CODE MIXING AND CODE SWITCHING IN THE "BREAKOUT"

MUSIC PLAYLIST

A THESIS

Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Sarjana Degree (S-1) of English Department Faculty of Art and Humanities State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya



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ABSTRACT

Arifin, Zainal. 2018. Code Mixing and Code Switching In the "BREAKOUT" Music Playlist Thesis. English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities. The State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

Advisor: Endratno Pilih Swasono, M.Pd.

Key words: Code Mixing, Code Switching and Breakout Music

This study focuses on code mixing and code switching analysis in a music breakout program on Net Tv. The theory was chosen because Code Mixing and Code Switching are very important for everyone, especially for people who live in communities that use two or more languages. Sometimes they need several languages to talk to other people around them. Some of them switch or mix their language with their foreign language or second language. This incident occurred in a music breakout on Net Tv. The qualitative descriptive method is used to interpret and explain the events of code mixing and code switching in a music breakout on Net Tv

The researcher prioritizes instruments in collecting and analyzing data. Data that has been taken from the script in a music breakout program on Net Tv. Furthermore, the data were analyzed using the theory of Hoffman and Chaer and Agustina's. The results of this study indicate that the types of code mixing and code switching are the kind of code mixing of word (7 data) and kind of phrase (2 data). Then, there is also a kind of code switching found on the transcript. They are code switching of clause (3 data), kind of sentence (13), kind of tag (1 data) and kind of exclamation (3 data). The total of all analyzes is 29 data found by the researcher. The last one is affective function of Code Mixing and code switching. They are to mark personality and objectification, clarify and fulfill the message requirements and the last to determine the recipient. The researcher did not find the function of serving quotations on.

The researcher suggested to the next researcher to examine more deeply the code switching and code mixing. Finally, researchers hope that this research can benefit the reader, especially for those who will examine the code mixing and code switching in other aspects.

INTISARI

Arifin, Zainal. 2018. *Code Mixing and Code Switching In the "BREAKOUT" Music Playlist*. Thesis.English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities. The State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

Advisor: Endratno Pilih Swasono, M.Pd.

Key words: Code Mixing, Code Switching and Breakout Music

Penelitian ini focus pada analisis Code mixing dan code switching dalam acara music breakout di Net Tv. Teori itu dipilih karena code switching dan code mixing sangat penting untuk semua orang, khususnya untuk orang yang hidup dalam masyarakat yang menggunakan dua bahasa atau lebih. Kadang mereka membutuhkan beberapa bahasa untuk berbicara dengan orang lain disekitar mereka. Beberapa dari mereka mengalih atau mencampur bahasa mereka dengan bahasa asing atau bahasa kedua mereka. Kejadian ini terjadi dalam dalam acara music breakout di Net Tv. Metode diskriptif kualitatif digunakan untuk menginterpretasikan dan menjelaskan kejadian dari code switching dan code mixing dalam dalam acara music breakout di Net Tv

Penulis mengutamakan instrument dalam mengoleksi dan menganalisis data. Data yang telah diambil dari naskah dalam acara music breakout di Net Tv. Selanjutnya data dianalisis menggunakan teorinya Hoffman dan Chaer dan Agustina's.Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa jenis dari code mixing dan code switching Mereka adalah jenis kode pencampuran kata (7 data) dan jenis kalimat (2 data). Kemudian, ada juga jenis alih kode yang ditemukan pada transkrip. Mereka adalah code switching of clause (3 data), jenis kalimat (13), jenis tag (1 data) dan jenis-jenis exclamation (3 data) total dari semua analisis adalah 29 data yang ditemukan oleh peneliti. Yang terakhir yaitu affective function dari Code Mixing dan code switching adalah Mereka adalah untuk menandai kepribadian dan objektifikasi, mengklarifikasi dan memenuhi syarat pesan dan yang terakhir untuk menentukan penerima peneliti dan tidak menemukan fungsi.

Peneliti menyarankan kepada peneliti selanjutnya untuk meneliti lebih dalam pada Code Mixing dan code switching. Yang terakhir, peneliti berharap penelitian ini bisa member manfaat untuk pembaca, khususnya untuk mereka yang akan meneliti tentang code mixing dan code switching dalam aspek yang lain.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher explains the background of the study which contains the previous studies, the reason why the researcher chooses the topic and the statement of problem. They are research problems, research objectives, significant of the study, scope and limitations and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Nowadays, there are many people who can speak more than one language. Many of them used bilingual that is their native language and a second language. Languages are usually controlled well by the person that is the mother tongue or native language. Most of them use their native language to communicate with their families and communities. However, during the communication with other people because they need understand other people about what they mean, there is a demand for people to master or know another language. This condition can cause many people to learn languages other than their mother tongue to make their communication more effective. People who can speak multiple languages are called bilingual or multilingual. In addition, the language and society cannot be separated from another.

When people want to talk to each other, they must choose a specific code to express their feelings. This situation makes them use the code in their social communication (Lyon, 2001: 105). Usually people choose different codes in different situations. In addition, they can choose a specific code to make them easier to discuss a topic, regardless where they are talking.

There are many factors that influence the development of language. One of them is the frequent use of the national language in the community. In addition, it is also possible for people who are bilingual or multilingual to use more than one language in communication even in the same topic, context or person. The conditions in which people use more than one language or code in the same topic and the context in communicating it cause the code switching and code-mixing. Code switching and code-mixing can be seen in the spoken and written language. Code switching and code-mixing in the written language can be found in newspapers, magazines, novels, etc. Code switching and code-mixing can also be found in the spoken language such as radio programs, television programs, teaching-learning process and also films etc. The learning process is mainly teaching speaking skills in the classroom is an example of code switching and code-mixing in the spoken language.

The researcher is interested in discussing the topic of code switching and code mixing. In general, mixed use of code switching and code-mixing more are found in some of the social and electronic media one that can be found in newspapers, novels or films. It can also be found in the spoken language as in radio program or talk show. This may use more than one language communication in society are common. The conditions in which people use more than one language or code is an interesting topic in the context of the communication. Although most of their user base is the national language, they also commonly use other language, to make the explanation clearer or for other reasons based on their needs. This is something that happens naturally when having communication. They often use other languages for multiple purposes depending on his state.

To increase the knowledge, researchers review previous studies that have a correlation with this study in terms of the problem, research methods and findings. The first previous research is from Rendi (2014) thesis entitled "A Study of a code of mixing used in Nez

Academy". He focused an analyzing of conversations between the judge and host on Nez academy. The researcher used theory Bilingualism by Nababan (1993) and the theory of code mixing by Wardhaugh (1986) to answer the form of inner code and outer code mixing. Then to analyze the reasons they perform outer code mixing. This research used descriptive and qualitative method. It described about outer code mixing used by the host and the judge. He also explained the kind of outer code mixing.

The second is by Sugianto (2014) with a thesis entitled "A Study of Code Mixing and Code Switching Used in Novel Love Make You Stupid". He observed the form of codemixing and code is switching used in "Love Make You Stupid" novel and described the factors that affect the use of code-mixing and code switching in "Love Make You Stupid" novel. This study used qualitative research methods were used to describe clearly about the fact code-mixing and code switching both the shape and the factors based on data obtained through reading the entire contents of the novel is the object of this study. But he did not describe the function of the use of code mixing and code switching.

The third is from Nastiti (2014) a study of code switching through" the Character 'Iwan' in 9 Summers 10 Autumns Novel by Iwan Setiawan ". She focused on the code switching that occurs in the novel. She made this research to find the kind and factors of code that appears in the novel 9 Summers 10 Autumns novel, spoken by the character. She raised ten conversations consist of the form of sentences or phrases or words that contain the code switching. This study used descriptive qualitative method, with the word written in the novel 9 Summers 10 Autumns as data. In this study, researcher used the theory of Hoffman (1991).

The fourth is from the journal article by Ayeomoni (2006). "Code Switching and Code Mixing: Style of Language Used in Childhood in Yoruba Speech Community". He observed the kind of language that is obtained at different periods, especially in the lives of

elite members of the community education in speech; namely, Ikale in Irele and Okitipupa Local Government Area of Ondo Nigeria. Through questionnaires given to fifty of respondents from the target population, researchers can establish that the average number of children of the community begun to become bilingual than in the primary school stage of education. But he did not explain in detail the kinds and function of the code mixing and code switching in the journal.

From the previous researcher concluded most of them focused on identifying the types and also the reason of code mixing and code switching in a range of subject including the reality show, novels and films. Researcher here is interested in analysing different object especially in the "Breakout" music playlist from 3 special episodes. There were not many researchers previously observed on a program of music. They mostly prefer to study novels and movies. Most of the research conducted in the earlier researchers focused on the kinds and reason of code mixing and code switching. But this study like to reform research on code mixing and code switching in a different aspect, which are kinds, as well as on code mixing and code-switching functions that many studies lacks were focused on the function itself. The purpose of this study sought out forms of code mixing and code switching used by two presenters of music show "Breakout" music playlist and discussed the bilingual function of code switching and code mixing their language.

In this study, the researchers investigated the event music playlist "Breakout" in the use of code switching and code-mixing in the show. The researchers here chose music playlist "Breakout" aired by NET TV. The program aired from Saturday, May 18, 2013 in NET TV. This program is one of the flagship programs on NET TV. Since inception until is now. The duration of this program is about 15 - 20 minutes. "Breakout" is a television program that presents a collection of music videos from Indonesia and abroad. Sometimes the

music event presenting artists of national musicians where the event on the presented by Sheryl Sheinafia and Boy William and accompany the guest stars that present at that time.

The researcher analyzed the code mixing and code switching which is more focused on the conversation between the Sheryl Sheinafia and Boy William in some episodes of the show playback. The reason why researcher is interested in this music event, because this program is a new music program that is currently running very popular in music programs and music programs before there is no music playback in the episode and also very interesting to analyze the use of code mixing and code switching, therefore a musical event, there is a conversation between the two presenters Sheryl Sheinafia and Boy William when the music broadcast shows it uses code mixing and code switching Indonesia - England and show the playlist of music published specifically for young people. The audience can watch both when they are talking mixing and switching between two languages. In order to understand their speech process, it is important to learn code mixing and code switching in the field of bilingualism. Researchers here want to describe the forms of code mixing, describe code mixing and code switching functions used by two presenter "Breakout" music playlist for review Furthermore.

The researcher makes the conversation between two presenters in the "Breakout" music playlist from 3 special episodes as the object of research, this is so easy to understand by society generally. The two presenters of "Breakout" playlist music are presenters who often use mixed language, among them a mixture of English and Indonesian. Genius in speaking is one the factor that can cause someone favoured Indonesian society. On the other hand, because the bigger music lovers are young people. This is due to several things, such as the sound quality, the fun and flexible language structure used by the two presenters. In addition to choosing the right words in time and can express the idea clearly with an

interesting example or analogy that will precisely cause attention and attraction for the other person.

The researcher that the languages spoken in the conversation do not seem monotonous, because they utilize various aspects of language. One of them is mixed code (code mixing). In order to understand their speech process, it is important to learn code redirection and code mixing in the field of bilingualism. Researchers here want to describe the kinds of code mixing and code switching and describe the mixed language code functions used by two presenters in the "Breakout" music playlist from 3 special episodes for review.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Based on the above background, the researcher tries to formulate a statement of the problem:

- 1. What are the kinds of code switching and code mixing used in in the "Breakout" music playlist from 3 special episodes?
- 2. What is the function of the code mixing and code switching in the "Breakout" music playlist from 3 special episodes?

1.3 Objective of the Study

According to the research problem, the researcher formulates the following objectives:

- 1. To describe the kinds of code switching and code mixing used in the "Breakout" music playlist from 3 special episodes
- 2. To describe the function of code switching and code mixing used in the "Breakout" music playlist from 3 special episodes

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1.4 Significance of the Study

Researchers examine the facts of code switching and code-mixing in a "Breakout" of the first music playlist that research is expected to provide information to the audience about, especially people living in Indonesia about the language-mixing. By reading this study, the reader knows the language code-mixing and information about language-mixing and to enlarge our view of sociolinguistic phenomena in our society, especially the phenomenon of the use of language and aspects sociolinguistics. The second, both for the writer and the reader, this study is expected to be useful in providing knowledge about the study subjects have to do with language variation is represented by a mixed language code found in the "Breakout" music playlist from 3 special episodes. Third, this study is expected to provide more information for the interested reader-mixing practice the language is used in everyday communication.

1.5. Scope and Limitation of the Study

The researcher focuses on the phenomenon in a conversation on two presenters on the show "Breakout" music playlist from 3 special episodes. They are: Sheryl Sheinafia and Boy William containing the code mixing and code switching between characters and Hoffman and Chaer and Agustina's theories are used to analyze the data. The result of this study is limited on time taken for analysis and the writer's knowledge about bilingualism that used in the "Breakout" music playlist from 3 special episodes.

1.6. Definition of Key terms

From the research problem above, this study focuses on language mixing that is used by the offender in the "Breakout" music playlist. To avoid any misunderstanding about the terms used in this study, some related terms need to be defined among them are:

- 1. Breakout is a television program that presents a collection of music videos from Indonesia and abroad were broadcasted by NET TV. (www.netmedia.co.id)
- 2. Code is the particular language one chooses to use on any occasion, system used for communication between two or more parties. (Wardhaugh, 1988:86-89).
- 3. Code-mixing is a mixing of two or more languages in a speech using a mixture of phrases and clauses each clause or phrase in one spoken. (Thelander, 1976:103).
- 4. Code switching: is symptoms transition because of the changing situation of language use. (Appel, 1976:79).

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter will be presented to highlight some of the theories that serve as the basis of research. Chiefly to support research that discusses this more deeply. This includes descriptions of Sociolinguistics, bilingualism, diglossia, speech community, code and code mixing. Explanation of each literature briefly described and detailed as follows; **2.1. Sociolinguistics**

There are several definitions of sociolinguistics given by linguists. Wardhaugh. (1998: 13) defines that sociolinguistics is the study of language in relation to society, while the sociology of language is the study of people in relation to language. In other words, in sociolinguistics we learn the language and the community to find out as much as we can about what kinds of languages and the sociology of language we reverse our direction. Pride and Holmes (1972) define sociolinguistics as the study of language as a part of culture and society. The word "part" in this definition implies that the language is not independent (language and culture) but that is part of the culture (language and culture), automatically implications for language users not only insisted on having linguistic competence.

In Sociolinguistics we learn about the culture and society. More importantly, we can learn a language in culture to create meaningful or communication. Here, the cultural competence necessary because without mastering these competencies, we will be hard to understand conversation intent. Either is through the mass media or electronic media that is with deeply sociolinguistics understanding it.

Meanwhile, according to Fishman (1972: 4) sociolinguistics is the study of language varietal characteristics, the characteristics of their functions and characteristics of the

speakers and all that he thinks is in use with continued look the interaction, change and change each other in a speech community. Fishman makes a conclusion that sociolinguistics is the study who speaks what to whom and when. Chaer and Agustina's (2004: 4) says, "Sociolinguistics is a subfield of linguistics that takes variation develops speech as the focus, seeing variations or social context. Sociolinguistics deals with the relationship between social factors and linguistic variation".

2.2. Bilingualism

Bilingualism is essentially a linguistic characterization of individual flexibility characterizing social allocation functions for different languages or varieties (Fishman, 1972: 83). Another definition of bilingualism is given by Weinreich in Hoffmann (1993: 15) "The practice of using two languages alternately is called bilingualism and bilingual people involved". Bilingualism is the study of people who speak two or more languages, when and where they speak of each and the effect of one language on the other side (Chaer, 2004: 84). Bilingualism is customary to use two languages in interactions with others (Nababan, 1986: 27). In some countries the widespread use of more than one language, including Indonesia have more than one language. Indonesian people often use more than one language, in their conversations and their interactions. Almost all Indonesian people can speak more than one language as their mother tongue.

Meanwhile, Bloomfield on Chaer (2004: 85) argues that bilingualism is the speaker's ability to use two languages in the same second. So, he thought that a good use of the language and second language in the same competence. Many people do not agree with this concept, because how can we measure the competence of approximately two languages are used, and other reasons that it is impossible to find people to talk with languages skills are equal. According to another opinion which is mentioned by Mackey (as cited in Chaer, 2004:

87) says clearly that bilingualism is the practice of using the language change, from one language to another with each. Mackey also says that using such language within the competence of the same. But for a group of people (Chaer, 2004: 91). Due to the use of language is not for the individual and the individual, but the language is for communication between the groups.

In addition, bilingualism is sometimes seen as personal and social problems, not something that has a strong positive connotation (Wardhaugh, 1998: 98). In this case, bilingualism is available in mixing with the language using the code he wants to talk. For example, such a conversation is presenter in "Breakout" music playlists which uses in a mixing bilingualism specific code when a presenter in the "Breakout" music playlist those communicate.

2.3.Diglossia

According to Ferguson (as cited in Chaer, 2004: 92) says that he uses the term diglossia to explain the situation in the society in which consists of two variants of a single language that live together and each has a specific function. Diglossia is a relatively stable language situation, in the which in addition to the primary dialect of language, the which may include a standard or regional standards, there is a very divergent, highly codified, Often grammatically more complex, superposed variety, the vehicle of the large and respected body or written literature, either of an Earlier period or in another speech community, the which is learned largely by formal education and is used for most written and formal spoken purposes but is not used by any sector of the community for ordinary conversation (Ferguson as cited in Chaer, 2004: 92).

2.4. Code

The code is a term that refers to a variety. When someone speaks, in fact they send the code to the interlocutor. Code can be done with the conversation, voice, and with the speaker. The code should be understood between speaker and interlocutor. If the speaker can understand what the other person, so that the other person can make decisions and do what he should do (Pateda, 1987: 83). In this study, researchers chose a language code. We have observed that a dialect or language that a person chooses to use at any occasion code, the system used for communication between two or more parties (Wardhaugh, 1998: 99). We also show that it is normal if the speaker uses only one code for communications.

2.5. Code Switching

The most general description of code switching is that involves the alternate use of two languages or linguistics varieties within the same utterance or during the same conversation (Susanto, 2007: 20). Wardhaugh (2002:100) stated that code switching is a process when people are usually required to select a particular code whenever they choose to speak. They may also decide to switch from one code to another or two mix codes even within sometimes very short utterances and there by create a new code. Code switching is a phenomenon which almost occurs in every place in which there is bilingual society. Holmes (1992:50) said that code switching occurs when the speaker shifted their language from one language to another, codes switching are essentially between sentences. Furthermore code switching can also be used to specify and addressee.

2.6. Code mixing

Code-mixing occurs in use today are fluent in both languages together to the extent that they change from a language to another during a single utterance (Wardhaugh, 1998:

103). Code switching occurs when the speaker shifts their language from a language to another, basically a code switching between sentences. Furthermore, the code switching can also be used to determine and receivers Holmes (1992: 50). They do not change from a language to another during a single utterance. It means that the speaker inserts multiple pieces or elements of other languages while he basically uses a language (Chaer, 2004: 114)

2.7. The kinds of Code Mixing

There are three kinds of codes switching. They are clause, tag, and filler. Janet Holmes (1992) suggested that classification three types or style of code switching defined by form. Code switching in the form of clause is when someone changes the language in the form of clause. Clause is a part of sentence which contains a subject and a verb. The second is code switching in the form of tag. Tag switching involves the insertion of tag in one language into an utterance which is otherwise entirely in other language. A tag language added at the end of a sentence in order to make sure the information is correct or to seek an agreement. The third is filler (Holmes 1992:42). For an example is "anda puas and don't come again Mm?"- Ok well". Mm here is filler. But generally some linguistics used sentence form in code switching.

2.8. The Function of Code Mixing and Code Switching

According to Holmes (1992: 45) switch for affective functions do not need to understand the words but need to get the message affective. This function is included in the code mixing and code switching. People talk with other people who switch or mix their language into another language, they must know what the meaning of the language is used by the speaker. People do not understand the words are used by the speaker. But, people need to

get the message that means the affective functions. Affective function consists of several functions:

- 1. To serve quotation. In this case, the speaker reads the speech of others and reported it in the conversation.
- 2. To mark personality and objectification. It is used to express the degree of emotional involvement by the speaker in the message.
- 3. To clarify and qualifications a message. Usually is influenced by the speaker of the understanding of a topic of conversation. A topic introduced in A and explains in language B to qualify the message.
- 4. To Determine Addressee. The speaker will like to invite certain people to participate in the conversation.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the researcher discussed about the methodology which consisted of research design, data collection (data and data source, instrument, technique of data collection), and data analysis.

3.1. Research Design

The researcher used descriptive method especially content analysis to address and express the purpose of the problem. The researcher used descriptive method to get a fact description systematically and accurately. The data collecting concerned to words or phrases. The researcher used a content analysis approach as a research tool. This study provided the code mixing and code switching associated the "Breakout" music playlist from 3 special episodes using content analysis.

3.2. Data Collection

3.2.1 Data and Data Sources

In this study, the researcher got the data from the documentation and transcribed conversation between two presenters in official "Breakout" account Net TV on YouTube NET. This data was an important aspect of doing content analysis. A data transcribed a conversation that contained the code mixing and code switching that used both presenters in the "Breakout" music playlist from 3 special episodes.

The researcher took the data source from the "Breakout" music playlist from 3 special episodes for all the conversations would be obtained from the "Breakout" music playlist. This study focused on the conversations both two presenters who used code mixing and code switching the "Breakout" music playlist from 3 special episodes.

3.2.2 Instruments

This research was qualitative research, the instrument of this research was the researcher himself to collect and analyze the data and some materials related to the topics. The researcher the one who was able to find appropriate tools such as laptop used to watch the video.

3.2.3 Techniques of Data Collection

In analyzing the data, the researcher used several steps:

- 1. The researcher downloaded the "Breakout" music playlist from 3 special episodes. It was taken from you tube NET.
- 2. The researcher watched the "Breakout" music playlist from 3 special episodes for several times. They were Special Justin Bieber, one direction and shaggy dog. The duration program in "Breakout" music playlist was 15 until 25 minutes in one episode. Investigate further both presenter utterances.
- 3. The researcher transcribed the dialogues in "Breakout" music playlist. The dialogues transcribed by using orthographic transcription, the researcher would be able to know the word or expressions used in "Breakout" music playlist.
- 4. The researcher coded or underlined the utterances in the transcript by using on Hoffman, Chaer and Agustina's theories

The example of coding and underlining in analyzing data is presented as follows: *see figure* 3.1

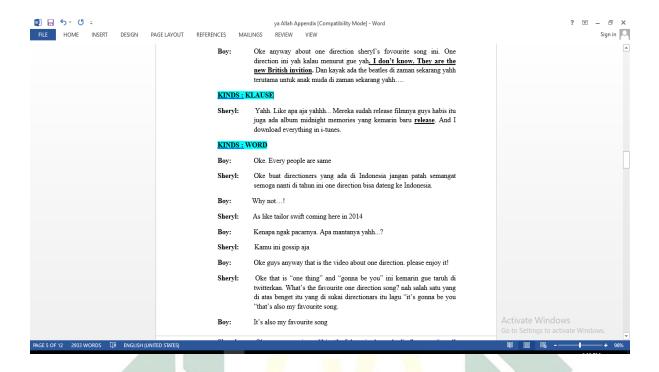


Figure 3.1 Example in Coding and Underlining.

5. The researcher described the function of using code mixing and code switching which was taken from the data by using the relate theories.

3.3. Data analysis

In this study, the researcher used qualitative data analysis techniques. In qualitative research, data analysis was activity after collecting all the data from respondents or other sources. Tanzeh (2011: 95) said that the process to organize data, organized and categorized was data analysis. Qualitative data analysis was time-consuming and difficult process. It was a process where researcher systematically searched for and organized their data in order to improve their understanding of the data and allowed it to present the results to others. Once data had been collected, the next step was data analysis.

After collecting the data, transcribing the program TV and identifying the utterances that contained code switching and code mixing used, the researcher would do some steps to analyze the data.

 The researcher listed the words transcripts conversation between 2 presenters in the "Breakout" music playlist from 3 special episodes that contained of code mixing and code switching.

Example:

Sheryl: And Boy ngomong – ngomongin one direction. Tadi kan udah gue critain about prestasi – prestasinya one direction.

Boy: Oke anyway about one direction sheryl's fovourite song ini. One direction ini yah kalau menurut gue yah. I don't know. They are the new British invition. Dan kayak ada the beatles di zaman sekarang yahh terutama untuk anak muda di zaman sekarang yahh....

Sheryl: Yahh. Like apa aja yahhh... Mereka sudah release filmnya guys habis itu juga ada album midnight memories yang kemarin baru release. And I download everything in i-tunes.

Boy: Oke. Every people are same

Sheryl: Oke buat directioners yang ada di Indonesia jangan patah semangat semoga nanti di tahun ini one direction bisa dateng ke Indonesia.

2. The researcher identified the words that contained kinds of code mixing and code switching in the transcript based on Hoffman and Chaer and Agustina's theories.

For the coding would be as the examples below:

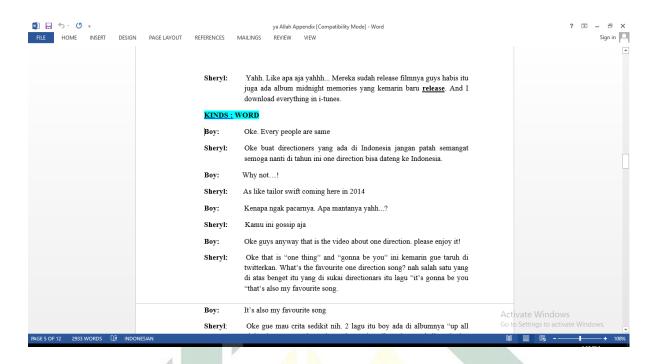


Figure 2.1Example in identifying kinds of Code switching and Code mixing.

| No. | Utterances | KINDS OF CODE SWITCHING (CS) | | | | KINDS OF CODE MIXING (CM) | |
|-----|---|------------------------------|-----|----------|-------------|----------------------------|-----|
| | | cls | tag | sentence | exclamation | wrd | phr |
| 1. | Boy: Oke anyway about one direction sheryl's fovourite song ini. One direction ini yah kalau menurut gue yah. I don't know. They are the new British invition. Dan kayak ada the beatles di zaman sekarang yahh terutama untuk anak muda di zaman sekarang yahh | x | | | | | |
| 2. | Sheryl: Yahh. Like apa aja yahhh Mereka sudah release filmnya guys habis itu juga ada album midnight memories yang kemarin baru <u>release.</u> | | | | | х | |

3. The researcher classified the kinds of code mixing and code switching which was found in the transcript.

Notes:

CS: Code Switching Tag: Tag Switching Phr: Phrase

CM : Code Mixing Fil : Filler

Cls: Clause Wrd: Word

4. The researcher look for the code mixing and code switching mostly used by 2 presenters in the "breakout" music playlist from 3 special episodes.

The example was as follows:

Table 4.1 the diagram of code mixing and code switching mostly used by 2 presenters in the "Breakout" music playlist from 3 special episodes

Formulation:
$$\frac{Y}{X} \times 100 \%$$

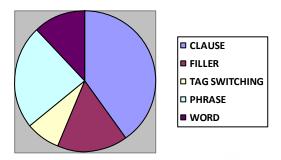
Y: The amount data's number for each kind

X: The overall of data

The example as follow:

Clause:
$$\frac{20}{40}$$
 × 100 % = 50%

Table 4.1 the diagram of code mixing and code switching mostly used by 2 presenters



5. The researcher would like to describe and analyse more detail by reading the utterances and its context of which included the kinds of code mixing and code switching.

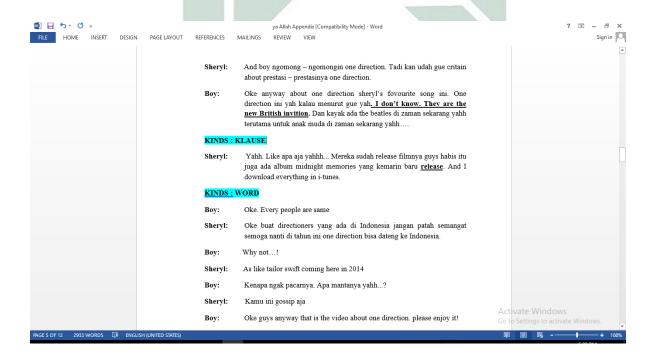


Figure 3.4 Example of kinds of Code Switching

From the figure above, it described that the first conversation, Boy William told Sheryl about one direction from. And he said to Sheryl that "I don't know. They are the new British invition" this is an example of Clause.

6. The researcher analyzed of kinds Code mixing and Code switching which was uttered by two presenters in the "Breakout" music playlist from 3 special episodes to get what the kinds of code mixing and code switching between Boy William and Sheryl Sheinafia conversation.

The researcher analyzed the kinds of code mixing and code switching based on the forms.

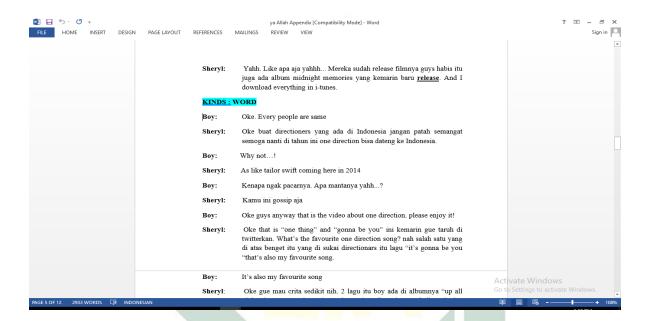
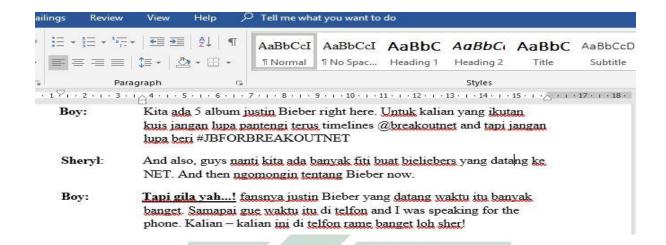


Figure 3.4 Example of kinds of Code mixing

We could see from the figure above, it describes that the first part, Sheryl makes conversation with Boy William. They use the form of code mixing and code-switching. The example: ohhhh... oke! that is the kind of code mixing was called Word.

7. The researcher analyzed the function caused of code mixing and code switching which was taken from the data by using the relate theories.

Figure 5.1 Example analyzing function caused of code mixing and code switching



From the example above, Boy mixes English into Indonesian and uses Indonesian vocabulary; "tapi gila yahh!" because he expresses his emotional that he is admiring to fans Justin. Then, he claims Justin Bieber that had many fans, Justin Bieber is the most famous singer.

6. The last step of analyze the data was drawing conclusion. The researcher concluded the research based on the finding such as mention what kinds of code mixing and code switching that was found in the conversation, what is the function of code mixing and code switching mostly and rarely used two presenters in the "Breakout" music playlist from 3 special episodes.

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents information how the researcher answered two problems formulated in this study. The researcher has found code mixing and code switching in the music playlist breakout program on net TV which focuses on two presenters, Boy william and Sheryl sheinafia. After finding the code mixing and code switching the researcher tries to find out the meaning of code mixing and code switching from the conversation between two presenters. After obtaining the meaning of mixing code and code switching the researcher categorizes in contextual sense.

In the second conversation the researcher also aims to find the function of code mixing and code switching that has been found by the researcher. Both of the presenters still show in music playlist, especially on Breakout music. after getting the conversation transcript, the researcher analyses the conversation results to the meaning and the function of code mixing and code switching.

In this study the researcher got 45 data from 3 special episode in Breakout Net music playlist. All the data show in the form of transcribing. The researcher explains the meaning and the function in this chapter.

4.1 Findings

The kinds of code mixing and code switching are stated in below, which each term is uttered in 3 videos special episode in breakout Net music. Those are Justin Bieber, one direction and Shaggydog special episode that has been transcribed by the researcher. The duration of each videos is different. The duration of special Justin Bieber video is about 15:11 minutes,15:22 for One direction and 26:07 for Shaggydog. The kinds of code mixing and 24

code switching are written with some examples from 3 special episode in Breakout Net music playlist.

In this study, the researcher found that there are two kinds of code mixing and four kinds of code switching which occurs in 3 special episodes in breakout Net music playlist. They are code mixing in kind of word and code mixing in the kind of phrase. The researcher also finds that there are four kinds of code switching which occur in those videos. They are code switching in the kind of clause, the kind of sentence, tag and the kind of exclamation.

4.1.1 The Kinds of Code mixing and Code switching

4.1.1.1 The Kinds of Code mixing

The researcher here finds that code mixing is often used in 3 special episodes in Breakout Net music playlist. There are two kinds of code mixing. They are code mixing in the kind of word and code mixing in the form of phrase.

4.1.1.1 Code mixing in the kinds of word

One of the kinds of code mixing is a word. A word is a single unit of language that has meaning and can be spoken or written. A word can be divided into two, they are single word and compound word There are the examples of code mixing in the kind of word at below:

DATA 3

The researcher gets data 3 from the transcript breakout net that is from special Justin Bieber episode.it focuses in conversation Sheryl and Boy. The duration is around 2 minutes (01:20 - 01:22).

Sheryl: And also, guys nanti kita ada banyak video buat bieliebers yang datang ke NET. And then ngomongin tentang Bieber <u>now</u>.

(And also, guys...! we will have lots of video for Bieliebers who come to NET. And then talked about Bieber now.)

From the sentence above, the context tells that Sheryl reminds to the audient especially to Beliebers (fans of Justin Bieber) that come to the breakout net and she continuous to talk about Justin Bieber. The function of the dialogue above is an expression that aims to announce the Speaker to use language according to the function. She wants in accordance with the context. Sheryl uses word code mixing when she talks to audient. The presenter uses English vocabulary "now" it is a adverb as a single word of English because it has a meaning. Then the speaker speaks with English vocabulary "now" is derived from English, now which means presently.

DATA 7

The researcher got this data at 03:15 until 03:20. The conversations below are between Boy william and Sheryl sheinafia in Justin bieber special episode. This conversation is obtained by researchers from the transcript.

Boy: Cowok nyayiin itu ke gue ...ohh...! **Really**

(What... the boy sings for me.... ohh...! really)

Sheryl: I'm sorry boy. Ngak bisa gitu yah boy...?

(I'm sorry boy. Can't be you like that, boy?)

From the sentence above, the context tells that Sheryl did not receive what had been said about a guy who would love for her then Sheryl asked for her imagination about it. The function of the dialogue above is an expression that aims to convince the Speaker to be more trusting and to use language according to the function. The word "really" means sure because Boy does not believe in Sheryl when he is sing for him. The word "really" is an adjective as a single word of English because it has meaning and can be used on its own it. There is happened in duration 03:15 until 03:20.

26

DATA 26

The researcher got the conversation data below in the video special "one direction" episode the conversation talks about the first album of One durection.

Sheryl:

Yahh. Like apa aja yahhh... Mereka sudah <u>release</u> filmnya guys habis itu juga ada album "midnight memories" yang kemarin baru release. And I download everything in itunes.

(Yeah Like anything, yeah ... They released the movie guys, and there was also a "midnight memories" album that just released yesterday. And I downloaded everything in itunes.)

Boy:

Oke. Every people are same.

In the example above, the context tells that Sheryl talks about the movies and the new album of one direction. The word "release" shows that give the information about the new thing. The word "release" is a verb as a single word of English because it has a meaning. The word "release" in here has a meaning with remove. The speaker mix language and say "release" just a symbol for a "remove".

DATA 29

The researcher found this data in the video transcript from "One direction" special episode. Conversations contained the best album of One direction. It is taken at 02:33 until 02:35.

Sheryl:

Oke gue mau cerita sedikit nih. 2 lagu itu boy ada di albumnya "up all night "in 2011. And you know boy...dan album itu menjadi penjualan album tercepat in British. It is crazy right? and also lagu yang tadi yang kita **play** di awal yang berjudul "what makes you beautiful"

(Okay, I want a short story. Boy..The 2 songs were on the album "up all night" in 2011. And you know boy ... and the album became the fastest album selling in British. It is crazy right? and also the

song that we played at the beginning titled "what makes you beautiful")

Boy: I love and how excited when in 2011 with one direction.

In the sentence above, the context tells that about the best album of One direction in 2011 that becomes best seller in British England. The word "play" is derived from English, play which means after performing on the stage. The word "play" is a verb and as a single word of English because it has a meaning and can be used on its own. Constructed by one morpheme.

DATA 33

The researcher gets this data in the video of one direction special episode. The conversation below contains the characteristic of personel one direction themselves.

Sheryl:

Oke. Pastinya One direction mempunyai so much characters dan dengan attitude yang baik pastinya. Mereka juga apa yahh. Punya suara yang bagus udah ngak kenal satu sama yang lain tapi mereka bisa connect banget kayaknya udah pada jodoh gitu satu sama yang lainya.setuju ngak boy? Dan mereka tuh pastinya sayang banget sama directioners dan karna kita di Breakout sayang benget sama mereka

(Okay. I'm sure, one direction has so many characters and have a good attitude, of course. What are they too? Having a good voice doesn't know each other yet but they can really connect like it's already on a match with one another. Agree or not boy? And they certainly are really like the directioners and because we are on Breakout, they love to stick with them.)

From the sentence above, the context tells about Sheryl tells about the character of personel one direction. They have good voice and have a good behaviour attitude. The word "attitude" shows a settled way of thinking or feeling about someone or something, typically one that is reflected in a person's behaviour. The

word "attitude" has a fuction as give information to the listener that someone must have an good character.it also is called a noun and as a single word of English because it has meaning. It constructed by one morpheme. The presenter says that in around 06:51 until 06:54.

DATA 37

The researcher got data 37 from the transcript breakout net that is from special Shaggydog band episode.it focused in conversation between Boy and Sheryl. The conversation is happened on 04:38 - 04:41.

Boy:

Oke... dan mereka ini akan perform buat kalian semua ntar tapi pokoknya hari ini karna kita lagi di jogja. Kita akan muterin semua vidioklipnya dan **whatever** soloist yang berasal dari jogja.

(Okay ... and they will perform for all of you later, but basically today because we are in Jogja. We will keep all the videos and whatever soloists from Jogja)

Sheryl: It's gonna be sound from Jogia.

From the conversation above, the context tell about Boy William talks to the fans of Shaggydog band that shaggy dog will perform in breakout net and will play all the videoclip of shaggy dog which from Jogja. The word "whatever" means anything from Jogja musician. The word "whatever" is an adjective and as a single word of English because it has a meaning and can be used on its own.it is constructed by one morpheme.

DATA 44

The researcher found data 44 in the video transcript from "shaggydog" special episode. Conversations contained the quiz in every segment. It is taken at 20:52 until 20:54.

Sheryl: Allright guys, so just watch sampai akhir segment ini. Karna

shaggydog akan tampil lagi.

(Alright guys so just watch until the end of this segment. Because

shaggydog will perform again.)

Boy: Dan kita akan berikan kuis buat kalian dan siapa yang bisa

menjawab dengan benar kita akan kasih merchandise dari

shaggydog.

(And we will give quizzes for you and who can answer correctly

we will give merchandise from Shaggydog.)

Based on conversation above, the context tell that Sheryl reminds to the audient about the last segment will have a quiz who can answer the quiz will get a merchandise from Shaggydog. The word "segment" means section because she talks to the fans of shaggy dog that shaggy dog will perform again. The word "segment" includes of word, it is a noun and as a single word of English because it has a meaning. It is constructed by one morpheme. The presenter says that in around 20.52 -

20.54.

4.1.1.1.2 Code mixing in the kind of phrase

The next kind of code mixing is code mixing in the kind of phrase. It is the insertion a phrase of one language into another language. Phrase is a group of words that are meaningful, but do not have both a subject and a predicate. Some examples of code mixing in the kind of phrase. The data are as follows:

DATA 26

The researcher got data 26 in the transcript video of One direction special

episode. It is taken at 01:17 until 01:19.

Sheryl: Yahh. Like apa aja yahhh... Mereka sudah release filmnya guys

habis itu juga ada album <u>midnight memories</u> yang kemarin baru

release. And I download everything in i-tunes.

(Yeah Like anything, yeah ... They released the movie guys, and

there was also a midnight memories album that just released

yesterday. And I downloaded everything in i-tunes.)

Boy: Oke. Every people are same.

The utterance above, the context tells about Sheryl uses Indonesian and mix

English in form of phrase, when she speaks to Boy William. She uses phrase code

mixing because he talks about the best album One direction that become the best

seller. The word "midnight memory" is a phrase because there is no subject and

predicate. It has two words, midnight and memory this phrase acts a noun. The words

"midnight memory" it means the retention something in the middle of the night.

DATA 43

The data 43 was conversation between Sheryl and Boy. It took from

Shaggydog special episode.

Sheryl: Kalau kita ngomongin band lama tuh ke inget band the chorus

ngak sihh?

(If we talk about the old band, remember the chorus band.)

Boy: Tapi the chorus itu masih 80 an.

(But the chorus is still 80s.)

Sheryl: Okey so cool...! Next let's listen next song from shaggydog...

Boy: Yehhh..... <u>nice perform</u>, by the way ,perform kalian. keren

banget yahhh!

(Yehhh Nice perform, by the way, your performance is

really cool!)

From the sentence above, the context tells about the chorus band in the 80's and the presenters praised to the perform of shaggydog after singing their song. The word "nice perform" derived from English here, nice perform is phrase because there is no subject and predicate. it has two words, nice and perform. This phrase acts a noun. The words "nice perform" means like they have given the best show in front of the audient especially in front of Shaggydog fans.

4.1.1.2 Kinds of code switching

The researcher here finds that there are four kinds of code switching which occur in in 3 special episodes in breakout Net music playlist. They are clause, sentence, tag and exclamation.

4.1.1.2.1 Code switching in the kind of clause

Code switching in the kind of clause is the changing of clause of one language into another language. Clause is a group of words which contain a subject and verb. There are two kinds of clause; they are dependent clause and independent clause. Here are the examples of code switching in the kinds of clause. As follow below:

DATA 8

At minutes of 03:28-03:40. The researcher got the conversation data below. The conversation in the transcript below talks about the question from Boy to Sheryl about Justin bieber.

Boy: Anyway, gue tahu kalau Sheryl ini. Oke She loves Justin Bieber and I wanna give you quis.

(Anyway, I know that Sheryl is. She loves Justin bieber. He likes Justin Bieber's music. Okay I want to give you quis.)

Sheryl:

Why don't I give you quizzes. Yah karna gue udah tahu banyak. Loe tahu ngak? ok yah ...kalau ini fotonya Justin bieber lagi dimana nihh?

(Why don't I give you quizzes. Well because I already know a lot. Do you know what? ok well ... if this is the picture Justin Bieber again where is it?

The dialogue is taken from the conversation between two presenters Boy and Sheryl. Boy gives statement that Sheryl likes Justin Bieber so much and he gives Sheryl some question about Justin Bieber "She loves Justin Bieber and I wanna give you quiz" the dialogue are the kinds of code switching in the form of clause because this utterance consists of subject and verb because can stand alone as sentence. Kind of this clause is independent clause because consists of one independent clause called simple sentence. This clause can also be combined with other independent clause to form compound sentences combined by coordinate conjunction "and".

DATA 12

The data 12 is also the conversation between Sheryl and Boy. Boy switches one clause of native language into target language. This clause switched from Indonesian into English. It is also like the conversation below:

Sheryl: Ohh... boy jangan salah hehehe...

(Ohh ... boy, don't be wrong, hehehe ...)

Boy: Guys...!kayak kamu kenal aja you know what this is the best

song of Justin bieber "you smile I smile"

The conversation above is between Boy and the Audient. Boy gives information to the audient that is the best song of Justin bieber by the title "You smile". The utterence "you know what this is the best song of Justin bieber you

smile I smile" it means that the presenter shows about the best song of justin Bieber by the titled "you smile I smile". The utterance "you know what this is the best song of Justin bieber "you smile I smile" consists of subject and verb but cannot stand alone as sentence. Kind of this sentence is dependent clause because This clause is linked (forming complex sentences) and is formed with independent clause to make it "make sense" or it can be understood the sentence.

DATA 25

The data 25 is also another example of code switching in the kind of clause as follow:

Sheryl: And Boy ngomong – ngomongin one direction. Tadi kan udah

gue critain about prestasi – prestasinya one direction.

(And Boy, by the way - talking about one direction. I already

criticized about achievement - one direction.)

Boy: Oke anyway about one direction sheryl's fovourite song ini. One direction ini yah kalau menurut gue yah. I don't know. They are

the new British invition. Dan kayak ada the beatles di zaman sekarang yahh terutama untuk anak muda di zaman sekarang

yahh....

(Okay anyway about this one direction sheryl's favorite song. One direction, well, if I think, yeah. I don't know. They are the new British invition. And like there is the Beatles today,

especially for young people today.)

The dialogue above, it tells Boy talks about Sheryl's favourite song. He does not see one direction in his opinion is like the best new British boy band in this era. The utterance "I don't know. They are the new British invition" it means Boy does not understand about One direction they are from British invition or not. The utterance is the kind of clause and it calls dependent clause because this clause consists of subject and verb, but they cannot stand alone as the complete sentence, this clause is separated by comma. This clause also switches from Indonesian into English.

4.1.1.2.2 Code switching in the kind of Sentence

After knowing the kind of clause. The researcher found the kind code switching that consists the kind of sentence Lestari (p.16, 2010) stated that Sentence is a group of words that contains a subject and a verb, expresses a complete idea that written in English begin with capital letter and ends with a period.

DATA 2

The researcher got the data 2 from the transcript Justin Bieber special episode. The conversation is between Sheryl and Boy. The duration takes around 00:58-01:10.

Sheryl:

Pastinya buat semua yang nonton breakout hari ini. Allright boy because we have so much gift a later. Banyak album yang kita punya. Boy berapa banyak yang kita punya?

(Certainly, for all who watch the breakout today. Allright boy because we have so much gift up a later. We have many albums. Boy, how many albums do we have?)

Boy:

Kita ada 5 album justin Bieber right here. Untuk kalian yang ikutan kuis jangan lupa pantengi terus timelines @breakoutnet and tapi jangan lupa beri #JBFORBREAKOUTNET.

(We have 5 albums of Justin Bieber right here. For you who follow the quiz don't forget to keep listening to @breakoutnet timelines and don't forget to give #JBFORBREAKOUTNET).

The dialogue above is the kind of code switching in the form of sentence. The conversation is taken between Sheryl and Boy. Sheryl give information to the Boy that the episode will give a prize to the audient. They have prepared the album of Justin Bieber. Then, Sheryl switches her language to be English "we have so much gift later" this is code switching in the form of sentence because only consists of one independent clause it has subject and verb. Kind of this sentence is simple sentence.

DATA 4

This data conversation took at 01:30 - 01:50 in the script of special Justin Bieber in breakout net.

Boy:

Tapi gila yah...! fansnya justin Bieber yang datang waktu itu banyak banget. Samapai gue waktu itu di telfon and <u>I was</u> speaking for the phone. Kalian – kalian ini di telfon rame banget loh sher!

(but its crazy yahh...! Justin Bieber's fans who arrived at that time were so many. From that time, I was on the phone and I was speaking for the phone. You guys - you are on a very busy phone!)

Sheryl:

That's really crazy... But eeemmmh.... ngomong2 tentang justin Bieber now boy. Maybe he is controversially boy. Tapi sebenarnya yang mungkin orang2 belum tahu banyak tentang justin Bieber yang sisi baiknya.dia sampai release a song prayer, cold and homes.

(That's really crazy. But eeemmmh ... By the way about justin Bieber now boy. Maybe he is controversially boy. But actually, what people might not know about justin Bieber is the good side. He until release a song prayer, cold and homes.)

The dialogue is taken from the conversation between Boy and Sheryl. Boy is surprised about the fans of Justin bieber which have come to the show. Then, Boy was talking via the phone. The situation is so crowded at that time. The researcher knows that from the sentence "I was speaking for the phone" the sentence is called verbal sentence because this utterance consists of subject and verb. It also is followed by complement.

DATA 6

The conversation data 6 took from transcript Justin bieber episode. This conversation explains that Sheryl did not know about the song. The duration here took at 03:09-03:09 from the video.

Boy: Why why?

Sheryl: <u>I don't know the meaning of the song Boy</u>. And Boy imagine

yang nyanyiin itu cowok ke loe...!

(I don't know the meaning of the song Boy. And Boy imagine

that singing that guy to you ...!)

The dialogue above, it tells about the conversation between Sheryl and Boy. Sheryl gives statement that she doesn't understand the meaning of the Justin bieber song. Then, Sheryl switches her language to be English "I don't know the meaning of the song Boy" this is code switching in the form of sentence because the utterance consists of subject and verb that is formed as negative sentence. Kind of this sentence

DATA 11

The data 11 is like data 12 which took from transcript Justin bieber episode. The conversation below focused on Sheryl sentence. She talked about the old of Justin bieber.

Sheryl: Kamu yang nebak aja dehh...

is verbal sentence as simple sentence.

(You who guessed it ...)

Boy: Dia kira2 umur berapa disini?

(What age do you think he is here?)

Sheryl: Emmmhhh...<u>I think around fourteen and fifteen.</u> Eh...

disinikan? Di gambarnyakan bukan di albumnyakan?

(Emmmhhh ... I think around fourteen and fifteen. Uh ... right

here? Is it not on the album?)

The dialogue above is taken from the conversation between Sheryl and Boy. Sheryl guesses the old of Justin bieber because Boy point the pictures of Justin bieber

in the album. The researcher knows that from the sentence "I think around fourteen and fifteen" It means Sheryl think that the old of Justin biber is around fourteen until fifteen. The utterence "I think around fourteen and fifteen" is called verbal sentence as simple sentence because this utterance consists of subject and verb. It also is followed by complement.

DATA 15

This data occurs between Boy and Sheryl when Boy offered something to cover song with playing guitar in the episode of justin Bieber.

Boy: <u>Do You wanna try it, right?</u> Loe penasaran yahhh.

(Do you want to try it, right? You're curious.)

Sheryl: Gue ngak bisa. Gimana yah caranya?

(I can't. How do you do it)

The dialogue above, it tells about the conversation between Boy and Sheryl. Boy offers to Sheryl about something curious and Sheryl answered that she cannot how to play the guitar with left hand. Then, in here Boy switches her language to be English "Do You wanna try it, right?" this is code switching in the kind of sentence because the utterance consists of subject and verb that is started with yes or no questions. It also called interrogative sentence.

DATA 18

This data also took from transcript Justin bieber episode.it took around at 10:55 until 10:57 between Sheryl and Boy.

Sheryl: Dan juga buat pemenangnya. You can see the winner

diyoutubenya breakout net and pokoknya pantengin time line

terus.

(And also, for the winner. You can see the winner in the breakout

net and basically keep the timeline going)

Boy: Oke guys the next song is

The conversation above, it tells about that Sheryl reminds to the audient to watch the winner in YouTube Breakout net and especially for Justin bieber fans. Sheryl asks to look in the timeline breakoutnet for the fans Justin Bieber. The sentence "you can see the winner" is kind of code switching. It is formed with subject and verb. Its kind of imperative sentence as simple sentence as like data 18, data 20 is taken from transcript Justin bieber episode in this below:

DATA 20

Sheryl: Dan juga buat Belieber yang mau dapet CD Justin bieber.

(And also, for Belieber who wants to get a Justin bieber CD.)

Boy: Oke guys, I have 5 CD. Saya akan membagikanya untuk para

pemenang. This is the album of Justin bieber. You can twit your

answer in twitter @Breakoutnet. Oke ...

(Okay guys, I have 5 CD. I will share it with the winners. This is

the album of Justin bieber. You can twit your answer in twitter

@Breakoutnet. Okay ...)

The yellow bold at the dialogue above is the kind of code switching in the form of sentence. That conversation is taken between boy and Sheryl. The sentence "*This* is the album of Justin bieber" it means that Boy shows the album of Justin bieber to the audient it will become the prize who can answer the quiz in twitter Breakoutnet. Kind of this sentence is simple sentence as nominal sentece.

DATA 22

This data explains about the opening program in One direction special episode.it focused on Sheryl in this conversation.

Sheryl: I am Sheryl sheinafia.

Boy: Hari ini bakal akan keren banget.

(today it will be really cool)

Sheryl: hari ini <u>It also is my favourite episode</u>.

(today, it also is my favourite episode)

The dialogue is taken from the conversation between Sheryl and Boy. This conversation talks about Sheryl introduce herself in opening of the program Breakout net. she says to Boy "it also is my favourite episode". This sentence is statement because this utterance consists a subject and verb. This sentence is also called simple sentence as nominal sentence because verb in the sentence is to be "is "and is followed by complement.

DATA 34

The researcher got this data from one direction episode. Th conversations are between Boy and Sheryl. They talked about the cover song of one direction.

Boy: So... let's cover the song...!

Sheryl: All right boy.

Boy: Sher jangan begitu You make me shy man.

Sheryl: Really ...! kamu jadi salah tingkah gitu.

(Really ...! You become so wrong.)

The green bold at the dialogue above, it tells about the conversation between Boy and Sheryl. Boy feels shy because Sheryl invites boy to cover one direction song. Boy looks a nervous in front of Sheryl. The utterance "You make me shy man" is called simple sentence because it only consists of one independent clause.

DATA 36

Boy:

Hehe ... kamu udah punya kan? Oke karna di akhir acara check in break out net dan kita akan umumkan siapa yang akan dapet album ini.

(Hehe ... you already have it right? Okay because at the end of the check-in break out net and we will announce who will get this album.)

Sheryl and Boy: For the last. We will song for you all guys.

The sentence above, it tells about Boy William in the last program asked to the audience to check in on breakout net and also announce wo will get the album of Justin Bieber. The utterance "We will song for you all guys". it means that both of the presenter will show in front of the audience because they will close the program with sing a song. Then both of them here switches their language to be English. It consists of subject and verb. It is called verbal sentence as simple sentence.

DATA 38

This data took from the special video from Shaggydog. The conversation as below talked about Shaggydog after getting award. The duration took at 04:49 until 05:04 minutes.

Boy:

Before that. Let's watch the first videoclip....... Oke we are back with Shaggydog.

Sheryl:

Oke. Info dari shaggy dog nih. What's I heard shaggy dog barusan dapet award from "AMI AWARD "keren banget ngalahin band sekelas Tipe-x dan Souljah. **How do you feel?**

(Okay. Info from shaggydog. What 's I heard shaggydog just got an award from "AMI AWARD" It's really cool to beat

band of Type-x class and Souljah. How do you feel?)

Heru (vocalist shaggy dog): we feel good.

The sentence above, it tells about Sheryl and Heru (vocalist of shaggydog). Sheryl asks to Heru about the feeling after becoming the winner in the "Ami award" which has been lost other group band as like Tipe -x and Souljah. Sheryl switches her language to be English "How do you feel?" this is code switching in the form of sentence because this utterance consists of subject and verb that begin with capital letter and with question mark. Kind of this sentence is interrogative sentence.

DATA 40

This data and data 42 are similar which took from Shaggydog special episode. But in this data the conversation between Sheryl and Boy. In the data 42 the conversations are between Heru and Sheryl. Heru is the vocalist of Shaggydog band.

Sheryl: Sudah sekitar 17 tahunan yahhh.aku tuh suka banget sama

lagu yang judulnya "kembali berdansa".

(It's been around 17 years, yahhh. I really like the song with

the title "back dancing".)

Boy: okey...

Sheryl: Hari ini I wanna get a little personal with shaggydog.

Heru(vocalist shaggy dog): Asyikkk sedikit personal.

(it's nice that little personal)

The dialogue above, it tells about the identity about shaggydog because sheryl do like the song of justin biber. Then, Sheryl want to understand anything about Shaggydog. Especially the identity of Shaggydog. The utterance "I wanna get a little personal with Shaggydog" it means Sheryl really want to know the personel of shaggydog. That utterance consists a subject, verb and object. This sentence is called simple sentence.

DATA 42

Heru: Cakep yang pastinya.

(Cool, for sure)

Sheryl: Ah jadi malu. Tapi what do you think about the media?

yang sekarang buat promotion and all of that ada kesulitan

ngak? kalau kalian manage sendiri.

(Ah, be embarrassed. But what do you think about the media?

Now, <mark>wh</mark>ich is for promotion and all of that there are

difficulties? if you manage it yourself.)

The dialogue above, it tells about Sheryl and the Guest star. She asks to the guest about the opinion of media in this era. There is difficulty or not to make promotion and manage his band. The sentence "what do you think about the media?" this is code switching in the form of sentence because this utterance consists of subject, verb and question word "what" Kind of this sentences is interrogative sentence.

4.1.1.2.3 Code switching in the kind of tag

Tag here explained the word or phrase which is used to describe a person, group or thing. But which is often unfair or not correct. The researcher just found one example of tag in transcript Justin bieber special episode as below:

DATA 34

The data 34 took from Justin bieber special video on breakoutnet program.the conversations are between Boy and Sheryl.but the researcher focused on Sheryl sentence. The duration took about 06:56-06:58.

Boy: So... let's cover the song...!

Sheryl: <u>All right boy.</u>

Boy: You make me shy man.

Sheryl: Really ...! kamu jadi salah tingkah gitu.

(Really ...! You become so wrong.)

The dialogue above, it tells about Boy and Sheryl want to cover song of Justin bieber.but in the middle of conversation Boy feel shy with Sheryl. Then the utterences "All right Boy" it means that Boy aggree with sheryl to cover the song. The word "All right Boy" it is called agreement as the English tag.

4.1.1.2.4 Code switching in the kind of exclamation

The last kind of code switching in this research is code switching in the kind of exclamation. Exclamation is short sound or word which expresses sudden, surprise, pain, etc. Here are the examples of code switching in the kind of exclamation:

DATA 13

The data 13 is took from 45 data that has been selected by the researcher. t the researcher found from Justin bieber special episodes. The duration took from 08:13-08: 24.the data talked about two presenters after covering Justin bieber song.

Sheryl: What amazing song.....!

Boy: Yes, what's a cover good, right?

Sheryl: Nice right. yahh... do you like guys?

Boy: Anyway guys. The song "Baby" yang barusan kita mass up. Oke

kalau kita ngomongin Justin bieber semua manusia pasti mempunyai keunikan masing – masing. Loe tahu ngak Sher

keunikan Justin bieber...? (00:08:24)

(Anyway guys. The song "Baby" that we just massaged up. Okay, if we talk about Justin Bieber, all humans must have their own uniqueness. Do you know that Justin Bieber's uniqueness ...?)

The conversation above, it tells about Sheryl surprised after covering the song of Justin Bieber by titled "Baby" and boy talks about the unique of justin Bieber. The utterance "What amazing song.....!" it means amazed about the song that is made a good cover song. She surprised and said, "What amazing song....!" it is called exclamation because in the last of sentence there is exclamation mark.

DATA 16

In this data is took from Justin bieber episode. But here the researcher found the data at 09:13-09:15. The data talked about the first produser of Justin bieber at that time.

Sheryl: Is it Chris brown song or Justin timberlike. Oh my god.! Dan

katanya guys. Awalnya Justin bieber mau di produseri sama

justin tiberlike.

(Is it Chris brown song or Justin timberlike. Oh my god ...! And he said guys. Initially Justin Bieber wanted to be produced with

just Justin tiberlike.)

Boy: And also, usher right.

The conversation above, it tells about Sheryl and Boy. Sheryl does not think about Justin bieber that Justin timberlike is the first of Justin bieber. Boy William answer that there is other produser beside Justin timberlike. He is Usher. The

utterance "Oh my God...!" it means surprised about something that so amazing to look. The word "Oh my god". It is called kind of code switching because in the last of sentence there is exclamation mark.

DATA 43

The researcher got the data 43 from Shaggydog special episode on breakoutnet. The presenter here switched indonesian to english language. The data also talked about the chorus band on 80's.

Sheryl: Kalau kita ngomongin band lama tuh ke inget band the

chorus ngak sihh?

(If we talk about the old band, remember the chorus band.)

Boy: Tapi the chorus itu masih 80 an.

(But the chorus was still in 80s.)

Sheryl: Okey so cool...! Next let's listen next song from

shaggydog...

In the dialogue above, it tells about the previous band. They are chorus band in 80's it also talks about the song of Shaggydog. The utterance "Okey so cool...!" it means amazed for something awesome. Then, the presenter directly says "okey so cool...!" it means the band is very impressive band in that era.it is called kind of exclamation because there is exclamation mark in the last of sentence.

4.1.1.3 The function of code mixing and code switching

4.1.1.3.1 To serve quotation

The researcher recites another person's speech and reports it in conversation. This instance of code mixing and code switching is the functions as a direct quotation of another person's speech. The example of this function is nothing in the script of 46

break out music playlist. In the script, direct quotation of the person's speech is nothing that switches or mixes Indonesian into English.

4.1.1.3.2 To mark personality and objectification

This function is making personality and objection. In this case, it is used to express a degree of emotional involvement by the speaker in the message. The example of this function is taken from data 5:

DATA 5

The data 5 took from Justin Bieber special episode. The video is shown on March,24 2014. The duration is happened at 01:59. The conversation was talking about prohibition word. The conversation below is focused on Boy William.

Boy:

That's way.so many more. Pokoknya hati dia had a good guy. So, guys don't judge justin Bieber by his characters now. Tapi kita harus kenali dulu orangnya.

From the sentence above, it tells about prohibited to someone for not judge each other. Boy mixes Indonesian into English and use English sentence "Don't judge Justin Bieber by his characters now" it means do not insult someone who does not know the true character. this utterence expresses his emotional that prohibited to judge someone without knowing the real character. It is called the function of code mixing and code switching as mark personality and objectification

4.1.1.3.3 To clarify and qualify a message

This function is always influenced by the speaker's understanding of topic conversation. A topic languages A clarifies in language B to qualify a message. The researcher here takes from data 43.

DATA 43

The data 43 took from 10:39 until 10:41 that conversation was focused on Boy word. He talked about the show of Shaggydog. He also admired Shaggydog song.

Sheryl: Okey so cool...! Next let's listen next song from Shaggydog.

Boy: Yehhh...**Nice perform,**by the way,perform kalian. keren banget

yahhh!

(Yehhh ... Nice perform, by the way, your performance is so

cool!)

From the sentence above, it tells about the performent of Shaggy dog in the stage breakout net after singing their song. The word "nice perform" derived from English here, nice perform is phrase which means "penampilan yang bagus" in Indonesian. Furthermore, it consists two words, the word nice perform. Nice perform means like they have given the best show in front of the audient especially in front of Shaggydog fans. Based on the sentence above, Boy mixes again Indonesian into English and uses English word" perform" as the topic. The next, Boy uses Indonesian to clarify that the show is so cool with the song of Shaggydog.it is called the function as clarify and qualify a message.

4.1.1.3.4 To specify an addressee.

The speaker invites the listener to participate in the conversation. This occurs because the speaker wants to include a certain person in conversation. The researcher here takes the example from data 18.

DATA 18

This conversation took place at 11:29 until 11:35 on March 26, 2014. This conversation contains about boy apologize to the Beliebers when they gathered to celebrate Justin bieber birthday.

Sheryl: Yes. That was really compact yahh...

Boy: Dan waktu mereka disana nanyain Boy sama Sheryl suruh

datang. We really want to guy. **But sorry** guys kita ngak bisa

datang kesana kemarin.

(And when they were there, asking Boy and Sheryl to come. We

really want to guy. But sorry guys we can't come there

yesterday.)

The sentence above, it tells about the compact of fans Justin bieber when they gathered to celebrate Justin bieber birthday. Boy mixes Indonesian into English and uses English phrase; "sorry guys", when he speaks to his general. He invites his general to participate in the conversation in via phone. This occurs because Boy wants to include the general in a conversation with the fans of Justin bieber. It is called the function code mixing and code switching as specify an addressee.

4.2 Discussions

This section discusses the finding of data analysis. Code mixing and code switching are such kind of bilingualism in multicultural community. Code mixing and code switching are a subject of study that involving two languages, in which a language switched from one language to others. Breakout music playlist is one of the television music programs that apply code mixing and code switching. In this research, the writer tries to describe about code mixing and code switching by analyse the kinds of Code mixing and code switching used by Sheryl sheinafia and Boy william in Breakout net music playlist and analyse the function code mixing and code switching that was found in the conversation. After finding in this chapter finished, it is found that there are three forms of code switching: code switching in the form of clause, sentence, tag and exclamation. Then, the forms of code mixing consist of two forms: code mixing in the form of word and phrase. The last, the writer finds three function of code mixing and code switching: personality and objectification, clarify and qualify a message, and specify an addressee.

The writer found that the previous study has some different focuses with the present researcher. This study is analysed about phenomena of code mixing and code switching used in Breakout music playlist and other research, is by Sugianto (2014) with a thesis entitled "A Study of Code Mixing and Code Switching Used in Novel Love Make You Stupid". He observed the form of code mixing and code switching used in "Love Make You Stupid" novel and described the factors that affect the use of code-mixing and code switching in "Love Make You Stupid" novel. This study used qualitative research methods were used to describe clearly about the fact code-mixing and code switching both the shape and the factors based on data obtained through reading the entire contents of the novel is the object of this study is different with the present researcher.

The researcher found four kinds of code switching based on Hoffman's theory and two kinds of code mixing based on Chaer and Agustina's theory. This research uses variation language Indonesian-English. While, from Rendi (2014) thesis entitled "A Study of a code of mixing used in Nez Academy". He focused an analyzing of conversations between the judge and host on Nez academy. The researcher used theory Bilingualism by Nababan (1993). The theory of code mixing by Wardhaugh (1986) to answer the form of inner code and outer code mixing. Then to analyze the reasons they perform outer code mixing. This research used descriptive and qualitative method. It described about outer code mixing used by the host and the judge. He also explained the kind of outer code mixing. But for the function, one of the researchers, from Musfiroh. (2014) thesis entitled "Code Switching and Code Mixing in MasterChef Indonesia Season 3 Episodes 20-21.". in the previous study also has the same function with the writer. Those are the function of code mixing and code switching. Those are personality and objectification, clarify and qualify a message, and specify an addressee.

Based on the explanation above, it shows that each researcher has different idea about language, especially code mixing and code switching. In this world, there are some languages. Every nation, every country, every tribe, every city has different languages. So, language choice especially code mixing and code switching are important to be understood by everyone. Studying about language variety is important to make a good relationship with other people. We will not be lied easily if we understand about many languages,

In addition, code mixing and code switching should be taught in order to make the students become familiar and more understand about the second language and can give the interpretation about bilingualism. So, the study about code mixing and code switching theories are useful to student understanding about several forms of code mixing and code switching and several following function of code mixing and code switching used.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

5.1. Conclusion

After analysing the data and classifying them based on the kinds and the function of code mixing and code switching, the researcher intends to discuss the finding that have been investigated in this section to answer the research question. Based on the research finding, the characters utterances show kinds and the function of code mixing and code switching.

Based on the analysis on chapter IV, the conversation characters sometimes use code mixing and code switching. The researcher found 45 data from the transcript of 3 special video on breakout net music playlist. The first, the researcher found the kind of code mixing based on the script. They are the kinds code mixing of word (7 data) and the kind of phrase (2 data). Then, there are also the kind of code switching that is found on the transcript. They are code switching of clause (3 data), the kind of sentence (13), the kinds of tag (1 data) and the kinds of exclamation (3 data) the total of all the analysis are 29 data that found by the researcher.

Beside the kinds of code mixing and code switching there are the function of code mixing and code switching that found in the conversation between Sheryl sheinafia and Boy William in the 3 specials episode. They are to mark personality and objectification on data 2, clarify and qualify a message on data 43 and the last to specify an addressee on data 18. In the 45 data, the researcher did not find the function of serve quotation on the data.

5.2 Suggestion

After conducting this research, the researcher recognizes that this research is still many weaknesses. For the next researcher who will research of code mixing and code switching analysis, it wishes to focus their research on deep analysis. Moreover, the researcher wishes that people who are interested in sociolinguistics field are challenged to continue this research to be better.

The researcher suggests to the next researchers conduct closest thing of this study with more complete data and discussion. It expects that the result of this study will lead the next researcher that may be relevant to their researchers.

Finally, the researcher hopes that this study will be worth enough for all students who want to study about sociolinguistics especially code mixing and code switching. Hopefully, this research will help them to understand more about code mixing and code switching to build other people.

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