

Code Mixing and Switching Used in Breakout Music Program of Net TV

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Abstract: Bilingual and multilingual people present language variety called Code – Mixing and Code – Switching. The purpose of this study is to find the kinds of code mixing and code switching that used by the hosts in Breakout a music program in Net TV and to conclude the factor that influence the hosts mix and switch their utterances. This study was done by using description/qualitative method. This study used three of selected episodes, each utterances in each episode changed into the scripts. As the result of this study, in generally, the hosts used two kinds of Code Mixing, they are Intra sentential code mixing and extra sentential code mixing, and five kinds of Code Switching on their utterances (Situational, Metaphorical, Tag Code switching, Inter-sentential switching, and Intra-sentential switching). The hosts mix and switch their utterances influenced by the setting and scene, participants, ends, key, norm of interaction as described by Dell Hymes, and also found the other factors, they are background of language, topic and the limited Indonesian vocabularies which can be hazy if it puts in Indonesian.

Keywords: Breakout, Code Mixing, Code Switching.

INTRODUCTION

Language as a tools for interact with other human is also one of the most powerful emblems of social behavior. So, language cannot be separated with the human. Richard Anthony Hudson, in his book Sociolinguistics define as a study of language in relation to the society as sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics study such matters as the linguistics identify of social group, social attitude to language, standard and non-standard forms of language, the pattern and the needs of national language used, social varieties and level of language, the social basis of multilingualism, and so on. Being able to interact freely with the speakers of another languages with whom a regular contact is made in the ordinary business of living. It is just a normal requirement of daily living that people speak several languages: perhaps one or more at home, another in the village, still another for purpose of trade, and contact with the outside world of wider social political organization.

Code switching is a change of language from one language or language variety to another one by a speaker (writer), like describes by Appel (1973), in Sosiolingusitik Perkenalan Awal (1995:107) Alih kode sebagai gejala peralihan pemakaian bahasa karena berubahnya situasi ‘code switching is as shifting process of language using because the situation changing’. In conclusion, it is clear that code mixing is a mixed of word, phrase, and clauses of several languages while code switching is a switching the use of language from a language to another language. In bilingual communication, two or more languages are often used along together. Sometimes the languages are mixed or they are switched to another one. Nowadays, to show good identity in the modern society, people always try to know all various cases in this world to exist in certain community. This case will cause people to understand more than one language. Therefor uses of varieties language in communication to each other, or even mix up two or more language beside the mother of tongue language, becomes the common thing in the society.

The subject matter of this thesis is a part of sociolinguistics, it is about code mixing and code switching of Indonesian – English, because at this time English language has globalized and be accepted as one of international language according to the British Council. As the effect, Indonesian language is also influenced by English, directly, so it makes most of Indonesian people do mixing both languages. For examples;

“Saya akan **download file** anda.” (I will download your file)

”Anda ingin tau apa yang terjadi? **Let’s check it out.**” (Do you want to know what is happening? Let’s check it out)

“Mau sok **down to earth**...” (wanna down to earth...)

“Finally, pulang juga. **Take care** ya. **Bye.**” (Finally, go home. Take care, bye)

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The examples above showed the different codes in one sentence. It can be seen that words **download file, let's check it out, down to earth, finally, take care,** and **bye** are taken from English language and they are mixed in Indonesian language. However all of the words do not influence the structure. The structure of language involved in participle.

Code-mixing is the mixing one language into the structure of other language only in such place. The component of languages which involved the structure consists of word, phrase, clause, and sentence. The phenomenal of code-mixing and code-switching can be found in media as magazine, newspaper, novel, television, youtube, etcare written or spoken, but the writer chooses Indonesian music program entitled "Breakout" and broadcasted by Net TV to be analyzed. "Breakout" is a television music program which presents all the collection of national and international music videos. It is broadcasted by Netmediatama, the new comer of national television station that has a contemporary concept for the 'milenial' audiences. The beginning of this program, the director did not take a host to guide the audiences but after a long time, the host have been hired, they are Boy William, Sheila Dara, and Brandon Salim. However, Boy William and Sheila Dara are the immediately host until now.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Conceptual Framework

Chapter II presents the review of related literature that shows the theories of code mixing and code switching including the definition of language, sociolinguistics, bilingualism and multilingualism, code, types of code mixing and code switching, and factors that influence code mixing and code switching. By reading this chapter the reader will have basic understanding the theories of code mixing and code switching.

Theoretical Review

Language is God's special gift to mankind beside life itself. Without language human civilization which we know now, would have remained on impossibility. It means language can be found everywhere. In our thoughts and dreams, prayers and meditations, relations and communication. Besides being a means of communication, and store house of knowledge, language is an instrument of thinking as well as a source of delight, singing for the example.

Since linguistics is the study of language, it is imperative for linguist to know what language is. Language is a very complex human phenomenon where is all attempts to define it is not enough proved (Rangkuti and Muchtar, 2013:1). Some linguists, however, have been trying to define it in their own ways even though all of the definitions have been far from satisfactory. None of the definitions are perfect, but they hint at certain characterization of language, and one from it is a social phenomenon (Rangkuti and Muchtar, 2013:4). In line with it, Raymond Hickey in his book *Language and Society* describes that language is a system, a system of communication between individuals and a social phenomenon, which intended to show how we use of language is governed by such factors as class, gender, race, etc.

Sociolinguistics

When people build their interaction with the society, there must be a language is being used. Without language, people cannot do their activities toward the others. In today society, language becomes a social-cultural-geographical phenomenon and people use it to interact each other. All the ways how people interact with the society has been studied in sociolinguistics.

Hudson (1996:4) describes sociolinguistics as the relation between language and society. Close enough from institutional of language, Halliday (2007:46) describes sociolinguistics as a relation between language and people who used it. In line with Halliday, Nababan (1993:2) describes sociolinguistics as the study or discussion of language relation to speaker as a member of society.

Dell Hymes in Chaer (1995:6) describes, "sociolinguistics could be taken refer to use of linguistics data and analysis in other discipline concerned with social life and conversely, to use of social data and analysis in linguistics." While Wardaugh (1986) describes sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationships between language and society with goals a better understanding the structure of language and how language functions in communication. From the explanations above, we know that sociolinguistics learn about how language is used in a living and complex speech community. It looks at the complex connection between the variations within a language and the matching variation in the social group that use it.

As a social phenomenon, language and language usage are not only determined by the linguistic factors but also by nonlinguistic factors, among others, social factors. The social factors that affect language used such as social status, education level, age, economic level, gender and so on. It clearly described by Richard (1985:262) that sociolinguistics is the study of language in relation to the social factor, that is, social class, educational level, and type of education, age, sex, ethnic origin, etc.

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Bilingualism and Multilingualism

Bilingualism is about the using of two languages, while multilingualism is about the using of more than two languages. According to Bloomfield in his famous book *Language* (1933:56), bilingualism is “the ability of a speaker to use two languages equally well.” So, a person should be only called bilingual when he or she can use two or more language in same level of performance. People who are bilingual or multilingual do not necessarily have exactly the same abilities in the language or language varieties. In fact, that kind of variety may be exceptional. As described by Sridhar (1996:50), “multilingualism involving balanced, native like command of all the languages in the repertoire is rather uncommon.”

Singh (2001:43) said that bilingual ability at the level of predominance that is how far a bilingual is able to use the two languages, would affect one another in using in language. In fact, two languages possibly affect one another. When a bilingual uses second language continually in long period, it occurs. The first language will be used again by the individual so, both language will be mixed automatically. This behavior creates new issues in linguistics for instance code mixing and code switching. Such as described by Li Wei and Melissa G Mayer (2008:5) behaving more or less like a monolingual; or mix languages in the same sentences, clause, or even word, resulting in a linguistics phenomenon known as code switching.

Code

Code is a term which refers to a variety. Variety is a sociolinguistics term of specific set of ‘linguistic item’ or human speech pattern which we can uniquely associate with some external factor (presumably, a geographical area or social group). It is refer to language or variety of language as a code. Wardhaugh (2006:1) states that “when two or more people communicate with each other in speech, we can call the system of communication that they employ code.”

In this cases a code is the particular language are choose to use in any occasion, a system used for communication between two or more parties. When people want to speak, they have to choose a particular code to express their minds and feeling. The particular code in this case can be a particular language, dialect, style, register, or variety. Therefore, in daily situation, people may use different code in different situation. The term of code cannot be separated from code mixing and code switching, because a language or a variety of language is possible to be referred as a code in every communication.

Code Mixing

Code mixing is a mixing of two or more languages or language varieties in speech. Chaer and Agustina (2004:115) describe, *Campur kode* adalah digunakannya serpihan – serpihan dari bahasa lain dalam menggunakan suatu bahasa, yang mungkin diperlukan dengan tanpa disadari, sehingga tidak dianggap suatu kesalahan atau penyimpangan ‘Code mixing is used pieces of another language, maybe needed unconsciously, so that is not accepted as mistake’. Nababan (1993:32) describes that code mixing is found mainly in informal interactions. While Wardhaugh (1998:103) describes “Code mixing occurs when conversant use both of languages together to the extent that they change from one language to the other in the course of single utterance”. According to Siregar(1996:50) in Fitriana, code mixing divided into two types, intra-sentential mixing and extra-

Sentential Mixing.

Intra-sentential Mixing

Intra-sentential mixing may range from the alternation of single words or phrases to clauses within a single sentence or utterance. The example of this type of mixing are as follows:

- Kurnia Meiga adalah **keeper** yang memiliki **reflex** yang bagus.
(Keeper as code mixing of word in the sentence)
- “**Could it be real..?**sepertinya aku tidak percaya akan hal itu.”
(Could it be real as code mixing of clause)
- Setelah semua kejadian itu, **who knows** dia akan bersikap seperti ini.
(Who knows as code mixing of phrase)

From the examples above it can be concluded that intra-sentential code mixing can be found in word, clause and phrase.

Extra-sentential Mixing

Normally, extra-sentential mixing occurs between sentences. Because it occurs at sentence boundaries, it requires less complex syntactic interaction between two languages involved in code mixing.

Causal Factors of Code Mixing

The using of elements from one certain language in sentence or foreign discourse.

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The compulsion of technology might be mentioned as a need feeling motive.

Actually happen on situation of informal conversation and pushed by prestige filling motive.

The language is dynamic, this parallel with the globalization of development. The limited Indonesian, there are many foreign technologies. If it put in Indonesian, the meaning will be hazy, and sometimes it wouldn't practice. There is image, if using the foreign terminology, it seems intellect and good. The case in village society in Indonesia it seems like the people an intellect person. In many cities the foreign language becomes the icon of the intellectuality.

Code Switching

Code switching is a linguistic phenomenon commonly occurring in bi- and multilingual speech communities (Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics Second Edition, 2006:511). Chaer and Agustina in Putri (2011:17) describe that "bila dalam suatu peristiwa tutur terjadi peralihan dari suatu klausa suatu bahasa ke klausa bahasa lain, maka peristiwa yang terjadi adalah alih kode" (when there is a switching from one clause of a language to another clause of other language occur in a conversation, so it is called code switching). Appel in Chaer dan Agustina (2010:107) describes that "Alih kode sebagai gejala peralihan bahasa karena berubahnya situasi" (Code switching is as shifting process of language using because the situation changing).

Code switching is a situation where the speakers deliberately change a code being used by switching from one to another. Wardhaug (2010:98) describes that code switching is a conversational used to establish, cross or destroy boundaries; to create, evoke or change interpersonal relations with their rights and obligations. Dell Hymes in Chaer dan Agustina (2010:108) describes that code switching has become a common term for alternate use of two or more languages, or varieties of language, or even speech styles. From some of the definitions above, conclude that code switching is found more with bilingual and multilingual speakers, although monolinguals may actually be said to switch from a variety or style to another. Wardhaug (2006:101-117) describes that there are two types of code switching based on the distinction which applies to the style shifting. Those are situational code switching and metaphorical code switching. Each type is explained below:

Situational Code Switching

"Situational code switching occurs when the language used change according to situations in which the conversant find themselves; they speak one language in one situation and in a different one. No topic change is involved." (Wardhaug, 2006:104). In addition, Jendra in Dewi Salim (2014:8) says, "in regard to the factors which choosing a code suggested by Dell Hymes (1964), the changing situations involved could be the Setting, the Participants, or the Norms of Interaction."

Metaphorical Code Switching

Wardhaug (2006:104) describes that "metaphorical code switching occurs when a change of topic requires a change in the language used." The interesting point is that some topics may be discussed in either code, but the choice of the code adds a different flavor to what is said about the topic. The choice encodes certain social values. Metaphorical code switching has an effective dimensions to it: you can change the code as you redefine the situation – formal to informal, official to personal, serious to humorous, and politeness to solidarity. Moreover Jendra in Dewi Salim (2014:8) says, "In inference with the factors, this type of switching involves the Ends, the Act Sequence, or the Key, but not the situation. According to Tom McArthur, there are three types of grammatical classification in code switching, they are:

- a. Tag code switching
A tag code switching happens when a bilingual inserts short expressions (tag) from different language at the end of utterances.
- b. Inter-sentential code switching
An inter-sentential happens when there is a complete sentence in a foreign language uttered between two sentences in a base language.
- c. Intra-sentential code switching
An intra-sentential code switching is found when a word, a phrase, or a clause of a foreign language is found within the sentence in a base language.
- d. Causal factors of Code Switching
Conversant, a conversant sometimes switches the code with another conversant because of certain purpose, likes to change formal situation to informal situation and vice versa.

Background of language, if the first conversant and second conversant have a different background of language, they will switch the code in language switching form. The appearance of the third person, if the third conversant has different background with the first and the second conversant, they usually do code switching to neutralize the situation and to respect the appearance the third conversant. Topic, topic is the dominant factor in

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determining code switching. The formal topic is usually served in neutral and serious style of language and informal topic is usually served in relax style of language.

Factors that Influence Code Mixing and Code Switching

In today society, find a bilingual or multilingual person is normal, because the situation has changed in time. So, the phenomenon in switch or mix the code in communication becomes a famous things to do as sign the high status, or social level of the people. In Wardhaugh, Dell Hathaway Hymes (1964) one of the most noted world sociolinguists, suggested eight factors that bilingual, multilingual, or monolingual people may consider when choosing a code. The factors were formulated into an acronym, namely S-P-E-A-K-I-N-G, which stands for Setting and Scene, Participation, Ends, Act sequence, Key, Instrumentalities, Norms and Genre.

Setting and Scene

The setting and scene are the places, occasions, or natural situation that can influence the people in choosing the code. In general, these factors point to the circumstances and the physical environment to the cultural imitations of the site of the speech. So, it is clear that the setting refers to the physical condition of speech, while the scene pointed to psychological and cultural boundaries a speech. It is also possible for a speaker to mix or switch from one code into another code in particular scene in the same setting.

Participants

The participants are the people involved in the communication found in the setting. Participants can be used to refer to at least two parties to speak. The first party is the first of the speakers, and the second is the partner speech. In time and certain situation can also happen that the number of participants is more than two, namely the presence of a third person. Election code associated with speech component will involve two dimensions of human social, solidarity concerning the relationship with the partner speaker's speech that had been built previously and power, the issues related to the age, rank and social status of the participant's speech.

Ends

The ends are the goals or purposes that a speakers wish to reach. If a political party delivers a speech in a campaign he (she) wishes to persuade the crowd before him (her) in order to receive support for the election. However, if a mother speaks to her son before he leaves for school, she might want her son to behave himself in the school. Thus, for different ends, speakers of a language often choose different code.

Act Sequence

The act sequence refers to the order of a speech, a narrative, a conversation, or a talking. A formal speech for example, it sets carefully with an opening expression, followed with an introduction, a story, before entering the main topic. The sequence in speaking is the considered to be also an important factor to consider.

Key

The key is referred to the manner, spirit, and feeling of the message wished to be captured within the conversation. It is also referred to the spirit captured in the voice or manner of a speaker. The spirit or the feeling may be sincere more and low.

Instrumentalities

The instrumentalities are referred to the register and forms of the speech. The forms that might be under consideration are whether it will be delivered in formal way or a casual friendly one.

Norms of Interaction

The norms of interaction is the contextual custom in using the code, including for example allowance for an interruption, using gestures freely, addressing an audience, eye contacts, distance, asking questions about belief, etc.

Genre

The genre is referred to the type of the utterances whether it is in the form of a poem, a power, a prayer, a lecture, etc.

METHOD

This analysis is done by descriptions / qualitative method. According to Sugiono (2011) descriptive / qualitative method is the new method, as also known as post positivistic research. It is describing in details and specific situation using research tools like interviews, surveys, and observations during in the research area. It focuses on gathering of mainly verbal data rather than measure. In doing this research, the data is downloaded

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from Breakout television music program showed on Net by the host Boy William and Sheila Dara with the guest. The writer had listened to the conversation from youtube video well and transcript the conversation into the script.

The script consist of the utterances of Boy William, Sheila Dara and the guest. The data is only focused on all of the utterances sentences by Boy William and Sheila Dara especially Code Mixing and Code Switching. The data source is taken from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pm2LHu-AndY>, which has the total duration about nineteen minutes and thirty seconds: [Merdeka Bersama Breakout! #BreakoutNETMerdeka - YouTube](#) which has total duration about 24 minutes and 31 seconds. [Breakout with Yura Yunita! - YouTube](#) which has total duration 13 minutes and 27 seconds all without commercial break. In order to analyze the utterances of Boy William and Sheila Dara, the writer uses documentary technique as follows: Watch the program, search the documents of Breakout episodes "*Musisi yang Jago Main Alat Musik*" (The impressive Musicians able in used more than one instrument) on February 21st 2017; "*Merdeka Bersama Breakout*" on May 23th 2017; "*Breakout with Yura Yunita*" on May 23th 2017 from Youtube video. Download the video. Listen the conversation well and then transcribed the conversation into a script.

The writer analyzes the analysis after the entire conversation has been transcribed into a script, then the writer observes the conversation by selecting and classifying the utterances of Boy William and Sheila Dara to what have been planned as the objective of this thesis and finally a conclusion is made from the analysis.

RESULT

Analysis

The writer divides the data into three different categories; first category; consisted of the utterances in transcription of Breakout episode's "*Musisi yang Jago Main Alat Musik*", second category; consisted of the utterances in transcription of Breakout episode's "*Merdeka Bersama Breakout*", third category; consisted of utterances in transcription of Breakout episode's "*Breakout with Yura Yunita*". The data which is found, will be identified and classified as Code Mixing and Code Switching, but the description of the classification presented below:

Analysis Code Mixing and Code Switching Episode's "*Musisi yang Jago Main Alat Musik*"

There are 7 Code Mixing and 1 Code Switching. Number 2 classified as Code Switching, such as the data before, according to Tom McArthur, based on the grammatical classification, the switching is classified as **Tag Code Switching**. Tag code switching happens when a bilingual inserts short expressions (tag) from different language at the end of utterances. Number 1, 3 until number 8 are Code Mixing, such as the data before, according to Siregar, they are classified as **Intra – Sentential Mixing**. Intra – Sentential Mixing may range from the alternation of single word or phrase to clause within a single sentence or utterance. They consist of 4 words and 2 phrases.

There are 5 Code Mixing and 2 Code Switching. Number 9 and number 15 are Code Switching, such as the data before, according to Tom McArthur, based on the grammatical classification, the switching are classified as **Inter – Sentential Switching**. Inter – Sentential Switching happens when there is a complete sentence in a foreign language uttered between two sentences in a base language. Number 10 until number 14 are Code Mixing, such as the data before, according to Siregar, they are classified as **Intra – Sentential Mixing**. Intra – Sentential Mixing may range from the alternation of single word or phrase to clause within a single sentence or utterance. They consist of 2 words, 2 phrases and 1 clause.

There are 9 Code Mixing and 1 Code Switching. Number 16 and number 20 are Code Mixing that classified as **Extra – Sentential Mixing**. Such as the data before, according to Siregar, Extra – Sentential Mixing occurs between sentences. Because it occurs at sentence boundaries, it requires less complex syntactic interaction between two languages involved in code mixing. Number 17, 18, 21 until number 25 are Code Mixing, such as the data before, according to Siregar, they are classified as **Intra – Sentential Mixing**. Intra – Sentential Mixing may range from the alternation of single words or phrases to clauses within a single sentence or utterance. They consist of 6 words and 1 phrase. Number 19 is Code Switching, such as the data before, according to Tom McArthur, based on the grammatical classification, the switching is classified as **Inter – Sentential Switching**. Inter – Sentential Switching happens when there is a complete sentence in a foreign language uttered between two sentences in a base language.

There are 6 Code Mixing and 3 Code Switching. Number 26 until number 29, 31, 32 and number 35, that 7 number identified as Code Mixing. Such as the data, according to Siregar they are classified as **Intra – Sentential Mixing**. Intra – Sentential Mixing may range from a single word or phrase to clause within a single sentence or utterance. They are consisted of 6 words and 1 clause. Number 30, 33, 34 are Code Switching. Such as the data before, according to Wardhaug, they are classified as **Situational Code Switching**. Situational Code Switching occurs when the language used change according to the situations in which the conversant find

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themselves; they speak one language in one situation and in a different one. No topic change is involved. The differences find in the changing situation. In number 30, the changing situation involved by **the Participant**, while in number 33 and 34 the changing situation involved by **the Norm of Interaction**.

There are 6 Code Mixing and 3 Code Switching. Such as the data before, according to Siregar the 6 utterances in this analyse are classified as **Intra Sentential Mixing**. Intra – Sentential mixing may range from a single word or phrase to clause within a single sentence or utterance, while 2 of Code Switching, according to Wardhaug, they are classified as **Situational Code Switching** and involved by **the Participant** changes. Situational code switching occurs when the language used change according to the situations in which the conversant find themselves; they speak one language in one situation and in a different one. No topic change is involved. In number 43, such as the data before, according to Tom McArthur, based on the grammatical classification, it is classified as **Inter – Sentential Switching**. Inter – Sentential Switching happens when there is a complete sentence in a foreign language uttered between two sentences in a base language.

There are 8 Code Mixing and 3 Code Switching. Such as the data before, according to Siregar, the 8 of utterances are classified as **Intra – Sentential Mixing**. Intra – sentential mixing may range from a single word or phrase to clause within a single sentence or utterance. The 3 of utterances are classified as **Situational Code Switching**. Such as the data before, according to Wardhaug, situational code switching occurs when the language used change according to the situations in which the conversant find themselves; they speak one language in one situation and in a different one. No topic change is involved.

There are 9 Code Mixing and 1 Code Switching. The 9 of utterances classified as **Intra – Sentential Mixing**. Such as the data before according to Siregar, intra – sentential mixing may range from a single words or phrases to clauses within a single sentence or utterance, while in 1 utterance, as can be seen below:

Boy : Jangan kemana – mana guys. Danilla nanti akan nyanyi. Tapi hei! **You know what?** Buat kalian yang suka cover lagu, kalian bisa ikutan (hashtag) #CoversongGalaxyA.

He started his utterances by using Indonesian, then he switch to the other topic used English. It is classified as **Metaphorical Code Switching**. Such as the data before, according to Wardhaug Metaphorical Code Switching occurs when a change of topic requires a change in the language used.

There are 4 Code Mixing and 3 Code Switching. Such as the data before, according to Siregar, the code mixing are classified as **Intra – Sentential Mixing**. Intra – sentential mixing may range from a single word or phrase to clause within a single sentence or utterance, and according to Tom McArthur the code switching are classified as **Intra – Sentential Code Switching**. Intra – Sentential code mixing is found when a word, a phrase, or a clause of a foreign language is found within the sentence in a base language.

There are 4 code mixing and 5 code switching. Such as the data before, according to Siregar, the code mixing are classified as **Intra – Sentential Mixing**. Intra – sentential mixing may range from a single word or phrase to clause within a single sentence or utterance and the code switching according to Tom McArthur based on grammatical classification, they are classified; 1 as **Tag Code Switching**, 1 as **Inter – Sentential Code Switching**, and 3 as **Intra – Sentential Code Switching**.

There are 6 Code mixing. Such as the data before, according to Siregar they are classified as **Intra – Sentential Mixing** may range from the alternation of single word or phrase to clause within a single sentence or utterance.

Analysis Code Mixing and Code Switching Episode's "*Merdeka Bersama Breakout*"

There are 5 Code Mixing and 3 Code Switching. Such as the data before, according to Siregar the code mixing are classified as **Intra – Sentential Mixing**. Intra-sentential mixing may range from the alternation of single word or phrase to clause within a single sentence or utterance, while the code switching as can see below:

Boy : Kita udah umur 71 semenjak...ah...maksudnya semenjak kita merdeka! Oke! **It's seventy-first-year**. Pokoknya bangga jadi orang Indonesia. **I'm proud to be Indonesian**.

Sheila : **I'm proud to be Indonesian**.

Boy started his utterances by using Indonesia. In the middle and in the end of the utterances he switched his utterances by using England, and then his partner replays the same utterances of his mine. Such as the data before, they are classified as **Situational Code Switching**. According to Wardhaug, Situational code switching occurs when the language used change according to the situations in which the conversant find themselves; they speak one language in one situation and in a different one. No topic change is involved. The **Participant** factor involved the changed.

There are 9 Code Mixing and 1 Code Switching. Such as the data before, according to Siregar the code mixing are classified as **Intra – Sentential Mixing**. Intra-sentential mixing may range from the alternation of single word or phrase to clause within a single sentence or utterance, while code switching is classified as **Situational Code Switching**. As can see below:

Boy : **Good idea?!**

Sheila: Good idea, Boy...

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Boy : Deal.

Sheila : Boy...you always come with a good idea!

To state her answer, clearly. Sheila switched the utterances in complete sentence.

There are 9 Code Mixing and 1 Code Switching. Such as the data before, according to Siregar, the code mixing are classified as **Intra – Sentential Mixing**. Intra-sentential mixing may range from the alternation of single word or phrase to clause within a single sentence or utterance, while code Switching is classified as **Inter – Sentential Switching**, identify based on Tom McArthur grammatical classification.

There are 3 Code Mixing and 5 Code Switching. Such as the data before, according to Siregar, the code mixing classified as **Intra – Sentential Mixing**. Intra-sentential mixing may range from the alternation of single word or phrase to clauses within a single sentence or utterance, while the code switching can be seen below:

Sheila: Yang ada kata – kata ‘Glory’...hemm... Oh! **You know** what? Si Britney Spears itu!

Boy : kenapa?

Sheila: Ini bukan...ini bukan single sih. Karna dia kemarin baru ngeluarin single, kan?! Yang ‘Make Me’ itu, bulan juli. Nah... nanti akhir tahun...eh...akhir bulan ini, dia akan ngeluarin album yang judulnya ‘glory’.

Boy : Oh. Wow...wow... Yes. Aku denger juga! Dari yang aku denger, tau gak? Single yang kamu bilang itu ‘Make me’ itu...sampai di...dibilang di blogs – blogs dimana – mana. Di music sites. Katanya ini akan menjadi lagu Britney comeback dan akan dimainkan di club – club dimana – mana, karna...

Sheila: Iya...kayaknya akan jadi **big** banget.

Boy : **It’s gonna be a big song, man...!**

Sheila: **It’s gonna be a big song.**

Boy : Tapi Britney Spears, apa pun yang dia lakuin pasti **big!**

Sheila: Yeah....

Boy : **It’s gonna be big like no metter what, don’t even worry...!**

Sheila: **Britney cannot go wrong!!**

Boy : **You can go wrong...**Britney udah **queen!**

Sheila:**You can go wrong with Britney!**

Boy : **I know, alright! Man, you know what?** Ngomong – ngomong soal Britney gue jadi kangen Britney. **Give it, my guitar...** lo ingat lagu ini gak sheil? **This is my favorite Britney song of all the time.** Dan menurut gua, lagu ini tuh bisa dijadiin kayak rock, dijadiin kayak hip hop, bisa dijadiin gimana, gimana gak selalu pop. Mungkin likem...even...e...ini (memainkan gitar dan bernyanyi)

According to Wardhaug the code switching are classified as **Metaphorical Switching**. Metaphorical Switching occurs when a change of topic requires a change in the language used, you can change the code as you redefine the situation – formal to informal, official to personal, serious to humorous, and politeness to solidarity. In this conversation, Boy and Sheila switch their utterances from serious to humorous.

There are 4 Code Mixing and 4 Code Switching. Such as the data before, according to Siregar, the code mixing are classified as **Intra – Sentential Mixing**. Intra-sentential mixing may range from the alternation of single word or phrase to clause within a single sentence or utterance, while the code switching according to Wardhaug, they are classified as **Metaphorical Code Switching**. Metaphorical Switching occurs when a change of topic requires a change in the language used, you can change the code as you redefine the situation – formal to informal, official to personal, serious to humorous, and politeness to solidarity.

There are 8 Code Mixing and 2 Code Switching. Such as the data before, according to Siregar, the code mixing are classified as **Intra – Sentential Mixing**. Intra-sentential mixing may range from the alternation of single word or phrase to clause within a single sentence or utterance, while the code switching according to Tom McArthur based on grammatical classification, they are classified as **Intra – Sentential Code Switching**. An intra-sentential code switching is found when a word, a phrase, or a clause of a foreign language is found within the sentence in a base language.

There are 8 Code Mixing and 1 Code Switching. Such as the data before, according to Siregar, the code mixing are classified as **Intra – Sentential Mixing**. Intra-sentential mixing may range from the alternation of single word or phrase to clause within a single sentence or utterance, while according to Wardhaug the code Switching is classified as **Situational Code Switching**. Situational code switching occurs when the language used change according to the situations in which the conversant find themselves; they speak one language in one situation and in a different one. No topic change is involved.

There are 3 Code Mixing and 3 Code Switching. Such as the data before, according to Siregar, the code mixing are classified as **Intra – Sentential Mixing**. Intra-sentential mixing may range from the alternation of single word or phrase to clause within a single sentence or utterance, while according to Tom McArthur, the code switching are classified as **Inter – Sentential Code Switching**. An inter-sentential happens when there is a complete sentence in a foreign language uttered between two sentences in a base language.

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There are 5 Code Mixing and 2 Code Switching. Such as the data before, according to Siregar the code mixing are classified as **Intra – Sentential Mixing**. Intra-sentential mixing may range from the alternation of single word or phrase to clause within a single sentence or utterance, while according to Tom McArthur, the code switching are classified as **Inter – Sentential Code Switching**. An inter-sentential happens when there is a complete sentence in a foreign language uttered between two sentences in a base language.

There are 2 Code Mixing and 3 Code Switching. Such as the data before, according to Siregar, the code mixing are classified as **Intra – Sentential Mixing**. Intra-sentential mixing may range from the alternation of single word or phrase to clause within a single sentence or utterance, while according to Tom McArthur, the code switching are classified as **Inter – Sentential Code Switching**. An inter-sentential happens when there is a complete sentence in a foreign language uttered between two sentences in a base language.

There are 3 code Mixing and 5 Code Switching. Such as the data before, according to Siregar, the code mixing are classified as **Intra – Sentential Mixing**. Intra-sentential mixing may range from the alternation of single word or phrase to clause within a single sentence or utterance, while according to Tom McArthur, the code switching are classified as **Inter – Sentential Code Switching**. An inter-sentential happens when there is a complete sentence in a foreign language uttered between two sentences in a base language.

There are 3 Code Mixing and 4 Code Switching. Such as the data before, according to Siregar, the code mixing are classified as **Intra – Sentential Mixing**. Intra – sentential mixing may range from a single word or phrase to clause within a single sentence or utterance, while according to Tom McArthur, the code switching are classified as **Inter – Sentential Code Switching**. An inter-sentential happens when there is a complete sentence in a foreign language uttered between two sentences in a base language.

There are 4 Code Mixing and 3 Code Switching. Such as the data before, according to Siregar, the code mixing are classified as **Intra – Sentential Mixing**. Intra-sentential mixing may range from the alternation of single word or phrase to clause within a single sentence or utterance, while according to Tom McArthur, the code switching are classified as **Inter – Sentential Code Switching**. An inter-sentential happens when there is a complete sentence in a foreign language uttered between two sentences in a base language.

There are 6 Code Mixing and 1 Code Switching. Such as the data before, according to Siregar, the code mixing are classified as **Intra – Sentential Mixing**. Intra-sentential mixing may range from the alternation of single word or phrase to clause within a single sentence or utterance, while according to Tom McArthur, the code switching are classified as **Inter – Sentential Code Switching**. An inter-sentential happens when there is a complete sentence in a foreign language uttered between two sentences in a base language.

There are 8 Code Mixing and 2 code Switching. Such as the data before, according to Siregar, the code mixing are classified as **Intra – Sentential Mixing**. Intra-sentential mixing may range from the alternation of single word or phrase to clause within a single sentence or utterance, while the code switching according to Wardhaug, they are classified as **Metaphorical Code Switching**. Metaphorical Switching occurs when a change of topic requires a change in the language used, you can change the code as you redefine the situation – formal to formal, official to personal, serious to humorous, and politeness to solidarity.

There are 7 Code Mixing and 2 Code Switching. Such as the data before, according to Siregar, the code mixing are classified as **Intra – Sentential Mixing**. Intra-sentential mixing may range from the alternation of single word or phrase to clause within a single sentence or utterance, while according to Wardhaug, the code switching are classified as **Situational Code switching**, inferenced by **Norm of Interaction** factor and **Metaphorical Code Switching** for number 123. Metaphorical Switching occurs when a change of topic requires a change in the language used, you can change the code as you redefine the situation – formal to informal, official to personal, serious to humorous, and politeness to solidarity.

There are 9 Code Mixing and 1 Code Switching. Such as the data before, according to Siregar, the code mixing are classified as **Intra – Sentential mixing**. Intra-sentential mixing may range from the alternation of single word or phrase to clause within a single sentence or utterance, while according to Wardhaug, the code mixing is classified as **Situational Code Switching**. Situational code switching occurs when the language used change according to the situations in which the conversant find themselves; they speak one language in one situation and in a different one. No topic change is involved.

There are 7 Code Mixing and 2 Code Switching. Such as the data before, according to Siregar, the code mixing are classified as **Intra – Sentential Mixing**, while according to Tom McArthur, the code Switching is classified as **Inter – Sentential Switching** for number 147 and for number 148 is classified as **Tag Code Switching**. A tag code switching happens when a bilingual inserts short expressions (tag) from different language at the end of utterances.

There are 4 Code Mixing and 3 Code Switching. Such as the data before, according to Siregar, the code mixing are classified as **Intra – Sentential Mixing**. Intra-sentential mixing may range from the alternation of single word or phrase to clause within a single sentence or utterance, while according to Wardhaug, the code switching are classified as **Metaphorical Code Switching**. Metaphorical Switching occurs when a change of

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topic requires a change in the language used, you can change the code as you redefine the situation – formal to informal, official to personal, serious to humorous, and politeness to solidarity.

There are 9 Code Mixing and 1 Code Switching. Such as the data before, according to Siregar, the code mixing are classified as **Intra – Sentential Mixing**. Intra-sentential mixing may range from the alternation of single word or phrase to clause within a single sentence or utterance, while according to Tom McArthur, the code switching is classified as **Inter – Sentential Code Switching**.

There are 4 Code Mixing and 2 Code Switching. Such as the data before, according to Siregar, the code mixing are classified as **Intra – Sentential Mixing**. Intra-sentential mixing may range from the alternation of single word or phrase to clause within a single sentence or utterance, while according to Wardhaug, the code switching classified in two, number 168 as **Situational Code Switching**. Situational code switching occurs when the language used change according to the situations in which the conversant find themselves; they speak one language in one situation and in a different one. Number 169 as **Metaphorical Code Switching**, because the topic of utterances has changed. It can be seen below:

Boy : It sure, and then, lagu Faith harmony sih gua suka banget ama Worked from Home. Ya, for me it's one of my favorite Fifth Harmony's song. Hei! Hei! **I got it! I got it! Real...**kaget deh! Ayo....!

There are 6 Code Mixing and 1 Code Switching. Such as the data before, according to Siregar, the code mixing are classified as **Intra – Sentential Mixing**, while according to Wardhaug, the code switching is classified as **Metaphorical Code Switching**. It can be seen below:

Boy : Oke guys...tadi Boy masuk, and **I could that like a serious scream, man. That just screaming...man**. That's why aku dah ngomongin Fifth Harmony 'Worked from Home' karna sesuai dengan slogan kita nih di umur ke- 71, merdeka!

There are 5 Code Mixing and 3 Code Switching. Such as the data before, according to Siregar, the code mixing are classified as **Intra – Sentential Mixing**, while according to Tom McArthur, the code mixing are classified as **Inter – Sentential Code Switching**. It can be seen below:

Boy : You know? Kita kan kerja di Breakout juga. **We do other things**, kamu di luar mereka juga **you do other things** tapi wreathing something untuk kita yang di rumah ya... buat kalian yang nonton di rumah, make user your time. Oke? Langsung kita puterin aja Fifth Harmony yang baru kemarin ini...just what? Mereka tribute to Destiny Childs... gua nonton kayak, damn....

There are 11 Code Mixing. Such as the data before, according to Siregar, the code mixing are classified as **Intra – Sentential Mixing**. Intra – Sentential Mixing may range from a single word or phrase to clause within a single sentence or utterance.

There are 6 code Mixing and 1 Code Switching. Such as the data before, according to Siregar, the code mixing are classified as **Intra – Sentential Mixing**, while according to Tom McArthur, the code switching is classified as **Inter – Sentential Code Switching**. It can be seen below:

Boy : Alright...ini dia **informasi** tentang 17 Agustus, apa aja sih yang terjadi di seventeenth of August? Yang pertama **I got my favorite band right here**. To my left ada Nirvana.....

There are 6 Code Mixing and 1 Code Switching. Such as the data before, according to Siregar, the code mixing are classified as **Intra – Sentential Mixing**, while according to Tom McArthur, the code switching is classified as **Inter – Sentential Code Switching**. It can be seen below:

Boy :Nirvana di tahun '91, itu tahun dimana aku lahir, dia ngeluarin video klipnya yang judulnya Smell Like Teen Spirit, dan lagu itu sampe sekarang itu menjadi lagu rock legend...(bernyanyi) kalau kalian gak tau. **You missing out! Download it!** Nirvana, 'Smell Like Teen Spirit'.....

There are 3 Code mixing and 2 Code Switching. Such as the data before, according to Siregar, the code mixing are classified as **Intra – Sentential Mixing**, while according to Tom McArthur, the code switching are classified as **Inter – Sentential Code Switching**. It can be seen below:

Boy :Alright, berikutnya di tahun 2007 deh. **Let's take you to two thousand-seven. Eh you guys, remember High School Musical?** High School Musical 2 di tahun 2007 itu perdana ditayangi di Disney Chanel.....

There are 4 Code Mixing and 1 Code Switching. Such as the data before, according to Siregar, the code mixing are classified as **Intra – Sentential Mixing**, while according to Tom McArthur, the code switching is classified as **Inter – Sentential Code Switching**. It can be seen below:

Boy :Ada juga eh...di tahun ini nih, tahun 2008 ada The Script. The Script ini ngeluarin album perdananya dan langsung nomor 1 di Ireland. **They from, they from Ireland by the way**. Jadi ya, this is another history 17 Agustus.

There are 2 Code Mixing and 4 Code Switching. Such as the data before, according to Siregar, the code mixing are classified as **Intra – Sentential Mixing**, while according to Wardhaug, the code switching are classified as **Situational Mixing**. Situational code switching occurs when the language used change according to the situations in which the conversant find themselves; they speak one language in one situation and in a

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different one. No topic change is involved. In this case, the situation change involved by The **Norms of Interaction**.

There are 8 Code Mixing. Such as the data before, according to Siregar, they are classified as **Intra – Sentential Mixing**. Intra – Sentential Mixing may range from a single word or phrase to clause within a single sentence or utterance.

There are 7 Code Mixing. Such as the data before, according to Siregar, they are classified as **Intra – Sentential Mixing**. Intra – Sentential Mixing may range from a single word or phrase to clause within a single sentence or utterance.

There are 2 Code Mixing and 5 Code Switching. Such as the data before, according to Siregar, the code mixing are classified as **Intra – Sentential Mixing**, while According to Wardhaug, the code mixing are classified as **Metaphorical Code Switching**. It can be seen below:

Boy : 'Afraid and Hides', jadi ya buat kalian yang suka hardcore music....

Sheila : hem....

Boy : **Guys don't like the pop, pop music...**

Sheila: Yeah, not watched...

Boy : Gak suka lagu RnB Cuma hardcore. It's okay! **I like hardchord music to... check Billy Talent, they're okay!**

Sheila: **You should check the map.**

Boy : Oke... Apa lagi Sheila yang ada?

Sheila: Also, we have Ronan Keating...

There is happen the changed of topic. They talk about Billy Talent but the next topic of the conversation changed, then the new topic begin. Firstly, Boy asked Sheila in Indonesia, but Sheila replies him used English. The code switching involves by the Ends factor.

There are 5 Code Mixing and 3 Code Switching. Such as the data before, according to Siregar, the code mixing are classified as **Intra – Sentential Mixing**, while according to Wardhaug, the code switching are classified as **Metaphorical Code Switching**, Metaphorical Switching occurs when a change of topic requires a change in the language used, you can change the code as you redefine the situation – formal to formal, official to personal, serious to humorous, and politeness to solidarity, and there is happen a change of topic that involves by the Key factor.

There are 5 Code Mixing and 3 Code Switching. Such as the data before, according to Siregar, the code mixing are classified as **Intra – Sentential Mixing**, while according to Wardhaug, number 261 and 265 are classified as **Situational Code Switching**, number 264 as **Metaphorical Switching**. Metaphorical Switching occurs when a change of topic requires a change in the language used, you can change the code as you redefine the situation – formal to informal, official to personal, serious to humorous, and politeness to solidarity.

There are 5 Code Mixing and 3 Code Switching. Such as the data before, according to Siregar, the code mixing are classified as **Intra – Sentential Mixing**, while according to Wardhaug, the code Switching are classified as **Situational Code Switching**. Situational code switching occurs when the language used change according to the situations in which the conversant find themselves; they speak one language in one situation and in a different one. No topic change is involved.

There are 3 Code Mixing and 4 Code Switching. Such as the data before, according to Siregar, the code mixing are classified as **Intra – Sentential Mixing**, while according to Wardhaug, the code switching in number; 274 and 275 as **Situational Code Switching**. Situational code switching occurs when the language used change according to the situations in which the conversant find themselves; they speak one language in one situation and in a different one. No topic change is involved. Number 276 and 280 as **Metaphorical Code Switching**. Metaphorical Switching occurs when a change of topic requires a change in the language used, you can change the code as you redefine the situation – formal to informal, official to personal, serious to humorous, and politeness to solidarity.

There are 5 Code Mixing and 1 Code Switching. Such as the data before, according to Siregar, the code mixing are classified as **Intra – Sentential Mixing**, while according to Tom McArthur, the code switching is classified as **Inter – Sentential Switching**.

There are 4 Code Mixing and 3 Code Switching. Such as the data before, according to Siregar, the code mixing are classified as **Intra – Sentential Mixing**. Intra-sentential mixing may range from the alternation of single word or phrase to clause within a single sentence or utterance, while according to Wardhaug, the code switching are classified as **Situational code Switching** involved by Norms of Interaction factor. Situational code switching occurs when the language used change according to the situations in which the conversant find themselves; they speak one language in one situation and in a different one. No topic change is involved.

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DISCUSSIONS

The answers of the problem in this study are found by the process of the analysis that can be described below:

The Code Mixing and Code Switching Used by The Host

Analysis Code Mixing and Code Switching episode's "*Musisi yang Jago Main Alat Musik*"

This Episode has 88 utterances, the writer found 65 of Code Mixing and they counted below:

Code Mixing = 66

Intra – Sentential Mixing = 64

Extra – Sentential = 2

$64 \times 100\% \div 66 = 96, 9\%$

$2 \times 100\% \div 66 = 3, 1\%$

According to the explanation above, the kinds of code mixing that used by the hosts in this episode are; **Intra – Sentential Mixing** is 96, 9%, **Extra – Sentential Mixing** is 3, 1%, while for the code switching, the writer found 22 of Code Switching and they counted below:

Code Switching : 22

Situational Code Switching : $8 \rightarrow 8 \times 100\% \div 22 = 36, 4\%$

Metaphorical Code Switching : $1 \rightarrow 1 \times 100\% \div 22 = 4, 5\%$

Tag Code Switching : $2 \rightarrow 2 \times 100\% \div 22 = 9, 1\%$

Inter – Sentential Switching : $5 \rightarrow 5 \times 100\% \div 22 = 22, 7\%$

Intra – Sentential Switching : $6 \rightarrow 6 \times 100\% \div 22 = 27, 3\%$

Analysis Code Mixing and Code Switching Episode's "*Merdeka Bersama Breakout*"

This Episode has 316 utterances. 214 utterances are Code Mixing, according to the data, percentage of Code Mixing in this episode is 100% used **Intra – Sentential Mixing**, while according to the data 102 utterances belong to **Code Switching**. The kinds of code switching used in this episode are:

Situational code switching : $22 \rightarrow 22 \times 100\% \div 102 = 21, 6\%$

Metaphorical code switching : $44 \rightarrow 44 \times 100\% \div 102 = 43, 1\%$

Tag code switching : $1 \rightarrow 1 \times 100\% \div 102 = 1\%$

Inter – sentential code switching : $33 \rightarrow 33 \times 100\% \div 102 = 32, 3\%$

Intra – sentential code switching : $2 \rightarrow 2 \times 100\% \div 102 = 2\%$

Analysis Code Mixing and Code Switching Episode's "*Breakout with Yura Yunita*"

This episode has 143 utterances. 121 utterances are Code Mixing, according to the data, percentage of code mixing in this episode is 100% used **Intra – Sentential Mixing**, while according to the data, 22 utterances belong to **Code Switching**. The kinds of code switching used in this episode are:

Situational code switching : $13 \rightarrow 13 \times 100\% \div 22 = 59, 1\%$

Metaphorical code switching : $6 \rightarrow 6 \times 100\% \div 22 = 27, 3\%$

Tag code switching : $1 \rightarrow 1 \times 100\% \div 22 = 4, 5\%$

Inter – sentential code switching : $2 \rightarrow 2 \times 100\% \div 22 = 9, 1\%$

Intra – sentential code switching : 0

In general of percentage, the kinds of code mixing used by the hosts in Breakout are:

Code Mixing : 401

Intra – sentential Mixing : $64+214+121=399 \rightarrow 399 \times 100\% \div 401 = 99, 5\%$

Extra – sentential Mixing : $2 \rightarrow 2 \times 100\% \div 401 = 0, 5\%$

In general of percentage, the kinds of code switching used by the hosts in Breakout are:

Code Switching : 146

Situational Code Switching : $43 \rightarrow 43 \times 100\% \div 146 = 29, 5\%$

Metaphorical Code Switching : $51 \rightarrow 51 \times 100\% \div 146 = 35\%$

Tag Code Switching : $4 \rightarrow 4 \times 100\% \div 146 = 2, 7\%$

Inter – Sentential Switching : $40 \rightarrow 40 \times 100\% \div 146 = 27, 3\%$

Intra – Sentential Switching : $8 \rightarrow 8 \times 100\% \div 146 = 5, 5\%$

Factor that Influences the Hosts Mix and Switch the Utterances

Dell Hataway Hymes suggested eight factors that bilingual, multilingual or monolingual people may consider when choosing a code. This Analysis found five factors that influence the host mix and switch their utterances. The factors can be seen below: Settings and Scene, Breakout is a television program that broadcasted in Net. TV. This program has purpose to entertain their audiences with present a local and international Music Video in every episode. This program led by two hosts. Boy William as the host, and Sheila Dara as co. host. Range of age of the audiences are teenager until adult.

Participant, Breakout episode's "*Musisi yang Jago Main Alat Musik*" has four participants, first participant is Boy William, second participant is Sheila Dara, third participant is Danilla and fourth participant is Audience.

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Breakout Episode's "Merdeka Bersama Breakout" has three participants. First participant is Boy William, second participant is Sheila Dara and third participant is Audience. Breakout episode's "Breakout with Yura Yunita" has four participants. First participant is Boy, second participant is Sheila, third participant is Yura Yunita and fourth participant is Audience.

Ends, in Breakout the host expressing their opinion, feelings and idea freely and clear enough to their audience, their guest stars and their partner host.

Key, Breakout is an enjoy activity. The hosts give every information in interesting way. They also can build the chemistry one each other and they treat the guest stars friendly. It means they bring the friendly situation.

Norms of Interaction, the Breakout's host allowances for an interruption and using gestures freely led this program, it makes the utterances repeated by the host. Besides the five factors according to Dell above, there are some factors that influence the hosts mix and switch their utterances:

Background of language.

Boy William as a Host in this TV program started his career whereas winning Starteen model on 2009 October then moved become VJ MTV Indonesia. He graduated from Marina View School in New Zealand for Elementary School and Junior High School. Beckham High School, and First Media Design School. Sheila Dara as a Co. Host in this program started her career as a Singer for McDonald's Indonesia. She graduated from SMAN 8 Jakarta and University of Indonesia. The different background between them had been seen from the way when they spoke. Both of them are multilingual people, but they have the different background. It can be seen in transcript. Boy has mixed and switched his utterances more than Sheila.

Topic, topic is the dominant factor in determining code switching. The formal topic is usually served in neutral and serious style of language and informal topic is usually served in relax style of language. Breakout is a music program purposed to entertain the audiences with national and international music and video. So, the informal topic that used in Breakout is served in relax style language by the hosts.

The limited Indonesian, there are many foreign technologies. If it put in Indonesian, the meaning will be hazy, and sometimes it wouldn't practice. Because this program talks about music, there are some words belong to music and also social media. So, it can be hazy if it put in Indonesian. There are some words that can be hazy if it put in Indonesian. They are; cover, tag, mention, upload, guys, tag, hashtag, follow, download, request, single, hardcore, fans, perform.

CONCLUSION

After analyzing all the data in this thesis, the writer concludes the conclusion as can be seen below:

The kinds of code mixing that used by the hosts in Breakout are Intra – Sentential mixing and Extra – Sentential mixing. The kinds of code switching that used by the hosts are Situational code switching and Metaphorical code switching based on the distinction which apply to the style shifting. Tag code switching, Inter – sentential code switching and Intra – sentential code switching based on the grammatical classification. As a result there are two kinds of code mixing and five kinds of code switching that used by the host in this program.

Factors that influence the host to mix and switch their utterances; Setting and scene, Participants, Ends, Key, Norm of interaction as described by Dell Hymes, and from the analysis the writer also found the other factors, they are background of language, topic and the limited Indonesian words which can be hazy if it puts in Indonesian. That words for the example; **hardcore, hashtag, follow, tag, mention, upload, cover**, etc.

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