

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Study

Language is our primary source of communication to share our ideas and thoughts with others. Therefore, it is impossible to communicate with others without language. In the world, there are thousands of languages. One of them is English. English is the international language used by many people in the world. Nowadays, English becomes more important as a means of communication. Thus, it is an international language that has to be mastered to know the information in the different countries in the world. The study of language is conducted within the field of linguistics.

Linguistics is scientific study of language and involves an analysis language form, language meaning, and language in context. Linguistics is multidisciplinary, specialists in many disciplines bring the own expertise to the study of language. In linguistics, it is commonly noted that speech is primary and writing secondary. Linguists take the position because all languages are spoken and only a subset of these language written. Linguistics rules, in contrast, serve to describe what people know about language. One of branches of linguistics that study about context in language is sociolinguistics.

Sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language and society. Everyone has a different style of language when it comes to each other. With so many variations they have, they can mix languages in pronunciation. Mixing one language with another, in the field of sociolinguistics is called code mixing. The use of mixing codes in the community is common. This has happened to a phenomenon and a well-known YouTuber in Indonesia by the largest

customer in Southeast Asia, Bryan Domani. One of branches of sociolinguistics that study about utterance is code mixing.

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. Code-Mixing is usually used by Indonesian to attain a good communication in a society. In globalization era, internet develop many aspect of life. Nowadays, people communicate not only through face to face meeting but also through a platform called social networking or social media.

The writer often watches to a variety of videos. In the videos, there are some sentence use more than one language such as English and Indonesian language. Because English was popular language, not rarely people like youtuber of Indonesia mix English in their content while they are talking.

According to Suwito(1985:75),there are six types of code mixing they are insertion of word, insertion of phrase, insertion of hybrid, insertion of word reduplication, insertion of idiom and insertion of Claude.Based on the phenomena above, the writer is interested in comprehending more about Code Mixing. Therefore, the researcher formulates a research study entitled "An Analysis of Code-Mixing on Bryan Domani in youtube channel of “Not My arms Challenge Videos”.

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 types of code mixing used on Bryan Domani in youtube channel of “Not My arms Challenge Videos”?

1.3 The Objective of the Study

The objective of the study are summarized as:

1. To find out the types of code mixing on Bryan Domani in youtube channel of “Not My arms Challenge Videos”?

1.4 The Scope of the Study

In this study discuss about code mixing and there are many theories that explain about code mixing by the experts.. Code mixing proposed by Suwito (1985:75). 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.

1.5 The Significances of the Study

A study on code mixing is very interesting and challenging because it is one of the aspects of the language used. This study gives both theoretical and practical contribution;

- a. Theoretically,

The findings of the study are as contribution in the field of literature and linguistics to develop knowledge about language especially code mixing.

- b. Practically,

The findings of this study are expected to be useful for:

1. The English Department Students

For the English Department students the study will be useful to make them more understand about code mixing and enrichment their knowledge about code mixing.

2. The Other Researchers

The findings of the study will be useful to be a reference that is related to code mixing on youtube channel.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1. Theoretical Framework

This chapter provides a review of the related code mixing and some opinions explain the related material to provide clearer concepts and ideas for this research. These concepts and ideas

will lead to a much better analysis of the variables chosen by the author so as not to cause confusion. In order to avoid misunderstanding between the writer and the reader, it is considered necessary to clarify the terms used in this study.

2.2 Language

Language is one of crucial tools of human beings to get interact one another. Without language, people will never able to get interact one another. People need language to communicate, to interact, and to get information from others. Language describes reality. Consequently, each language must have means to convey messages about people, things, concepts and the relationships holding between them. Language is the process of delivering a message between at least two speaking subject one of them is the addresser or sender and the addressee or receiver.

According to Kristin Denham and Anne Lobeck (2020:2) Language is what makes people human and all the people seem to be naturally curious about language, people do much more than just communicate with language. Language is process of thinking to express the ideas, emotion, mind, and intelligence. Kate Burridge and Tonya N. Stebbins (2016:2) says that language is very significant part of what makes people human and what allows people to communicate with others as social beings.

Language makes the social world go round and for this reason, it is worth knowing a few things about how it works. According to M. P Sinha (2005:16) Language is the most powerful means of communication the people express not only their emotions and feelings but also most complex ideas which cannot otherwise be communicated.

Language is a structured system. It means that sounds are dependent on another for their meaning and it is the difference between two sounds that makes the people understand. The people used language everyday when the people grew up speaking. The people do not have to stop think about how pronounce words and how to talking something that will happen in the future or something that happened in the past, it's amazing that the people know to do it without direct instruction from anyone.

Furthermore, language should express meanings, which can be understood by others. Nevertheless, meanings exist in human minds and express what is in human being minded through the spoken and written forms of language Bagha (2011:1411). By using language, people will easily understand what they want from each other in the form of oral and written.

Based on the explanations above, the writer can conclude that language means a tool for communicating in the form of sound symbols produced by humans. Language can be in spoken or written form to interact with one another. Through language humans can express or express their thoughts, desires, and feelings more easily to others. From language, we can also see a person's personality and way of thinking.

Linguistics is the scientific study of language, a such it is comprised of the study of the structure and development of a particular language and its relationship to other languages, the connection between language and mind, the relation between language and society and many other fields.

Based on explanations above, the writer summarizes that Language is one of the important in this life because people need language to communicate, to interact, and to get information from others. Language is also as process of thinking to express the ideas, emotion, mind, and intelligence. The social world go around and people do much more than just

communicate with language. Talking about language it means that talking about the thinking process of human's life.

2.3 Linguistics

Linguistics is a scientific study of language and involves an analysis language form, language meaning, and language in context. Linguistics is devices that tie sections of a text together, ultimately achieving coherence. Linguistics is multidisciplinary, specialists in many disciplines bring the own expertise to the study of language. According to M. P Sinha (2005:7) Linguistics surely studies the phenomena of language but the study is not an end itself, it must benefit mankind.

Linguistics awareness should form part of general knowledge alongside such domains as basic math and science, current affairs and physical health. John Lyons (1968:1) states that Linguistics is investigation by means of controlled and empirically verifiable observation and with references to some general theory of language structure. It means that linguistics use to investigate the meaning of language structure

Richard and Schmidt (2002:283) define linguistics as the study of language as system of human communication. They also state that linguistics includes many different approaches to the study of language and many different areas of investigation such as sound systems (phonetics phonology), sentence structure (syntax), relationships between language and cognition (cognitive linguistics), meaning systems (semantics, pragmatics, functions of language), as well as language and social factors (sociolinguistics). Moreover, several specialized branches of linguistics have also developed in combination with other disciplines, for

example applied linguistics, anthropological linguistics, psycholinguistics, forensic linguistics, and clinical linguistics.

Based on the explanation above, can be concluded that Linguistics is the scientific study of human language, that analysis the form, meaning and context of the language. It means that the people do not speak meaninglessly, but the people have something to say and the meaning of which is determined by the context. Simply, they will learn the structure of language and all aspects of linguistics.

2.4 Bilingualism

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

According to Spolsky (1972:54), bilingualism is an individual who has ability to speak in two languages and it has some functional ability in a second language. Richard 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.

Indonesia people are at least bilinguals. People have seen that almost Indonesia people master Indonesia language acquisition will add the language they master, so they are not only be as bilingual, but also multilingual. In bilingual community, the switch of language that they mastered is influenced by many factors.

Today, bilingualism has become a common phenomenon. Social interaction always involves the use of language to communicate between members of society. When conducting

social interactions, social members often use multiple languages on top of their basic language. The purpose is to convey their meaning in communication. This phenomenon is called the development of communication. It usually occurs in almost all areas where people live.

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

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

1) Age (simultaneous/sequential)

2) Ability (incipient/receptive/productive)

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

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

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

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

4) Development (ascendant second language is developing; recessive one language is decreasing), and

5) context where each language is acquired and used (e.g. Home, school)

From the explanation above, the writer concludes that bilingualism is the ability of someone who can speak and understand more than one language. Bilingualism appears because

there are several factors that affect. One of them is background of education. The level of education can give influence to someone to be able to speak more than one language.

2.5 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 use 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.

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 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.³ Holmes 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

They are interested in explaining why people 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 sociolinguistics focuses 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 (2006:13) stated "sociolinguistics 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.

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.

2.6 Code Mixing

Code mixing is the change of one language to another within the same utterance or in the same oral/ written text. It is a common phenomenon in societies in which two or more languages are used. Code mixing is Suwito (1985:75) said that "code mixing is the use two languages or more by inserting one language elements into another language element in one utterance".

Code mixing is a mixing of two codes or languages, usually without a change of topic. Code mixing often occurs within one sentence, one element is spoken in language A and the rest in language B. In addition, Nababan (1993:32) said that code mixing is found mainly in informal

interactions. In formal situation, the speaker tends to mix it because there is no exact idiom in that language, so it is necessary to use words or idioms from other language.

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 (Wardhaugh, 1998:103). According to Holmes (1992:50), code mixing suggests the speaker's mix codes indiscriminately because of incompetence.

The phenomenon of mixing two languages in a conversation has become common place among the community, especially in Indonesia itself, because Indonesia is no stranger to mixing various languages in a communication. There are many adepts who define about the explanation of code mixing. Mujiono and his friends view that code mixing is strategy of communicative in bilingual groups where colonies are able to speak using two languages as long as doing conversation.

Another definition, it is conveying or delivering language to other language. Apparently in a single utterance the whole sentence is change into English. Code mixing occurs in a single sentence or utterance without breaking the grammatical rules of the mind language. In addition, according to Nababan in Yuliana that code mixing is the change of the language during interaction within the same expression or in the equal of spoken or written text. Meanwhile, Jendra in Sumarsih argues that code mixing is a mixture of two or more languages with different combinations but still in the same clause.

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.

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 linguistics interaction.

From the definition above, it can concluded that code mixing 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 in the language because they cannot find the exact term or idiom from the other language Therefore, it is possible to mix another term or idiot from the other language.

2.6.1 Types of Code Mixing

Code mixing is the mixing of two or more languages or language varieties in speech and there are some types of code mixing. Suwito (1985:20) as cited by siskawati (2012:13) defines that there are six forms of code mixing according to the linguistics elements. They are insertion of word, insertion of phrase, insertion of hybrid, insertion reduplication, insertion of clause and insertion of idiom.

2.6.1.1 Insertion of Word

The Insertion of Word McCharthy (2002:13) 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.

Ex : Dia termasuk wanita yang bea
utiful di kampung kami.

2.6.1.2. Insertion of Phrase

According to Suwito (1985:20), insertion is Approaching that depart from the notion of insertion new to constraint in term of the structural properties some base or matrix structures. Here the process of code mixing is conceived as something borrowing.

For example, *nanti siang jadi meeting di mana?*

While, Bull (2008:329) 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 phrase, and absolute phrase.

2.6.1.3. The Insertion of Hybrid

According to Suwito Hybrid is Approaches departing from alternation view the constraint on mixing in terms of capability or equivalence of the language involved. Hornby (2000:26) 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.

Ex : Belum di-transfer mama uangnya ya

2.6.1.4. The Insertion of Reduplication

Word reduplication is the repetition of one word becomes two words in one sentence or utterance Sihite (2016:20). It means that the speak or makes repetition in the same word in a sentence.

Ex : Aku fine-fine aja kalau dia tidak ada disini

2.6.1.5. The Insertion of Idiom

Idiom as an expression whose meaning is not predictable on the basis of the meanings of its component, McCarthy (2002:143). 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 prediciabi from cache words meaning". "*Cowok ganteng itu easy going sama orang disekitarnya*". "easy going has a different meaning if we translate word by word".

2.6.1.6. The Insertion of Clause

A clause is a group of words containing a subject and verb (Betty Schramper, (1989:238). 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 connected into an independent clause.

Ex : What are you doing? dari tadi aku menelpon kamu loh.

2.6.2 Reason of Code Mixing

Hoffman (1991:116) classifies the reason of cod mixing in seven points, They are :

2.6.2.1. Taking a Particular Topic

Bilinguals often find easier to discuss a particular topic in one code rather than another. Holmes (1992:44) sometimes, people feel comfortable to speak about 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.

2.6.2.2. Quoting Somebody Else

Hoffman (1991:116) suggest that “people sometimes like to quote a famous expression or saying of some well-known figures’. In indonesia those well figures are mostly from some English. Speaking Countries. The switch like a set of quotation marks. Here the example of quotation by Holmes. “ people here get divorce too easily.

Like exchanging faulty goods. Inn 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 mrried a chicken, you follow a chicken)

2.6.2.3. Being Emphatic About Something (Express Solidarity)

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

Example :

“Get weel soon, Din. Aku gak tau kamu sakit separah ini.”

2.6.2.4. Interjection (Inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors)

Hoffman (1991:116) suggest that among bilingual or multilingual people can sometimes mark an interjection or sentence connectors. It may happens 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, suprise, or disgust. The interjection that usually used are: well!, look!, hey!, shit!, argh!, and etc.

2.6.2.5. Repetition Used 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, don't despair! there are still many ways to achieve it. Keep spirit, keep spirit! you definitely get it.

2.6.2.6. 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 Heffiman, (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.

2.6.2.7. 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 groups 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 (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 generally associated with English and the topic itself can trigger a switch or mix 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.

2.7 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.

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. There are many videos which related with the material of learning. The teachers can use the video as media to teach their students. In applying video during teaching and learning process, the students will get impression on the material that delivered.

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.

2.8 About Bryan Domani

Bryan Elmi Domani, better known as Bryan Domani (born July 29, 2000). He is an artist of foreign descent, so his face is handsome like a Caucasian but with Indonesian blood flowing.

Bryan Domani is known to be a mulatto actor from his German father, Jurgen Domani and his Banjarmasin mother, Ade Domani. Bryan Domani's father is a person of German blood, while Bryan Domani's mother is an Indonesian blooded person, originally from Banjarmasin. Not surprisingly, Bryan Domani and his sister Megan Domani have faces that look like Caucasians because of course they come from their father who comes from abroad.

As a child, Bryan Domani lived in Germany until he was 3 years old. Then when Bryan Domani was 3 years old, he and his family decided to move to Indonesia. Bryan often changed schools since childhood because of the demands of his father's job.

As the actor, Bryan admitted that he often had difficulty speaking Indonesian. Bryan's accent when speaking Indonesian still looks stiff. Understandably, since childhood he used English as the language of everyday conversation. However, Bryan's enthusiasm for being fluent in Indonesian did not fade. Thanks to his mother, grandmother, and cousins, who patiently taught him, these obstacles were slowly overcome.

2.9 Previous of the Study

In this section, the writer will show the result of some different studies reviewed. These following studies offer discussion related to the topic discussed in this thesis. They are:

The first study is graduating paper journal written by Widya Novianti (2013:15). 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 (1980:15) and to analyze the data through description qualitative using the theory from Hoffman (1991:116) and Saviile-Troike (1986:25).

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 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 (2018:36). 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 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 (2017:36). 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 result 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 sociolinguistics, and it is used in daily activities.

Person sometimes mixer 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 mixing on Bryan Domani 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 focuses on speaking in different social context, and it is concerned with identifying the social function and the social meaning when it is used.

2.10 Conceptual Framework

This study presents an overview of code mixing. Wardhaugh (1989:99) stated that “Code is a language that the particular dialect or language that one chooses to use in any occasion. It is also a system used communication between two or more parties”. The conceptual framework can be seen as follows:

Language

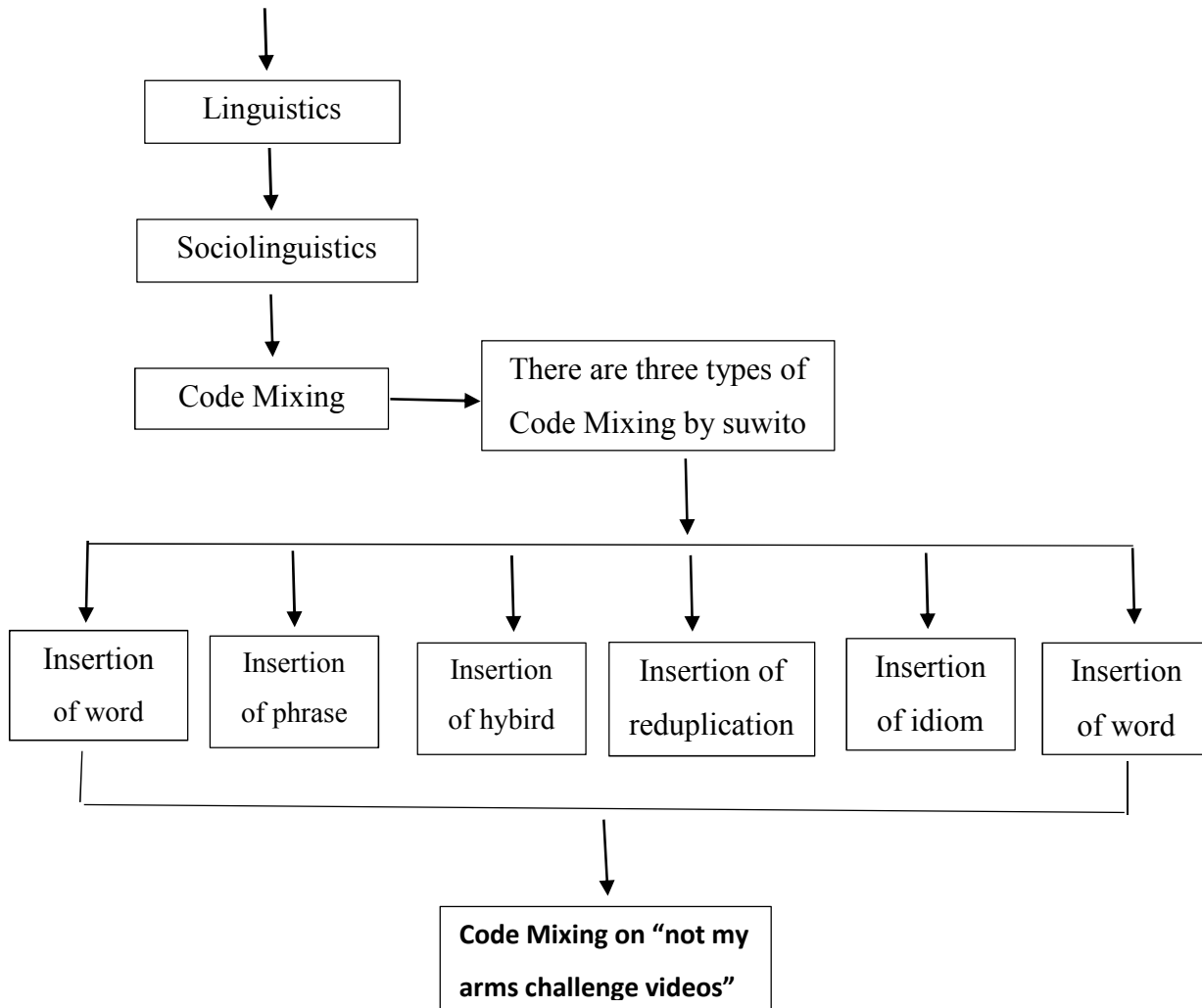


Figure 1, An analysis of code mixing by Bryan Domani

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 The Research Design

In the study there are some research design namely descriptive quantitative research and descriptive qualitative research. Qualitative research is in an on going process of proliferation with new approaches and methods appearing and it is being taken up by more and more disciplines as a core part of curriculum (Uwe Flick (2009:1).

This study is classified as descriptive qualitative since the data are in the form of utterances. The data are analyzed descriptively based on the utterance of Bryan Domani in “not my arms challenge” video, on April20 2020.

The aim of descriptive qualitative research is to describe a place, fact and characteristic of population systematically, factually and accurately. Descriptive qualitative research employs technique of seeking, collecting and analyzing data. The analysis in qualitative research concern in understanding the result of finding data rather than calculate the result of data.

3.2 Data and Source of Data

A study needs a source of the data. Source of the data of this study is Bryan Domani Youtube Channel of “Not My Arms Challenge“ video. This videos was publish on January 2021.The writer takes the video as the data source that will be taken from website <https://youtu.be/8vnuEGnQIxU>

The data for this study is only taken from Bryan Domani YouTube Channel of “Not My Arms Challenge” video. Then will be analyze them speech according to the research question: the types of code mixing and the most dominant type for code mixing.

3.3 The Technique of Collecting Data

The procedure is very important in the study, the aim of procedure of course to measure the extent to which the object that the writer's research understand and appreciate the content that would writer use in this study. The writer uses some procedure of collecting data, namely:

1. Downloading to the content Not My Arms Challenge Video by Bryan Domino.
2. Transcribing the words that contain code mixing in video of Not My Arms Challenge Video.
3. Underlining the types of code mixing.

3.4 The Technique of Analyzing Data

In the technique of data analysis, the Researcher applied content analysis. Because, the Researcher was not only collecting the data but he also analyzed the data to get the research's result. According to Leedy and Ormrod that a content analysis could be an elaborated and systematic examination of the contents of a specific body of fabric for the aim of distinguishing patterns, themes, or biases. 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.

The technique that the writer use is content analysis.the writer will write all of the finding content analysis that the writer finds in the study and classify all of the statements include each type of code mixing. In this study, there are two steps to analyzing the data, namely:

1. classifying the data according to the types of code mixing such as an insertion of words,insertion of phrase, insertion of hybrid, insertion of reduplication, insertion of idiom and insertion of clause

2. making conclusion.

3.5 Validity (Triangulation)

The Validity of the data was needed in qualitative research. The used of validity in qualitative research was to define as the degree of confidence in the data from the study conducted by researcher and it could help the researcher to check the data analysis in order to reduce the researcher's biases and prejudices. In this research, the researcher would apply triangulation technique that utilizes data validity checking something else. According to (Sugiyono, 2013:330) the aim of triangulation was to determine the truth about some social phenomenon, rather the purpose of triangulation wa to increase one's understanding of whatever was being investigated.

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

1. Triangulation Data

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

2. Investigation Triangulation

In investigator triangulation involves multipke rsearchers in an investigation to check the same data. This type of triangulation helped to moderate and understood to observer's prejudice.as the example, two or more Researcher might analyze the open

response question of questionnaire, then they would make conclusion based on the data from what they were got.

3. Theory of Triangulation

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

4. Methodological triangulation

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

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