

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Human beings are social creatures that need to connect and communicate with each other. In terms of communication, people need something that makes it easier for them to express their thoughts, feelings, opinions, etc. People need means to link them to each other. In this case, a common means used in people's daily communication is language. According to Wardaugh, "language is what the members of a particular society speak" (2006: 1). Hence, language has a very important role in human communication in society.

In this era of globalization, many people have the ability to use multiple languages. The phenomenon that people cannot speak more than one language cannot be separated from the term bilingualism. Bilingualism is complex and is influenced by multiple factors such as the age of acquisition of the second language, continued exposure to the first language (L1), relative skill in each language and the circumstances under which each language is learned. That description means, bilingualism is someone's ability in speaking another language like the native speaker of the language that he or she uses.

People living in bilingual areas tend to use multiple languages in daily communication. They like to switch or mix their mother tongue with other languages, whether it is a local language or an international language (such as English), the purpose of which is to make the language people use effective. As a common language, English has become the common language used in the world

including Indonesia. There are a lot of Indonesian who like to switch or to mix Bahasa Indonesia with English.

The terms code-switching and code-mixing refer to the use of two languages in communication. Code-switching is “alternate between two languages or language varieties in a single conversation across sentence or clause boundaries” (Herk, 2012:130). While, code-mixing refers to a “switch occurring at the lexical level” (Hoffman, 1991:104). From those brief definitions, it is clear that code-switching and code-mixing are different.

As well as in the process of learning and teaching in class, code switching it is important to apply, because when children code switch, they use all their languages to express themselves as fully as they can. Code switching helps them develop their communication and language skills and learn more. The benefit of code switching in the classroom interaction are that teachers perceived Code Switching as enhancing academic achievement because it enhanced learners' learning of the English language, improved the way learners answered questions, and that it enhanced teaching and learning of English as a second language. The other advantages of code switch for children is code switching in the classroom creates more relevance to students, it allows the classroom to become more realistic and personalized, students are allowed to explore target language in regards to personal interests and they gain confidence in speaking and understanding language.

Nowadays, it is easy to find code-switching and code-mixing phenomena in daily life. Moreover, this phenomenon not only exists in real conversations in daily life but also in the developed media, one of which is video. Video is a kind

of media that can express images and sounds, so people can see someone doing activities such as talking and singing. Video is one of many media that are popular in society. Especially in today's era, it is easier for people to watch so many videos through YouTube.

Mostly, the use of code-switching and code-mixing occurs in people who are married to foreigners. For example, Kimmy Jayanti is the host and actress of Indonesian who likes to use code-switching and code-mixing in her utterances. Kimmy is speaking using both Bahasa Indonesia as her mother tongue and English as a second language. That utterance is contained a code-mixing phenomenon. It is because there are some insertions of English words within Bahasa Indonesia sentences. Therefore, this research aims to highlight the phenomenon of code switching in the utterances of Kimmy Jayanti, as the host of “iLook” program on NET TV.

“iLook” program is taken as the research object because nowadays we often find people do code switching in TV program especially on Music or fashion TV show. The audience of that TV program is mainly teenager and adult people, with the host, Kimmy Jayanti. She often switches her language from English to Indonesian and Indonesian into English as her character and her style when speaking or explaining about fashion. For Example:

1. *You know, this is the job I really want. So that, I can be myself.* Karena ilook mempercayakan aku sebagai seorang presenter yang menjadi diriku sendiri.
2. “Model kumis yang tidak tepat bisa tampak membuatmu lebih jadul. *So stay to the right one.*”

3. “*You should try the natural colour facial hair. Warna facial hair yang natural selalu in-style dan terlihat bagus.*”

In this case, the researcher is interested in researching this title because it talks about sociolinguistics which is very important for us to learn because this study discusses code-switching and code-mixing taken in one of the programs on television so that we can understand what is code-switching and code-mixing and also understand about bilingual and multiple languages, and raises our interest in using multiple languages.

This research is advantageous to identify types of code-switching and code-mixing and to find out the most dominant types of code-switching and code-mixing that make by Kimmy Jayanti in the “iLook” program on NET TV.

1.2 The Problems of the Study

Based on the explanation above, this research has two questions to answer:

1. What types of code-switching and code-mixing are used by Kimmy Jayanti’s utterances?
2. What are the most dominant types of code-switching and code-mixing found in Kimmy Jayanti’s utterances?

1.3 The Objectives of the Study

In relation to the problems mentioned above, the objectives of this study aimed at finding out:

1. To identify the types of code-switching and code-mixing are used by Kimmy Jayanti’s utterances.
2. To find out the most dominant types of code-switching and code-mixing that make Kimmy Jayanti’s utterances.

1.4 The Scope of the Study

This research obtains data taken from utterances of Kimmy Jayanti's in seven videos "iLook" program on NET TV. The reason the researchers only take seven videos, because to make it easier for the researcher to analyze the code-switching and code-mixing of Kimmy Jayanti's utterances. The theory of code-switching and code-mixing is taken from Romaine and Hoffman. This study focuses on identifying types of code-mixing and code-switching and will find the most dominant type of Kimmy Jayanti is code-mixing and code-switching as found in the "iLook" program on NET TV.

1.5 The Significance of the Study

The result of the research are expected could give significant theory and practically:

Theoretically Significance:

- 1). The result of the research could become a new perspective in code-switching and code-mixing analyzing conversation in the " iLook" program on NET TV.
- 2). The result of the research could become a new horizon in the research on the sociolinguistic

Practically Significance:

- 1). For the result of the research is useful for English Department.
- 2). For the result of the research is useful for teachers of English who are going to teach sociolinguistic, specifically the study of code-switching and code-mixing.
- 3). For the result of the research is useful for the future researcher, this research can be a reference to make better research, related to code-switching, code-mixing.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

The understanding of some crucial research theories is needed in this research which is provided by the researcher as a basic foundation, references, and guidelines for a reader to learn. In this theoretical chapter, the researcher discusses some theories by the expert related to research. The theoretical framework of this proposal is present and discuss as the following:

2.2 Sociolinguistics

Chaer and Agustina (2004:3) said that ‘sociolinguistics is the study of the characteristics of language varieties, the characteristics of their functions, and the characteristics of the speaker as these three constantly interact, change and change one another within a speech community’. According to Hudson (1996), Sociolinguistics is “The study of language in relation to society...”. In addition, Holmes (2001:1) says that sociolinguistics is concerned with the relationship between language and the context in which it is used.

2.3 Multilingualism

Multilingualism is another term used in language studies, beside the bilingualism. While bilingualism deals with two language, multilingualism means the use of three or more languages by an individual or by a group of speakers such as the inhabitants of a particular region or a multilingualism nation. Multilingualism is common in, for example, some countries of West Africa (e.g. Kenya, Maroko), Timor Leste, Thailand, and etc.

The fact shows that multilingual speakers outnumber monolingual speakers in the world's population. For instance, more than half of all Europeans claim to speak at least one language other than their mother tongue, so do the other countries. Always useful to traders, multilingualism is advantageous for people wanting to participate in globalization and culture openness. Owing to the ease of access to information facilitated by internet, individual's exposure to multiple languages is becoming increasingly possible. People who speak several languages are also called or multilinguals.

Based on explanation above, it can be concluded that multilingualism means the ability of individuals or groups of people to use multiple languages. Multiple languages mean more than two languages. It is commonly found in many countries in the world. People are easier to get access to many languages around the world since the development of technology in terms of the internet is already advanced. For instance, in this industrial revolution 4.0, it is a demand for most of people around the world to know and master the international languages.

Being a multilingual person is something beneficial. Multilingual person has an advantage in comparison with monolingual person because many aspects of personal life may be developed through this kind of language mastery. Research shows that multilingual people have an easier time understanding math concepts and solve word problems, developing strong logical thinking skills, focusing, remembering, and making decisions, thinking about language, and learning other languages.

2.4 Bilingualism

Bilingualism is an individual's ability to use more than one language variety. Bilingualism is the ability to use two languages. Trudgill (2003:24) said that bilingualism means the ability of an individual to speak two or more languages. Many countries in this world are called bilingual because they have more than one language. They also can speak more than one language. Bilingualism is the usage of two languages by a speaker or speech community (Hartman and Strok (1972:27),

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.

2.5 Code Switching

Code Switching is another sociolinguistic phenomenon in multilingual society. It is a change by a speaker (or writer) from one language or language variety to another one. Code switching can take place in a conversation when one speaker uses one language and the other speaker answers in a different languages. A person may start speaking one language and then change to another one in the middle of their speech, or sometimes even in the middle of a sentences.

Code-switching can occur quite frequently in an informal conversations among people who are familiar and have a shared educational, ethnic, and socio-economic background. It is avoided in a formal speech situation among people

especially to those who have little in common factors in terms of social status, language loyalty, and formality. (Hoffmann, 1991:113). Code switching can be a sign of cultural solidarity or distance or serve as an act of identify.

Code-switching occurs where there is a change from one clause of language to another clause of language. Brown and Attardo (2000:84) underlined that code-switching can occur between different languages, dialects, or styles within one sentence or adjacency pair. Hymes (1974 : 103) stated that code-switching has become a common term for alternate use of two or more languages, varieties of language, or event speech styles. It can be concluded from the above theory that when someone switches their language, code-switching occurs. This can also happen when someone changes his/her dialect or voice style.

Code-switching occurs when the speaker shifted their language from one language to another (Holmes, 1992). Code-switching is switched essentially between sentences. Types of Code-switching Romaine in Susanto (2008:47) states that there are three types of code-switching. Each of the types is discussed below.

2.5.1 Intra-sentential Code Switching

Intra-sentential code-switching concerns language alternation that occurs within a sentence or a clause boundary. Sometimes it includes mixing within word boundaries. Since intra-sentential code-switching occurs within sentence / clause/ word boundaries/ phrase. For example: Dari jam sepuluh empat lima *tekan jam sewelas seprapat kan?* (From ten forty-five to *eleven fifteen, isn't it?*).

Further supported by Hoffman (1991) that it is the switch that occurs within sentence. It is often occurred when someone uses one language and suddenly switches into another language in a sentence.

2.5.2 Inter-sentential Code Switching

Inter-sentential codes switching is the switch involving movement from one language to other between sentences. This situation may also include a switch from a whole sentence or more than one sentence produced entirely in one language. Inter-sentential switching may serve to emphasize a point made in the other languages in conversation.

Following examples show inter-sentential code switching from one language to another language: “ini lagu lama, tahun 60an. *It’s oldies but goodies, they said.* Tapi, masih enak kok didengerin.” It shows Indonesian bilingual switches from Indonesia into English . Further supported by (Hoffman, 1991:112). Inter-sentential switching is the switch from one language into another language which occurs between sentences or speech acts.

2.5.3. Tag Switching

Tag switching involves the insertion of a tag from one language into an utterance that is otherwise entirely in another language. Tags used easily inserted in a speech at several points in monolingual utterance without break syntactic rules (Romaine in Susanto, 2008: 47). For example: oh, ya, saya tau. Di sebelah selatan sana tu, ya? (Oh, yes, I know, on the south side over there, isn’t that?) . Tag question may be used as a polite request or to avoid the impression of a firm order, for example, “jendela ditutup ya, sebelum tidur”. (Shut the window, won’t you, before you sleep).

According to Wardaugh (1986), there are two types of code switching based on the distinction which applies to the style shifting. The first type is situational code switching. Situational code switching occurs when the languages

used change according to the situation in which the conversant find themselves: they speak one language in one situation and another in a different one. No topic change is involved. The example of situational code switching is that in some universities a ritual shift occurs at the end of a successful dissertation defense, when professors address the (former) student as Doctor and invite first names in return.

The second types is methaphorical code switching. Metaphorical code switching is a codeswitching occurring within a single situation but adding some meaning to suchcomponents. the example ofmetaphorical code switching is when a German girl shifts from du to Sie with a boy toindicate the relationship has cooled, or when a wife calls her husband Mr (Smith) to indicate her displeasure.

According to Hymesn in Rahardi (2010:24) code switching is divided into two types. They are intern code switching and extern code switching. Intern code switching is code switching happened in inter-regional languages in a national language, inter-dialect in a regional language. The case of intern code switching, for example, may happen in Javanese that switches into Bahasa Indonesia.

Extern code switching. Extern code switching is code switching happened in native language with foreign languages. The case of extern code switching, for example is code switching from Bahasa Indonesiainto English, or English into Bahasa Indonesia.

2.6 Code Mixing

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.

Code mixing is the embedding of various linguistic units such as affixes (bound morphemes), words (unbound morphemes), phrases and clauses from a co-operative activity where the participants, in order to infer what is intended, must reconcile what they hear with what they understand (Bokamba, 1989). Types of Code Mixing according to Hoffman that there are three types of code-mixing based on syntactical patterns, as follow:

2.6.1 Intra-sentential Code Mixing

The meaning of intra-sentential code-mixing is the code mixing that happen within a phrase, clause, or a sentence boundary.

A: Besok saya ada *final examination*, mata kuliah Miss. Ani.

‘ 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 for your score will be good.

From the example above, the speakers A and B mix the language between Indonesia and English. The speaker A says “Besok saya ada *final examination*, mata kuliah Miss Ani” and the speaker B replies “Ehmm. Ya kamu harus *study hard*”. So, the mixing that they do is called by Intra-sentential code-mixing because they mix the languages in a sentence boundary.

2.6.2 Intra-lexical Code Mixing

Intra-lexical code-mixing is the code mixing which is done by people when they put the official language affixation in foreign language in their utterance.

Sobari: Wahyu, kamu sudah *menge-save* nomer Whatsapp Saya belum?

‘Wahyu, have you saved my Whatsapp number?’

Wahyu: Belum Sobari, kamu juga belum *nge-follow* Instagram Saya.

‘Not yet Sobari, You do not follow my Instagram yet too’.

Based on the example above the speaker do type of code mixing in intra-lexical code mixing because the first speaker gives the addition of word “*save*” with “*menge*” and the second speaker says “*nge-follow*” whereas it should be “*follow*”. 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 intra-lexical code mixing.

2.6.3 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 “hello” is said “halo” or the word “television” is said “televisi”. This phenomenon happens to the actress from Indonesia, she is Cinta Laura. When Cinta Laura 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 in his book divides two types of code mixing: inner code-mixing and outer code mixing.

1). 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 language or elements of varieties and style into their dialect.

Example:

Yogi: Len, kamu *bogoh* sama Bintang *nyak*?

‘Len, you like Bintang, Don’t you?’

Lena: Enggaklah, *Mane hulah* fitnah Saya!

‘No, you don’t insult me!’

Based on the example of the conversation, the speakers mix the Indonesian language with their Sundanese region language. The first speaker said to the second speaker that “Len, Kamu *bogoh* sama Bintang *nyak*?” the first speaker said “*bogoh*” and “*nyak*”, these words identify as the regional language from West Java and the meaning of these words in the Indonesian language: “*bogoh*” is “*suka*” and “*nyak*” is “*ya*”.

2). 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 a common foreign language that many people mix their national language with English.

Example:

April: Dan, *yesterday* Saya baru beli *a new bag*, harganya mahal pasti kamu gak sanggup belinya.

“Dan, yesterday I just bought a new bag, the price is expensive and you will not be able to buy it”.

Dandy: Really, terus di mana sekarang *your a new bag*? Gak kamu pakek?

‘Really, then where is your new bag? Don’t you wear it?’

April: *I am lazy* untuk makek nyata ku tanya kamu *jealous* lagi sama Saya.

‘I am lazy to wear it I am scared if you are jealous of me’.

From the example of the conversation that there are two speakers from Indonesia, and they talk about a new bag. The first speaker changed his language when he said “yesterday” and “a new bag”, he mixed his national language with foreign language. Same as the first speaker, the second speaker also mixed the Indonesian language with English language, he said “Really, terus di mana sekarang *your a new bag*”. 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.

According to Muysken (2000) defines three types of code mixing there are insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization.

1. Insertion

Insertion occurs when lexical items from one language are incorporated into another language. The lexical items of language are words (noun, adjective, preposition) or phrase. It means that this type of code mixing occurs only in pieces of one language that are smaller than a clause and sentence (Muysken, 2000:3). This principle is not absolute, but it can be used as an evaluation measure for analyses. The example:

- “Padang..! Kamu memang **hot** banget.”

- Kamu harus **follow** instruksi dari **manager** kamu, jangan membantah ya.

- *Saya yakin dalam 5 menit, adonan nya **ready** untuk di-**bake** ya.* In this sentence, there will be a term which is called matrix language, which means the main language used by the speaker.

2. Alternation

Alternation occurs when structures of two languages present in the clause remain relatively separate. Alternation happened in one sentence. In other words, this type of code mixing happened when a speaker mixes his languages by inserting a sentence from one language to the dominant-used language. The difference would simply be the size and type of element alternated, e.g. clauses and sentences, followed by the grammatical units, such as subjects, verbs, or objects. The example of alternation: “*Kalau dipiki-pikir , it’s amazing.*” First, she utters Indonesian language *kalau dipikir-pikir* and then she continues with English **it’s amazing**. Therefore, the type of code mixing is alternation because it comes in one sentence.

3. Congruent Lexicalization

Congruent Lexicalization refers to the situation where two languages share grammatical structures, which can be filled lexically with elements from either language. The example: “*Gw **konek** pake **cellp** gw*”. In this sentence, the participant uses Indonesian (A) and English language (B). The sentence begins with Indonesian language ‘gw’ then is changed into English word ‘konek’ and is shifted into Indonesian ‘pake’ then turned again with English word ‘cellp’ and turned back again into Indonesian language. Words from both languages (Indonesian and English) are inserted randomly in one sentence.

A frequent feature of congruent lexicalization is the incidence of morphological integration since the morphosyntactic systems are very similar if not identical. Triggering of code mixing by words from the other languages are very close to the activation threshold. Mixed collocations and idioms are a final feature of congruent lexicalization since the structures involved in them are largely shared and then lexicons related.

Based on explanation above, we can conclude that many cases of congruent lexicalization involve related and similar languages. There are three logical possibilities, both the grammar and the lexicon are similar or the grammar is somewhat similar but not the lexicon or the lexicon is somewhat similar but not the grammar.

There are several reasons why someone did code switching and code mixing. According to Hoffman (1992:116) there are number of reasons for bilingual person to switch or mix their language such as:

a. Talking about a Particular Topic

People sometimes prefer to talk about a particular topic in one language rather in another. Sometimes a speaker feels free and more comfortable to express his emotional feelings in a language that is not his everyday language.

b. Quoting Somebody Else

People often quote the word, sentence and expressions that they like from well-known person sometimes, the quote from different language such as English wise word. They use it because they want to express and emphasize sometime to look better. For instance: saya lupa namanya. What is a

name?(i forgot who he is. What is a name?). The example show popular quotation “what is name?” by Shakespeare, well know poet, from England.

c. Showing Empathy about Something

People often switch their language to express empathy about something. In some cases using another language, English is more convenient to show their empathy rather than using L1 such as Indonesia vice versa. Moreover the appropriate language the usage is able to make the meaning stronger.

d. Interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connector)

Interjection is kind of sentence fillers or sentence connector that is frequently used by people naturally such as “By the way”, “Anyway”, etc. Interjection is also called as a short exclamation like “Dam”, “Hey”, “Look”, etc. For example: “By the way, *nanti malam kamu punya waktu enggak?*” (By the way. Do you have time to night?)

e. Repetition to used Clarification

When a bilingual or multilingual person wants to clarify his speech so that it will be understood better by listener, he can sometimes use both of the languages that he masters to say the same messages. Frequently, a message in one code is repeated in the other code literally. A repetition is not only served to clarify what is said, but also to amplify or emphasize a message.

f. Intention of Clarifying the Speech Content for the Interlocutor

When bilingual or multilingual person talks to another bilingual or multilingual, there will be lots of code switching and code mixing occurs.

It means to make the contents of his speech run smoothly and can be understood by listener. A message in one code is repeated in the other code in somewhat modified form.

g. Expressing Group Identity

Code Switching and code Mixing can also be used to express group identity. The way communication of academic in their disciplinary groupings, are obviously different from the other groups. In other words, the way of communication of one community is different from the people who are out of the community.

2.7 Net TV “ iLook” Program

The word "program" comes from English, namely program or program which means an event or plan. According to Morissan, the program is anything broadcasting stations to fulfill their needs audience. (Morissan, 2008: 210). The program or event presented is a factor that makes the audience interested to follow broadcasts by television broadcasting stations. A program is analogous to a product or goods or services sold to other parties, in this case, there is a formula in the world of television broadcasting, a good program will get a bigger audience, meanwhile, bad shows won't get an audience.

One of the Net TV programs chosen by the researcher is “iLook”. This program is broadcast every Saturday-Sunday from 08.30 until 10.30 WIB. This Program provides all information related to fashion. The iLook variety show program itself is an event that puts forward discussions about the world of fashion, both the latest fashion styles to news and tips and tricks info related to the

latest fashion. This program discusses fashion and gives useful idea for Indonesian people especially in fashion.

In addition, fashion is an important thing to keep a good appearance. Therefore, the program “I look” is popular among Indonesian people especially teenagers Kimmy Jayanti is a model presenter of iLook Net TV. Kimmy Jayanti was born in Medan on 18 October 1991. She is married to Greg Nwokolo, a Madura United striker who has Nigerian blood. Kimmy Jayanti has received a model of the year award from a well-known fashion magazine, ELLE in 2010. In 2016 she founded a model school, Kimmy Jayanti School.

2.8 Previous Research

This research uses several kinds of researches that related to code-switching and code-mixing which aimed to strengthen analysis in this research. The first thesis related to code-switching and code-mixing analysis is written by Annissa Sakinah Siswanto in 2013 entitled “Code-switching in Indonesia Song Lyrics by Female Singers”. There are two problems that she analyzed. This research discussed types of code-switching in Indonesian songs and some reasons why the songwriters switch their language in writing lyrics. This research uses the theory of code switching proposed by Poplack and the theory of reasons using code-switching by Hoffman. This research found that there are three types of code-switching, they are intra-sentential switching, inter-sentential switching, and tag switching. he used twenty Indonesian songs as her data. In her research, she explains about code-switching that occurred in Indonesian songs. She finds that the greatest number of code-switching in twenty songs is inter sentential switching. This type occurred in almost all of the songs. Besides

that, the greatest number of reasons used for code-switching in Indonesian songs is the intention of Clarifying The Speech Content for the Interlocutor. The result from these findings will be used to see the types of code switching and code mixing in this research.

The second research which is related to code-switching and code-mixing is written by Dias Astuti Cakrawarti in 2011 entitled "Analysis of Code Switching and Code Mixing in the Teenlit Canting Catiq by Dyan Nuranindya" from Diponegoro University. This is descriptive qualitative research. This research aims to answer the problem about types of code-switching and code-mixing. This research uses the theory of code-switching and code-mixing proposed by Hoffman.

This research found that there are three types of code-switching and three types of code-mixing in the Teenlit Canting Catiq, they are intra-sentential switching, inter-sentential switching, emblematic switching, intra-lexical code mixing, establishing continuity with the previous speaker, and involving a change of pronunciation. There are ten motives of using code switching and code mixing, such as talking about particular topics, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something (express solidarity), interjection (inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors), 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, to exclude other people when a comment is intended for only a limited audience (Cakrawarti, 2011). The result from these findings will be used to see the types of code switching and code mixing in this research.

The third research that related to code-switching and code-mixing analysis is conducted by Ridwan Nova Ria from State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga in 2016 entitled “Code-Switching and Code-Mixing in the Lyrics of Bondan Prakoso Featuring Fade 2 Blacks’s Songs”. This is descriptive qualitative research. There are two problems which are trying to be answered here. First, this research investigates the occurrences of code-switching and code-mixing in the song lyrics of Bondan Prakoso featuring Fade 2 Black and reasons why the songwriters switch or mix the song lyrics. This research uses the theory of code-switching and code-mixing which is proposed by Hoffman and theory that explain the reasons of using code-switching and code-mixing which was proposed by Hoffman and added some reasons from Saville-Troike’s theory.

This research found that there are two types of code-switching, those are inter-sentential code-switching and emblematic code-switching and two types of code-mixing, those are intra sentential code-mixing and intra lexical code-mixing. The case of code-switching and code-mixing occurs 175 times (From twenty eight songs of three albums of Bondan Prakoso featuring Fade 2 Black). The most dominant type of code-switching which occurred is inter sentential code switching. While the most dominant type of code-mixing occurred is intra sentential mixing. The result from these finding will use to see what the types of code switching and code mixing and to see the dominant types of code switching and code mixing in this research.

The fourth research that related to code switching analysis is written by Dewi Maya Sari from North Sumatera University in 2015 entitled “An Analysis of Code Switching and Code Mixing Used in A Talk Show Hitam

Putih ”. It applies descriptive qualitative research method. This research aims to answer the problem about types of code switching and code mixing used by The presenter (Deddy Corbuzier) and celebrity guest (Nadya Hutagalung). This reserach uses theory of code-switching and code-mixing proposed by Wardhaugh. This reserach found that there are two types of code-switching and two types of code-mixing, they are situational code-switching, metaphorical code-switching, inter-sentential code-mixing and intra-sentential code mixing. The result from these finding will use as a references in discussing about code switching and code mixing and the types of code switching and ode mixing.

The fifth research which related to code-switching is written by Amsal in 2011 entitled “An Analysis of Code Mixing in Conversation of the Students at State Junior High School (SMPN) 3 XIII Koto Kampar” from State Islam Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau University. She used theory from Muysken that there are three types in code mixing such as insertion, alternation, congruent lexicalization. From her analysis, she found that insertion code mixing is the type was more dominant used by the students in their conversation. The result from these finding will use to see the types of code mixing in this research.

The Similarity of the researches above with this researchis try to find the types of code-switching and code-mixing from the subject of the research and the researches discuss about code-switching and code-mixing. The differences of the research with previous research is the subject of the research , the theory that used by researcher.

2.9 Conceptual Framework

In this study, the researcher uses the Sociolinguistic theory concerning to the issue of code switching and code mixing used by Kimmy Jayanti in “iLook” program on Net TV. There are some types of code switching namely intra-sentential code switching, inter-sentential code switching and tag code switching, and the types of code mixing are intra-sentential code mixing, intra-lexical code mixing and involving change of pronunciation. Both of them are the theory proposed by Romaine and Hoffman.

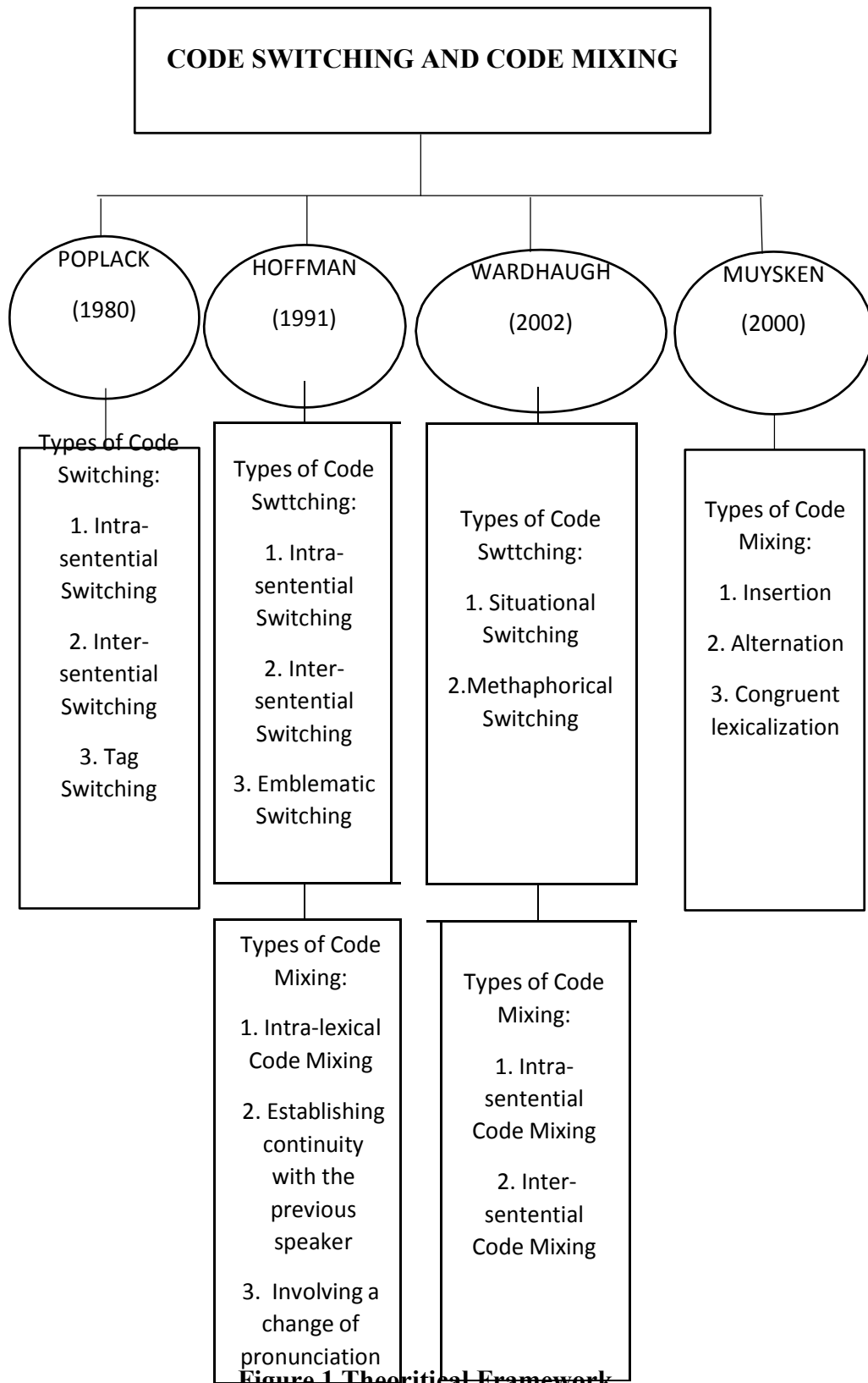


Figure 1 Theoretical Framework

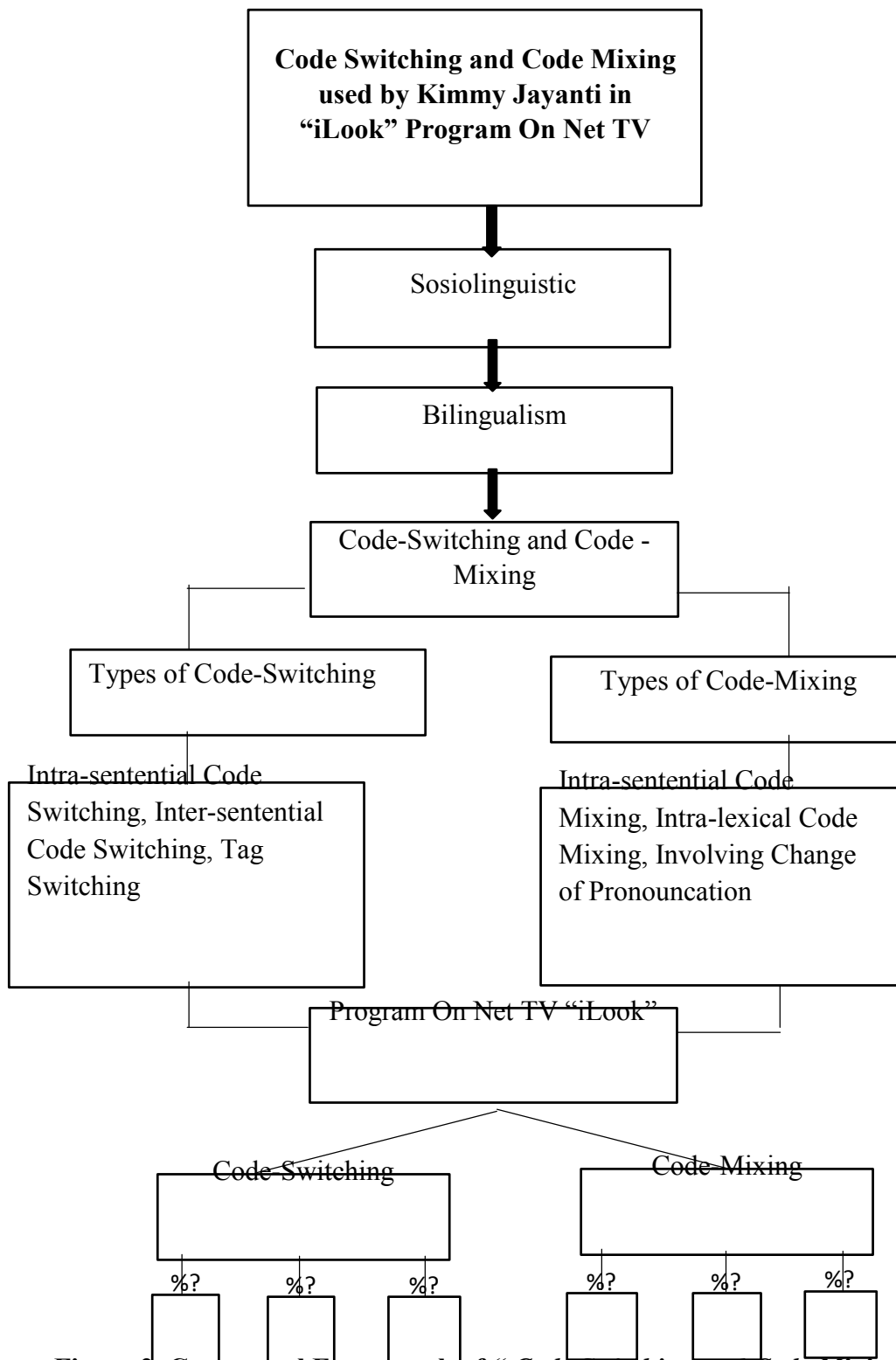


Figure 2 Conceptual Framework of “Code Switching and Code Mixing Used By Kimmy Jayanti In “iLook” Program On NET TV”

(Hutajulu, Rahel 2021)

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

This research was classified as a descriptive qualitative method because it performs a descriptive analysis of data in the form of discourse. Qualitative research is used to describe and analyze the code-switching and code-mixing used by Kim TV Jayanti in the "iLook" program of NET TV.

This study was classified as descriptive qualitative since the data are in the form of utterances. The data are analyzed descriptively based on the utterance of Kimmy Jayanti in the "iLook" program on NET TV, on May 18th 2014 until July 20th, 2014. Every 08.30 until 10.30 WIB.

The descriptive qualitative approach is a suitable design for this research, as it aims to describe the code-switching and code-mixing found in the "iLook" program of NET TV. In addition, according to the supporting theory used in this research, the data is explained and displayed descriptively and systematically. In this study, the researcher not only described the types for Kimmy Jayanti's code-switching and code-mixing in the "iLook" program on NET TV but also described which type is dominant.

3.2 Data and sources of Data

The data of this research were Kimmy Jayanti's utterances and the sources of data is taken from some videos in "iLook" program on NET TV:

- 1). "Dictionary – Woman's Bag" (June 1, 2014)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vwGZrVPKjsI>

2). Dictionary – Women’s Sleeves | iLook | Kimmy Jayanti | NetMediatam (July 20, 2014)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pD_f3npY_rM

3). 5 Most Timeless Facial Hairstyles For Man (June 22, 2014)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=g1GMfC90Jxo>

4). 5 Most Audrey Hepbrun’s Essential Items (June 14, 2014)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=udwcqgPWwic>

5). Apa Arti Fashion Untuk Kimmy Jayanti (May 18, 2014)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=61WAyBDKoEU>

6). DIY – Rockstar (July 14, 2014)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=swrsp15mCiE>

7). Fashion Hijab | iLook | Kimmy Jayanti | NetMediatama (July 6, 2014)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HxqK4VFfwLg>

The data for this study were only taken from a part of Kimmy Jayanti's speech in the "iLook" program on NET TV. Then analyzed her speech according to the research question: the types of code switch and code-mixing and the most dominant type for her code switch and code mix.

3.3 Data Collection

First, the researcher opened the YouTube website. Second, the researcher looked for Kimmy Jayanti's videos in the "iLook" program of NET TV, then downloaded seven videos and watched the program in these videos. Third, the researcher listened to utterances to understand that Kimmy Jayanti is talking about different specific topics in each episode. Fourth, the researcher tried to transcribed these words, and then selected and classified the data and then the researcher

identified the most dominant types. Finally, the researcher systematically organizes the data according to the research question.

3.4 Procedure of the Research

To analyze the data the following steps are taken:

- 1) identified the code switching and code mixing which are found in the utterances of Kimmy Jayanti in the “iLook” program on Net TV.
- 2) classified the data of code switching and code mixing based on the categorization of the types of code-switching and code-mixing
- 3) analyzed the type of code-switching and code-mixing based on theory Romaine and Hoffman and analyse the most dominant types
- 4) drew a conclusion based on the analysis.
- 5) wrote the interferences in the discussion.