

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Study

A language is a system of communication which consists of a set of sounds and written symbols which are used by the people of a particular country or region for talking or writing. Language also as the identity of the nation that every country in this world has different languages which make them to be diverse. Sapir (1921:107) in his book that every language in the world is a collective expression of art.

There are several aesthetic factors in it that are phonetic, rhythmic, symbolic, morphological, and every language has its own aesthetic factors that cannot be fully shared with other languages. So, from the explanation above, it can be said that language is the system of words or signs as foundation for the people to express thoughts and feeling to each other.

English is a language of using many people like in working, studying, etc. In speaking is one of important in English, because in English listened from the pronoun. In every country has theirself language but when they using a English language, their pronoun in English is different because their culture in speaking. Kammer (2019:95) English is rapidly gaining status as a global language. This is true because the language is not only used in English-speaking countries but also in other countries where businesses flourish through negotiations delivered in English. Humans as social beings need a means to interact with other humans in society both in oral and written. In order to be able to interact with other social creatures, humans need a tool which called by language.

Language is the essential thing in the entire of human life. The appearance of language is quite beneficial in society. They can express their feelings, ideas, intention, and etc. Chomsky (2006:32) says that language can be anchored 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, Sociolinguistics, Linguistics, 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 author takes the field of language related to sociolinguistics. 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 the phenomenon of sociolinguistics which relates to society in the use of languages, there are circumstances where many people can understand two or more languages. In sociolinguistics itself, it is referred to as bilingual and multilingual. Bilingual is someone who can speak two languages and multilingual is someone who can speak more than two languages. By switching two or more languages in monolog or dialog, sociolinguistics scientists call it with code switching and code mixing. Code switching describes the abilities of a bilingual speaker.

The term code switching in linguistics refers to the use of more than one language or variations in speech. Mujiono (2013:9) 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. While, code mixing is the use of two languages together with the conversant to the extent that they change from one language to another in the course of a single utterance.

The phenomena of code mixing and code switching of languages have long intrigued scholars who have examined what triggers such occurrences. Code switching and code mixing phenomenon has become a trend or style of speaking in society, especially among youth people. In spoken language analysis, an utterance is the smallest unit of speech. Hoffman (1991: 104), code mixing is an act of switching one language to another used within the same sentence. It is a continuous piece of speech beginning and ending with a clear pause. In the case of oral languages, it is generally, but not always, bounded by silence. Utterances do not exist in written language, however, only their representations do. They can be represented and delineated in written language in many ways. 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. This phenomenon also appears on the famous YouTuber in Indonesia that is Felicya Angellista's. On Felicya's video, he often mixes his language on his utterance among Indonesian language and English. On his video, he also conveys some motivations which can be useful for the viewers of his videos. Hence, this show is entertaining yet educational.

1.2 The Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the research above, the formulation of the problem that is revealed in this study can be stated, as follows:

1. What types of code mixing which found on Felicia Angellista's video YouTube channel?
2. What levels of code mixing which found on Felicya Angellista's video YouTube channel?

1.3 The Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the research which are arranged by the Researcher of this study, as follows:

1. To find out the types of code mixing used on Felicia Angellista's video YouTube channel.
2. To find out the levels of code mixing on Felicia Angellista's video YouTube channel.

1.4 The Scope of the Study

In the scope, the writer makes the limitation of the study in this research because the writer giving the clarification of the statement of the problem while will discussing. This research focused to analyze about the types and levels of code mixing on Felicia Angellista's video YouTube channel. In analyzing the video, the writer looks for the code mixing from Indonesian language to English from her Utterances. The data will collecting only from Felicia Angellista's video YouTube channel.

1.5 The Significance of the Study

There are two kinds of the essential things on this research they are, theoretical and practical. The expected advantages of the study both theoretical and practical are:

1.5.1 Theoretical

1. This research is primary useful for the reader to enlarge their knowledge about sociolinguistics especially in code mixing, because this research contains many theories that related with code mixing.

1.5.2 Practically

1. For Researcher

The researcher get many the kinds of code mixing through on YouTube channel. And this study is interesting to do it. So, the researcher will easier in understanding about code mixing in conversation through YouTube Channel.

2. For English Teachers

The teachers can use this paper as the guidance to enrich their comprehension about code mixing. The teacherscan also apply YouTube as a medium to teach their students because YouTubeis one of interesting medium for students to enjoy during teaching learning process.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Sociolinguistics

Language is very needed by human's. And the function of language for human's is make the realtion with other human's. Language is a part of 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 linguistics, there is a branch that study about the relationships among human and language and it is called by sociolinguistics.

Sociolinguistics is related to the relationship between society and language which aims to understand the structure of language and how language functions in communication. Fishman (2010:7) says that there are three characteristics in study of sociolinguistics such as characteristic of language varieties, the characteristic of their functions, and the characteristic of their speakers. Three of them are constantly interact and changes one another within a speech community. In addition, sociolinguistics is study about the human's everyday lives and how language uses in the conversation. 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 (2013:65) adds that sociolinguistics learns about the intercourse among language and society. They are fascinated

in discussing why they use different languages in different situations and they pay attention by identifying social functions of language in conveying social meaning. From several previous definitions about sociolinguistics which argued by experts, 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.

2.2 Bilingualism

Bilingualism the ability of an individual or the members of a community to use two languages effectively. It is a fluctuating system in children and adults whereby use of and proficiency in two languages may change depending on the opportunities to use the languages and exposure to other users of the languages.. Many people are applying more than one language when they make conversation with other people. popular in every country in this world. They have been common to wield two languages in their burble.

Spolsky (1999:79), bilingualism is an individual who has ability to speak in two languages and it has some functional ability in a second language. Richard (2003:16) says that 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.

From the comprehensiveness above, it can be construed 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.

2.2.1 Dimension of Bilingualism

There are five dimensions of bilingualism that argued by Baker:

- a. Age (simultaneous/ sequential);
- b. Ability (incipient/ receptive/productive);
 - Incipient : Incipient is someone who just know the another languages.
 - 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.
- c. Between two languages that they know, they must balance;
- d. Development (ascendant – second language is developing; recessive – one language is decreasing), and
- e. Contexts where each language is acquired and used (e.g. Home, school).

2.2.2 Types of Bilingualism

Loveday (1986:9) in his book is mention about four types of bilingualism: compound bilingualism, balanced bilingualism, subtractive bilingualism, and additive bilingualism. Here the definition of these types of bilingualism.

A. Compound Bilingualism

The meaning of compound bilingualism is if children are taught a new language, they will increase their knowledge of the new language being taught. If one of the two languages

is used dominantly, it can be concluded that they will choose to use language that tends to be used in their environment and other languages are only used at the level of understanding.

B. Balanced Bilingualism

Balance bilingualism means that the speaker has equal ability when they are able to speak in two languages. For instance, A is from Indonesia, and he can speak Indonesian language, he learns new language that is English. The competence of A when he speaks in Indonesian language and English must balance, or it can be said that A must master both of them.

C. Subtractive Bilingualism

Subtractive bilingualism is someone who already has the ability to speak two languages, but because the environment in which they live uses different languages, they will adjust and eventually they lose one of their language skills.

D. Additive Bilingualism

Additive bilingualism can be interpreted as someone who learns a new language where the language they learn can be beneficial for them and they do not lose their own language.

Those are the types of bilingualism who argued by Loveday. Every type of bilingualism has their own function itself to draw the type of bilingual people. So, it can be summarized, if someone has ability to speak and know in two languages they can be said as bilingual people. Usually, someone who understands more than one language they

will use their capability to combine among one language with another, when they make the conversation with the other people. In the sociolinguistic field, it called by code.

2.3 Code

In human interaction with each other, they usually draw on distinction code in divergence fettle. Code is a dialect or a particular language used in every opportunity to communicate between two or more parties. Code is a speech system in which elements of language are applied that have different characteristics in which these characteristics are in accordance with the background, speaker, and relationship in communicating between the speaker and listener. As a general rule, the use of code during the conversation it has been common in a bilingual society. They can utilize some code in their utterance. Bilingual might consider who speak to them. They will not use the second language if the other people speak to them do not understand the language that they use. This suggests that code is a language preference that could be chosen by the speaker according to several circumstances and language ability.

In the explanation of code which defined by expert above that code is variation of language which has different characteristic in every single elements of language. Code can be said as the key of someone when He/She wants to change from one language to another language that He/She uses in communication.

Literally, Sumarsi (2014:24) 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, yes 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:

2.3.1 Code Switching

Code switching appears because the ability of someone who can use more than one languages in the conversation of his or her in daily life. Code switching occurs when a bilingual applies two or more languages during his/her interaction with another bilingual. Ansar (2017:31) Code switching is a widely observed phenomenon in multilingual and multicultural communities especially in foreign language.

Certainly, they have reason why they switch their language when they talk to each other. Probably, it depends in the situation and condition. Hence, the switching is one of the optional for a bilingual to communicate with the other people secretly, because sometimes someone does not want the other people to know what they are talking about. 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.

Nisa (2014:19) defines in her journal that code switching refers to the situation of people when they switch the language in the equal communication activity. So, code switching that he states “code switching is changing of the language it can be two or more languages, and also changing of the variations of one language or even some kinds of the style. Then, Gumperz in Mujiono (2013:34) argues that code switching is the strategy of an individual to express social meaning in the conversation.

2.3.1.1 Types of code switching

There are three types of code of switching which are argued by Poplack in Ansar, such as intra-sentential code switching, intersentential code switching and extra-sentential code switching.

As the explanation by written bellow:

A. Intra-sentential code switching

Intra-sentential code switching occurs when the alternation of language used is below sentential boundaries. The shift appears in the middle of a sentence, with no interruptions, hesitations, or pauses to indicate a shift. The speaker is usually unaware of the shift.

A : Besoksayaakan ada dancechallengedibandung.(Tomorrow I will dance challenge in Bandung)

B : Ehmm. Ya kamu harus hard training, supaya dance kamu bagus. (Ehmm. You should hard training, because of your dance is good)

The example of the conversation above shows that the speakers switch their language in the middle of their utterance. The speakers speak in Indonesian language and

they insert a word in English. The words that they insert in English are “dance challenge” and “hard training”. So, the English words which come out from his utterance in types of code switching called as Intra-sentential code switching.

B. Inter-sentential code switching

Inter-sentential code switching happens when the people switch their language within sentences or two clauses. It occurs in the beginning of a sentence or end of a sentence.

Example:

Reni : Rin, Kamu tau gak, if Raisa will come to our country. (Ren, Do you know, if Afgan will come to our country)

Rina : Ah seriusan kamu Ren, I do not believe it that he will come here. (Ah, are you serious Ren, I do not believe it that he will come here)

From the example of the conversation, they talk about Raisa will come to their country. The first speaker talk to the second speaker that Afgan will come to their country, but the second speaker does not believe it, because he thinks it is impossible if Afgan come to their country. We can see from their conversation, in the end of their utterance they switch their language into English. They probably realize to switch their language because on their first utterance they use Indonesian language and suddenly they switch it into English. So, it can be

mentioned that the type of code switching that appears on their utterance is inter-sentential code switching.

C. Extra-sentential code switching or Tag code switching

Extra-sentential code-switching is a level which involves a situation in which a bilingual attaches a tag from one language to a utterance in another language such as “Right, Good, Sorry”, etc.

Example:

Putri : yu, kamu beneran ikut jalan-jalan ke TobaLake, right? (Yu, you follow trip to TobaLake, right?)

Ayu : Sorry Put, aku sepertinya tidak jadi ikut karenaada kendala. (Sorry Put, I think I do not follow the trip because I have constraint)

Putri : Really, kalok gitu Aku juga gak ikutlah. (Really, if you do not follow the trip, I will not follow it too)

Ayu : No, kamu harus ikut jangan pedulikan tentangaku. (No, you have to follow the trip, you do not need to be care about me)

The example of the conversation above talks about trip to TobaLake. The first speaker asks to the second speaker that she wants to follow the trip or not, but the second speaker says that she cannot join because there is obstacles that make her cannot join the trip. Because the second speaker does not join, the first speaker also does not want to follow, but the second speaker talk the first speaker that she has to follow the trip. From

the conversation, it shows that the speakers use tag switching in their utterance such as right, sorry, really, and no. They do tag switching in the beginning of their utterance and in the end of their utterance.

There are some Authors who defined that there are four types of code switching other than the types of code switching above that is intra word code switching. The Researcher does not put the explanation intra word of switching in the part of types of code mixing because intra word is more referred to code mixing.

2.3.2 Code Mixing

The phenomenon of mixing two languages in a conversation will becoming common place among the community, especially in Indonesia itself, because Indonesia is no stranger to mixing various languages in a communication. This is triggered because the people in Indonesia are included into the category of society which can be said to be bilingualism or multilingualism. Saputra in Wulandari (2016:25) adds that code mixing is the use more than a language which speakers or writers mix two codes or more languages in discourse. Meanwhile, Jendra in Sumarsih (2014:72) argues that code mixing is a mixture of two or more languages with different combinations but still in the same clause.

2.3.2.1 Type of Code Mixing

Hoffman's said that there are three types of code mixing based on syntactical patterns, as follow:

A. Intra-sentential code mixing

The meaning of intra-sentential code mixing is the appearance of a phrase, clause, or a sentence boundary in a conversation both oral and written, for instance Indonesia - English:

A : Besok saya ada final examination, mata kuliah Miss. Isti. (Tomorrow I will face final examination it is Miss Isti's subject)

B : Ehmm. Ya kamu harus study hard, supaya nilai kamu bagus. (Ehmm. You should study hard in order your score will be good)

From the example of the conversation between A and B, the speakers A and B mix the language between Indonesia and English. The speaker A says "saya ada final examination, mata kuliah Miss. " and the speaker B replies "Ehmm. Ya kamu harus study hard, supaya nilai kamu bagus.". So, the mixing that they do in their conversation it is called by Intra-sentential code mixing because they mix the languages in a sentence boundary.

B. Intra-lexical code mixing

Intra-lexical code mixing appears in the conversation when the speakers attach a word boundary in their utterance, for example Indonesia - English.

Vera :Budi, kamu sudah meng-upload video kita?(budi, have you upload our video ?)

Budi : sudah, tapi belum ada yang me-download video kita(i have, but there is no download our video).

Based on the example above, it can be said the conversation between first speaker and second speaker do type of code mixing in intra-lexical code mixing because the first speaker gives the addition of word "upload" with "meng" and the second speaker says "me-download" whereas it should be "download" . So, it can be concluded that the first speakers and the second speaker mix the language between English and Indonesian language at the level of word and it is called with intralexical code mixing.

C. Involving a change of pronunciation

This type of code mixing that occurs at the phonological level. It means, when Indonesian people speak in English, the word that they say is modified to Indonesian phonological structure. For example, the word of “camera” is said “kamera” or the word “machine” is said “mesin”. This phenomenon happens to the actress from Indonesia, she is Agnes Monica. When Agnes Monica speaks in Indonesian language, she still looks like speak in English, because her pronunciation when speak in Indonesian language is a bit same with English pronunciation. Meanwhile, Suwito (2000:45) in his book divides two types of code mixing: inner code mixing and outer code mixing.

a. Inner code mixing

Inner code mixing is mixing the language with their nature language. Usually it happens in Indonesia, because Indonesia has many traditional languages in every region. So, they mix the Indonesian language with their region language by inserting the elements of their own language or elements of varieties and style into their dialect. Example:

Marta : Didia Jabumu? (where is your home)?

Uli : ohh, di jolo apotik! (ohh, in front of apotik)

Based on the example of the conversation, the speakers mix the Indonesian language with their region language that is Bataknese. The first speaker said to the second speaker that “didia jabumu?” the first speaker said “didia” and “jabumu”, these words identify as the region language from North Sumatera and the meaning of these words in Indonesian language: “di jolo” is “di depan”.

b. Outer code mixing

Outer code mixing is mixing the language that comes from foreign language. It means, the speakers mix their nation language with foreign language. English is common foreign language that many people mix their nation language with English. Example:

Ibob : nom, yesterday saya bertemu dengan ibumu di market.(Nom, yesterday I met your mother in market)

Nomi : Really, saya tidak tau ibu saya ke market semalam (Really, i don't know that my mother went to market yesterday).

From the example of the conversation that there are two speakers from Indonesia, and they talk about market. The first speaker changed his language when he said "yesterday" and "market", he mixed his nation language with foreign language. Same as the first speaker, the second speaker also mixed the Indonesian language with English language, he said "Really, saya tidak tau ibu saya pergi ke market". So, it can be said that the type of code mixing from that conversation is outer code mixing, because they mix their national language with foreign language.

In addition, according to Muysken there are three types of code mixing such as insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. Here the explanation:

a) Insertion

Insertion is the type of code mixing which insert a word in the conversation both oral and written. Commonly, people are using code mixing with this type because they do not know the meaning of the word in their national language so that why they mix it with foreign language.

Example:

Iren : nus, kamu pasti shock denger kabar ini! (nus, you definitely shock to hear this news!)

Panus : Kabar apa ren? Hoax apa enggak? (What kind of the news) is it hoax or not?)

From the example of the conversation, the speakers are dominant to use Indonesian language and they insert in the middle of their utterance with English word. They insert the word of shock and hoax. By identifying the example of the conversation above, it can clarified that the type of code mixing that appears in the conversation is the type of insertion code mixing.

b) Alternation

Alternation occurs between clauses meaning that alternation is used when speaker mixes his or her language with a phrase. For Example:

Vita :Len , kamu sudah mengerjakan your home work belom? (Len, have you done your home work?)

Valen : Belom Vit, kemaren Aku a little bit busy sama perlombaan buat pramuka.(Not yet put, yesterday I was a little bit busy with my scout competition.

The conversation above is talking about the home work. The first speaker asked to the second speaker that he had done his home work by using Indonesian language but the first speaker mixed Indonesian language with English language in his utterance by saying your home work. Then, the second speaker responded to the question of the first speaker by replying “Belom Vit, kemaren Aku a little bit busy sama perlombaan buat pramuka”. From the responding of the second speaker, he mixed Indonesian language with English, the English word which identify as mixing the language is “a little bit busy” The code mixing that the first speaker and second speaker included in type of alternation code mixing because they mixed in phrase.

c) Congruent lexicalization

Congruent lexicalization is the influence of dialect within language use. It means, when the speaker speaks in his or her utterance the words which come out from his or her mouth it is

like foreign language. For instance, Indonesian official language has some dialect with English word. Usually, it happens in spoken form. Here the example of the conversation:

Adi : Ja, kamu lama sekali mengangkat telephone Saya, kamu lagi sibuk? (Ki, you are very long to accept my telephone, are you still busy?)

Raja : Maaf di, Saya lagi ngerjain tugas di computer danti dak focus ke hp. (Sorry Zal, I am doing my task on computer and I do not focus to my phone)

The example of the conversation shows that between the first speaker and second speaker did congruent lexicalization, because the words which identify as congruent lexicalization appear in their conversation such as telephone, komputer and fokus. Those words are identified as congruent lexicalization.

In analyzing the Felicya Angellista's video YouTube channel, the Researcher looked for the types of code mixing by using Hoffman's theory. Basically, three of them are same and every theory has difference purpose to identify the word which indicates as code mixing. Many of sociolinguists who define about the types of code mixing, the researcher just propose three experts because it has already represented all the theory that support about the types of code mixing.

2.3.2.2 Levels of Code Mixing

Suwito defines that there are differentiation levels of code mixing in the forms of word, phrase, baster, repetition, idiom, and clause. To divide every level of code mixings in order to be easier to understand, here the explanation written bellow in the table.

Table 2.3

The Levels of Code Mixing

No	Level of Code	Definiton of Code	Example of Code
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	Mixing	Mixing	Mixing
1.	Word Level	Word is the smallest unit within language that consists of morpheme or more than a morpheme.	“Saya mau creambath ”
2.	Phrase Level	Phrase is a group of word that does not have subject or verb.	“sebelum aku backstage ”
3.	Baster Level	Baster is a combination of two elements and creates one meaning. The baster form basically from English and the words in English get addition of Indonesian affixation.	“jadi nanti kita nge-live bareng”
4.	Repetition word or Reduplication word level	Repetition word is a word formed because of words reduplication.	“pakai clip on terus take-take ”
5.	Idiom Level	Idiom is a group of	“jadi film pertama

		<p>word that has its own meaning. It means, the idioms cannot be interpreted as individual word, because the idiom has created new meaning.</p>	<p>aku itu the legend of the blue sea”</p>
6.	Clause level	<p>Clause is a group of word that has subjects and verb but smaller than sentence. There are two kind of clause, such as independent clause and dependent clause. Independent clause is a clause that can stand alone. While, dependent clause is a clause that cannot stand alone as clause, they need another independent clause to make it</p>	<p>“mereka itu mengarahakn biar i get a new effect”</p>

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

2.4 Youtube

Many people share video in their social media. One of the media is YouTube. YouTube has become a powerful space that affords new ways to consume, create, and share video. Because of YouTube and similar media venues, video performance and education have been changing. Cayari (2011:44) Many videos on YouTube which can give the beneficial for the viewer including education filed. The students can access YouTube with easy way, they only need mobile phone or computer to access YouTube. On YouTube video, the students can get a lot of knowledge. They can get new inspiration from watching Youtube. In applying YouTube in education filed is one of the alternative ways to make the atmosphere of the students to be fascinating.

2.5 About Felicya Angellista

Felicya Angelista was born in Jakarta on November 2, 1994 and age 25 years is an Indonesian actress and singer. She first played in his main soap opera like Oh Turns out which aired on Trans TV. Actress Felicya Angelista also actively uses YouTube. The average video content is about their daily activities. Because of the uploaded content, Felicya Angelista managed to hook up to 1.6 million subscribers. From YouTube, the woman who is often called by the nickname Fely managed to get USD 55,000 or the equivalent of Rp. 778 million per month.

18:16

73%

Felicya Angellista

BERANDA

VIDEO

PLAYLIST

KOMUNITAS



Felicya Angellista

2,51 jt subscriber

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Felicya Angellista · 468 rb x ditonton · 11 bulan lalu

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#felito #felicyaangellista #makeup
FELI MAKEUPIN HITO !!! | Felicya

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878



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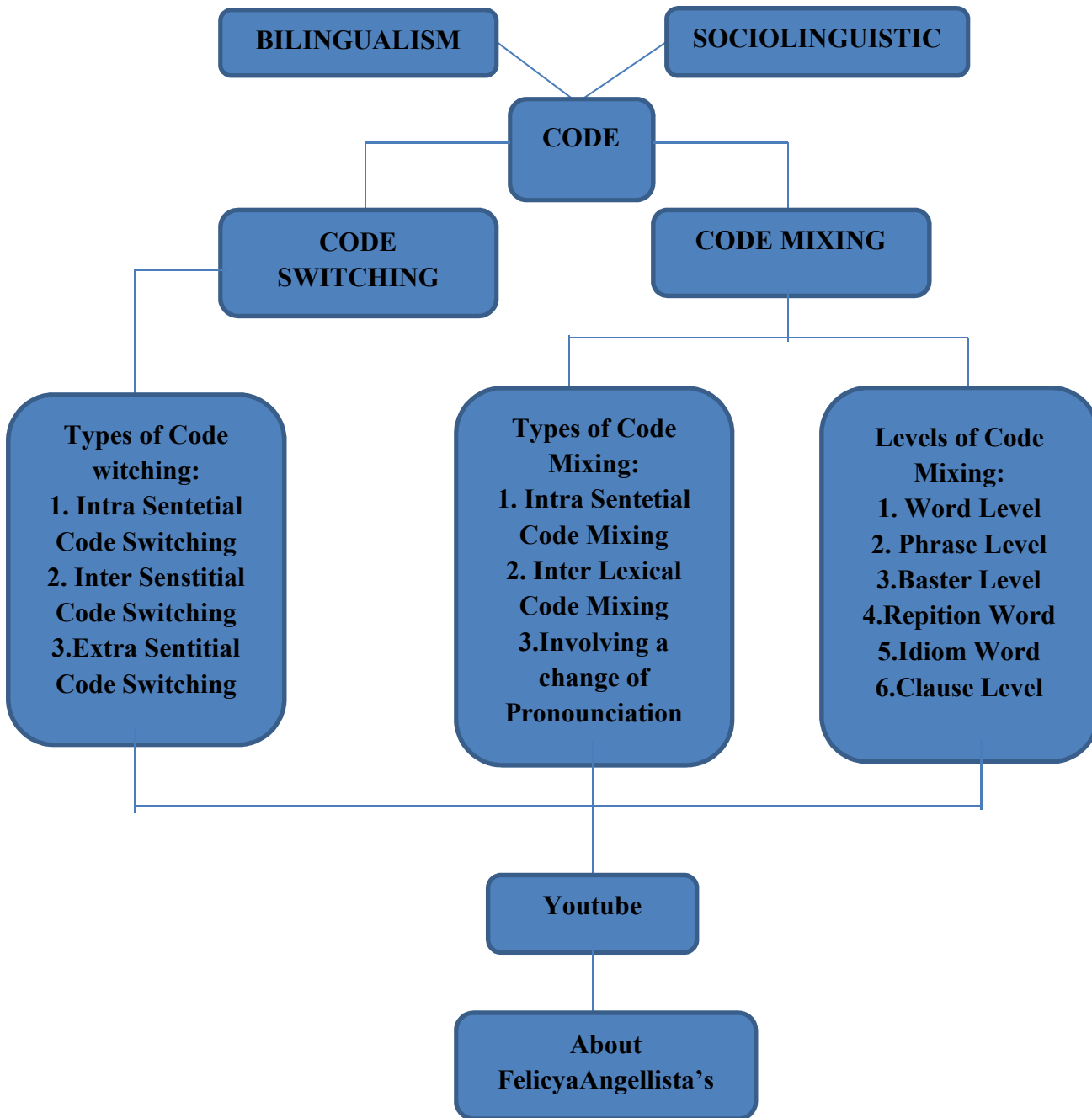
Felicya Angellista

8 bulan lalu · 7,1 jt x ditonton

Stories dan video singkat



2.6 Conceptual Framework



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

In conducting this research, the Researcher was employed descriptive qualitative research because in this research the observer collecting the data, made an analysis, and made a conclusion. Moleong (2007) stated that qualitative research is a research procedure that produces descriptive data where the available data is obtained through written or oral words from people and their behavior, then from the results of the data collected will be examined. In other words, Qualitative analysis stresses the degree of the information acquired by Researchers. The deeper and careful knowledge are gotten, the higher the standard of the analysis which conducted by Researchers.

Lincoln(2014:32), qualitative research is described as interesting research because Researchers make it possible to explore more detailed topics where data or information is obtained through a Research worker just in case studies, anthropology work, interviews, and so on.

Then, Denzim and Lincoln in Mertens add: Qualitative research involves the studied use and collection of a variety of empirical materials—case study; personal experience; introspection; life story; interview; artifacts; cultural texts and productions; observational, historical, interactional, and visual texts—that describe routine and problematic moments and meanings in individuals' lives.

The explanation about qualitative according to Denzim and Licoln, it can be concluded that qualitative is getting the data from various aspects which related with the data are obtained through research that conducted by Researchers themselves. The key words which are correlated with qualitative ways embrace complexness, contextual, exploration, discovery, and inductive logic.

3.2 The Subject of the Study

The subject of this research is the chapter one of analysis felicya youtube channel with code mixing. The writer was find out what the types of code mixing which appear on Felicia Angellista's video YouTube channel and also the writer find out the levels of code mixing which appear on Felicya Angellista's video YouTube channel. Emzir in Djamal(2015:22), data involve anything which is written and found by Researchers in a study, the data are including interview transcript, note of observation's result, diary and document. The Researcher employed a descriptive text as the data because after finding the data, the Researcher explained it.

3.3 The Instrument of Collecting the Data

Pradoko (2017:15) Qualitative research uses semiotics, narrative, content (discourse), discourse (discourse), archives, phonemic analysis, even statistics. So, in this study the Researcher was the main instrument, yet to make the Researcher easier in conducting the research, the Researcher needed supporting instruments such as book, pen, mobile phone, digital dictionary, and laptop.

3.4 The Technique of Collecting Data

In this researching, documentation method was used to collect the data. Documentation method is a recording of event which already happened in the past. Sugiyono (2013:34)There are three types in documentation method such as written document (including diary, life history,

biography, etc), picture document (including picture, sketch, moving picture (video), and so on), and art works document (including picture, statue, movie and so on).

Every datum which taken by using documentation method has different ways. This research employed documentation method because the data source which was taken from Felicya's video YouTube channel. The video was taked Felicya's utterance and the other people on the video which contains as code mixing.

In collecting the data, there are some steps that was did by researcher, as follow:

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

3.5 The Techniques of Analyzing the Data

The Researcher was applied content analysis. Because, the Researcher is not only collecting the data but he also analyzed the data to get the research's result. Leedy and Ormrod that a content analysis could be an elaborate and systematic examination of the contents of a specific body of fabric for the aim of distinguishing patterns, themes, or biases. Paul (2015:44) Content analysis is usually performed on styles of human communication, as well as books, newspapers, personal journals, official document, film, television, art, music, videotapes of human interactions, transcript of voice communication, and net journal and bulletin board entries. Therefore, the Researcher used content analysis in the technique of data analysis because the Researcher analyzed the video and read the transcript that Researcher had written.

In this study, there are some steps that Researcher had done in analyzing the data, as follow:

1. Identified the types and levels of code mixing
2. Make a table every types and levels of code mixing
3. Conclude the types and levels of code mixing.

3.6 Validity of The Data

The validity of the data will need in qualitative research. The use of validity in qualitative research is to define as the degree of confidence in the data from the study conducted by Researcher and it can help the Researcher to check the data analysis in order to reduce the Researcher's biases and prejudices. In this research, the Researcher will applying triangulation technique to support the validity of the data. Triangulation is a technique that utilizes data validity checking something else. According to Martens (1997:54), triangulation includes checking info that has been collected from completely different sources or strategies for consistency of proof across sources of data. For example, multiple strategies like interviews, observation, and documentation is used, and data is wanted from multiple sources exploitation a similar methodology.

Researcher used the type of triangulation data to check the validation of the data. The source of data referred to the types and levels of code mixing. In checking the data, the Researcher asked expert to check the data that Will be collected by Researcher. It is because, to reduce the Researcher bias or prejudice.