

**AN ANALYSIS OF CODE MIXING IN VIDEO MOTIVATION
ON DEDDY CORBUZIER YOUTUBE CHANNEL**

A Thesis

Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for S1-Degree

By

SAPUTRI LILIK NUR HASANAH

1511040333



**TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY
RADEN INTAN STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
LAMPUNG**

2020

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Study program : English Education

Advisor : Dr. M. Muhassin, M.Hum

Co-advisor : Fithrah Auliya Ansar, M.Hum

TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY

RADEN INTAN STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY

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2020

ABSTRACT

Sociolinguistics is the study of language related to the use of language in society or the relationship between language and society. Each tribe in Indonesia also has a different language used by people to communicate. By many variations they have, they may use more than one language in their utterance or they usually mix languages so that good communication occurs.

In sociolinguistics language mixing is called by code mixing. Directly, the use of code mixing in the society is common. Code mixing can also occur indirectly using social media in communication such as Youtube. As in the Youtube by Deddy Corbuzier. He used more than one language in his utterance. Therefore, this research focuses on code mixing that appears on Deddy Corbuzier's Video Youtube Channel.

The objective of this research was to find out the types and motives of code mixing that appear on video motivation Deddy Corbuzier YouTube channel. This research was descriptive qualitative method and the human research is the main instrument of this research. In collecting the data, this research utilized documentation method. This study employed content analysis which focused on analyzing the types of code mixing which defined by Pieter Muysken and the motives of code mixing that argued by Charles F Hockett.

Key words : *Sociolinguistics, Code Mixing, Deddy Corbuzier, Youtube.*



**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN**

Alamat : Jl. Let. kol. H. Endro Suratmin Sukarame Bandar Lampung Telp. (0721)703260

APPROVAL

**Title : AN ANALYSIS OF CODE MIXING IN VIDEO
MOTIVATION ON DEDDY CORBUZIER YOUTUBE
CHANNEL**
Student's Name : SAPUTRI LILIK NUR HASANAH
Student's Number : 1511040333
Study Program : English Education
Faculty : Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty

APPROVED

**To be tested and defended in the examination session
at Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty
State Islamic University of Raden Intan Lampung**

Advisor,

Dr. M. Muhassin, M.Hum
NIP: 197708182008011012

Co-Advisor,

Fithrah Auliya Ansar, M.Hum
NIP: 198910312015032002

**The Chairperson of
English Education Study Program**

Meisuri, M.Pd
NIP: 198005152003122004



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN

Jl. Let. Kol. H. Endro Suratmin, Bandar Lampung Telp. 0721 703260

ADMISSION

A research proposal entitled: **AN ANALYSIS OF CODE MIXING IN VIDEO MOTIVATION ON DEDDY CORBUZIER YOUTUBE CHANNEL**, by : **SAPUTRI LILIK NUR HASANAH**, NPM: 1511040333, Study Program: **English Education**, was tested and defended in the munaqosah held on: **Wednesday, March 04, 2020.**

Board of Examiners:

The Chairperson : Iwan Kurniawan, M.Pd (.....)

The Secretary : Dian Reftyawati, M.Pd (.....)

The Primary Examiner : Istiqomah Nur Rahmawati, M.Pd (.....)

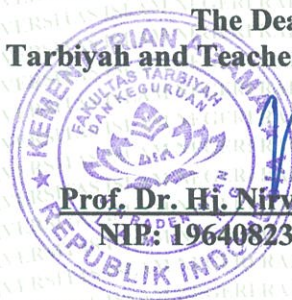
The 1st Co- Examiner : Dr. M. Muhassin, M.Hum (.....)

The 2nd Co-Examiner : Fithrah Auliya Anshar, M.Hum (.....)

**The Dean of
Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty**

Prof. Dr. Hj. Nirya Diana, M.Pd

NPE: 196408231988032002



DECLARATION

The researcher is a student with the following identity:

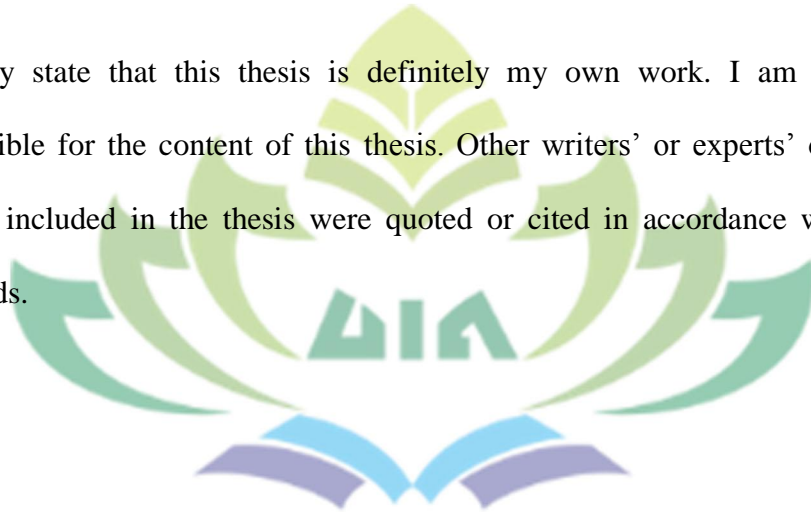
Name : Saputri Lilik Nur Hasanah

Students Index Number : 1511040333

Thesis Title : An Analysis Of Code Mixing In Video Motivation

On Deddy Corbuzier Youtube Channel

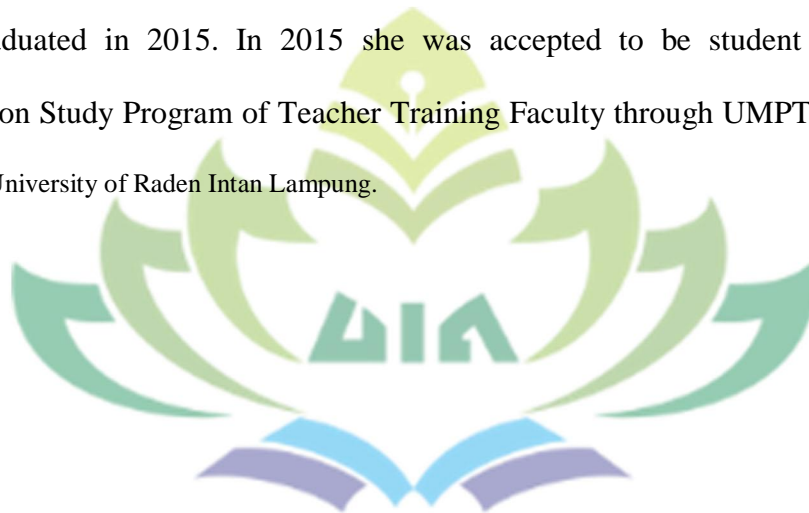
I hereby state that this thesis is definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this thesis. Other writers' or experts' opinions or finding included in the thesis were quoted or cited in accordance with ethical standards.



CURRICULUM VITAE

The researcher name is Saputri Lilik Nur Hasanah. She was born on May 10, 1997 in Tanjungsari South Lampung. She was the last child of Mr. Santoso and Mrs. Badriyah. She has a one sister name is Eka Shoimatil and one brother name is Budi Kurniawan.

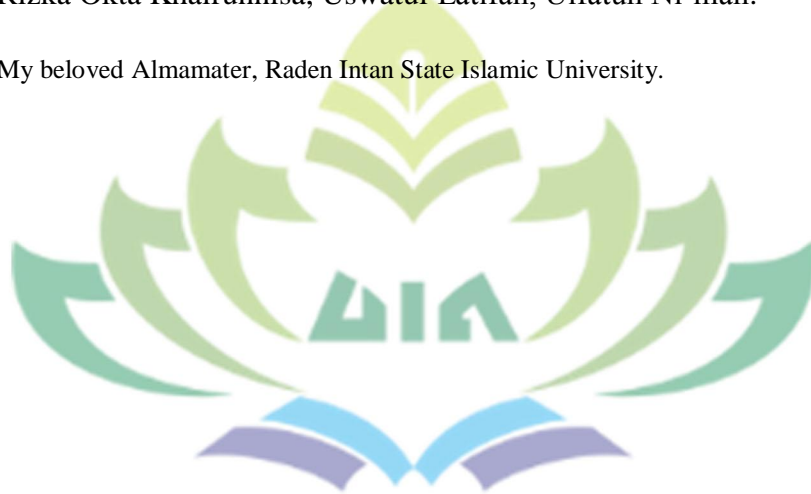
In her education background, when elementary school in SDN Sidomukti and graduated in 2009 and continue her studies at SMPN 1 Tanjungsari and graduated in 2012. Then, in 2012 she studied at SMA Assalam Tanjungsari and she graduated in 2015. In 2015 she was accepted to be student in English Education Study Program of Teacher Training Faculty through UMPTKIN at State Islamic University of Raden Intan Lampung.



DEDICATION

I offer up my praise and gratitude to Allah SWT for the abundant blessing to me. Then, I faithfully dedicate this thesis to:

1. My parents whom I love very much, who always pray and support me until I can finish this thesis.
2. My sister and my brother, who have helped me to become a more useful person and a better person in the future.
3. My best friends who always give enthusiasm in completing the thesis:
Rizka Okta Khairunnisa, Uswatul Latifah, Ulfatun Ni'mah.
4. My beloved Almamater, Raden Intan State Islamic University.



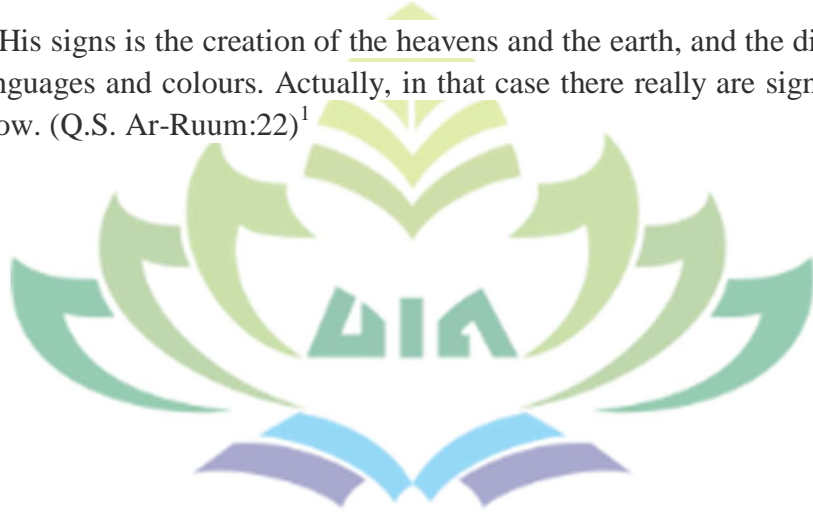
MOTTO

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

وَمِنْ آيَاتِهِ ۚ خَلْقُ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَأَخْتِلَافُ أَلْسِنَتِكُمْ وَالْوَالِدَاتُ إِذَا حَمَلْنَ ۚ إِنَّ فِي ذَلِكَ

لَآيَاتٍ لِّلْعَالَمِينَ ﴿٢٢﴾

And of His signs is the creation of the heavens and the earth, and the difference of your languages and colours. Actually, in that case there really are signs for those who know. (Q.S. Ar-Ruum:22)¹



¹ Al-Qur'an and English translation Ar-Ruum:22 Assced on January 5th 2020, from Microsoft Word 2010.

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Alhamdulillahirobbil ‘alamin, all praise for the blessings and grace of Allah SWT, generous graces and extraordinary blessings that always guide and protect the Researcher every step of her life. Then, the Researcher never forgets to convey Sholawat and gratitude to our Prophet Muhammad SAW for bringing us from the darkness and giving us light rays. By the grace of Allah SWT, so that the researcher can complete his thesis entitled **"AN ANALYSIS OF CODE MIXING IN VIDEO MOTIVATION ON DEDDY CORBUZIER YOUTUBE CHANNEL"**. This thesis is submitted as one of the fulfillment of the requirements for the award of undergraduate degree of English Education Study Program at State Islamic University of Raden Intan Lampung.

In doing this observation and composing this thesis, the Researcher could not finish this thesis alone, so the Researcher gets significant aids, suggestion, motivation, admonition, supports, encouragements, and attention in around of Researcher. Therefore, the researcher would to express his deep gratitude to:

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However, the Researcher realizes that this thesis has limitation in certain way and this thesis is far from being perfect. Thus, critique, comment, and suggestion, are expected to arrange paper better in the forthcoming. Hopefully, this thesis can be useful and can give the beneficial for the readers who want to get information about code mixing.

Bandar lampung, 2020

The Researcher

Saputri Lilik Nur Hasanah

NPM: 1511040333

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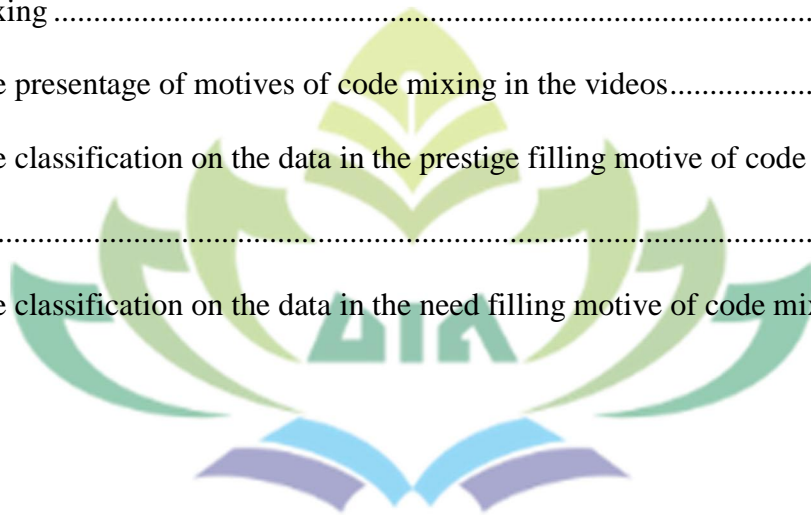
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of The Problem

Indonesia is one of the most develop countries where it has many tribes such as Java, Batak, Sundanese, Minang, etc. Each tribe in Indonesia also has a different language and it is used by people to communicate with each other to start ideas and give opinions. In communication, language is an important instrument for connecting people in communication.² The relation between language and society cannot be separated. The study of the relation between language and society is called sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics is learning to discuss how a language is used in society. Nowadays, there are so many people who master more than one language and that is called bilingualism.

Bilingualism is a phenomenon of people who have more than one language. In a multilingual community, speakers tends to mix from one code or language to another. When people use and mix two or more codes and languages commonly called code mixing. According to Mayerhoff, code mixing generally refers to alternations between varieties, or codes, within a clause or phrase.³ This means, the alternating used by bilingual spakers, they mix several or more codes of one language in clauses, phrases, sentences and

²Muhassin, M. et. Al. "Phonological Interference Of Madurese Towards English At The Eleventh Students Of SMA Al Hikambangkalan East Java". (*English Education: Jurnal Tadris Bahasa Inggris*, Vol. 11 No 2, 2018), p.144-159.

³Miriam Meyerhoff, *Introducing Sociolinguistics*, (London and New York : Routledge: 2006), p.120.

so on in their speaking or writing. Therefore, the use of more than one language occurs.

According to Bentahila and Davies in Ugot, Code-mixing on the other hand is the random alternation of two languages within a sentence.⁴ This shows that there are words that enter in different languages in a sentence and in code mixing sentences, parts of one language are use while the speaker basically uses another language. Then, other languages are often in the form of words, can also be phrases. Therefore, it is the mixing of languages in the same utterance but one language is more dominant.

The used of a more dominant language is related to the social context as a function of selecting code. Code mixing is the change of one language to another within the same utterance or in the same oral or written text.⁵ This means, when a situation in which part of the language enters another language. Then, the parts that are united in the language are included in one utterance, both in speech or in writing it can happen. Therefore, these parts come from several languages and each part leaves the previous function and supports the function of the language so that communication can be understand.

From the definition above code mixing is part of a language that enters another language. The speaker usually speaks in the language and speaker put

⁴Mersi Ugot, "Language Choice, Code Switching and Code Mixing in Bias",(*Journal Of Humanities*, Vol 8 No 2, 2010), p.29. Available www.globaljournalseries.com(accessed on February 4th 2019).

⁵ Anuar Azu Farhana, et.al.English Malay Code Mixing Innovation In Facebook Among Malaysian University Students,(*International Referreed Research Journal*, Vol 6 No 4, October 2015), p.1. available www.researchersworld.com (accessed on January 27th 2020).

words or other phrases from other languages in the speech or it can be said that mixing up the language is a situation, it can occur in a direct or indirect situation. It rarely happens, if it does, it is caused by a lack of proper expression for the language use. Therefore, the speaker needs to use another language.

In this case code mixing also occurs in indirect situations, such as the used of code mixing on social media. Social media as a website or a set of information technology that facilitates interaction, communication in the network.⁶ Such as Facebook, Instagram and Youtube. Many people used more than one language in communicating as in the youtube video by Deddy Corbuzier. He uses more than one language in utterance. For example, “*Gagal adalah ketika anda stop melakukan, yes ketika anda stop melakukan dan you feel*”. This means, the used of code mixing can occur indirectly using social media in communication. Therefore, technology plays a very important role in people's lives today and can be used in various aspects of life.

The era of globalization has a rapid development in information and communication technology, including education and media learning. According to Gagne and Bring in Azhar, media learning is a tool used in the delivery of the learning process such as books, tape recorders, tapes, video cameras, video recorders, films, slides, photos, graphics, television, and

⁶Maxim Wolf, Julian Sims, Huadong Yang, “*Social media? What Social Media?*” Birkbeck, University of London. p. 2. Available https://www.ukais.org/resources/Documents/ukais%202018%20proceedings%20papers/paper_4.pdf(accessed on May 13th 2019).

computers.⁷ Learning is a process of communication between students, educators and teaching materials. Communication was not take place without the help of means of delivering messages or the media. Therefore, the media learning play a very important role with the current generation.

One of the media learning in question is Youtube. Youtube is one of the most popular video sharing services on the internet at this time.⁸ For example, the society tends to used technology in activities and seeking job information, completing work and even searching for information through the internet. Everyone can access various information that is useful for the development of each individual. Various information contain on the internet can be used for teaching media and teaching media through the public internet is more up to date. Therefore, many students are interested and motivated to read and access it.

Based on the phenomenon above, the researcher analyzed the types and motives of code mixing in video motivation on Deddy Corbuzier. The researcher interested in conducting a research, the title is An Analysis of Code Mixing In Video Motivation On Deddy Corbuzier Youtube Chenel. There are several previous researchers who has conducted the research about code mixing. Dealing with this research, the observer takes some relevant researches which has been investigated.

⁷Azhar arsyad, *Media Pembelajaran*, (Jakarta:Raja Grafindo Persada, 2013), p. 4.

⁸Snelcon C, *Youtube across the Disciplines: A Review of Literature MERLOT*, (Journal of Online Learning and Teaching Vol. 7, No. 1, March 2011). Available https://jolt.merlot.org/vol7no1/snelson_0311.pdf (accesed on April 4th 2020).

From the first previous research is Widi Handayani, with her thesis “Indonesian English Code Mixing Written By An Indonesian Beauty Vlogger, Tasya Farasya, In Her Instagram Captions”.⁹ She examined and explained the code mixing used by Tasya Farasya as an Indonesian beauty vlogger in her Instagram captions. She analyzed types and reasons of code mixing in Tasya Farasya Instagram captions. The previous research applied purposive sampling strategy in order to collect the data.

The difference this research and the previous research is the previous research analyzed code mixing in Tasya Farasya vlogger, she focused in the Instagram captions. In analyzing types and reasons of code mixing she only used Hofman's theory. Whereas, this research analyzed code mixing in the video Youtube which focused someone utterance, it is video motivation Deddy Corbuzier Youtube Chennel. Then, this research analyzed types and motives of code mixing using Muysken and Hockett theory's.

From the second previous research is Hanny Hairennisa, with her thesis “Code Mixing in The Students’ WhatsApp Chat”.¹⁰ She examined and explains the code mixing used in WhatsApp Chat (WA) with qualitative descriptive data analysis. She analyzed the type and factor of code mixing in

⁹Widi Handayani, S1 Thesis. “*Indonesian English Code Mixing Written By An Indonesian Beauty Vlogger, Tasya Farasya, In Her Instagram Captions*”. (Department of English Letters Faculty of Letters Sanata Dharma Yogyakarta, 2019). Available <https://repository.usd.ac.id/34261/> (accesed on December 27th 2019).

¹⁰Hanny Hairennisa,S1 Thesis.“*Codec Mixing In The Students’ WhatsApp Chat*”. (English study program at state Islamic of University Raden Intan Lampung. 2018). Available [http://repository.radenintan.ac.id/4821/1/HANY%20 HAIRENNISA.pdf](http://repository.radenintan.ac.id/4821/1/HANY%20HAIRENNISA.pdf)(accesed on April 11st 2019).

WhatsApp Chat. There were types of code mixing in WhatsApp chat used by students at eight semester of English Study Program at State Islamic University Raden Intan Lampung and there were three factors that cause code mixing, first being emphatic about something, second making the utterance clearer and the last not finding a word that has representation in another language except from the language.

The difference from the second research is in the formulation of the problem. The previous research examined code mixing on WhatsApp Chat using Suwito's theory to analyzed the types of code mixing and Hoffman theory was used to analyze the factors that led to the code mixing. While, this research analyzed the types and motives of code mixing used by Deddy Corbuzier YouTube and this research using the theories of Pieter Musyken and Charles F. Hockett.

From the last previous research is Saldi Ady Saleh, with him thesis "*An Analysis of Code-Mixing Used by Teachers of Zarindah House of Learning in the Teaching Learning Process*".¹¹ he discusses the code mixing used by Teachers from Zarindah learning houses in the teaching and learning process. He focuses on code mixing used by Zarindah Learning House Teachers using Hoffman's theory of Code Mixing. He concluded that there were two types of code mixing used by the teachers, such as Intra-Sentential code mixing and

¹¹Saldi Ady Saleh, S1 Thesis. "An Analysis of Code-Mixing Used by Teachers of Zarindah House of Learning in the Teaching Learning Process". (English University Makasar, Makasar, 2017), available at <http://repositori.uin-alauddin.ac.id> (accessed on May 22nd 2018).

Involving Changes in Pronunciation, the dominant types used by the teacher was Intra-Sentential code mixing and reasons for using code mixing.

The difference between previous research and this research is object of the research and formulation of the problems. In this research examines the used of code mixing in the video motivation on Deddy Corbuzier Youtube Chenel as the object. The researcher chosed his channel because Deddy Corbuzier as the Youtuber often used more than one language, such as Indonesian and English. The video motivation on Deddy Corbuzier's Youtube Channel give the positive effect for the listeners. Furthermore, some English words that he mixed into Indonesian utterance can be additional knowledge for the listeners in learning a language. Therefore, the video motivation on Deddy Corbuzier's Youtube Channel can be analyzed in code mixing study as a language learning media. This is relevant with the previous explanation on page 3-4 where media learning is very important in the learning process. While, previous research examined the used of code mixing used by Teachers from Zarindah Learning House in the teaching and learning process. That is, the teacher is the object of research. Then, the formulation of problems, this research analyzed types and motives of code mixing in the videos.

B. Limitation of the Problems

From the background above, code mixing is a big study and to make the problem smaller, the researcher focused on analyzed the types and motives

using code mixing in the video motivation by Deddy Corbuzier Youtube Channel. The character in video motivation on Deddy Corbuzier is dominant using Indonesian language and English. Therefore, the researcher focused on code mixing of Indonesian language - English in the video motivation on Deddy Corbuzier YouTube Channel, taken from two video titles. The first video is “Sukses Di Jaman Now” and the second video is “Tonton Sebelum Usia 30 Tahun I Wish My Dad Teach Me This Before”.

C. Formulation of The Problems

Based on the background of the problem above, there are two research questions, as follow:

1. What are the types of code mixing in videos motivation by Deddy Corbuzier Youtube Channel?
2. What are the motives of code mixing in videos motivation by Deddy Corbuzier Youtube Channel?

D. The Objectives of The Research

Based on the problem study above, the objectives of the research are:

- a. To find out the types of code mixing used in video motivation on Deddy Corbuzier Youtube Channel.
- b. To find out the motive of code mixing used in video motivation on Deddy Corbuzier Youtube Channel.

E. Significant of The Research

The significant of this research divided into theoretically and practically, as follow:

1. Theoretically

Through this research, it can be the way to give more understanding about code mixing. This research is useful for studying the types and motives of code mixing.

2. Practically

a. For English Teachers

This research can be used as an additional source for teachers about code mixing. The teachers can also use Youtube as one of the creative and interesting learning media for students to during the teaching and learning process.

b. For the learners

In this research, researcher analyzed code mixing in video motivation. The learners can understand about code mixing and they can directly apply them in their daily life. They can also improve their ability in English through Youtube.

c. For the Other Researchers

The results of this research can be used by next researcher as a reference or motivation to research about code mixing.

d. For the readers

The readers are able to know the form of code mixing, types of code mixing and motives of code mixing.

F. Scope of The Research

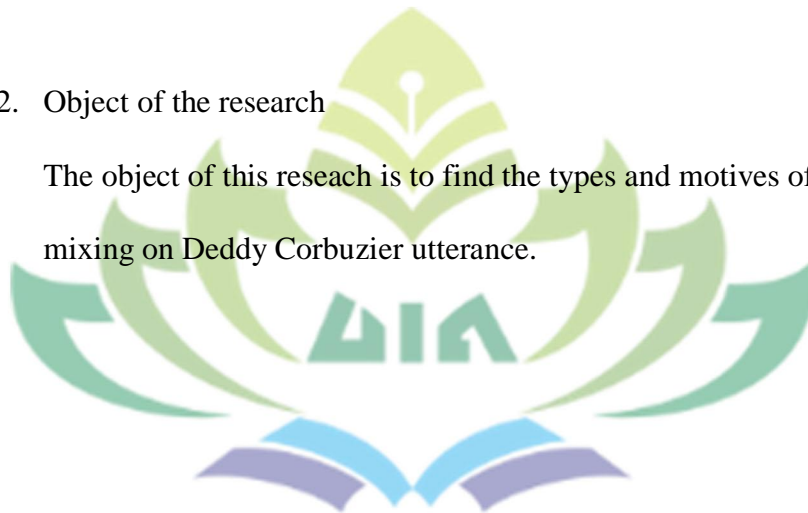
In this research, the scopes of the research are:

1. Subject of the research

The subject of the research is video motivation Deddy Corbuzier Youtube Channel.

2. Object of the research

The object of this reseach is to find the types and motives of code mixing on Deddy Corbuzier utterance.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW AND LITERATURE

A. Concept of Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is a very broad field and it can be used to describe many different ways of studying language.¹² Language is closely related to society as a means of communication and interaction between groups with one another. This science is a variation in the use of community language in a natural communication. While, the understanding of Linguistics is the field of science that studies languages or fields of science that take language as the object of study. Therefore, it can be said that sociolinguistics is the field of science that studies languages relating to the use of that language in society.

According to Trudgill, Sociolinguistics is the relation between language and society.¹³ Language in society has a variety and use of language depending on the user's language. It is used as a communication tool, to provide information and opinions and to express what the speaker feels. Therefore, sociolinguistics is one of the fields in language studies that focuses on discussing languages related to society, diversity, functions and language users.

¹²Miriam Meyerhoff, *Introducing Sociolinguistics*, (London and New York : Routledge: 2006), p.1.

¹³Peter Trudgill, *An Introduction to Language and Society*(4th ed) (London: Penguin,2000), p.1.

From the explanation above, Sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that learns the relationship between language and society. It is the relation between language and society derived from the word social which means community and the word linguistics which means language, language as a means of human communication, it also refers to the study of the relation between language and society and how language is used in the multilingual community and in language learning in the society. What language or style variations should we use when we talk to certain people. Therefore, it can be found that there is a language phenomenon called bilingualism and multilingualism.

1. Bilingualism and Multilingualism

According to Wardhaugh, bilingualism is the ability to master the use of two languages by a language community or language speaker.¹⁴ This means, it is someone who does not only master one language in communication and the habit of using two languages or more in bilingualism applies individually and also in social groups. Therefore, bilingualism is the ability to master the use of two languages.

Unlike bilingualism, multilingualism is a mastery of multiple languages.¹⁵ It is a situation where a group of people have and use several different languages. For example, in Singapore, there are four languages

¹⁴Ronald Wardhaugh, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*(5th ed) (New York: Blackwell, 2006), p.96.

¹⁵*Ibid.*

that mandarin, Hokkien, Tamil, Cantonese, and Singapore English. From the language, only Mandarin has status. Therefore, it is if someone knows several languages or more than one language.

From the definition above, bilingualism is a person who has abilities in a second language. On the other hand, multilingualism is someone who can use more than two languages in communicating with others. This means, bilingualism and multilingualism are users who use more than one language, either by individual speakers or by the speaker community. The use of several of them often results in a mixture of languages.

2. Type of Bilingualism

There are three types of bilingualism proposed by Beardsmore, there are: compound, coordinate and sub. Coordinate.

a. Compound Bilingualism

In Compound Bilingualism there is no such dividing line; the individual learns the languages in the same environment and context and they are often used concurrently or even interchangeably. Sometimes known as additive bilingualism, an example of this would be when a child is raised by bilingual parents and both languages are used in the home. In the individual's mind, the languages are not separate and can be switched between at will,

even while speaking. As anyone who knows such a person can attest, that should actually be written often while speaking.

b. Coordinate Bilingualism

It states an independency between the two languages. The individual learns the two languages in different contexts so that each word has its own specific meaning. For example a student who speaks one language at home, acquired via his/her parents and the home environment and then learns a second language at school. He/she only speaks the second language at school, in a classroom environment and the languages remain separate in his mind.

c. Sub-Coordinate Bilingualism

Subordinate Bilinguals are those people who have learnt a second language and cannot understand it without the help of their first language. Such people will translate the words of second language in their mother tongue, then they would be able to understand them. Therefore, it can be said that the concept in mind will remain in one system that is the mother tongue system, but the additional language is attached to the system through the mother tongue.¹⁶

¹⁶Hugo Baetens Beardsmore, *Bilingualism Basic Principles (2nd Ed)* (Brussel : John Benjamins Publishing Company), p.5. Available <https://www.amazon.com/Bilingualism-Basic-Principles-Multilingual-Matters/dp/0905028635> (accessed on May 16th 2019).

From definition above, it can be concluded that there are three types of bilingualism. They are: compound bilingualism, coordinate bilingualism and sub-coordinate bilingualism. Compound bilingualism is when the speaker masters two languages because the speaker learns the two languages in the same context and situation. While, coordinate bilingualism is when the speaker learns the two languages in different contexts like an individual who speaks Indonesian language at home and learns English at school. Then the last, sub-coordinate bilingualism is one language is stronger and faster than another one.

B. Code

Code is language, variation, language style or rule for changing a piece of information for example, words or phrases to another form, not necessarily of the same type. According to Wardhaugh, code is a dialect or a particular language used in every opportunity to communicate between two or more parties.¹⁷ Then, when two or more people communicate with each other in conversation, we can call the communication system they used the code. That means, people are usually asked to choose a particular code each time they choose to speak, and they can also decide to switch from one code to another or to mix code. When people want to talk to each other, they have to choose a

¹⁷Ronald Wardhaugh, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistic*. (Oxford: Basil Black Well, 1986), p. 99.

special code to express their feelings. Therefore, codes are certain languages, dialects, styles, or variations.

According to Crystal, code is a set of conventions for converting one signaling system into another.¹⁸ In other words, it is a system of rules that allows us to provide information in the form of symbols. Human language is also a code consisting of words that represent ideas, events, and objects. When put together in certain situations, it helps us communicate. For example, in everyday interactions, people usually choose different codes in different situations. They can choose certain codes or variations because it makes it easier to discuss certain topics, regardless of where they speak. It's like a system used by people to communicate with each other. When people want to talk to each other, they have to choose a certain code to express their feelings. Therefore, it is a symbol used by people to speak or communicate in certain languages for different communication purposes.

From the definition above, the researcher concludes that the code can be said as a language or form of language variation used by a community to communicate. That means, it is a signal used by the speaker to convey some messages and in code selection it is divided into two, namely code mixing and code switching.

¹⁸David Crystal, *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of Language*, (Cambridge University Press:1987), p.66.

1. Code Mixing

Code mixing is an expression in which a mixture of grammar from one language and another language is used without changing the grammar of the first language used. According to Mabule, Code mixing is an utterance that involves mixing two languages without changing related topics.¹⁹ This means, it is a symptom of language used where a mixture or combination of different variations in the same clause. Then, it occurs when speakers use both languages together as long as they change from one language to another in one greeting. Therefore, code mixing occurs without changing topics, for example, change the meaning to be conveyed.

According to Yee Hoo, Code-mixing is the change of one language to another within the same utterance or in the same oral or written text.²⁰ This means, the use of code mixing where the speakers mix languages from one language and another language is used without changing the grammar of the first language that is used in direct or indirect utterance. The use of language refers to words or phrases in one language mixed with another language. Therefore, code mixing occurs when users use both languages together from one language to another in utterance.

¹⁹ D R Mabule, "What is this, Is It Code Switching, Code Mixing or Language Alternating", *Journal of Educational and Social Research*, Vol. 5 No. 1 (January 2015), p. 341. Available <https://fexdoc.com> (accessed on May 22nd 2018).

²⁰ Judy Woon Yee Ho, "*Code-mixing: Linguistic form and socio-cultural meaning*", *The International Journal of Language Society and Culture*, 2007), p.1. Available <https://aaref.com.au/wp-content/uploads/2018/05/21-2.pdf> (accessed on May 19th, 2018).

From the explanation above, the researcher concluded that code mixing is a change in mixing one language with another in expressions that are the same or equivalent to oral or written texts. Speakers mix their language from one language to another on the same topic of conversation but it does not change the meaning to be conveyed.

Another phenomenon that is closely related to code mixing is code switching. Many linguists define code switching. This provides clarity to understand the definition of code switching as well. They are as follows:

2. Code Switching

In sociolinguistics, according to Albirini, code switching is two languages that combine elements from two languages or more language variations in one utterance.²¹ This means, it is the transition of two types of languages in the same conversation and code switching must be found in one conversation. In other words, there are situations where the speaker deliberately changes the code used such as by switch from one language to another language.

According to Mabule, code switching is the used of two or more variations of language in the same conversation.²² This means, it is when

²¹ Abdulkafi Albirini, *Modern Arabic Sociolinguistics Diglossia, variation, codeswitching, attitudes and identity*, (1st ed)(London and New York: Routledge: 2016), p. 216.

²² D R Mabule, *Op.Cit.* p. 339.

two bilingual people change two languages while talking between them. This change or transfer can include sentence or phrases from both languages in long and sequential sentences or paragraphs. Then, it is must be found in one conversation. Therefor, it is a situation where the Speaker intentionally changes the code used, namely by switching from one to the other.

From the explanation above, researchers can conclude that, Code switching is a change from one language to another in many variations, and alternative the speaker to used two or more languages in the same utterance and there are also situations where the speaker deliberately changes the used code. Therefore, it is occurs of changing situations that have an impact on the used of language or its variety.

3. Difference Code Mixing and Code Switching

The difference between code mixing and code switching is code mixing occurs when speakers mix or insert foreign words (other code) in the dominant language used. Including the use of foreign terms that appear intellect. While code switching, speakers change the language use to code the others including diversity for instance such as the other person, speakers themselves, the presence of three speakers.²³ This

²³Sumarsih. Masitowani Siregar, et. al. "Code Switching and Code Mixing in Indonesia: Study in Sociolinguistic", *English Language and Literature Studies*. Vol 4, No.1, 2014, p. 79. Available <http://digilib.unimed.ac.id/29249/> (accessed on April 3th 2019).

means, the used of code mixing is the used of one of the more dominant languages, while the code switching between the languages is more balance.

In addition, another difference is code switching occurs between the language used is individual, a conscious and deliberate, specific causes, while code mixing occurs in a primary code or code base used has function, while other code involved in the use of such language is in pieces, without function and as a code.²⁴ This means, code switching occurs between the languages used are individuals who are conscious and intentional in their use, while code mixing occurs in uses that have unpurpose or without function.

From the explanation above, the researcher can conclude that, code mixing is when the speaker enters words other than the speaker's language, and the speaker does not have a specific purpose. That means, the speaker combines the code. Whereas, code switching does not occur accidentally. This means, that the code swiching is a situation where the speaker intentionally changes the code use, such as by switch from one to another language. For example, when speakers change language intentionally and speakers do it for specific purposes (eg the presence of a third person who does not share the same language, or changes in a topic or situation), in other words the switch works, meaning the speaker makes a code-switch. Therefore, code mixing changes the language in utterance

²⁴*Ibid.*, p.79

and one language is more dominant. While, the code switching is to change the language between sentences and the used of a more balanced language.

C. Type of Code Mixing

According to Muysken in Deuchar, he suggests that there are three main code-mixing patterns which may be found in bilingual speech communities: insertion, alternation and congruent lexicalization.²⁵ This means, based on code mixing patterns found are often somewhat different from each other. This kind of code mixing occurs in a word, phrase, clause, or sentence. On the other hand, types of code mixing are:

1. Insertion

Insertion of material (word) from one language into a structure from the other language. This means, It is the type of code mixing which insert a word in the conversation both oral and written. There are several insertions, such as insertion word, insertion hybrid, and insertion reduplication, The following is an example:

a. Insertion Word

Word is the smallest meaningful linguistic unit that can stand by itself. For the example in conversation:

²⁵ Margaret Deuchar, *Minority Language Survival, Code Mixing In Welsh*, (Bogor: Cascadilla Press, 2005), p. 608-620. Available <http://www.lingref.com/isb/4/045ISB4.PDF> (accessed on May 24th 2018).

Sara : *Pakaianmu bad banget!*

(Your clothes are really bad!)

Abas : *Ini pakaianku yang paling good, tidak ada yang lain.*

(This is my most good clothes, nothing else)

Base on the example above, the speaker use indonesian language and they insert in the middle of their utterance with English word. They insert the word of bad and good. By identifying the example conversation above, it can be classified that the type of code mixing that appears in the conversation.

b. Insertion Hybrid

Insertion Hybrid is a word or derivative in which a single element comes from a different language.

For example: *Kemarin Performnya bagus banget.*

(Yesterday the performance was really good).

Base on the example above The word perform is hybrid, because the word perform is English word and nya is Indonesian suffix which is combined into one word.

c. Insertion Reduplication

Insertion Reduplication is the use of duplicated words.

For example: *Semua teman saya di kelas itu beautiful beautiful.*

(All my friends in class are beautiful).

Base on example above, beautiful beautiful words are a form of reduplication, because beautiful words are written or mentioned twice in the sentences completely. Actually in English there is no reduplication. The sense of reduplication is coming from Indonesian language. Therefore, the word “beautifulbeautiful” is using Indonesian systems and concepts but written in English.

d. Insertion Clause

Insertion Clause is a group of words with a subject and predicate if it is included in larger sentence.

For example: Aku masih bisa berlari Life must go on, semangat ya.²⁶ Life must go on is an independent clause, because there is a subject and predicate in the sentence. In this clause, the subject is Life, the predicate is must go on.

2. Alternation

Alternation occurs between meaning that alternation is used when speaker mixes language with a phrase.

For example:

Herry : *Siang ini, after the meal kamu akan pergi kemana?*

²⁶Sutrismi, “The Use Of Indonesian English Code Mixing in Social Media Networking”. (Thesis of Education in English Departmen Uneversitas Muhammadiyah, Surakarta, 2014), p. 5-7. Available <http://eprints.ums.ac.id/29788/>(accessed on July 03rd2019).

(This afternoon, After the meal where are you going?)

Joy :*Saya tidak akan pergi, karena saya many tasks dirumah.*

(I will not leave, because I have many tasks at home)

The example of the conversation above about activities. He asked “joy, after the meal kamu akan pergi kemana?”, the first speaker mixed Indonesian with English in his words. Then, the second speaker responded to the question of the first speaker by replying “Saya tidak akan pergi, karena saya many tasks dirumah”, from the responding of the second speaker, he mixed Indonesia language with English, the English Word which identify as mixing the language is “many tasks” the code mixing that the first speaker and second speaker include in type of alternation code mixing because they mix in phrase.

3. Congruent Lexicalization

Congruent lexicalization is the influence of dialect within language use. It means, when the individual speaks in his or her utterance the words which come out from his or her mouth it is like foreign language. For example, the official Indonesian language has several dialects with English words or there are similarities in the word both in English language and

Indonesian language. Usually, it occurs in oral form.²⁷ Here the example of the conversation:

A :*Apakah kamu suka bermain music?*

(Do you like to play music?)

B :*Iya, saya suka bermain music seperti gitar.*

(Yes, I like playing music like a guitar).

Base on the example conversation above shows that among the first speaker and second speaker do congruent lexicalization, because words that identify congruent lexicalization appear in their conversations such as music and guitar.

In addition to types of code mixing from Muysken, there is Suwito in his book divides two types of code mixing: inner code mixing and outer code mixing.²⁸

1. Inner Code Mixing

Inner code mixing is mixing languages from native languages with all their variations. It is shown if the speaker includes elements of regional languages into the national language. Code mixing and elements of region

²⁷Pieter Muysken, *Bilingual Speech A Typology of Code Mixing*, (United Kingdom Cambridge : University Perss, 2000), p.60.

²⁸Suwito, *Pengantar AwalSosiolinguistik: Teori danProblema*. (Surakarta :Universitas Sebelas Maret, 1983), p. 76.

languages indicates that speakers have complex regional languages, or want to show the characteristics of the region language.

For example: *Nah ini dia yang saya **demen**.*²⁹

(Well, this is what I like).

Base on the example above, the speaker used Indonesian language, but speaker insert words, demen. Demen in this example means like. Demen is included in inner code mixing because regional languages are mixed with national languages.

2. Outer Code Mixing

Mixing outside code is mixing code from foreign languages. This means that speakers mix national languages with foreign languages. For example, English is included in Indonesian.

For example: *Disana ada bangunan factory yang sangat besar.*³⁰

(There is a very large factory building).

Base on the example above, the speaker used Indonesian language but enter the word “factory” in English. This example is included in Outer codemixing because national languages are mixed with foreign languages.

²⁹Citra Dewi, Yayan Ekalaya, “Outer Code Switching and Code Mixing Indonesia Lawyers Club”. *Journal Literary Criticism*, Vol. 2 No. 1 (Januari 2015), p.54. Available <https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/d641/93de17261edf3a51cd03058a5ca5b4251de1.pdf> (accessed on May 14th 2019).

³⁰*Ibid*, p. 55.

From all the explanations about types of code mixing above, by Piter Muysken theory and Suwito theory, the researcher can be concluded that types of code mixing is a variation of language in mixing language. Such as, variations in the insertion of words, clause and phrase with two different languages in one utterance.

D. Motives of Code Mixing

Motive is a drive in humans that arises because of the needs that want to be fulfilled by humans. Every people have different motives of using code mixing in utterance and code mixing has two motive there are prestige filling motive and need filling motive.

1. Prestige Filling Motive

The speaker chooses prestige filling motive appear their educational status. It is when the speaker chooses prestige filling motive for their educational status, prestige filling motive is used to confirm or connected previous sentences. In English, it is in accordance with the used of conjunctions. Conjunction is a word that connects between sentences.

For example: *Aku memang butuh kamu, butbukan berarti kamu segalanya buat aku.*³¹

³¹Sutrismi, "The Use of Indonesian English Code Mixing In social Media Networking By Indonesian Youngsters, *Code Mixing, Linguistic Forms, Need Filling Motive, and Prestige Filling Motive*". (Journal English University Surakarta, Surakarta, 2014), p.7. available at <http://digilib.unimed.ac.id/29249/> (accessed on July 03rd 2019)

(I really need you, but that doesn't mean you are everything to me).

Base on the example above, "But" is a conjunction that is used to explain the agreement and correction, or reinforce the previous sentence. It is prestige filling motive that has meaning to give intention the utterance before.

2. Need Filling Motive

Need filling motive is a motive when the speakers cannot find the words that have similar meanings in their language. It is to fill gap in the borrowing idiolect.³²

For example: "*Mengirim status atau apapun itu adalah hak saya*"³³

(Sending status or whatever it is my right)

"Status" is an utterance which is used in social media. In Indonesian "status" has a similar meaning with "status" in English. Status refers to an update feature which allows users to discuss their thoughts, whereabouts, or important information with their friends in social media.

Base on the example above, the researcher can conclude that the motive for using code mixing in speech, conversation or dialogue is a social factor. In addition, the motive for using code mixing is caused by

³²Hockett, Charles F, *A Course in Modern Linguistics*. (New York: MacMillan) Company, 1958. p.405.

³³ Sutrismi, *Op.Cit.*p.7.

speakers unable to find the same meaning in their language Need Feeling Motive and for educational status to emerge Prestige Feeling Motive.

From all the explanations about motives of code mixing by Charles F Hockett, the researcher can be concluded that motives of code mixing is a mix of languages in which there are prestige filling motive and need filling motive. Prestige filling motive is the language or word entered to complete the previous sentence in a difference language. In English this is like the use of conjunctions. Meanwhile, need filling motive is a motive when the speakers cannot find the words that have similar meaning in their language. the language entered in other language is the influence of idiolect.

E. Youtube

With the development of technology, many people share videos on their social media, one of the media is Youtube. According to Cayari, YouTube is a site that allows many people to not only consume, but also create.³⁴ This means, it is have become a strong space that provides new ways to consume, create and share videos. It is a website that facilitates users to share videos that they have or are limite to enjoying videos upload by various people. There are various kinds of videos that can be upload to this Youtube site, such as short films, television movies, music video clips from musicians, videos motivation,

³⁴Christopher Cayari, "The Youtube Effect: How Youtube Has Provide New Was to Consume, Create, and Share music" International Journal of Education & The Art, Vol. 12, No. 6, July 8, 2011, p.7. Available <http://www.ijea.org/v12n6/> (accessed on May 17th 2019).

movie trailers, video tutorials on various video blog activities of vloggers, and still many more videos.

Uploading video to YouTube is a quick and easy process and works in similar ways on other video sharing sites.³⁵ This means, videos on YouTube that can provide benefits to viewers, including education, are propose. Students can access Youtube in an easy way, they only need a handphone or computer to access Youtube. On youtube videos, students can get a lot of knowledge and they can get new inspiration from watching Youtube.

From the explanation above, researchers can conclude that Youtube is the largest and most popular online video sharing media website on the internet. Currently youtube users are spread all over the world from various ages, from the level of children to adults. Youtube users can upload videos, search videos, watch videos, discuss or ask questions about videos. Every day there are millions of people who access Youtube, so it's not wrong if Youtube has the potential to be used as a learning medium.

F. Video Motivation

The used of video in recent years has play an active role in the teaching and learning process, it is to make classroom conditions more attractive and enjoyable. It is an obvious medium for helping learners to interpret the visual

³⁵Robert Godwin-Jones, *Emerging Technologies*, (Jurnal Language Learning & Technology, Vol. 11 No 1, 2017), p. 16. Available <http://lt.msu.edu/vol11num1/emerging/> (accessed on May 16th, 2019).

clues effectively.³⁶ This means, in applying videos during the teaching and learning process, students will get an impression on the material provide. Students can also concentrate on visual cues for meanings such as expressions, movements, and postures. Therefore, it can be said that the use of videos to add interactive and student motivation in learning.

In general, motivation is an encouragement with the aim of being an encouragement or activator for someone as an effort in a positive way. motivation is the desire to do or achieve something because someone really wants and enjoys or sees value in doing it.³⁷ It is a change that occurs in a person who appears symptoms of feelings, to emotions that are driven by an individual in carrying out an action because of a need, desire, and purpose. Therefore, it is a desire that is in someone who stimulates him to take various actions.

From the explanation above, video motivation is to make someone do something that is contain in media such as video. Using videos to achieve better results, for example, video motivation gives a description, ways, examples, suggestion, and massages for someone to do something in possitive way. Therefore, video motivation have a big influence on positive things.

³⁶Dr. Ismail cakir, “*The use of video As An Audio – Visual Material In Foreign language Teaching Classrom*”, The Turkish Onli ne Journal of educational Technology, Vol. 5 Issue 4, October 2006, p.68. (accessed on May 17th 2019).

³⁷Center on Education Policy, “*Graduate School of Education and Human Development Washington University*”*Journal of George Washington University*(Washington, D.C. : Pennsylvania Avenue NW, 2012) p. 3. Available www.cep-dc.org (accessed on May 16th 2019)

G. The Relation Between Code Mixing and Education Study

In chapter one on page three, it is explained that this research can be used as a media learning. Furthermore, the use of code mixing in videos Youtube to improve learning creativity. This is very interesting in increasing student interest in using English to add vocabulary. Vocabulary is much more than just single words, that is vocabulary includes the only single words but also multiword phrases, idioms, and event sentences.³⁸ This is in accordance with this research where this research analyzed types and motives of code mixing. In the types of code mixing, such as insertion words. It is discussed mixing words entered in other languages in the form of a single word, and also alternation, it is discussed mixing languages in the form of phrases. It means, students can find word by word in English. Therefore, they can improve their ability in English through YouTube.

In addition, this research can also be used by the teachers as an additional source or guide for teachers to improve their understanding of code mixing. Just as in many English teaching situations, the teachers play a key role in using the video as an aid for language teaching because he has the prime responsibility for creating a successful language learning environment.³⁹ Therefore, the Teacher can use Youtube as one of the creative and interesting

³⁸Nushi Musa, Jenabzadeh Homa, "Teaching and Learning Academic Vocabulary", (California Linguistic Notes, Vol. 40 No. 2, 2016) p. 52. Available http://english.fullerton.edu/publications/cln/clncurrentissue/CLN_Nushi_Academic%20Vocabulary%20.pdf (accessed on January 24th 2020).

³⁹ Dr. Ismail cakir, *Op.Cit.* p.68.

learning media for students to enjoy during the teaching and learning process so that students are more interested in the learning process.

From the explanation above, the researcher can be concluded that, using code mixing has a special positive impact on education. In our daily life code mixing is commonly happen but we can also find the occurrence of code mixing in social media. In this research, researcher analyzed code mixing in video motivation Youtube and this research can be used as a media learning in adding vocabulary. Students can easily learn English by understanding the use of code mixing in videos such as types and motives of code mixing because students can find word by word in English. Therefore, in addition to add vocabularies to the use of code mixing in daily life.

H. About Deddy Corbuzier Youtube Channel

Deodatus Andreas Deddy Cahyadi Sunjoyo is more known as Deddy Corbuzier was born in Jakarta December 28, 1976. He was a mentalist popular in Indonesia or the king of magic in Indonesia in 1999-2015. He is a professional magician. He also received a Ph.D as Doctor in the Art of Magic from America and he has a child named Azkanio Nikola Corbuzier, from his wife named Kalina Oktarani (2005-2013).

For the first time, Deddy Corbuzier uploaded a video to youtube January 09, 2013 entitled "trailer of the mentalist draft" when he was a magician and at that time he hadn't made a video with a motivational content. Now Deddy Corbuzier becomes a Presenter, an Actor, and a Youtuber. Reporting from the

Tribunnew November10, 2018, Deddy Corbuzier can be called the Father of Youtube because video uploads contain motivational content and interesting information. The first video motivation was uploaded by Deddy Corbuzier on Youtube Chenel, which is entitled "How to cripple thugs, Tactical Basic Combat" September10, 2016.

Here is the picture of Deddy Corbuzier



Figure 1. Video Motivation Deddy Corbuzier

The title of the video motivation is “sukses dijamin Now” the video published on December 06, 2016. 525.674 viewer and 17.126 like and 355 dislike. This video motivation tells the story of how a person can be successful today. Deddy Corbuzier said, “kenapa saya bisa sukses, because I am good beradaptasi”.

From the figure 1 that researcher analyzed to look for code mixing that appears in Deddy Corbuzier Utterance. The researcher chose this video because this video is part of Deddy Corbuzier video motivation that the researcher because he used a lot of code mixing.

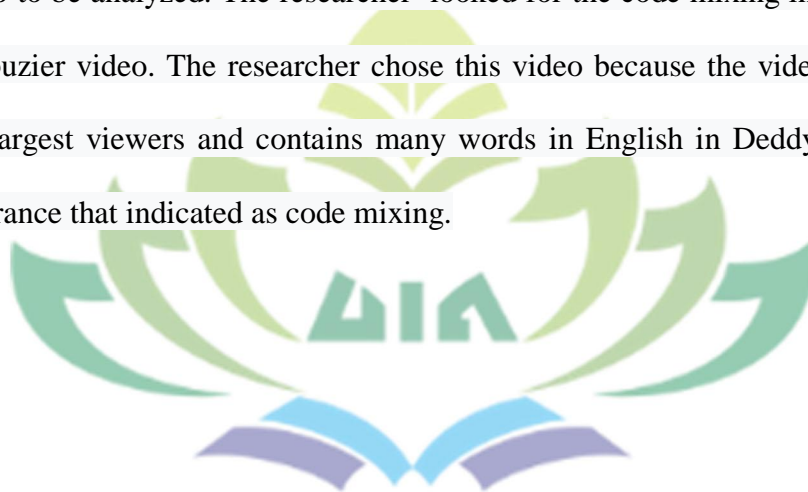


Figure 2. Video Motivation Deddy Corbuzier

From the figure 2, it is one of the Deddy Corbuzier video motivation on his Youtube Chanel. That video is one of the largest viever, like, and dislike.

The title of the video is “Tonton ini sebelum usia anda 30 (I wish may dad teach me this before)”. The video published on April 04, 2018 with viewers 973.518, 39.909 K for like, and 523 for dislike. The video tell about how to get to success before the age of 30 year, in this video motivation Deddy Corbuzier gives motivation by giving ways, information and advice, such as how someone has a dream, how someone embodies his dream, and how someone's dream can be realized and achieve success.

From the explanation of the video, the researcher took Deddy Corbuzier video to be analyzed. The researcher looked for the code mixing in the Deddy Corbuzier video. The researcher chose this video because the video is one of the largest viewers and contains many words in English in Deddy Corbuzier Utterance that indicated as code mixing.



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Video sources

First video, <https://youtu.be/EhbLxrMmxAU>

Second video, <https://youtu.be/qpGULnrpbZk>

