyzed to achieve the intended objective. The technique that were used to analyze the date was code switching and code mixing. The researcher used the theory from Moleong (2009) to analyze the data bellow:

1. Identification

According to Bull as cited in Oxford (2008:218), "Identification is the action or process of identifying someone or something or the fact of being identified". At the first step, the researcher chooses the Vlog account to be identified. Furthermore, the researcher identifies of

the utterance which consist of Indonesian-English Code-Switching and Code-Mixing. It used to find out the data which related to the focus and formulated problems.

2. Coding

The second step in this analyzing data is coding. To facilitated the study, the researcher encodes the collected data after identifying. Craswell (2012:266) explains “Coding is the process of something and labeling text to form descriptions and broad themes in the data”. While Moleong (2009:288) says “Coding means giving code to each collected data in order to facilitate the researcher in investigating the data and knowing the source of the data”. Coding could be found in a form of numbering, lattering, symboling or others. In this study, the researcher used letters and numbers. Here is the coding of the gained data.

Table 3.1
Coding of Types Code-Switching

No.	Form of Code-Switching	Coding
1.	Tag-Switching	F1
2.	Inter-Sentential Switching	F2
3.	Intra-Sentential Switching	F3

Table 3.2
Coding of Types of Code-Mixing

No.	Coding of Form of Code-Mixing	Coding
1.	Insertion of Word	G1
2.	Insertion of Phrase	G2
3.	Insertion of Hybrid	G3
4.	Insertion of Word Reduplication	G4
5.	Insertion of Idiom	G5
6.	Insertion of Clause	G6

3. Categorizing

Categorizing is sorting the collected data into smaller unit based on the similarity (Moleong, 2009:288). In other hand, Craswell (2012:268) defines “Them (also called categorizes) are similar codes aggregated together to form a major idea in the database”. In this

step, the researcher categorizes the data into two categories: Code-switching conversation and Code-Mixing conversation based on the types, function and reason.

4. Classifying

According to Bull explain in Oxford (2008:75) as quoted by Rosyida (2017:54) “Classifying is arranging something into groups according to the features that they have in common”. After categorizing, the researcher classifying each Code-Switching and Code-Mixing based on the types, function and reason.

3.6 Validity of the Data

In this study, the researcher tried to obtain the validity of the data. The researcher choose triangulation in order to check the validity of the data. Triangulation refers to the use of two or more data sources, methods, investigators and approach to analyzing the data. Moleong (2009:330) defines “Triangulation is technique of checking the validity of the data by employing the other data”. It is function for comparing the data. According to Denzin (1978) as quoted by Moleong, triangulation is a technique to check the validity of the data through source, methodological, investigator and theoretical triangulation.

Furthermore, the researcher choose the theoretical triangulation. Patton (1987:327) as quoted by Moleong (2009:331) explained that the validity of the data is able to be checked through one or more theories which called as rival explanation. By theoretical triangulation, the researcher enables to strengthen the result of the data by comparing the data to the submitted theories.

