CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is a centre to social interaction in every society, regardless of location and time period in journal Faizin, A (2015:66). Human as social beings need a means interact with other humans in society both in oral and written. The apperance of language is quite benefecial in society. They can express their feelings, ideas, intention, and etc. In everyday life, we sometimes communicate with other people different languages with us and it could be the difference in language became one of the obstacles in the process of communication in society. Communication in a society is the most important and fundamental in the delivery of intent or purpose. Language as a communication mean is necessary to be mastered.

Many people in the world routinely use two or more languages in their life. In Indonesia, both in the cities and in the regencies, there are societies that use more than one language within the daily activity and these languages span from the local or vernacular language, Bahasa Indonesia, and even until foreign language. In order to communicate broadly, people nowadays tend to improve their ability touse and comprehend other languages. Sometimes people switch or mix the language code in a communication process. Code switching is a situation where people choose to switch from a language or a variety of it to another in a conversation. While, code mixing is a situation where two or more languages or varities of a language are mixed in a conversation.

Cantone in Titian (2018:41) defines code switching is the selection by bilinguals or multilinguals of forms from an embedded languages in utterance of a matrix language during the same conversation. It means, the developing communicate competence in two or more languages give an individual opportunities to express their feelings and thought and shape their identity. It also helps them satisfy their individual and social needs in the different context of the language used.Bullock & Toribio (2009:1)state that code-switching is the ability on the part of bilinguals to alternate effertlessly between their two languages. It means the speaker at least has the proficiency of the second language in addition to the first language so that he or she might switch from the first language to the second language and vice versa.Code switching can take place in a coversation when one speaker uses one language and the other speaker answers in a different conversation.

Kachru in Auliya (2017:35) defines code mixing as the term refers to the use of one or more languages for consistent transfer of linguistic units from one language into another, and by such a language mixture developing a new restricted or not so restricted code of linguistic interaction.Wardhaugh in Dinillah (2018)states that code mixing occurs when conversant use both languages together to the extent that they change from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance. It means, the conversant just change some of the elements in their utterance.Code mixing involves the mixing of two language without an societed topic change. The conversation goes on normally without any change of topic or joining another participant. One of the characteristics of code

mixing that occur in an informal situation, is caused ny the speakers habit only, in relax situation, some usually mix his or her language.

Code switching and code mixing occur in a communication process. In our daily life, we will be faced with different society who has the different language. It makes possible to us facing the problem of communication in different language. In Indonesia English becomes as a foreign languagebecause Indonesia people usually use their mother tongue or native language to communicate to their family and society and bahasa as a second language to communicate to another people.In everyday often in the deliver of the required code switching or code mixing which aims to make the other person immediately understand what we say, as well as in a learning especially those in foreign language learning. Chrystal in Auliya (2017:43) suggest that code, or language, switching occur when an individual who is bilingual alternates between two languages during his or her speech it another bilingual person.When people switch his or her language to another people who understand the different languages. Blom and Gumpers as quoted by Gibbons in Auliya (2017:36) defines code mixing is behavior element from one code become to some extent integrated into another.In this case, code mixing is using two or more language in the same sentence or discourse but one language more dominant, and it related with the social context as a function of choosing the code.

The term code code switching and code mixing refer to languages in a communication. Code switching and code mixing phenomena are easily found in daily life. Moreover, that phenomena are not only found in conversation in daily

life but also in media which develop, one of them is video. Video is a media which can represent picture and sound, so that people can see someone doing something, like : speaking, singing, etc. People who live in bilingual area, tend to use more than one language in their daily communication. They like to switch or mix their mothertongue with other languages, wheter it is local langauge or international language like English, which aim to make the language that people used being effective. Code switching and code mixing phenomenon become trend or style of speaking in society. This style also studied in sociolinguistic.

Mostly, the use of code switching and code mixing occur in youngster utterance especially in this modern area. People are easier to see many video by YouTube. For example : Azka Corbuzier as the YouTubers of Indonesian Youngster who like use code switching and code mixing in his video. Azka Corbuzier has dyslexia. Dislexia is a learning disoerder characterized by difficulty reading, writin, or spelling. People with dyslexia will have difficulty identyfying spoken word and turning them into letters or sentences. This is one of reason the writer choose video Azka Corbuzier as a research. And also the video of Azka Corbuzier is not only entertainment but also education especially in language. YouTube is a video sharing service that allows user to watch videos posted by others users and upload videos of their own. Videos that have been uploaded to YouTube may appear on the YouTube website and can also be posted on other websites, though the files are hosted on the YouTube server. One of the host in YouTube channel is Azka Corbuzier. He delivers his utterance to the viewers to use two or more languages like Indonesian and English.

On Azka's video, he often switch and mix his language on his utterance amongIndonesian language and English. Like in his videos entitled :Jawabin haters, he switch and mix his language. For example : in his utterance"Ya aku gk apa apa sama hate coments" and in this utterance he use code mixing because he mix his language that begin from bahasa to english. And then also in his utterances "Well if you can see, divideo aku banyak orang yang like" in this utterance his use code switching that he switch his language from bahasa to english that purpose to emphasize the point of the conversation. So in his Azka's video, he use code switching and code mixing and the videos posted on YouTube become entertaining but educational videos. In this research, the researcher is interested to conduct the research to look for the use of code switching and code mixing by Azka's video. In this study, the researcher looking forthe code switching and code mixing on Azka Corbuzier's video YouTube channel exactly in the types of code switching and code mixing. So, based on the explanation above, the researcher are conductingthe research about code switching and code mixing from Indonesia into English that use on Azka Corbuzier's video YouTube channel. This phenomena led the writer to make a research *" An Analysis of Code Switching and Code Mixing Used By Azka Corbuzier In Video YouTube Channel".* The writer will analyze the types of code switching and code mixing in video Azka Corbuzier YouTube channel.

1.2 The Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study, the problems formulated as follow :

1. What are the types of code switching used by Azka Corbuzier in video YouTube channel?

2. What are the types of code mixing used by Azka Corbuzier in video YouTube channel?

1.3 The Objectives of the Study

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

1. To find out the types of code switching used by Azka Corbuzier in video YouTube channel.

2. To find out the types of code mixing used by Azka Corbuzier in video YouTube channel.

1.4 The Scope of the Study

This study is focused on the types of code switching according toWardaugh, Ronald (2006:103) : Situational code switching, Metaphorical code switching and types of code mixing according to Muysken (2000:3) : Insertion, Alternation, Congruent lexicalization that are used by Azka Cobuzier in video YouTube channel.

1.5 The Significances of the Study

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

1.5.1 Theoritically

The research is to able to enrich the knowledge in sociolinguistics especially about   code   switching   and   code   mixing.

1.5.2 Practically

The research findings are expect to be useful for:

1. For the Reader : The readerare able to get deeply understanding about sociolinguistic knowledge especially code switching and code mixing, and directly they can apply them for their daily communication.

2. For the Researcher : The result of this study can increase the knowledge about code switching and code mixing and also, the result can be used as reference to conduct   a   further   research   relevant.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

In conducting the study, a basic from some theories are needed to avoid missunderstanding between writer and reader. To strengthen the study, the following term are neccessary to discuss so the writer and the readers can have the same preception of the topic.

2.2 Sociolinguistics

One of function of language is to communicate. It is also to establish and maintain the social relationship. It can also be used to indicate membership of different social group of speech community. Talking about language and society, there is a branch of linguistic study, which is studied all aspect of language and society, it is called sociolinguistic. There some linguists who define about sociolinguistic with the some perspectives.

Holmes (2013:1) stated that sociolinguistic is the study relationship between language and society. Sociolinguistic the study of language as it function in society and the study of interaction between linguistic and social variables.This is consistent with Noam Chomsky in Sumarsih, dkk (2014:78) 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. in this case, sociolinguistic assumes every languages has its own variations.Trudgil state in the book of Iwan, Sociolinguitic is that part of linguistic which is concerned with language as a social and cultural phenomenon. From the statement it is clear that

sociolinguistics is the study of language use in a society that does not focus on the composition of sentence structure but focuses on differences in language use and language development in society.

Spolky state in the book of Iwan (2010:10) that sociolinguistic is the field that studies the relation between language and societty, between the uses of language and the social structures in which the users of language live. The interaction between these two aspects sociolinguistics is habits of the people of the usefulness of the language and the social composition of habitual action. With language clearly focused on the topic of social arrangement inherent in language habits society. So, the lessons of sociolinguistics not only on the organizational structure of the language but also on the level development use of language in society and familiarize the user language to use the languagethat is used in accordance with the appropriate developmental and language level of civility in society.

Wardaugh and Fuller (2015:1) in book of Iwan stated socioliguistic is the study of our everyday lives-how language works in our casual conversation and the media we are exposed to, and the presence of societal norms, policies, and laws which addres language. In this case, sociolinguistic studies the interaction between language use and socio-cultural factors and the social function of language, and to identify interaction patterns in a social setting and different ways of languages use. Sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal of a better understandingof the

stucture of language and how language function in communication.It means, that sociolinguistic study of language in relation social factor, regional or society.

Dunkley in Faizin (2015:67) stated that sociolinguistics has become a very important role recent, and we have become aware the role of language not just as a means of communication, but also a creator of social identity. Sociolinguistic are interested in how we may also use specific functions of language to convey social meaning or aspect of our identity. Learning language with sociolinguistics can help the speakers able to distinguish where, whom, when they speak. Whereas Chalker and Weiner in book of Iwan (2010:10) mentions that sociolinguistics is the study of language in relation to social factors. In this cases, sociolinguistic study that research on how language is used in the community. The way person speak to another depends on some social factor like the participants, topic, function, and status scale.

Sociolinguistics shows how group in a given society are separated by certain social variables like ethnicity, religion, status, gender, age, and level of education and how adherence to these variables is used to categorize individuals in social classes. Bell in Faizin (2015:68) stated that the social study of language by is a modern linguistic paradig because it was the modern linguist who first acknowledged and accepted that language by its nature is totally a social phenomenon. Social language is the simple informal language we use when talking face to face with family or another people. Social is the important for us to learn and accept the language as a communication for us. From the defenitions that mentioned above sociolinguistics is the study explores the function and the

varities of language, the contact between different languages, attitudes of people towards language users, changes of language, as well as plans on language.

2.3 Code

In a bilingual or multilingual society, it is normal for the people to be in a situation where choice between two or more codes has to be made. In the situation the bilingual may want to consider for example, who speaks to them, in which langauge or variety, and when orwhere the conversation takes place. To abilingual or multilingual, although choosing a code is one the routies, the skill in deciding which code should be chosen still needs developing. The skill of choosing that language is classified as a communicative compotence and it is basically develop by observing factors found in the social context of language uses.

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. When people want to talk each other, they have to choose a particular code to express their feeling. It is a symbol of nationalism that is used by people to speak or communicate in a particular language, or dialect, or register, or accent, or style on different occasions and for different purposes of communication.

In communications, a code is a rule for converting a piece of information (for example, a letter, word, or phrase) into another form or representation, not necessarily of the same sort. In communications and information processing, code become one of style of speak with another people. Human language is also a code;

consists of words that represent ideas, events, and objects. When it put together in certain circumstances, it will help us to communicate.

The term code is a relatively neutral conceptualization of a linguistic variety be it a language or a dialect. Wardaugh (2006:88) also maintains that a code can be used to refer to any kind of system that two or more people employ for communication. When two or more people communicate with each other in speech, we can call the system of communication that they employ a code.

According to Crystal in Dinillah (2018:88) stated thatcode is a set of conventions for converting one signaling system into another. In other words, a code is a system of rules that allow us to give in formation in symbolic form. Human language is also a code, consists of words that represent ideas, events, and objects. When it put together in certain circumstances, it will help us to communicate. Richards Jackin Dinillah (2018:89)stated that the term code switching means switching from one language variety to another when the situation demands. From those opinions of the code given by many linguists above, we can make conclusion that a code can be said as a language. The code is a form of the language variation that is used by a society to make communication with other people.

2.3.1 Code Switching

Code switching refers to oral communication situation that involves the process of switching from one language to another language or dialect. There are some linguistic who make a defenition about code switching. Romaine in Wibowo, dkk (2017:15) stated that code switching is defines as the use than one

language, variety, or speaker within an utterance or discourse, or between different interloculators or situations.Pietro in book of Iwan (2010:74) stated that code switching is the use of more than one language by communicants in the execution of a speech act. Code switching is variations of language that use of more than one language.

The other linguist according toHeller in Wibowo (2015:16) code switching is views as a bilingual or multingual practice that is used not only as a concersational tool, but also as a way to establish, maintain and delineate ethnic boundaries and identities. In this case, code switching is not only to convey a conversations activity, but also to coverage all aspect in society meaning. while Bokamba in Auliya (2017:31) defines code switching is the mixing of words, phrases and sentences from two distinct grammatical systems across sentence boundaries within the same speech event. Holmes states that code switching occur when the speaker shifted their language from one language to another language. code switching is switched essentially between sentences.. Whereas Victoria and Rodman in Dinillah (2018:90) stated that code switching is a term in linguistic refeering to using more than one language or dialect in conversation. Code switching is probably strongly related to bilingual life and may appearmore or less concurrently in the life of the developing language bilinguals especially when they are conscious ofsuch behavior and then choose more or less purposefully to use or not to use it.Wardaugh (2010:108) stated that code switching can occur in conversation between speakers' turns or within a single speakers' turn. Code switching is a conversational strategy used to establish, cross or destroy group

boundaries; to create, to evoke or change interpersonal relations with their rights and obligation.

From the defenition above code switching is a language material that consists of two language or more spoken by the speakers in the same conversation. In this situation, all of the involved participants also speak or at least understand both languages in use. It is learned that code switching is found more with bilingual or multilingual speakers to switch from a variety or style to another.

2.3.2 Code Mixing

Code mixing occur in bilingual or generaly in multilingual situation. Code mixing occurs when a person uses a language speakers are dominant, suporting a speech interspersed with elements of other languages. It usually associates with the characteristic of the speaker, such a social background, education level and religious sense. They are many linguistic who make a defenition about code mixing. They are, Jendra in Sumarsih (2014:79) stated that code-mixing is a symptom of language usage in whicha mixing or combination of different variations within the same clause. Blom and Gumpers as quoted by Gibbons in Mustamir (2012:127) stated that code mixing is behavior element from one code become to some extent integrated into another.While Kachruin Fanani& Antunes (2018:70)define code-mixing as the use of two languages or more by means of inserting the elements of one language to another.

While Gumperz in Dinillah (2018:91) defines in code- mixing pieces of one language are used while a speaker is basically using another language. The

other linguist Thelander in Fanani & Antunes (2018:70)   state that code-mixing will occur if phrases or clauses that have been involved in a conversation consists of mixed phrases or clauses and each phrase or clause does not support their own function.In code mixing, we can see the borrowing elements of sentence from one language to other language. While, according to Nababan in Dinillah(2018:92) stated that   code mixing happens when people mix two languages (or more) languages in such speech act or discourse without any force to do mixing codes. Hudson inFanani & Antunes (2018:69) stated that propose that code-mixing refers to the mix-ture between two different codes in a sentence that symbolizes the uncertainty upon which code that should be used at best. In order to attain the best communication effect, the speaker thus will mix the codes. According to Maschler in Wibowo, dkk (2017:17) defines code mixing or a mix code as using two languages such a third, new code emerges, in which elements from the two languages are incorporated into a structural characteristics special to that new code.

Muysken (2000:1) defines that the term code-mixing to refer to all cases where lexical item and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence. And he also defines in code- mixing pieces of one language are used while a speaker is basically using another language. The concept of code mixing is used to refer to a more general from of language contact that may include cases of code switching and the other form of contact which emphasizes the lexical items.

From the defenition above, it can beseen that almost of those defenition have the same understanding of code mixing that it is uses two or more language

or mix from one code to another even within sometimes very short utterances without any change at all situation. Code mixing usage depends of what language that the speaker master and that the aim of the speakers. It may occur because the speaker does not find suitable terms that can be used.

2.4 Types of Code Switching

According toWardaugh, R (2006:103)shows here are two type of code switching :

a. Situational code switching

According to Wardhaugh, R (2006:103) situational code switchingoccurswhen the languages used change according to the situations in which the conversation find themselves: they speak one language in one situation and anotherin a different one. No topic change is involved. Here is the example from (Iwan, 2010:77).

Agus   : Menurutku, semuanya karena mereka tidak tahu persis artinya, de.....

Mark   : Hi, Agus

Agus   : Eh, How're you Mark?, Mark, this is Made, our friend from

             Mataram.

Made   : Nice to meet you Mark.

Mark   : Nice to meet you too. What are you two talking about?

Agus   : Nah, ini dia kita bisa…Mark, can you help us?

From dialogue above, we can see that Agus switches from Bahasa Indonesia to English after the presence of the third person, Mark. The switching happened because there is new participant.In conclusion, situational code-

switching occurs when there is change in situation   then   causes the participant switches her or his code from one code in one situation and another one in another situation.

According to Wardaugh, R (2006:104) stated that instances of situational code-switching are usually fairly easy to classify for what they are. Sometimes the situations are so sociallyprescribed that they can even be taught, like :   those associated with ceremonialor religious functions. In regard to the factor of choosing a code suggested by Hymes, Dell in book of Iwan (2010:76), the changing situations involved could be the setting, the participants, or the norms of interaction.

b. Metaphorical Code Switching

According Wardaugh, R (2006:104) metaphorical code-switching has an affective dimension to it, you change the code as you redefine the situation formal to informal, official to personal, serious to humorous, and politeness to solidarity. According to Iwan, M (2010) stated that a metaphorical code switching happens when there is a change in the perception, or the purpose, or the topic of the conversation. When the speakers shift from one language to another without signaling any change in the language use, we have metaphorical code switching.Bilinguals that code-switch metaphorically perhaps try to change the participants feeling toward situation. The following ilustrates how some Indonesia jokingly switch from English to Indonesian to effect a serious dialog to be a bit humorous. Here is the example from (Iwan, 2010:77).

Made : We want to take it, to where…Ya itu tempat kita biasa mancing (fishing),

and we are drinking, singing, having fun, ok

Ali   : And, there we are surfing, swimming…terus, kita jadi pusing-pusing

(feeling dizzy) dah…ha,ha,ha…

Made : Are you joining, Jim?

Jim   : okay, then.

From the dialogue above, the switching happens because of the changing topic. The first topic is talking about activities which can do   there. Then, he switches his language to Bahasa Indonesia by saying terus, kita jadi pusing-pusing (feeling dizzy) dah…ha,ha,ha…to make a joke. In conclusion, metaphorical code-switching occurs when the speaker switches from one language to another without signaling any changes in situation and thechange of topic requires a change language use. Metaphorical code-switching involves only a change in topical emphasis.

2.5 Types of Code Mixing

According to Muysken (2000:3) shows three types of code mixing :

a. Insertion (word or Phrase)

Insertion of material (lexcal items or entire constituents) from one language into a structure of the other language. insertion is the constraint in the terms of structural properties of some base or matrix structure. The process of code mixing is conceived as something skin to borrowing and insertion of an alien lexical of phrasal category into a given structure.

Example   : " Iya, malin Kundangnyadikutuk, trus habis resolution ada apa?".

The above code mixing situation refers to the code mixing phenomenon that appears on the level of Bahasa Indonesia. In this kind of code mixing, the ain code or the basic code is Bahasa Indonesiaand therefore Bahasa Indonesia holds its autonomy function. The Bahasa Indonesia code is found on the sentence *Iya, malin Kundangnyadikutuk, trus habis resolution ada apa.* In the meantime, the insertion of the word resolution in the above sentence only serve as a fragment any autonomy function that should be held by the main or the basic code.

2. Alternation

Approaches departing from alternation view the constraint on mixing in terms of capability or equivalence of the language involved at the switch point.

Example   : We learn about narrative *nanti hari Kamis*.

This type of code-mixing shows that the teacher makes use of two languages in one sentence; the structure of the sentence consists of the structures from Bahasa Indonesia and English. In the first structure the teacher makes use of English as having been shown by the sentence "We learn about narrative," while in the second structure the teacher makes use of Bahasa Indonesia as having been shown by the phrase "*nanti hari Kamis* (later on Thursday)." The different structure from both languages become a meaningful sentence unit.

Alternation is a strategy of mixing where two languages remain separate in the bilingual utterance as A...B unlike in insertion.Alternation code mixing is a constituent from language A followed by a constituent from language B. language A is dominan and language B is unspecified.

3. Congruent lexicalization (dialect)

The notion of congruent lexicalization underlies the study of style shifting and dialect or standard variation rather than bilingual language use proper.

Example   : "*Kamu lagi* chatting *sama hantu di* Facebook *gitu*?".

The above code-mixing example has the pattern a b a b.The element a is found in the phrase "*Kamu lagi* (were you)"and "*sama hantu di* (with ghost in)", which are the phrases from the main language namely Bahasa Indonesia. Then, the element b is found in the word "*chatting*" and "*Facebook,*" which are the terms from language B as the second language namely English. The word "*chatting*" serves as predicate while the word "*Facebook*" serves as adverb of place.

In the meantime, the position of Bahasa Indonesia in the sentence is subject and object. Therefore, it might be identified that the word "*chatting*" and "*Facebook*" serve as fragments. These English words appear in the Bahasa Indonesia sentence which dominantly shapes the sentence.Congruent lexicalization refers to the situation where two languages share grammatical structure, which the structure can be filled lexically with elements from their language. Congruent lexicalization is most often present mixing between dialects and between languages, which are close to each other in structure.

2.6 Video YouTube

In recent years, the use of video in teaching learning process is one of the ways to make the condition of class room more interesting and enjoyable. Thereare many videos which related with the material of learning. The teachers

can usethe video as media to teach their students. In applying video during teaching andlearning process, the students will get impression on the material that delivered.The pupils can also concentrate in detail on visual clues to meaning such as facialexpression, dress, gesture, posture and on details of the environment. Evenwithout hearing the language spoken clues to meaning can be picked up from thevision alone.

By growing of technology, many people share video in their social media. One of the media is YouTube. YouTube is one of the effective media because inside there, we can find many videos that can support us while teaching in a class McKinnon in Heriyanto remarks that the scenes, movements, feelings, and gestures presented in YouTube video segments present significant visual impetus for language learning.Wilkins (2011:29) inKhaliq   also mention that using YouTube both inside or on the outside of the classroom can help students in their speaking, listening, and also pronunciation skills. YouTube videos can also be utilized as realia to stimulate cultural lessons, enhance exposure to World Englishes, and promote authentic vocabulary development. Even reading and writing activities can be structured around YouTube videos. In class lessons and activities will be detailed, as will homework and projects requiring the use of online streaming videos. Then,Riswandi (2016:30) in Khaliq assume that the use of videos in YouTube can help students to improve their speaking skills and also can give them the motivation to learn more about English. The improvement is proven by student's speaking acquisition and also the score that they will gain. 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.

2.7Profile of Azka Corbuzier

Azkanio Nikola Corbuzier or more familiar Azka Corbuzier born 4 june 2006. His age 14 years. He is a YouTuber from Indonesia and the son of Deddy Corbuzier and Kalina Oktarani. Azka Corbuzier has dyslexia. Dislexia is a learning disoerder characterized by difficulty reading, writin, or spelling. People with dyslexia will have difficulty identyfying spoken word and turning them into letters or sentences.This is one of reason the writer choose video Azka Corbuzier as a research. And also the video of Azka Corbuzier is not only entertainment but also education especially in language.In his video youtube alsouploaded a commic video about his parents' divore entitled "Stroy of broken Home kid" on YouTube, and watched by millions of people and he was invited to one of the talkshow abroad. He was also declared the youngest YouTuber, and making hundreds of million of rupiah in profits and winning the Silver Award Play Button from YouTube. The name of YouTube is AzkaCorbuzier.

2.8 Previous Research

The first taken from Dara Rianda (2017) entitled "Code Switching and Code Mixing used by Boy William in Breakout Music Program at NET TV". She research about types and reason of why Boy william used code switching and code mixing. She found there are 2 typesof code switching : situational code switching and metaphorical code switching and there are three types of code mixing : insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. And there are some

reason why Boy William used code switching and code mixing : Talking About Particular Topic, Quoting Somebody Else, Express Solidarity: Being Emphatic About Something, Interjection, Repetition Used For Clarification, Intention of Clarifying The Speech Content For Interlocutor, Expressing Group Identity, To Soften Or Strengthen Request Or Command, Because of Real Lexical Need, and To Exclude Other People When A Comment Is Intend For Only A Limited Audience.

The second is from Mei Lyna Girsang (2015) entitled "An Analysis of Code Switching and Code Mixing as Found in Television Advertisement".She found all types of Code Switching namely Intra-sentential Switching, Inter-sentential Switching and Taq Switching and all types of Code Mixing namely Intra-sentential Code Mixing, Intra-lexical Mixing and Involving the Change of Pronunciation occurs in Jakarta Television Advertisement. And she found the most dominant types of Code Switchi ng and Code Mixing found in Jakarta Television Advertisement is Inter-sentential Code Switching with 32 (32%) Code Switching.

The third is Detti Lismayanti and MizaAnisa Sari (2016) entitled "An Analysis Of Code Switching And Code Mixing Used By Radio Announcers At L-Bass Radio 96. 7 Mhz Iain Bengkulu". She found Best on the results of data analysis showed that the three types of code switchingand three types of code mixing base on Hoffman theory. Types of code switching was used by announcers conversation in radio L-bass Iain Bengkulu are inter sentential code switching 36,18% , intra sentential code switching 40,42%, and Establishing continuity with

the previous speaker switching 23,40%, and types of code mixing are inter –

lexical 51,88%, Establishing continuity with the previous speaker 18,12%, and

Involving a change of pronunciation 30%.

2.9 Conceptual Framework

The condition where people having or able to speak more than one

language encourage the to witch and mix their language whenever they speak and

the condition that involves the process swithing from onelanguag to another

language or dialect is called code switching. And the condition where the people

mix or more language in the same sentence is called code mixing. Based on the

theory of Poplack in Titian, there are three types of code switching : Inter

sentential switching, intra sentential switching and tag switching. And then there

are three types of code mixing, based on the theory of Musyken : insertion,

alternation and congruent lexilation. In this research, the writer will analyzethe

types of code switching based on Poplack in Titian and types of code mixing

based   on   Musyken.

An Analysis Of Code Switching And Code Mixing Used By Azka Corbuzier In

Video Youtube Channel

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      │ Code Switching│                        │  Code Mixing  │
      └───────────────┘                        └───────────────┘
              │                                        │
  ┌───────────────────────┐              ┌───────────────────────┐
  │ Types Of Code Switching│             │ Types Of Code Switching│
  │  Based On Wardaugh, R  │             │  Based On Musyen (2000)│
  │        (2006)          │             │                        │
  └───────────────────────┘              └───────────────────────┘
              │                                        │
  ┌───────────────────────┐              ┌───────────────────────┐
  │   Situational code     │             │       Insertion        │
  │      switching         │             │                        │
  └───────────────────────┘              └───────────────────────┘
              │                                        │
                                         ┌───────────────────────┐
                                         │      Alternation       │
                                         └───────────────────────┘
  ┌───────────────────────┐              ┌───────────────────────┐
  │   Metaphorical code    │             │      Congruent         │
  │      switching         │             │     Lexicalization     │
  └───────────────────────┘              └───────────────────────┘
              │                                        │
              └───────────────────┬────────────────────┘
                  ┌───────────────────────────────┐
                  │  Azka Corbuzier Video Youtube  │
                  │            Channel             │
                  └───────────────────────────────┘
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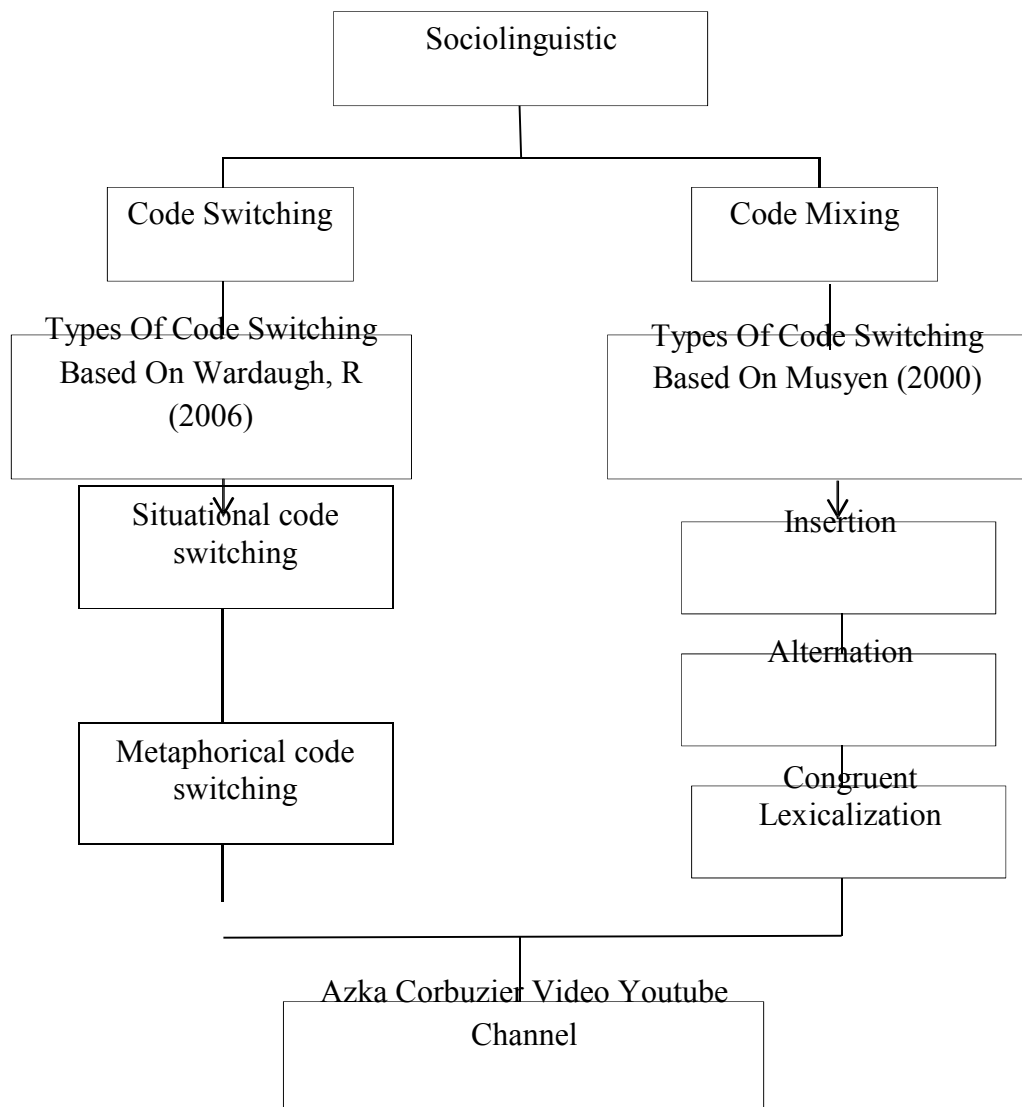
CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

The writer was using descriptive qualitative design for this study. This study describe how the speaker used code switching and code mixing. Merriam S.& Tisdell E. Stated that qualitative research is a mature field of study with its own literature base, research interest groups, and regularly scheduled conferences. Qualitative researchers are interested in understanding the meaning people have constructed, that is, how people make sense of their world and the experiences they have in the world.

The same defenition from Merriam S. & Tisdell E. Stated that qualitative research is a guide to design and implementation represents the latest iteration in thinking about and understanding qualitative research. qualitative research involves any research that uses data that do not indicate ordinal values.It makes the use of interview, diaries, journals, classroom interaction and immersion and open-ended questionaires to obtain, analyze and interpret the data content analysis of visual and textual materials, and oral history. Qualitative research involves the studies and collection of a variety of empirical material-case study, personal experience, intropective, lifestory, interview, observational, historical, interactional, visual text that describe routine and problematic and meaning in individual's life.

In book of qualitative research Merriam S. & Tisdell E. stated that qualitative research is a guide to design and implementation represents our effort

to explain qualitative research in an easy-to-follow narrative accessible to both novice and experienced researchers.qualitative research is research using methods such as participant observation or case studies which result in a narrative, descriptive account of a setting or practice. Sociologists using these methods typically reject positivism and adopt a form of interpretive sociology. Qualitative research involves collecting data or working with text, images, sounds.

3.2 The Subject of Research

The writer was collecting the data from the YouTube because there are many YouTubers who have used the code switching and code mixing in their video YouTube. The data collected from the video YouTube of Azka Corbuzier in video youtube channel.

3.3 Instrument of Collecting Data

In this research, the instrument of this research is observation. The writer watched, listen, and observing and make some notes relate with utterance by Azka Corbuzier video in YouTube channel. During the Observations, the writer write transcript and make some notes relate with the utterance of Azka Corbuzier video.

3.4 Procedures of Collecting Data

According to Merriam S. & Tisdell E. (2016, p.105) the collecting data through interviews, observations, and documents. Collecting data is about asking, watching, and reviewing. The data collection techniques used, as well as the specific information considered to be data in a study, are determined by the researcher's theoretical orientation, by the problem and purpose of the study, and by the sample selected.There are some of procedure of collecting data :

1. Watching the video and listening the video

2. Transcript the utterance of Azka Corbuzier

3.5 Techniques of Analyzing Data

According Migrant & Seasonal (2006, p:13) data analysis refer to a variety procedures and methods. It means data analysis is a process transforming, or model data with the goal of discovering uusuueful information, informing conclusion and supporting desicion making. So, After collect the data, the data will analyze descriptively by using the following steps.

1. Underlining the code switching and code mixing from data which is of trancript data.

2. Analyze the utterance of code switching and code mixing based on types of code switching and code mixing.

3. Counting the percentage of code switching and code mixing based on types of code switching and code mixig which is found in Azka Corbuzier Video YouTube channel.

4. Making conclusion.

3.6 Data Triangualation

According to Rugg in Silaban Suardani, Marpaung Tiarma(2020, p.13) triangulation has become widely accepted as a way to improve the analysis and interpretation of findings from various types of studies. Hence, there are five types of triangulation. They are, triangulation of source, time, theory, researcher, and method.

1. Triangulation of Source

Triangulation of sources means comparing or double-checking the degree of trustworthiness or sources of information obtained through different sources. For example comparing observations with interviews, comparing what is said by general with what is said by individual.

2. Triangulation of Time

Time triangulation is used for data validity relating to changes in a process and human behavior, because human behavior changes from time to time. To obtain valid data through information, researchers need to make savings not just one observation.

3. Triangulation of Theory

It means using two or more to be pitted or combined. for that we need more complete data collection. thus providing more comprehensive results.

4. Triangulation of Researchers

Researcher triangulation is using more than one researcher in conducting observations or interviews. because each researcher has different styles, attitudes, and perceptions in observing a phenomenon, the observations can be different in observing the same phenomenon.

5. Triangulation of Method

It means an attempt to check the validity of data or research findings. Method triangulation can be done by using more than one data collection technique to obtain the same data. Implementation can also be done by checking the data again.