

**A STUDY ON CODE MIXING IN  
HITAM PUTIH TALK SHOW**

**THESIS**

**BY  
AUNUR ROFIQ  
NIM 0811113076**



**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH  
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE  
FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES  
UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA  
2013**

**A STUDY ON CODE MIXING IN  
*HITAM PUTIH* TALK SHOW**

**THESIS**

**Presented to  
University of Brawijaya  
in partial fulfillment of the requirements  
for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra***



**BY  
AUNUR ROFIQ  
NIM 0811113076**

**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH  
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE  
FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES  
UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA**

**2013**

**DECLARATION OF AUTHORSHIP**

Here with I,

Name : Aunur Rofiq

NIM : 0811113076

Address : Jl. Raya Pakuniran No.719 Sogaan-Pakuniran, Probolinggo.

Declare that:

1. This *skripsi* is the sole work of mine and has not been written in collaboration with any other person, nor does it include, without due acknowledgement, the work of any other person.
2. If at a later time it is found that this *skripsi* is a product of plagiarism, I am willing to accept any legal consequences that may be imposed upon me.

Malang, 24 Juli 2013

Aunur Rofiq  
NIM. 0811113076



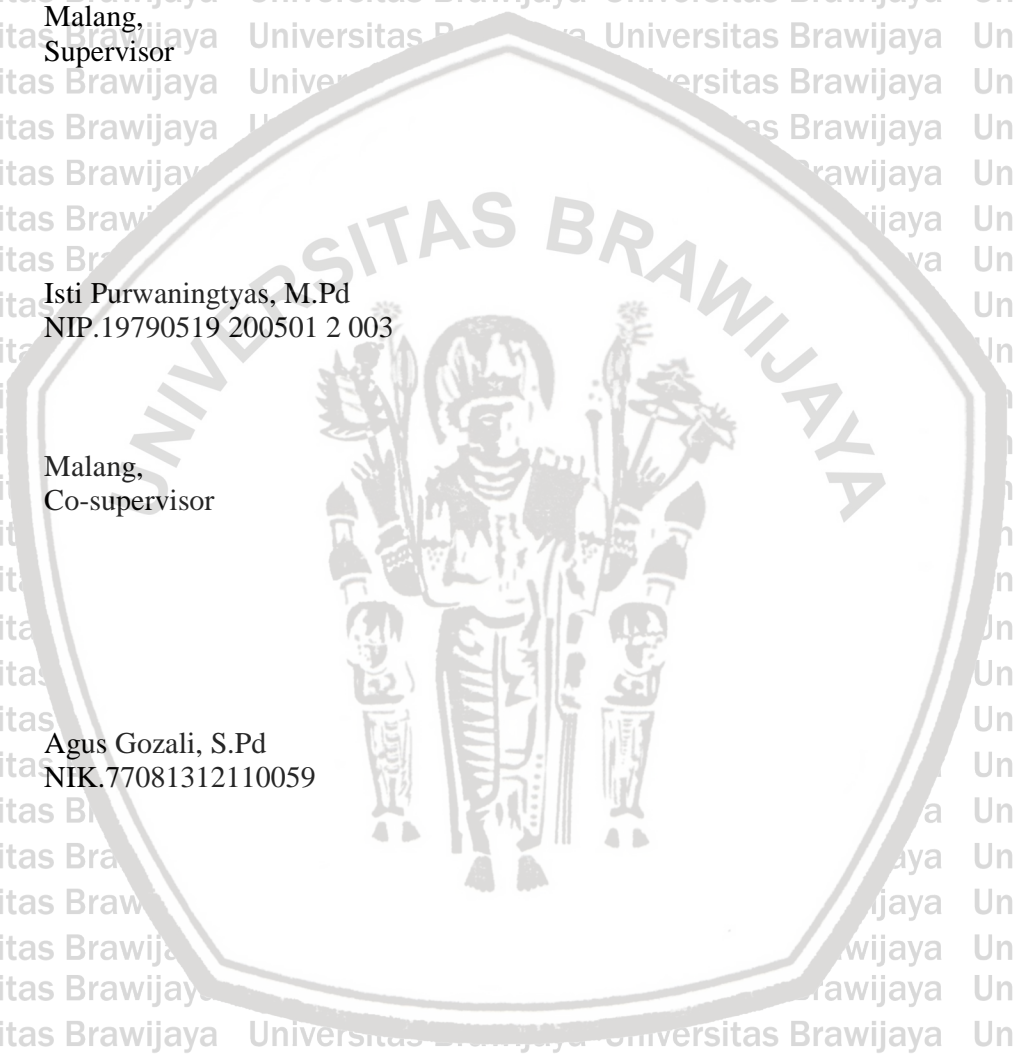
This is to certify that the *Sarjana* thesis of Aunur Rofiq has been approved by the Board of Supervisors

Malang,  
Supervisor

Isti Purwaningtyas, M.Pd  
NIP.19790519 200501 2 003

Malang,  
Co-supervisor

Agus Gozali, S.Pd  
NIK.77081312110059



This is to certify that the *Sarjana* thesis of Aunur Rofiq has been approved by the Board of Examiners as one of the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra*

Isti Purwaningtyas, M.Pd, Chair  
NIP.19790519 200501 2 003

Agus Gozali, S.Pd, Member  
NIK.77081312110059

Dra. Ismarita Ida Rahmiati, M.Pd, Member  
NIP. 19560426 198203 2 001

Acknowledged by,  
Head of Study Program of English

Sighted by,  
Head of Department of Languages  
and Literature

Yusri Fajar, M.A.  
NIP.19770517200312 1 001

Syariful Muttaqin, M. A.  
NIP.19751101 200312 1 001



## ABSTRACT

Rofiq, Aunur. 2013. **A Study On Code Mixing In *Hitam Putih* Talk Show.** Study Program of English, University of Brawijaya Malang. Supervisor: Isti Purwaningtyas ; Co-supervisor: Agus Gozali.

Keywords: Code Mixing, Hitam Putih, Utterance.

There are many languages used by people in this world, especially in Indonesia which is multilingual society. Sometimes, some speakers who are fluent to speak some different languages will use different expressions of the languages in conversation. They also sometimes mix the use of one language to another. In bilingualism, phenomenon of code mixing is something usual occurs in conversation. This phenomenon also occurred in *Hitam Putih* talk show so the researcher is interested in conducting a study about code mixing in *Hitam Putih* talk show. There are two problems that need to be analyzed, they are : (1) What types of code mixing found in *Hitam Putih* talkshow episode Bola 28 December 2012, and (2) What are the reasons of using code mixing in *Hitam Putih* talkshow episode Bola 28 December 2012.

This study uses a qualitative approach. The data of this study are only utterances which contain code mixing uttered by the presenter and guest stars of *Hitam Putih* talk show episode *Bola* 28 December 2012. The source of the data is collected from youtube.com.

The results found are 71 data which consist of three types of code mixing: Intra-Sentential Code Mixing (51 data), Intra-Lexical Code Mixing (8 data), and Involving a Change of Pronunciation (12 data). The highest number is type of Intra-Sentential Code Mixing which is inserting English words or phrases into Indonesian sentences. In this talk show, English words uttered are mostly common words speak in Indonesian daily life, such as okay, please, or other common terms like entertainer, marketing, etc. Furthermore the researcher found several reasons why they uttered code mixing such as interjection (10 data), being emphatic about something (30 data), talking about a particular topic (27 data), intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor (4 data). The most reason of using code mixing in the conversation is being emphatic about something.

The researcher concluded in the *Hitam Putih* talk show the presenter and guest stars much demonstrated code mixing Indonesian and English. For the lecturers, hopefully this research could be used to enrich their teaching material. For other researchers, this research can give information and knowledge about utterance especially code mixing.

## ABSTRAK

Rofiq, Aunur. 2013. **A Study On Code Mixing In *Hitam Putih* Talk Show.** Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Universitas Brawijaya. Pembimbing: (I). Isti Purwaningtyas, (II) Agus Gozali.

Kata Kunci: Code Mixing, Hitam Putih, Ucapan.

Ada banyak bahasa yang digunakan oleh orang-orang di dunia ini, khususnya di Indonesia dimana masyarakatnya menggunakan lebih dari satu bahasa. Biasanya, beberapa pembicara yang fasih akan berbicara beberapa bahasa yang berbeda, dan akan menggunakan ekspresi berbeda dari bahasa itu dalam percakapannya. Mereka juga terkadang mencampur penggunaan satu bahasa ke bahasa lainnya. Dalam bilingualisme, fenomena code mixing adalah sesuatu yang biasa terjadi dalam percakapan. Fenomena ini juga terjadi di Hitam Putih talk show jadi peneliti tertarik untuk melakukan penelitian tentang code mixing dalam Hitam Putih talk show. Ada dua masalah yang dianalisis, yaitu: (1) Apa jenis code mixing yang ditemukan dalam Hitam Putih talkshow episode Bola 28 Desember 2012, dan (2) Apakah alasan menggunakan code mixing dalam Hitam Putih talk show episode Bola 28 Desember 2012.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif. Data dari studi ini hanya ucapan-ucapan yang berisi code mixing yang diucapkan oleh presenter dan bintang tamu di Hitam Putih talk show episode Bola 28 Desember 2012. Sumber data yang dikumpulkan dari youtube.com.

Hasil data ditemukan 71 yang terdiri dari tiga jenis code mixing: intra-sentential code mixing (51 data), intra-lexical code mixing (8 data), dan Involving a Change of Pronunciation (12 data). Angka tertinggi adalah jenis intra-sentential code mixing yang memasukkan kata inggris atau frasa menjadi kalimat. Indonesia. Dalam pembicaraan ini menunjukkan, kata inggris umum diucapkan, sebagian besar kata-kata yang di gunakan dalam kehidupan sehari-hari di Indonesia, seperti *oke*, *please*, atau lain istilah umum seperti *entertainer*, *marketing*, dll. Selain itu peneliti menemukan beberapa alasan mengapa mereka menggunakan ucapan code mixing seperti interjection (10 data), being emphatic about something (30 data), Talking about a particular topic (27 data), dan Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor (4 data). Alasan yang paling banyak di gunakan dalam code mixing di percakapan ini adalah being emphatic about something.

Peneliti menyimpulkan dalam Hitam Putih talk show bahwa presenter dan bintang tamu banyak menggunakan code mixing bahasa Indonesia dan Inggris. Untuk dosen, penelitian ini diharapkan dapat digunakan untuk memperkaya bahan ajar mereka. Bagi peneliti selanjutnya, penelitian ini dapat memberikan informasi dan pengetahuan tentang ucapan khususnya code mixing.



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

All Praise to ALLAH SWT who always gives blessing, power, strength and love in his life and study, especially in completing this thesis. The researcher would like to express his gratitude to his supervisor Isti Purwaningtyas, M.Pd and his Co-Supervisor Agus Gozali, S.Pd who have given the researcher a considerable amount of contribution of knowledge, spent their valuable time, encouraged, and guided me in finishing this thesis and my examiner Dra. Ismarita Ida Rahmiati, M.Pd as the examiner who gave him awesome and tremendous suggestion in the examination section.

Further, his sincere gratefulness is devoted to his lovely parents Abdul Gaffar and Mulyati. The researcher also grateful to his sister Faizah and his beloved girl, Rifah Halimah Tusadiah, for their endless support, attention, and love which they gave for me during his study. Besides, the researcher would like to thank his friends Ari, Septian Budi P, Beni, Rey, Dendi, Ari W, Azmik Zaki, Dimas Irfantara, Khoiril Azmi, Adit, Fajar, Yere, Brian, and other friends who cannot be mentioned. Thank you very much toward all the people that the researcher has mentioned above and to those who cannot be mentioned one by one. May ALLAH SWT always bless us all, Amin.

Malang, 24 July 2013

The Researcher



**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

**TITLE PAGE..... i**  
**DECLARATION OF AUTHORSHIP ..... ii**  
**SUPERVISORS’S APPROVAL ..... iii**  
**BOARD OF EXAMINER’S CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL ..... iv**  
**ABSTRACT ..... v**  
**ABSTRAK ..... vi**  
**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS..... vii**  
**TABLE OF CONTENTS..... viii**  
**LIST OF TABLES..... x**  
**LIST OF APPENDICES..... xi**

**CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION ..... 1**  
1.1 Background of the Study ..... 1  
1.2 Problem of the Study ..... 3  
1.3 Objectives of the Research ..... 4  
1.4 Definition of the Key Terms ..... 4

**CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE ..... 5**  
2.1 Sociolinguistics ..... 5  
2.2 Language Varieties ..... 6  
2.3 Bilingualism ..... 6  
2.4 Code Mixing ..... 7  
    2.4.1 Type of Code Mixing ..... 9  
    2.4.2 Reason that Influence Code Mixing and Switching ..... 10  
2.5 Previous Study ..... 13

**CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODS ..... 15**  
3.1 Research Design ..... 15  
3.2 Data and Data Source ..... 15  
3.3 Data Collection ..... 16  
3.4 Data Analysis ..... 16

**CHAPTER IV FINDING AND DISCUSSION ..... 18**  
4.1 Findings..... 18  
    4.1.1 Type and Research Code Mixing..... 18  
4.2 Analysis Type of Code Mixing ..... 30  
    4.2.1 Types of Code Mixing..... 30  
    4.2.2 Reason using Code Mixing ..... 34  
4.3 Discussion ..... 38

<b>CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION.....</b>	<b>42</b>
5.1 Conclusion .....	42
5.2 Suggestion .....	43
<b>REFERENCES .....</b>	<b>44</b>
<b>APPENDICES.....</b>	<b>46</b>





**LIST OF TABLES**

Table 4.1 Types and Reasons of Code Mixing ..... 18



**LIST OF APPENDICES**

Appendix 1. Subtitle *Hitam Putih* ..... 47

Appendix 2. Validated Sheet ..... 73

Appendix 3. Berita Acara Bimbingan Skripsi ..... 74





# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter will present the background of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study, definition of the key terms.

### 1.1 Background of the study

There are many languages used by people in this world, especially in Indonesia. In bilingual or multilingual society, usually people or speakers use some variation of expressions when having conversation in some conditions. Sometimes, some speakers who are fluent to speak some different languages will use different expressions of the languages in conversation. Those phenomena occur in bilingual or multilingual society. They also sometimes change one language to other. The person who is able to speak more than one language fluently is called a bilingual (Chaer, 1995). From the sociolinguistics, this language phenomenon happens because of some reasons, one of the reason speakers switch from one language to another language in conversation is because they change the topic they were talking. In bilingualism, phenomena of code mixing and switching is something usual occurs in conversation.

Sometimes a speaker mix another language into his conversation when he is using his native language, this event in sociolinguistics is called code mixing.

According to Redlinger and Park (in Hoffman, 1991), code mixing is the combining of elements from two languages in a single utterance. Furthermore,

Wardhaugh (1986) states that code mixing is two languages used together by speakers. They do not change from one language to another in a single utterance but insert some pieces or elements of another language when he is using a certain language.

While code switching is a switching language occurring when the speaker shifts from one language to another or when the speaker switches from one code to another (Holmes, 1992). "People may not be aware that they have switched to another code". Wardhaugh found that people do not realize that actually they use code switching. In communicating with others, people do not know that they have switched the codes. They do not pay attention towards their words in which they have switched or even mixed the language (Wardhaugh, 1986).

The study of code mixing and switching is important because it is now considered a worldwide phenomenon. In fact, the use of a certain language has a significant impact when it is spoken for a particular topic and situation. For instance, it can reflect the real identity of speaker or be an impact for the speaker and the hearer to feel more comfortable to communicate to each other. Therefore, based on the explanation above, the writer is interested in analyzing code mixing because if it is also talking about switching, the explanation will be widely. In this thesis, the researcher focuses on code mixing in one of TV program namely *Hitam Putih*.

*Hitam putih* is a talk show program in TRANS7 with the format of mind reading and a guest star will be made helpless by the questions which are issued by Deddy Corbuzier as the presenter.



In *Hitam Putih* episode *Bola* 28 December 2012 talk show, both the presenter and his guest stars of this episode used code mixing in the conversation, that is Indonesian and English that rarely happened during 2012 years. Therefore, *Hitam Putih* episode *Bola* 28 December 2012 is an interesting subject to be discussed especially in sociolinguistics case because the code mixing which is uttered by the presenter and the guest stars imply some reason.

This study focuses only on code mixing used by the presenter and the guest stars in *Hitam Putih* episode *Bola* 28 December 2012. The data in this research are only utterances by both presenter and guest stars which contain code mixing. Therefore, all of the utterances which do not contain any code mixing will not be considered as data for this research.

This research hopefully will give contributions, for student, lecturers, and also next researchers. For FIB lecturers, this research is expected to be additional references especially who teach sociolinguistics to enrich more understanding about code mixing. For the next researchers, this research can be valuable source of information or reference for those who concern with sociolinguistics especially for those who are studying code mixing.

## 1.2 Problems of the study

Based on the explanation above the writer formulated the problem of the study as follow:

1. What types of code mixing are found in *Hitam Putih* talkshow episode *Bola* 28 December 2012?

2. What are the reasons of using code mixing in *Hitam Putih* talkshow episode *Bola* 28 December 2012?

### 1.3 Objectives of the study

Based on the problem of the study above the writer formulated the objectives of the study as follow:

1. To find out what types of code mixing are found in *Hitam Putih* episode *Bola* 28 December 2012.
2. To find out what are the reasons of using code mixing in *Hitam Putih* episode *Bola* 28 December 2012.

### 1.4 Definition of the key terms

1. **Code mixing** is a language phenomenon, in which a speaker uses two or more than two languages in a clause, sentence, and phrase or perhaps in word of his/her communication (Wardhaugh, 1986).
2. **Hitam putih** is a talk show program in TRANS7 with the format of mind reading and a guest star will be made helpless by the questions which are issued by Deddy Corbuzier as the presenter.  
(<http://www.trans7.co.id/frontend/home/view/419>)
3. **Utterance** is any stretch of talk, by one person, before and after which there is silence on the part of that person. An utterance is the USE by a particular occasion, of a piece of language, such as a sequences, or a single phrase, or even a single word (James R. Hurford, 2007 p.16)



## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter will discuss some theories which are used by the writer as foundation to answer the problems of the study. The theories that will be discussed are sociolinguistics, language variety, bilingualism, code mixing and previous study.

#### 2.1 Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is the study between language and society (Holmes, 1992 p.1). According to Rahardjo (2002), sociolinguistics is the field that studies the relationship between language and society, between the user of language and the social structures in which the users of language live.

In addition, sociolinguistics concerns with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal a better understanding of the structure of language and how language function in communication (Wardhaugh, 2002, p.12) it means that sociolinguistics studies how language is used in society, how language can give important role in society.

In sociolinguistics, there are some cases that we can learn, such as multilingualism, bilingualism, diglosia, code choice, code switching, code mixing, etc. Those cases are usually used by people, when society are multilingual or bilingual, there will be diglosia, code switching or perhaps code mixing phenomena.

## 2.2 Language Varieties

Variety is a sociolinguistic term referring to language in context. A variety is a set of linguistic forms used under specific social circumstances, i.e. with distinctive social distribution. Language variety is therefore a broad term which includes different accents, different linguistic styles, different dialect and even different languages which contrast with each other for social reasons (Holmes, 1997, p.9). (Yule 1986, p. 182) remembered that from a linguistic point of view, no one variety is better than another, they are simply different

## 2.3 Bilingualism

Talking about bilingualism, there are some definitions of bilingualism. Trudgill (1992, p.11) states bilingualism refers to an individual who have native command of more than one language. Chaika (1982, p.225) gives the definition of bilingualism is the study of those who speak two or more languages when and where they speak each, and the effect of one language on the other. Based on that definition, we can conclude that bilingualism involves the use of two different languages and two dialects or varieties of the same language. Moreover, Wardhaugh (1986, p.94-95) explains that:

*In many parts of the world it is just normal requirement of daily living that people speak several languages: perhaps one or more at home, another in village, still another from purposes of trade and yet another for contact with the outside world of wider social or political organization. These various languages are usually acquired naturally unless and consciously, and the shifts it form another are made without hesitation.*

Groups of people may become bilingual for a number of different reasons.



Crystal (1987, p.362) states that the reason people use two language is to communicate with people of different language backgrounds. Groesjean (1982, p.30) states that movement of the group for political, social, economic reason, political reason, nationalism, and cultural and educational factors cause bilingualism in society. On the other hand, Groesjean (1982, p.36) mentions that factors of bilingualism are movement of people, intermarriage and education.

According to Subyakto-Nababan (1992, p.92-93) there are two types of bilingual in Indonesia, they are:

1. Bilingual who speaks regional language and Indonesian.

A bilingual speaks either Indonesian or another language because of some factors, they are:

- a. Social interaction like trade, socialization, social and office matter.
- b. A local language has a position that is extremely different from Indonesian.
- c. The movement of people from one place to the other ones
- d. To make specific situation, and so on

2. Bilingual who speaks Indonesian and foreign language.

A bilingual speaks Indonesian and one foreign language like English, French, Dutch, Arabic, and so on.

## 2.4 Code Mixing

Code mixing occurs when conversation uses both languages together in the extent that they change from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance. Furthermore, Wardhaugh (1986, p.103) explains that code mixing is two languages used together by the conversant to the extent. They do not change

from one language to another in the course of a single utterance. It means that the speaker inserts some pieces or elements of another language while he is basically using a certain language.

Fasold (1984, p.180) states that code mixing is a kind of language choice where pieces of one language are used while a speaker is basically using another language. The use of one language is in another language. He asserts that using another language is only pieces of the language to be mixed with another language.

According to Subyakto-Nababan (1992, p.106), code mixing is the use of two or more languages or dialects in non-formal situation among the intimate people. In this situation, people can mix the codes freely, especially if there are terms that cannot be expressed in their language. Code mixing occurs either in bilingual or multilingual societies. It happened because the conversant tends to use more than one language.

In addition, another definition of mixing code is from Redlinger and Park in (Hoffman 1991, p.105) who state that language mixing refers to the combining of elements from two languages in a single utterance.

#### **2.4.1 Type of code mixing**

There are several experts who proposed the theory about the types of Code Switching and Code Mixing. In this research the researcher uses the theory of type code mixing by (Hoffman 1991: 112).



### **a. Type of Code Switching :**

#### **(1) Emblematic**

In this kind of code switching, tags and certain set phrases in one language are inserted into an utterance otherwise in another, as when a Panjabi/English bilingual says: It's a nice day, hana? (hai nā isn't it).

#### **(2) Intersentential**

This kind of code switching occurs at a clause or sentence boundary, where each clause or sentence is in one language or the other, as when a Spanish/English bilingual says: Sometimes I'll start a sentence in English y termino en español (and finish it in Spanish). This last may also occur as speakers take turns.

#### **(3) Establishing continuity with the previous speaker**

This kind of code switching occurs to continue the utterance of the previous speaker, as when one Indonesian speaker speaks in English and then the other speaker tries to respond in English also. Yet, that speaker can also switch again to bahasa Indonesia. For instance:

Speaker 1: I can't leave him 'coz I love him so much...

Speaker 2: Correct! You got the point! Kata 'banget' itulah letak permasalahanmu sekarang ini.

### **b. Type of Code Mixing :**

#### **(1) Intra-sentential Code Switching/ Code Mixing**

This kind of code mixing occurs within a clause or sentence boundary, as when a Yoruba/English bilingual says: Won o arrest a single person (won o they did not).

### (2) Intra-lexical code mixing

This kind of code mixing which occurs within a word boundary, such as in *shoppā* (English *shop* with the Panjabi plural ending) or *kuenjoy* (English *enjoy* with the Swahili prefix *ku*, meaning 'to').

### (3) Involving a change of pronunciation

This kind of code switching or code mixing occurs at the phonological level, as when Indonesian people say an English word, but modify it to Indonesian phonological structure. For instance, the word 'strawberry' is said to be 'stroberi' by Indonesian people.

## 2.4.2 Reasons that Influence Code Mixing and Switching

There are many reasons why people uses code mixing for Bilinguals to Switch or Mixing. In this research the resercher uses the theory from (Hoffman, 1991:116)

### 1. Talking about a particular topic

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

### 2. Quoting somebody else

People sometimes like to quote a famous expression or saying of some well-known figures. In Indonesian, those well-known figures are mostly from some English-speaking countries. Then, because many of the Indonesian people nowadays are good at English, those famous expressions or sayings can be quoted intact in their original language.



### 3. Being emphatic about something

Usually, when someone who is talking using a language that is not his native tongue suddenly wants to be emphatic about something, he/she, either intentionally or unintentionally, will switch from his second language to his first language. Or, on the other hand, there are some cases where people feel more convenient to be emphatic in their second language rather than in their first language.

### 4. Interjection (Inserting sentence fillers or sentence connectors)

Language switching and language mixing among bilingual or multilingual people can sometimes mark an interjection or sentence connector. It may happen unintentionally or intentionally.

### 5. Repetition used for clarification

When a bilingual wants to clarify his/her speech so that it will be understood more by the listener, he/she can sometimes use both of the languages that he masters saying the same utterance (the utterance is said repeatedly).

### 6. Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor

When bilingual talks to another bilingual, there will be lots of code switching and code mixing occurs. It means to make the content of his/her speech runs smoothly and can be understood by the hearer.

### 7. Expressing group identity

Code switching and code mixing can also be used to express group identity. As it has been mentioned previously, the way of communication of academic people in their disciplinary groupings, are obviously different from

other groups. In other words, the way of communication of one community is different from the people who are out of the community (Barnett, 1994: 7).

Most speakers command several varieties of any language they speak.

People then, are usually forced to select a particular code whenever they choose to speak, and they may also decide to switch from one code to another or to mix codes. According to Harding and Riley (1986) there are a several reasons in using language mixing.

1. The bilingual may have forgotten the term for something in the language she or he is currently speaking.
2. The language being spoken may not have term for a particular concept the bilingual wants to refer to
3. A word which is similar in both languages and name may trigger a switch.
4. Language mixing can also be used to express emotion of close personal relationship

## 2.5 Previous Studies

There are many researchers who have already conducted the study. One of them is, Austiawan (2002) in his thesis entitled “The Study of Indonesian English Code Mixing Used by Lecturers in Medical Class in Faculty of Medicine, Brawijaya University Malang”. He summarized that they often use language as medical term, methodological terms, and other general terms. They use some Greek words, Latin words, East Javanese words and Jakarta dialect. In analyzing the data he used the theory from Hoffman (1991).



The writer reviews similar studies of the code mixing from Aprilia Dewi's (1999) thesis on Code Mixing used by Visitors toward vendors at *Pantai Ria Kenjeran* Surabaya. In her thesis, Aprilia analyzed the code mixing word by Chinese-Indonesian male and female visitors and Javanese male and female vendors. In her analysis she found out that the Chinese-Indonesian females mostly used Indonesian than Javanese, while the Chinese-Indonesian males mostly used Javanese than Indonesian. The frequency of using Indonesian by Chinese females is 22 times, and Javanese only occurs 3 times. While the frequency of using Indonesian by Chinese males is 11 times, and the Javanese occurs 7 times. For the Javanese vendors they tend to use Javanese than Indonesian, The frequency of using Javanese is 16 times for males and 14 times for females. Nevertheless, the difference is Javanese female vendors still used Indonesian than Javanese male vendors. It can be seen that Indonesian occurs 9 times for females, and only 5 times for males. Both of Indonesian and Javanese mostly occur in the form of word. In analyzing the data she use the theory from Holmes (1992).

Furthermore, the writer discusses code mixing in different areas. The data are completely different with the previous study, in the first previous Austiawan uses lecturers in medical class in faculty of medicine as an object in this study while in the second previous study the visitor's utterance toward vendors at *Pantai Ria Kenjeran* Surabaya. The resescher takes object from a talk show TV program namely *Hitam Putih*. Beside the differences, this study has the similarity with the first previous study, that is also uses Hoffman's Theory. This studies only analysed code mixing that is used in the conversation between guest starts and the

presenter in *Hitam Putih* talk show. This study uses theory from Hoffman (1991) as the main theory in analyzing the data because Hoffman provides more vivid information about code mixing. The previous study above gives the writer vivid image about how to analyze the data and help the writer in deciding the theory for analyzing the data.





## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODS

This chapter discusses about the research methods used in this study. It covers the discussion of the research design, data collection and data analysis. The details are as follows:

#### 3.1. Research Design

This research applies descriptive qualitative method since it analyzes utterances. Berg (1989, p. 2) stated that qualitative method examines the nature of what, how, when, and where of a thing. Qualitative method is used to conduct the research in order to understand and reveal phenomena of code mixing in daily life.

This method is chosen for this study because the data are in the form of utterance which is taken from guest stars and presenter in *Hitam Putih* talk show. The writer discusses, analyzes and finds that phenomena which occurs naturally in the utterance.

#### 3.2 Data and Data Sources

Data of this study are utterances by the presenter and guest stars of *Hitam Putih* talk show episode *Bola* 28 December 2012 which contained code mixing.

Therefore, all utterances which do not contained any code mixing are not considered as data of this study. Data sources of this study were taken from YouTube.com. The reason why the researcher took from sources from YouTube.com was because the researcher intended to download or get the data

from YouTube.com since it still becomes the most visited website that provider uploaded videos.

### 3.3 Data Collection

In collecting the data the writer applied these following steps:

1. Downloading *Hitam Putih* talk show episode *Bola* 28 December 2012

from YouTube. In this video the researcher found the video in 6 parts.

This might happen because TV show always contains advertisement that separates the show into some parts. The video for the data is separated into these parts:

- a) Part1 (<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=upUXyxQcRDU>)
- b) Part2 (<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=duCQltDD50o>)
- c) Part3 (<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6iv2v9j4uI0>)
- d) Part4 (<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JKAWQRsBA6I>)
- e) Part5 (<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UsPVJngzPTU>)
- f) Part6 (<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=r5MR7OVe9hw>)

2. The researcher transcribed the utterances of the presenter and guest stars.

Here the researcher listened and wrote the utterances which were spoken by the guest stars and presenter.

3. The researcher asked the validator to check the utterances in video to validate the data.



### 3.4 Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the next step that the writer would do is analyzing the data. The steps are presented as follow:

1. Classifying the data that contain code mixing by applying Hoffman's theory (1991).
2. Analyzing and explaining the data in the form of table as below.

**Table. 4.1 Table of the analysis of code mixing**

No.	Utterance	Type of code Mixing			Reason
		Intra-sentential	Intra-lexical code mixing	Involving a change of pronunciation	

3. Drawing conclusion based on the analysis by the following steps :
  - a. Categorizing the data belongs to each type of code mixing based on Hoffman theory.
  - b. Determining what the reason of using code mixing from each utterance based on Hoffman theory.
  - c. Analyzing the type and reasons of code mixing based on Hoffman theory.
4. Validating the result of the analysis to the expert validator. The expert validator is one of the lecturers in the Faculty of Cultural Studies who is knowledgeable in sociolinguistics. The result of the analysis is then given to the expert to be validated. This is done to assure the validity of the finding.

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter discusses the result of study related to the problems of the study. It is divided into two parts; research findings and discussion. In analyzing the data, the researcher used the theory from Hoffman (1991). Below are the details of the discussion.

#### 4.1 Findings

The data analysis in this chapter is conducted to answer the problems that are stated in the chapter I. The data which was analyzed consists of the utterances among presenter and guest stars in the *Hitam Putih* talk show. Both of them came from different cultures and backgrounds, so they often mixed their language in the conversation.

##### 4.1.1 Types and Reasons of Code Mixing

In the table below the researcher summed up the findings based on the analysis so that it would be easier to be interpreted. And the table below was arranged based on order in scene *Hitam Putih* talk show.

**Table 4.1 Types and Reasons of Code Mixing**

No.	Utterance	Type of code Mixing			Reason
		ISC	ILC	ICP	
1.	D : <b>Okay</b> itu adalah Jack Brown, kita undang saja langsung ini adalah Jack brown.			√	Interjection



Table continuation of type and reason of code mixing.

No.	Utterance	Type of code Mixing			Reason
		ISC	ILC	ICP	
	( <i>Okay he is Jack Brown. Please welcome, Jack brown!</i> )				
2.	V : Oh yeah-yeah, <b>please-please</b> ( <i>Oh yes yes, please-please</i> )	√			Being emphatic about something
3.	V : Ya <b>little</b> bit. ( <i>Yes little bit</i> )	√			Being emphatic about something
4.	D : Lahir di Dubai satu tahun lagi mau ke Inggris <b>okay</b> . ( <i>Born in Dubai, next year I am going to England, Okay</i> )			√	Interjection
5.	D : <b>Okay</b> , Vincent umur 4 tahun suka apa lu? ( <i>Okay, what did you like when you were 4?</i> )			√	Interjection
6.	D : Sekarang udah main bola ya, I-pad gitu ya mainnya, <b>okay</b> . Trus gimana ceritanya kamu bisa sekolah di MU? ( <i>Now you play football,, yes. So you are playing I-pad, okay. Then how could you study at MU?</i> )			√	Interjection
7.	V : <b>Skill finance</b> , jadi dia ambil sekolah itu ambil profinance ngambil jurusan <b>finance</b> , hah? ( <i>Finance skills, so he took the school to take profinance, did you take some finance majors, huh?</i> )	√			Talking about a particular topic
8.	Iya kan ambil <b>finance</b> dia sebelum ke management. ( <i>Yeah right, he took finance before taking management</i> )	√			Talking about a particular topic
9.	Dia <b>marketing</b> aslinya dari <b>marketing</b> . ( <i>He is marketing, originally from marketing.</i> )	√			Talking about a particular topic
10.	D : Ada yang namanya passion di setiap diri manusia bahkan sejak dia kecil sudah memiliki <b>passionnya</b> sendiri, atau cita-cita atau hal yg paling di sukai dalam hidupnya.		√		Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor

Table continuation of type and reason of code mixing.

No.	Utterance	Type of code Mixing			Reason
		ISC	ILC	ICP	
	Masalahnya adalah apa yg di sukai anak-anak kadang bertentangan dengan apa yang di ajarkan di sekolah, dan apa yang di ajarkan di sekolah bertentangan dengan apa yang di sukai anak-anak. ( <i>there is something called passion in every human being even since he was a child, he has already his own passion, or dreams or one thing he like most in his life. The problem is what kids like sometimes be contrary to what is taught at school, and what is taught at school is in conflict with what the kids love.</i> )				
11.	Pertanyaannya adalah seandainya anda memiliki sebuah <b>passion</b> atau hasrat dan itu bisa menghasilkan sebuah pekerjaan untuk anda tapi hasilnya minimal, atau mengikuti <b>mainstream</b> yang ada tp bisa membuat anda sukses, mana yang anda pilih? <b>that's a question of life</b> ( <i>The question is if you have a passion or desire and it can produce a job for you but the result is minimal, or you follow an existing mainstream but it can make you succeed, which one do you choose? that's a question of life</i> )	√			Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor
12.	V : Seorang teman yang baik, seorang <b>entertainer</b> dan juga seorang komedian yang handal. ( <i>A good friend, an entertainer and a reliable comedian</i> )	√			Talking about a particular topic
13.	V : Enggak, harus berwibawa donk. Haiit <b>No</b> hmm Belajar .. Huahahaha tapi tetep anak saya. Hahahaa ( <i>No, must be authoritative. Haiit No Hmm Learning. .. Huahahaha but he is still my son. Hahahaa</i> )	√			Interjection
14.	D : Main bola atau <b>shooting</b> ? ( <i>Playing football or shooting?</i> )	√			Talking about a particular topic



Table continuation of type and reason of code mixing.

No.	Utterance	Type of code Mixing			Reason
		ISC	ILC	ICP	
15.	D : Trus kalo kamu main bola cita-citanya kalo gede mau ngapain? jadi pemain bola <b>professional</b> gitu? (Then, if you play football, what are you going to do? be a professional footballer, isn't it?)		√		Being emphatic about something
16.	V : Ada <b>second opinion</b> gak? (is there a second opinion?)	√			Being emphatic about something
17.	I : Emm ...apa ya itu... apa yang dia suka, anak-anak suka, kita <b>support but the other think</b> si Jack itu dia suka menggambar. (Emm... what is it.. what he likes, kid loves, we support but the other think that Jack, he like drawing.)	√			Talking about a particular topic
18.	Gambarannya bagus jadi a dan dia suka e apa namanya <b>dancing</b> . (So a good picture and she likes dancing e what it's called.)	√			Talking about a particular topic
19.	V : Ohhohoho <b>shy-shy cat</b> (Ohhohoho shy-shy cat)	√			Talking about a particular topic
20.	D : Tapi bisa nari, <b>what kind of dance?</b> (But you can dance, what kind of dance?)	√			Being emphatic about something
21.	J : Tapi aku cuman, emm aku jelek <b>dancingnya</b> (But I just, emm I'm poor in dancing)		√		Being emphatic about something
22.	D : Bukan-bukan anda, anda kan terkenal mau ngapain juga, trus <b>dancingnya</b> lagu apa biasanya? (No, not you, you have been famous, then what is usually dancing song you play?)		√		Being emphatic about something
23.	V : Itu biasa kalo lagi konser diluar jual-jualin tu, <b>you don't like crickets?</b> (That is normal when it is sold outside the concert, you do not like crickets?)	√			Talking about a particular topic

Table continuation of type and reason of code mixing.

No.	Utterance	Type of code Mixing			Reason
		ISC	ILC	ICP	
24.	V : Bikin sekolah bola tapi yang <b>free</b> , yang gratis buat semua anak-anak siapa pun masuk situ boleh ( <i>Make a football school but it is free school, which is free for all the kids, everyone can enroll.</i> )	√			Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor
25.	V : Wah tu kan <b>speechless</b> sih, dari dulu pengen pengen banget buat sebuah sekolah bola yang <b>free</b> ( <i>Woah speechless, from beginning I want to build a free football school</i> )	√			Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor
26.	D : Saya lupa saya udah pernah nanyak atau belum sama Hanna, aaa tapi <b>opening</b> aja kenapa waktu itu pindah ke Indonesia ya? ( <i>I forgot I have ever asked or not to Hanna, aaa but it just the opening, why at that time you moved to Indonesia?</i> )	√			Being emphatic about something
27.	H : Karena ya <b>love is that</b> ( <i>Because yeah love is that</i> )	√			Being emphatic about something
28.	H : Emm karena memang jadi pindah kesini untuk kerja di <b>development</b> gak dapet kerjanya, untuk makan jadi ambil tawaran yang ada gitu sih ceritanya tapi lama-lama kerja di industry ini juga seneng. ( <i>Emm because I moved here to get a job in development but not got it, for living I just grab the offer but in the process, working in this industry is also fascinating.</i> )	√			Talking about a particular topic
29.	H : a dulu pernah jadi juara Eropa untuk jurus tunggal, untuk jurus regu, tanding juga <b>cold over</b> ( <i>a used to be a European champion for a single moment, for the team, moment, and sparring is also cold over</i> )	√			Talking about a particular topic
30.	H : Gak <b>weak spot</b> banyak kan sebenarnya, di leher, hidung, mata ( <i>Not the weak spot, actually it is still many, around the neck, nose, eye</i> )	√			Talking about a particular topic



Table continuation of type and reason of code mixing.

No.	Utterance	Type of code Mixing			Reason
		ISC	ILC	ICP	
31.	V : Jadi <b>host reality show</b> terfavorit ( <i>be the most favorite reality show host</i> )	√			Talking about a particular topic
32.	J : Itu itu <b>interesting</b> ( <i>It is, it is interesting</i> )	√			Talking about a particular topic
33.	D : Apa? <b>It's interesting?</b> ( <i>What? It is interesting?</i> )	√			Talking about a particular topic
34.	D : Pake bahasa Inggris aja gak papa, <b>use</b> English ( <i>just speak English is okay, use English</i> )	√			Talking about a particular topic
35.	H : Perlu di <b>translate</b> gak? ( <i>Is it need to be translated or not?</i> )	√			Being emphatic about Something
36.	H : Jadi katanya sempat ke ruang ganti, eh ruang ganti <b>changingroom</b> kan?katanya di ruang ganti itu ada nama semua nama pemain dulu, semua pemain legendaris dari pemain Manchester United. Dan kata Alex Ferguson Jack Brown bisa menjadi pemain yg pertama dari indonesia yang namanya bisa berada disitu ( <i>So he said that he got to the locker room, changing room, right? He said that in the changing room there were name of all former players, all of the legendary players of Manchester United. And Alex Ferguson said Jack Brown is able to be the first one player from Indonesia that his name can be there</i> )	√			Being emphatic about something
37.	D : Waaahh <b>Okay</b> luar biasa, itulah Jack Brown dari Indonesia. ( <i>Waaahh Okay awesome, that's Jack Brown from Indonesia.</i> )			√	Interjection
38.	D: Setelah satu ini kita akan melihat <b>learn the expert</b> jadi Jack akan mencoba melawan vincent, ( <i>After this session we will show, learn the expert, so Jack will try to fight vincent.</i> )	√			Talking about a particular topic

Table continuation of type and reason of code mixing.

No.	Utterance	Type of code Mixing			Reason
		ISC	ILC	ICP	
39.	D : So jack come here, so here is the idea. Kamu harus tendang bolanya masuk ke gawang <b>Okay</b> . Lagunya lagu bola bo penyemangat. ( <i>So jack come here, so here is the idea. You have to kick the ball into the net Okay. Let's play a ball song as pep song.</i> )			√	Talking about a particular topic
40.	D: Kalo anda bisa gol <b>ten point</b> , kalo <b>hit the head fifty point</b> lo 10 <b>point</b> ke kepala langsung <b>50 point</b> ( <i>If you can make a goal, ten points, if you hit the head, fifty points, 10 points, 50 points to head straight</i> )	√			Talking about a particular topic
41.	D : Bikin <b>gol</b> , Bikin <b>goal</b> ( <i>Make a goal, Make a goal</i> )			√	Being emphatic about something
42.	D : Siap? <b>Goal</b> .. ( <i>Ready? Goal ..</i> )			√	Being emphatic about something
43.	H : Wahahahaha, wah Jack <b>that's what I'm saying</b> ( <i>Wahahahaha, Jack that's what I'm saying</i> )	√			Being emphatic about something
44.	D : Luar biasa, itu lebih hebat dibandingkan dari pada masuk ke dalam. Tapi coba coba Jack ajarin <b>technique-techniquenya</b> gocek-gocekan ( <i>excellent, it is more powerful than entering into. But try, try, teach me the technique, Jack, gocek-gocekan</i> )		√		Being emphatic about something
45.	V : Oiya iyaa, <b>i'm the back you're the stage so we are the back stage</b> ( <i>Oiya iyaa, I'm the back you're the stage so we are the back stage</i> )	√			Being emphatic about something
46.	D : Ajarin <b>technique</b> deh, <b>technique</b> ke penonton ( <i>teach the technique, theach the technique to the audiences</i> )	√			Being emphatic about something
47.	J : Kalau mau tendang <b>accuracy</b> nya pakai ini sini ( <i>If you want to kick, use this for the accuracy</i> )	√			Being emphatic about something



Table continuation of type and reason of code mixing.

No.	Utterance	Type of code Mixing			Reason
		ISC	ILC	ICP	
48.	D : Coba <b>technique</b> yang lain, <b>technique</b> yang lain ini pakai beginian ( <i>Try another technique, another technique used this thing</i> )	√			Being emphatic about something
49.	V : Oh ini, <b>cone cone</b> ( <i>Oh, the cone, the cone</i> )	√			Being emphatic about something
50.	D : <b>Cone</b> , siapa yang ulang tahun ( <i>Cone, whose birthday?</i> )	√			Being emphatic about something
51.	V : Hah itu ini <b>technique-technique</b> dasar ( <i>Hah that the basic technique</i> )	√			Being emphatic about something
52.	H : Ini <b>technique</b> buat apa si sebenarnya vincent? ( <i>What is actually this technique for, vincent?</i> )	√			Being emphatic about something
53.	H : Gak bisa, tapi dulu apa sih <b>how did you do those kick?</b> Jack ini apa ( <i>I can't, but i used to, what is it, how did you do those kick? Jack what is it</i> )	√			Being emphatic about something
54.	I : Oh <b>in</b> sekolah academically atau sekolah football ( <i>Oh in school academically or football school</i> )	√			Talking about a particular topic
55.	I : Beda, jadi kalo misalnya kalo pagi jam 7 sampai jam 2 dia sekolah, <b>rest</b> sebentar. ( <i>it is different, so when at 7 o'clock in the morning to 2 o'clock he goes to school, takes a rest for a while.</i> )	√			Talking about a particular topic
56.	I : Ngerjain pr langsung <b>practice</b> ( <i>Doing homework, then practicing</i> )	√			Talking about a particular topic
57.	Ke arsenal ato manchester united soccer <b>school</b> nanti dia istirahat, kadang-kadang kalo malem jam 7 sampai jam 9 dia ada pertandingan ( <i>going to arsenal or manchester united soccer school, later he breaks, sometimes on 7pm to 9pm he has a game</i> )	√			Talking about a particular topic

Table continuation of type and reason of code mixing.

No.	Utterance	Type of code Mixing			Reason
		ISC	ILC	ICP	
58.	I : Kalo dia nanti, dia tahun depan dapat beasiswa ke inggris jadi dia latihan dulu disana <b>improves his skill</b> disana nanti kalo dia sudah bagus kalo ada permintaan insya'allah dia bisa dateng ke Indonesia ( <i>If he is, he gets a scholarship next year to England, so firstly he practices there, improves his skills there, then if he is good, if there is a demand, insya'Allah he can come to Indonesia</i> )	√			Talking about a particular topic
59.	D : <b>Okay</b> , tapi kalo buat saya pribadi si,kita juga harus melihat indonesiaa tetap indonesia tapi kita melihat memang peluangnya lebih baik dimana, bener gak lebih bagus dimana kalo misalkan dia lebih bagus disana karirnya buat saya si tidak masalah yang penting membawa nama indonesia untuk luar, jangan kemana-mana tetap di hitam putih ( <i>Okay, but for me personally, we also have to look at Indonesia, still Indonesia, but we see where is the better chance, right or not, where is the better carrier if his career is better there, it is okay for me, the important thing is to carry the name of Indonesia abroad. Do not go anywhere, keep stay tune in Hitam Putih</i> )			√	Interjection
60.	D : <b>Sorry</b> saya mau nanya ni sama vincent, ( <i>Sorry I want to ask Vincent,</i> )	√			Interjection
61.	Karena <b>I thought</b> kamu juga ngertilah tentang bola ( <i>Because I thought you also understand about football</i> )	√			Interjection
62.	D : Sebenarnya untuk menjadi seorang atlit indonesia pemain bola ni, kita <b>fair-fairan</b> aja. Apakah menjamin? ( <i>Actually, to be an Indonesian athlete football player, just being</i>		√		Being emphatic about something



Table continuation of type and reason of code mixing.

No.	Utterance	Type of code Mixing			Reason
		ISC	ILC	ICP	
63.	<p><i>fair, is that guarantee?)</i></p> <p>V : Setau saya ya, karena apa ya gak usah di tanyak lah karena apa kita lihat ajalah yang ngurusin sepak bola di negara kita seperti apa. Lihat itu aja kita gak usah bertnya karena apa, mereka aja carut-marut apa lagi untuk memimpin sebuah organisasi sepak bola, gimana yang bawahnya mau bener itu aja se-<b>simple</b> itu kog. Makanya Jack kalo kamu nanti di minta untuk jadi Timnas Indonesia kamu bilang aku mau tapi om om yang di atas sana benerin dulu baru aku mau jadi, itu aja dulu jadi ada syaratnya jangan kesini tau-tau di terlantarkan juga ya kan gak di gaji juga ampek ya maaf-maaf ya kemaren meninggal pemain luar disini meninggal ada yang gak di gaji berapa tahun, berapa bulan sampai harus ikutan Tarkam itu kan tragis buat seorang atlet apa lagi ya beberapa atlet yang dulu berprestasi kita tau ya rumahnya begitu. Harus yang hidup serba kekurangan padahal duluan dia pernah membawa nama Indonesia itu kan sebuah, kita sendiri tidak bisa mengapresiasi itu pahlawan lho kalo bisa itu kan pahlawan kita <i>(as I know, because of what, just do not question it, because let's see how do they manage football in our country. by seeing that case we do not have to ask the reason, they themselves are a mess, moreover if they manage a football organization, how does the lower part become good, it is simple. So Jack if you are asked for to be Indonesian team, you can say I want it but the managerial above must make it clear and I want to be the team, it is the conditions. Not suddenly come and not be given the salary until.. sorry to say, but there was a foreign player died here yesterday, not be paid for years, months, until they must follow</i></p>		√		Being emphatic about something

Table continuation of type and reason of code mixing.

No.	Utterance	Type of code Mixing			Reason
		ISC	ILC	ICP	
	<i>Tarkam League. It is a tragedy for athletes. Moreover some athletes who have great performance, we know their home condition. They must live poorly however we know that they brought the name of Indonesian, we are not able to appreciate them as heroes, if it can be, they are our hero)</i>				
64.	H : <b>More than the hero</b> si memang (it is indeed <i>More than the hero</i> )	√			Being emphatic about something
65.	D : Dari lu nya sendiri gimana, elu kan suka bola <b>what are you gonna do?</b> (how about you, you love football, right, what are you gonna do?)	√			Being emphatic about something
66.	V : Ya itu tadi, mimpi saya adalah saya ingin membuka sekolah sepak bola, se- <b>simple</b> itu aja. (Yes it is, my dream is I want to build a football school, just be simple.)		√		Talking about a particular topic
67.	<b>for the sake of</b> saya penggemar. Saya pengen anak-anak indonesia saya yakin orang-orang indonesia sendiri tanpa harus ngomong apa-apa mereka bisa kog main bola jago-jago. (for the sake of my fans. I want Indonesian children, I believe Indonesian themselves, without having to say anything they are able to play football excellently.)	√			Being emphatic about something
68.	Lihat aja andik firmansyah, itu menurut saya udah bukan kelas orang biasa bilang lo klas indonesia atau klas kampung itu andik firmansyah menurut saya <b>okay</b> lah gitu. (let's see andik firmansyah, I think it is not just ordinary class, Indonesian class or regular class, andik firmansyah is okay I think.)			√	Being emphatic about something



Table continuation of type and reason of code mixing.

No.	Utterance	Type of code Mixing			Reason
		ISC	ILC	ICP	
69.	Banyak kog ternyata kalo saya lihat-lihat banyak orang punya <b>skill</b> keahlian di bidang sepak bola, banyak yang jauh lebih hebat dari pada itu ( <i>there are many skilled people in football when I have seen. There is much more powerful than this</i> )	√			Being emphatic about something
70.	kalo <b>professional</b> kita harus lihat dulu keadaan sebenarnya seperti apa ya ( <i>about professionalism, we have to see the real situation</i> )	√			Talking about a particular topic
71.	D : <b>Okay</b> , nah jack a saya gak ngerti kamu ngerti tidak tentang masalah ini <b>because you don't stay in</b> Indonesia iya kan?tapi kamu punya harapan gak untuk sepak bola di indonesia. Supaya seperti apa nantinya? ( <i>Okay, Jack, I do not know whether you know or not about this problem because You don't stay in Indonesia right? But doyou have a hope or not for football in Indonesia, so what should it be?</i> )			√	Interjection
Σ		51	8	12	

Note :

ISC : Intra-Sentential Code Mixing

ILC : Intra-Lexical Code Mixing

ICP : Involving a Change of Pronunciation

D : Deddy Corbuzier

V : Vincent Rompies

J : Jack Brown

I : Indah Brown

H : Hannah Al-rasyid

A : Annu

Σ : Total

## 4.2 Analysis of Code Mixing Type

From the table above, there are three types of code mixing which are commonly used by guest stars and presenter. The types of code mixing found are intra-sentential code mixing, intra-lexical code mixing, and involving a change of pronunciation. Here, the researcher would explain one by one briefly from each type of code mixing.

### 4.2.1 Types of code mixing

#### a. intra-sentential code mixing

There are at least 51 data found for this type, they are data number 2, 3, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 40, 43, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 60, 61, 64, 65, 67, 69, and 70. This type of code mixing is commonly used by both presenter and guest stars in the talk show. According to Hoffman (1991: 112) this type of code mixing occurs when the speaker speaks language and mixes the language within the sentence. The example of this type is shown below.

(Datum 36)

*H : Jadi katanya sempat ke ruang ganti, eh ruang ganti **changing-room** kan?katanya di ruang ganti itu ada nama semua nama pemain dulu, semua pemain legendaris dari pemain Manchester United. Dan kata Alex Ferguson Jack Brown bisa menjadi pemain yg pertama dari indonesia yang namanya bisa berada disitu*



*(So he said that he got to the locker room, changing room, right? He said that in the changing room there were name of all former players, all of the legendary players of Manchester United. And Alex Ferguson said Jack Brown is able to be the first one player from Indonesia that his name can be there).*

The word “**changing-room**” in the utterance above shows the use of code mixing namely intra-sentential code mixing. It is categorized as intra-sentential code mixing because the mix of the language occurs within a sentence boundary like as Hoffman said. The word “**changing-room**” is English word. It is mixing with the use of Indonesian language.

Another example of this type of code mixing is shown below:

**(Datum 16)**

*V : Ada **second opinion** gak?*

*(Is there a second opinion?)*

In the utterance above the researcher found this type of code mixing. The utterance “second opinion” above shows that the guest stars mixed his language between Indonesian and English. The insertion of the utterance “second opinion” in the utterance makes this utterance categorized as this type.

**b. intra-lexical code mixing**

There are 8 data found for this type, they are data number 10, 21, 22, 31, 44, 62, 63, and 66. The researcher found on intra-lexical code mixing that characterized by combining two words from different languages into a new word which contains identifying features of each origin.

**(Datum 10)**

*D : Ada yang namanya passion di setiap diri manusia bahkan sejak dia kecil sudah memiliki **passion-nya** sendiri, atau cita-cita atau hal yg paling di sukai dalam hidupnya. Masalahnya adalah apa yg di sukai anak-anak kadang bertentangan dengan apa yang di ajarkan di sekolah, dan apa yang di ajarkan di sekolah bertentangan dengan apa yang di sukai anak-anak.*

*(there is something called passion in every human being even since he was a child, he has already his own passion, or dreams or one thing he likes most in his life. The problem is what kids like sometimes be contrary to what is taught at school, and what is taught at school is in conflict with what the kids love.)*

The researcher found two utterances that contain code mixing properties within the sentences shown above, there are “passion” and “*passion-nya*”. The researcher is using utterances “*passion-nya*” data to emphasize in which the speaker gives stress to. Similar to the previous data, “*passion-nya*” consists of two different languages combined into new word; there are passion which is English origin and *-nya* which consists of Indonesian suffix.

There is another example that the researcher identified as intra-lexical code mixing.

**(Datum 62)**

*D : Sebenarnya untuk menjadi seorang atlet indonesia pemain bola ni, kita **fair-fair-an** aja. Apakah menjamin?*

*(Actually, to be an Indonesian athlete football player, just being fair, is that guarantee?)*



The conversation above shows that the word *fair-fair-an* is actually derived from English. The word *fair-fair-an* itself is from word 'fair' which has been added by suffix *-an* that occur in Indonesian grammar. Therefore, the researcher concluded that *fair-fair-an* is made up from combination between Indonesian and English words so that this word belongs to this type.

### c. involving a change of pronunciation

The last type of code mixing which is found is involving a change of pronunciation. The researcher found 12 data for this type; they are data number 1, 4, 5, 6, 15, 37, 39, 41, 42, 59, 68, and 71 which can be categorized into this type.

According to Hoffman (1991) this type of code mixing occurs when the speakers speak their native language but using another language pronunciation. One example of the data which is found in the conversation is explained as below.

#### (Datum 15)

D : *Trus kalo kamu main bola cita-citanya kalo gede mau ngapain? jadi pemain bola profesional gitu?*

*(Then, if you play football, what are you going to do? be a professional footballer, isn't it?)*

The conversation above shows that the word *profesional* is Indonesian. The word "profesional" in the sentence above is categorized into involving a change of pronunciation because Bahasa Indonesia has that word but Dedy (the presenter) pronounced it in English way. That is why that word belongs to involving change of pronunciation.

Another example of this type of code mixing is the word “Okay” in conversation below:

**(Datum 59)**

*D : Okay, tapi kalo buat saya pribadi si,kita juga harus melihat indonesiaa tetap indonesia tapi kita melihat memang peluangnya lebih baik dimana, bener gak lebih bagus dimana kalo misalkan dia lebih bagus disana karirnya buat saya si tidak masalah yang penting membawa nama indonesia untuk luar, jangan kemana-mana tetap di hitam putih*

*(Okay, but for me personally, We also have to look at Indonesia, still Indonesia, but we see where is the better chance, right or not, where is the better carrier if his career is better there, it is okay for me, the important thing is to carry the name of Indonesia abroad. Do not go anywhere, keep stay tune in Hitam Putih)*

From the analysis above it was shown that the presenter commonly pronounced in Indonesian way. Actually there is no word “Okay” in Indonesia but the speaker said “Okay” instead of “Iya” with Indonesia pronunciation “Oke”.

The reason is because he tried to make the participant of the conversation understand enough with what he is trying to say. Moreover, the participant is foreigner.

#### **4.2.2 Reason using Code Mixing**

There are several reasons why the guest stars and presenter used code mixing in the conversation. The detail of the reason will be discussed as below:



### a. Interjection

There are many reasons why a speaker uses code mixing. According to Hoffman (1991), the reason why someone uses code mixing is because they want to make sentence connector in the utterance. Hoffman calls his reason by the name interjection. The example data that is categorized as interjection is as below:

#### (Datum 59)

D: *Okay, tapi kalo buat saya pribadi si, kita juga harus melihat indonesia tetap indonesia tapi kita melihat memang peluangnya lebih baik dimana, bener gak lebih bagus dimana kalo misalkan dia lebih bagus disana karirnya buat saya si tidak masalah yang penting membawa nama indonesia untuk luar, jangan kemana-mana tetap di hitam putih*  
 (Okay, but for me personally, we also have to look at Indonesia, still Indonesia, but we see where is the better chance, right or not, where is the better carrier if his career is better there, it is okay for me, the important thing is to carry the name of Indonesia abroad. Do not go anywhere, stay tune in Hitam Putih)

In the utterance above we can see that the usage of the word “okay” is used as conjunction to sweetened the sentence that seems rather too mouthful to be said.

### b. Being emphatic about something

In conversation, especially when there is cultural background difference among the speakers, one of them tends to “stabilize” the differences by using language that not his or her mother’s tongue. According to Hoffman’s theory

(1991: 112). People, whether intended or with unintended reason, use their second language which is not his/her native or vice versa to be emphatic or mere feel more convenient by doing that. The example data that being categorized as being emphatic about something is as follow:

**(Datum 44)**

D : *Luar biasa, itu lebih hebat dibandingkan dari pada masuk ke dalam. Tapi coba coba Jack ajarin technique-technique-nya gocek-gocekan*  
(*excellent, it is more powerful than entering into. But try, let's try, teach me the technique, Jack, gocek-gocekan*)

In the utterance above, the speaker used phrase “technique”, which comes from his second language, to show that he felt emphatic to his conversant and tried to make situation more convenient for both of them. It happens because the speaker asked the guest to show the kick technique to Jack who is not Indonesian.

**c. Talking about a particular topic**

In some situation, people are likely to use one language over another. According to Hoffman theory, this tendency could be the respond of emotional feeling of speaker which is feels more comfortable to express themselves in language that is not their native. Example data that can cover this up is as follow:

**(Data 7)**

V : *Skill finance, jadi dia ambil sekolah itu ambil profinance ngambil jurusan finance, hah?*



(*Finance skills, so he took the school to take profinance, did you take some finance majors, huh?*)

The phrase “*skills finance*” was uttered when they spoke in Indonesian because it was talking about particular topic. This phrase which is included to a business term said when they talked about guest profession. The phrase will be felt rather plain when it was spoken as “*kemampuan keuangan*” in Indonesian.

Other terms like finance and marketing also uttered better in English because it talk about certain topic which is about profession especially in business.

#### **d. Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor**

Hoffman theory states that when bilingual speaker involves in conversation with another bilingual, there are tendencies to use lot of both code mixing and switching. It means to smoothen the conversation and make his/her speech more understandable. Below is data that can be used as an example.

#### **(Data 30)**

V: *Wah tu kan **speechless** sih, dari dulu pengen pengen banget buat sebuah sekolah bola yang **free***

(*Woah speechless, from beginning I want to build a free fooball school*)

There are two switches occur in one sentence as the speaker talks. V which is identified as Indonesian speaker switch his language, mixing it with his second language to make his intention clear towards other participant that includes some foreign bilingual speaker in show.

### 4.3 Discussion

Living in this unique world that in every country has their own language community, so it enables us to use code mixing to communicate with other people in different country or ethnic. Code mixing occurs when conversant use both languages together to the extent that they change from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance (Wardhaugh, 1986: 103). And there are many types of Code Switching and Code Mixing (Hoffman 1991: 112) such as Emblematic, Inter-sentential, Establishing continuity with the previous speaker, involving a change of pronunciation, Intra-sentential, Intra-lexical code mixing. Yet this study limited the explanation into types of code mixing based on Hoffman's theory.

The researcher found 71 data. They are divided according to type and reasons of code mixing. There are three types of code mixing which are Intra-Sentential Code Mixing (51 data), Intra-Lexical Code Mixing (8 data), and Involving a Change of Pronunciation (12 data). The high number is type of Intra-Sentential Code Mixing which is inserting English words or phrases into Indonesian sentences. In this talk show, English words uttered are mostly common words speak in Indonesian daily life, such as okay, please, or other common terms like entertainer, marketing, etc.

Meanwhile the reasons of code mixing used by the researcher refer to Hoffman's theory (1991: 112). In the dialogue between the presenter and the guest stars in *Hitam Putih* talk show the researcher found several reasons why



they uttered code mixing such as interjection (10 data), being emphatic about something (30 data), Talking about a particular topic (27 data), Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor (4 data). The most reason of using code switching and mixing in the conversation is being emphatic about something. Interjection mostly becomes the reason of using code mixing is because someone tends to connect single word or sentence using difference language that is triggered or influenced by addressee who is not purely Indonesian. Overall, the important thing of communication that is the participants can understand what is being talked about, no matter the reason of the code mixing.

While in the first previous study, Austiawan (2002) in his thesis entitled “The Study of Indonesian English Code Mixing Used by Lecturers in Medical Class in Faculty of Medicine, Brawijaya University Malang” summarized that they often use language as medical term, methodological terms, and other general terms. They used some Greek words, Latin words, East Javanese words and Jakarta dialect. In analyzing the data he used the theory from Hoffman (1991).

In the second previous study, Aprilia Dewi's (1999) thesis on “Code Mixing used by Visitors toward vendors at Pantai Ria Kenjeran Surabaya” analyzed the code mixing word by Chinese-Indonesian male and female visitors and Javanese male and female vendors. In her analysis she found out that the Chinese-Indonesian females mostly used Indonesian than Javanese, while the Chinese-Indonesian males mostly used Javanese than Indonesian. The frequency of using Indonesian by Chinese females is 22 times, and Javanese only occurs 3

times. Meanwhile the frequency of using Indonesian by Chinese males is 11 times, and the Javanese occurs 7 times. For the Javanese vendors they tend to use Javanese than Indonesian. The frequency of using Javanese is 16 times for males and 14 times for females. Nevertheless, the difference is Javanese female vendors still used Indonesian than Javanese male vendors. It can be seen that Indonesian occurs 9 times for females, and only 5 times for males. Both of Indonesian and Javanese mostly occur in the form of word. In analyzing the data she use the theory from Holmes (1992).

The data are completely different with the previous study, in the first previous Austiawan uses lecturers in medical class in faculty of medicine as an object in this study while in the second previous study the visitor's utterance toward vendors at Pantai Ria Kenjeran Surabaya. The researcher takes object from a talk show TV program namely *Hitam Putih*. Beside the differences, this study has the similarity with the first previous study, that is also uses Hoffman's theory. This studies only analyzed code mixing that is used in the conversation between guest starts and the presenter in *Hitam Putih* talk show. This study uses theory from Hoffman (1991) as the main theory in analyzing the data because Hoffman provides more vivid information about code mixing. The previous study above gives the writer vivid image about how to analyze the data and help the writer in deciding the theory for analyzing the data.

Finally, there are many reasons for someone in using code mixing in communication with other people. In the dialogue between the presenter and the guest stars in *Hitam Putih* talkshow the reseracher found several reasons why they



uttered code mixing and switching such as interjection, being emphatic about something, talking about a particular topic, intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor. The most reason of using code switching and mixing in the conversation is interjection. Interjection mostly becomes the reason of using code mixing and switching is because someone tends to connect single word or sentence using difference language that is triggered or influenced by addressee. In short, the important thing of communication is the participants can understand what is being talked about no matter the reason of the code switching and mixing itself.



## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After analyzing and interpreting the data in the previous chapter, the researcher comes to the conclusion and suggestion that is formulated in this chapter. The conclusion is drawn based on the statement of the problems while suggestion is given for the next researchers who are interested in doing further researchers in the same field of the study.

#### 5.1 Conclusion

After analyzing the data presented in chapter IV, the researcher concluded that the presenter and guest stars of *Hitam Putih* program mixed the codes because, most frequently, they wanted to show intimacy to others. The presenter wanted to show intimacy to the addressee, in this case is the guest stars, and the audiences.

Furthermore, there is also a reason why the presenter mixed the code. It happens because the presenter has a lack of knowledge. According to the writer's opinion, some codes that are put in "miscellaneous", are used because they want to make their statements more impressive and dynamic or to break the monotony, and to show the ability (show off) to the audiences. These findings support the linguists' argument (Wardough, 1986) that conversational code mixing is not just a random mixing of the languages because of someone's laziness or ignorance. The speakers who mix the code must have a sophisticated knowledge of both



languages and to be absolutely aware of community norms. For example, they want to show solidarity to each other, or because they cannot express what they want to say in the standard form because there is no exact word in the language used, and the last is because they want to make someone impressive and to show their ability in using another language to the listeners.

## 5.2 Suggestion

Finally, the writer hopes that this thesis will make other students of English Department have more knowledge about linguistic social phenomenon especially code mixing. He also hopes that it will encourage them to do more extensive research involving larger number of subjects with more various elicitation techniques such as questionnaire, interview or direct observation.

Furthermore, he hopes other writers who do this kind of research to find out what factors influence the use of code mixing since this study only investigate the reason of using code mixing.

## REFERENCES

- Austiawan, I. 2002. *The Study of Indonesian English Code Mixing Used by Lecturers in Medical Class in Faculty of Medicine Brawijaya University*.
- Berg, B.L. 1989. *Qualitative research methods for the social sciences*. Boston: Pierson Education.
- Chaer, A. Agustina, L. 1995. *Sosiolinguistik Suatu Pengantar*. Jakarta: PT Rineka Cipta.
- Chaika, E. 1982. *Language and Social Mirror*. London: Newbury House Publisher.
- Crystal, D. 1987. *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of Language*. Cambridge: University Press.
- Fasold, R. 1984. *The Social Linguistic of Society*. New York: Basil Blackwell.
- Grosjean, F. 1982. *Life With Two Languages: An Introduction to Bilingualism*. United States of America: Harvard University Press.
- Harding, E. And Riley, P. (1986) *The Bilingual family: a handbook for Parents*. Cambridge :Cambridge University Press.
- Hoffman, C. 1991. *An Introduction to Bilingualism*, Singapore: Longman.
- Holmes, J. 1992. *An Introduction to sociolinguistics*. New York: Longman Group UK Limited.
- Holmes, J. 1997. *An Introduction To Sociolinguistics*. New York: Longman.
- Hurford, J R. 2007. *The origins of meaning: Language in the light of evolution*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Rahardjo, M. 2002. *Relung-Relung Bahasa: Bahasa dalam Wacana Politik Indonesia Kontemporer*. Yogyakarta: Aditya Media.
- Subiyakto-Nababan, Sri Utami. 1992. *Psikolinguistik: Suatu Pengantar*. Jakarta: Departemen Pendidikan Dan Kebudayaan.
- Timorarti, A.D. 1999. *An Analysis of code-mixing used by visitors toward vendors at Pantai Ria Kenjeran, Surabaya*. Universitas Petra



Trudgill, P. 1992. *Introducing Language and Society*. England: Penguin.

Wardhaugh, R. 1986. *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*. New York.: Basil Blackwell.

Wardhaugh, R. 2002. *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*, fourth edition. UK. Blackwell Publishers Ltd.

Yule, G. 1986. *The Study Of Language An Imtroduction*. Cambridge. Cambridge University Press.



UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA

# APPENDICES





Appendix 1 : Scrip Video

Part 1

Deddy Corbuzier : Okay sudah tenang, jangangan terlalu banyak tepuk tangan nanti saya besar kepala. Kita akan membahas tentang bola karen di Indonesia belakangan ini beberap tahun ini sedang heboh-hebohnya pemain bola di Indonesia. Siapa di antara anda suka ke pertandingan, suka nonton bola? Tidak ada, bagus luar biasa. Sama saya juga gak nonton, tidur biasanya, tapi sekarang kita akan melihat. Saya akan mengundang seorang bintang tamu ini adalah anak umur 11 tahun dan dia sekarang sekolah di MU soccer school di Inggris dan dia dari Indonesia, kita lihat dulu siapa dia, silahkan.

Video

Deddy Corbuzier : Okay itu adalah Jack brown, kita undang saja langsung ini adalah Jack brown.

Vincent Rompies : You put the ball and.

Deddy Corbuzier : Bentar-bentarkan sudah saya bilang jangan bawa-bawa sopir masuk ke dalam.

Vincent Rompies : Mobilnya saya parkirin dulu ya.

Deddy Corbuzier : Hehee, silahkan pelatih2.

Vincent Rompies : Okay I'm your coach this is a ball, you put down the ball you pick the plot another ball, you and you juggling-juggling okay you, just like i pits you before

Deddy Corbuzier : Pelatihya sekarang

Vincent Rompies : Asam urat - asam urat

Deddy Corbuzier : Iya lu udah tua lu gmn sih, hahahaa. Tepuk tangan untuk Jack brown. Jadi jack ini sekolah di MU Inggris ya?

Vincent Rompies / Jack Brown : Yaa jagling

Deddy Corbuzier : Kan Jack gua bilang tadi?

Vincent Rompies : Oh yeah-yeah, please-please

Deddy Corbuzier : Sekolah di MU Inggris?

Vincent Rompies : Absolutely

Jack Brown : Iya

Deddy Corbuzier : Bisa ngomong Bahasa Indonesia dong?

Vincent Rompies : Yah little bit

Jack Brown : Bisa sedikit

Deddy Corbuzier : Lahirnya dimana? Ngomog ngomong lagi!! Hehehe

Vincent Rompies : Aku di Dubai, tapi 1 tahun lagi aku mau ke Inggris

Deddy Corbuzier : Lahir di Dubai satu tahun lagi mau ke Inggris okay

Part 2

Vincent Rompies : Bukannya lahir di rumah sakit waktu itu?

Deddy Corbuzier : Iya rumah sakit Dubai maksudnya, Lu lahir dmn Vincent?

Vincent Rompies : Saya, saya kebetulan lahir di Inggris kebetulan 1 tahun lagi mau ke Dubai, jadi tukeran sama dia

Deddy Corbuzier : Tukeran?Trus gmn kog tiba-tiba anda suka main bola?

Jack Brown : Semua teman aku main bola, langsung emm kakak aku George yang dia ajarin aku, langsung aku suka langsung aku latihan langsung bagus

Deddy Corbuzier : Wohohoho semuanya langsung, jadi kamu itu dulu langsung main bola langsung bagus begitu?

Jack Brown : Enggak aku latihan dulu

Deddy Corbuzier : Tapi langsung bagus begitu main?

Jack Brown : Iya

Deddy Corbuzier : Luar Biasa, Om punya teman langsung bikin band gak laku. Tp sempet laku dulu !!



Vincent Rompies : Nah sempet, pas laku-lakunya saya di pecat

Deddy Corbuzier : oiya ya ya Hahaha, tapi katanya jack ini sejak usia 4 thun sudah suka main bola ya?

Jack Brown : Iya

Deddy Corbuzier : Okay, vincent umur 4 tahun suka apa lu?

Vincent Rompies : Main comberan saya 4 thun, hahaaha. Anak-anak sekarang jago main bola, dulu mah jamannya mancing betok jala gabus gitu aja

Deddy Corbuzier : Lu hidup dmn dulu?hah?sedih amat

Vincent Rompies : Anak dulu mah gitu, anak skrg gak kenal gitu

Deddy Corbuzier : Sekarang udah main bola ya, Ipad gitu ya mainnya, okay. Trus gimana ceritanya kamu bisa sekolah di MU

Jack Brown : Eem Mama aku emm taro'in aku di semua sepak bola sekolah, langsung aku dulu di Arsenal langsung

Vincent Rompies : Nah kenapa gak disitu aja terus, pake pindah-pindah lagi, ya terus-terus

Jack Brown : Langsung abis itu aku mau ke Mancaster soccer school langsung aku dipilih sama coachnya, langsung aku ke inggris langsung aku menang itu world skill finance

Deddy Corbuzier : Apa?

Jack Brown : World skill finance

Deddy Corbuzier : Okay apa itu tadi artinya?

Vincent Rompies : Skill finance, jadi dia ambil skolah itu ambil profinance ngambil jurusan finance, hah? Iya kan ambil finance dia sebelum ke management dia marketing aslinya dari marketing

Deddy Corbuzier : Tapi Vincent ini juga suka bola, team favoriteapa?

Vincent Rompies : Team favorite saya indonesia, Belanda, arsenal ayags, banyak ya. Barcelona ac Milan

Deddy Corbuzier : kanfavorite jawabnya 1

Vincent Rompies : Hehehe, gak adalah saya suka berbagaimacam club, berbagai macam team. Tp yg jelas saya suka sepak bola

Deddy Corbuzier : Ya gimana ni ada anak usia 11 tahun yang luar biasa, aslinya Indonesia ya kan? Ibunya Indonesia sekarang sekolah di MU menurut anda sebagai seorang sopir pribadinya bagaimana?

Vincent Rompies : Ya menurut saya lembunya di tmbahin pak, hehehee masih bahas soal sopir juga. Tadi sempat ngobrol jugasama Jack nanyain, trus warga Negara lu apaan? Dua, dia masih 2 warga Negara, masih boleh ..

Deddy Corbuzier : Masih bolehya?

Vincent Rompies : Nanti ketika umur 17 diakan harus disuruh milih

Deddy Corbuzier : Kalo kamuapa sekarang?

Vincent Rompies : Saya?

Deddy Corbuzier : Iya

Vincent Rompies : Saya Kenya, kalo dilihat ni Jack bukan satu-satunya orang blaster an yang bisa sukses gitu, di Belandapun banyak orang-orangblaster anMalukublaster anIndonesia, tapi pada kenyataannya mereka lebih memilih kewarga negaraan sana gitu di dibandingkan sini, tadi saya pesan sama Jack yah semoga di usia 18 tahun masih inget Indonesia masih bisa memutuskan bahwa gua membela Indonesia, itu pasti saya akan lebih bangga dari pada

Deddy Corbuzier : Membela sepak bola di?

Vincent Rompies : Tanah air, tp katanya pada ssat itu ketika pelatihnya MUTanya Jack. Jack orang mana Jack mengatakan orang Indonesia, bener ya?

Jack Brown : Iya

Deddy Corbuzier : Kenapa? Jawabnya orang Indonesia

Jack Brown : Aku suka Indonesia banget

Deddy Corbuzier : Ok jangan kemana-kemana, tetap di Hitam Putih

Part 3

Deddy Corbuzier : Ada yg namanya pasion di setiap diri manusia bahkan sejak dia kecil sudah memiliki pasionnya sendiri, atau cita-cita atau hal yg paling di sukai dalam hidupnya. Masalahnya adalah apa yg di sukai anak-anak kadang bertentangan dengan apa yg di ajarkan di skolah, dan apa yg di ajarkan di skolah



bertentangan dengan apa yg di sukai anak-anak. Masalahnya adalah apa yg di sukai oleh anak-anak misalnya itu seni atau apapun itu konon kabarnya tidak bisa menciptakan sebuah keberhasilan ketika dia menjadi dewasa. Tapi ketika seseorang bekerja dengan pasionnya itu apa yg disukainya maka hidupnya menjadi lebih nikmat lebih santai walupun terkadang mengikuti hasratnya artinya adalah mendapatkan pekerjaan yang tidak sesuai dengan harapan orang lain ganjinya mungkin lebih kecil, tidak memiliki sosialisasi seperti org2 lain. Pertanyaannya adalah seandainya anda memiliki sebuah pasion atau hasrat dan itu bisa menghasilkan sebuah pekerjaan untuk anda tapi hasilnya minimal, atau mengikuti mean stream yang ada tp bisa membuat anda sukses, mana yg anda pilih?that's a question of life

Vincent Rompies : Woy yaa

Deddy Corbuzier : Menurut saya, Desta adalah?

Vincent Rompies : Seorang teman yang baik, seorang entertainer dan juga seorang comedian yg handal

Deddy Corbuzier : Okay, saya merasa tidak lucu pada saat?

Vincent Rompies : Udah tuh sampai segitu doank?emm bersama keluarga

Deddy Corbuzier : Bersama keluarga ya, jadi lo klo bersama klurga gak lucu?

Vincent Rompies : Enggak, harus berwibawa donk. Haiit No hmm Belajar ..  
Huahahaha tapi tetep anak saya Hahahahaha

Deddy Corbuzier : Lebih baik hidup saya sengsara dibandingkan saya harus?

Vincent Rompies : Meninggalkan dunia kesenian

Deddy Corbuzier : Meninggalkan dunia kesenian, saya merasa memiliki sesuatu yg tidak dimiliki orang lain dan itu adalah?

Vincent Rompies : Woooo semangat yg luar biasa, hampir ... hahaha

Deddy Corbuzier : Club Eightiesatau The Cash?

Vincent Rompies : ClubEighties

Deddy Corbuzier : Desta ato Tora?

Vincent Rompies : Desta

Deddy Corbuzier : Uupss salah atau warna?

Vincent Rompies : Uupss salah

Deddy Corbuzier : Komedian ato musisi?

Vincent Rompies : Itu bukan pilihan buat saya, hahaha

Deddy Corbuzier : Oh tidak bisa

Vincent Rompies : Musisi

Deddy Corbuzier : Varel

Vincent Rompies : Gio, yang ketiga

Deddy Corbuzier : Oh yang ketiga, boleh boleh boleh

Deddy Corbuzier : Makan makanan istri yg tidak enak atau makan makanan warteg?

Vincent Rompies : Makan warteg lah

Deddy Corbuzier : Poligami atau nikah diam-diam?

Vincent Rompies : Tidak dua-duanya

Deddy Corbuzier : Tidak bisa tidak bisa

Vincent Rompies : Poligamilah kalo disuruh milih gitu mah

Deddy Corbuzier : Wanita pekerja atau iburumah tangga?

Vincent Rompies : Bekerja

Deddy Corbuzier : Nonton pertandingan bola atau nganter istri belanja?

Vincent Rompies : Nonton pertandingan bola

Deddy Corbuzier : Team Nasional Belanda atau team Nasional Indonesia?

Vincent Rompies : Hahahaha Indonesia

Deddy Corbuzier : Main bola atau shutting?

Vincent Rompies : Main bola



Deddy Corbuzier : Nambah anak atau nambah mobil?

Vincent Rompies : Nambah anak lah

Deddy Corbuzier : Suami setia atau ayah tanggung jawab?

Vincent Rompies : Ayah tanggung jawab, heii pulang di kunci

Deddy Corbuzier : Bohong untuk kebaikan atau jujur tapi menyakitkan?

Vincent Rompies : Jujur tapi menyakitkan

Deddy Corbuzier : Tua miskin atau kaya penyakitan?

Vincent Rompies : Tua miskin

Deddy Corbuzier : Komedia yang sukses atau anak band gak laku?

Vincent Rompies : Sekarang komedian yg sukses

Deddy Corbuzier : Apa kabar keluarga istri anak?

Vincent Rompies : Baik sehat alhamdulillah menunggu yang ketiga

Deddy Corbuzier : Tu udah yakin itu ya?

Vincent Rompies : Yakinlah

Deddy Corbuzier : Kenapa lu seneng banget punya anak?

Vincent Rompies : Kenapa seneng punya anak, saya selalu dari dulu pengen punya anak 3

Deddy Corbuzier : Kenapa?

Vincent Rompies : Gak tau komposisi yang pas, jadi ada apa ya? Ada yang namanya anak pertama, anak tengah, anak terakhir. Kalo 2 anak kan Cuma anak pertama dan terakhir

Deddy Corbuzier : Jadi habis ini udah tutup produksi?

Vincent Rompies : Insha'allah si iya, mudah-mudahan si...

Deddy Corbuzier : Anak di ajarin a seni, bola dan sebagainya?

Vincent Rompies : Mau jadi apa? anak umur lima tahun di tanyak, jawabnya saya mau jadi animator film a apa animasi

Deddy Corbuzier : Wiissstt

Vincent Rompies : Makanya gua bingung, heran orang jadi insinyur, jadi astronaut. Jadi apa? Jadi animator dia, ya itu darah senirupanya mengalir dia

Deddy Corbuzier : Wow ok, emang biasa kalo anak sendiri suka di bangga-banggakan

Vincent Rompies : Hahahahaaa

Deddy Corbuzier : Kalo itu ayah yang baik, jadi bangga orang tua

Vincent Rompies : Betul

Deddy Corbuzier : Kalau km jack, emang masih kecil gak punya pilihan hobi lain? misalnya musik atau apa gitu. Kenapa bisa ke bola gitu?

Jack Brown : Emm

Deddy Corbuzier : Langsung aja langsung aja

Jack Brown : Aku, klo aku main bola seneng. Aku suka main bola

Deddy Corbuzier : Di paksa gak? Ada yang paksa gak? Ato suka sendiri

Jack Brown : Aku suka sendiri

Deddy Corbuzier : Pertama kali nonton siapa bisa suka main bola?

Jack Brown : Aku nnton si roney main bola, aku mau jadi kayak dia

Deddy Corbuzier : Ooh ..

Vincent Rompies : si Roney, tau gak si Roney siapa?

Deddy Corbuzier : Tau, yang dulu pacarnya Raffi?

Vincent Rompies : Lhoo itu Yuni, itu Yuni. Haduuuhh penghapus-penghapus

Deddy Corbuzier : Trus kalo kamu main bola cita-citanya kalo gede mau ngapain? jadi pemain bola profsional gitu?

Jack Brown : Iya

Deddy Corbuzier : Gak punya cita-cita lain?

Jack Brown : Enggak



Deddy Corbuzier : Cuma mau jadi pemain bola doang?

Jack Brown : Iya

Deddy Corbuzier : Kalo udah gedeni, ternyata gak terkenal main bolanya gimana dong?

Jack Brown : Eeee

Vincent Rompies : Ada second opinion gak?

Deddy Corbuzier : Ingin jadi yang lain gak?

Jack Brown : Enggak aku Cuma mau main bola aja

Deddy Corbuzier : Oooh pokoknya Goo se cuma satu pengen main bola aja

Vincent Rompies : Kekeh

Deddy Corbuzier : Eee emang harus begitu, harus begitu. Emm Tante memang dia gak papa ya jadi seorang pemain bola?

Indah Brown : Tidak apa, itu memang apa yg dia mau sejak kelas 3 SD

Deddy Corbuzier : Ya tapi kan apa, biasanya orang tua misalnya ni kan ada orang tu ini kog jadi pemain bola gitu, knp gak jadi dokter , kenapa gak jadi insinyur kan bnyak yg begitu. Anda tidak seperti itu?

Indah Brown : Enggak

Deddy Corbuzier : Kenapa?

Indah Brown : Emm apa ya itu apayang dia suka anak-anak suka, kita support but the other think si Jack itu dia suka menggambar, gambarannya bagus jadi a dan dia suka e apa namanya dancing

Deddy Corbuzier : Woooo bisa nari?

Vincent Rompies : Bisa main gangcing juga dia bu?

Deddy Corbuzier : Dancing , Gang sing ..

Indah Brown : Tapi dia sangat pemalu, hanya untuk keluarga aja

Vincent Rompies : Ohohohoho say-say cat

Deddy Corbuzier : Tapi bisa nari, what kind of dance?

Jack Brown : Tapi aku cuman, emm aku jelek dancinya

Vincent Rompies : Gak papa

Deddy Corbuzier : Gak papa, kenapa ada org nyanyinya jelek bisa terkenal

Vincent Rompies : Saya kayaknya ini

Deddy Corbuzier : Bukan-bukan anda, anda kan terkenal mau ngapain juga, trus dandcingnya lagu apa biasanya?

Jack Brown : Gangnam style

Deddy Corbuzier : Oh gangnam style, Vincent ..

Vincent Rompies : Oh ayo-ayo coba2

Deddy Corbuzier : Gangnam style

Vincent Rompies : Kan gitu ya? Gitu kan? Kog lagunya jadi begitu ?malu dia pemalu, hanya untuk keluarga ya?

Deddy Corbuzier : Ini gangnam style yang paling menarik seumur hidup saya

Vincent Rompies : Hahaha tapi gua mau nanyak, mak babenya main bola juga?

Indah Brown : Enggak

Deddy Corbuzier : Maknya main bola lu gimana si?

Indah Brown : Enggak tapi dia pemain rugby, pemain hoki dan pemain crickets di inggris

Deddy Corbuzier : Wooo, apa itu crickets?

Vincent Rompies : Itu biasa kalo lagi konser diluar jual-jualin tu, you don't like crickets?

Jack Brown : Aku suka

Vincent Rompies : Hoki?

Jack Brown : Suka

Vincent Rompies : Tapi paling suka sepak bola?

Jack Brown : Iya



Deddy Corbuzier : Trus kalo misalnya e, vincent sendiri

Vincent Rompies : Yap

Deddy Corbuzier : Anda katanya suka bola trus punya cita-cita bikin futsal?

Vincent Rompies : Saya pengen bikin sekolah bola

Deddy Corbuzier : Sekolah bola

Vincent Rompies : Bikin sekolah bola tapi yang free, yang gratis buat semua anak-anak siapapun masuk situ boleh

Deddy Corbuzier : Wah itu mimpi banget dah, bener

Vincent Rompies : Wah tu kan speacles si, dari dulu pegen pegen banget buat sebuah sekolah bola yg free

Deddy Corbuzier : Gak, emank lu jago main bola

Vincent Rompies : Gak jago si Cuma susah kalah, jago si enggak cuma susah kalah gitu aja

Deddy Corbuzier : Lawan siapa?

Vincent Rompies : Apa? yaa itu kemaren sd anak saya aja saya babat abis, sd anak saya kalah

Deddy Corbuzier : SD anak kamu kalah?

Vincent Rompies : Iya padahal team sepak bola loh, club sepak bola anak saya saya kalahin. Gilaa gak tuh?

Deddy Corbuzier : Gak, saya pengen lihat gitu lho kalo vincent lawan Jack seperti apa

Vincent Rompies : Haii ayoo, mau pakai 1 kaki atau 2 kaki?

Deddy Corbuzier : Nanti ya kita lihat ya, nanti kita lihat yaa

Vincent Rompies : Jagoan dia lah, kan katax dia menang apa tadi

Deddy Corbuzier : Ya ya kan katanya anda jago, okee karna disini pria semua saya akan mengundang ini juga blasteran inggris, ini langsung aja ini adalah Hana Alrasyid. Oke kita akan bahas lagi nanti tntang Hana jadi tadi bengong aja jadi gak tau kalo di panggil

Hannah Al-rasyid : Tadi masih asik ngobrol di blakang

Part 4

Deddy Corbuzier : Saya lupa saya udh pernah nanyak atau belum sama hanna, aaaa tapi opening aja knp waktu itu pindah keindonesia ya?

Hannah Al-rasyid : Karena ya love is that

Deddy Corbuzier : Siapa yg membuat anda kecemplung di pekerja seni tersebut?

Hannah Al-rasyid : Emm karna memang jadi pindah kesini untuk kerja di development gak dapet kerjanya, untuk makan jadi ambil tawaran yang ada gitu sih ceritanya tapi lama-lama kerja di industry ini juga seneng

Deddy Corbuzier : Jadi juga seneng akhirnya, dan katanya anda suka main bola juga?

Hannah Al-rasyid : Yes, waktu seumuran dia iya

Deddy Corbuzier : Waktu seumuran dia, iya?

Hannah Al-rasyid : Ya

Deddy Corbuzier : Kenapa bisa suka main bola, kan anda perempuan

Hannah Al-rasyid : Apaa??kan perempuan juga bisa donk

Deddy Corbuzier : Oh maaf-maaf kalo saya salah. Haahaaa

Hannah Al-rasyid : Maksudnya perempuan juga bisa

Deddy Corbuzier : Saya bilang anda perempuan, apaaa katanya? Ya kita kan gak tau ya dia perempuan ato bukan, rupanya si perempuan

Hannah Al-rasyid : Perempuan dong, emm saya seneng banget sama arsenal dari kecil

Vincent Rompies : Weeee hehehee

Deddy Corbuzier : Trus anda suka bola trus taekwondo juga

Hannah Al-rasyid : Pencak silat, bukan taekwondo

Deddy Corbuzier : Bukantaekwondo, pencak silat waktu di Indonesia



Hannah Al-rasyid : Enggak, di Inggris

Deddy Corbuzier : Owww di Inggris? Di Inggris ada pencak silat? Ada pencak silat di Inggris

Hannah Al-rasyid : Ada dong

Vincent Rompies : Kan ada IPSInya, ikatan pencak silat Inggris

Hannah Al-rasyid : Kalo di Inggris PSFUK, pencak silat federation of United Kingdom

Deddy Corbuzier : Pencak silat federation of United Kingdom, jadi yg ngajar orang Indonesia

Hannah Al-rasyid : Papa

Deddy Corbuzier : Oh papa yang ngajar, jadi papa yang buat

Hannah Al-rasyid : Jadi papa bawa dari perguruan kami, sulawasi selatan ke Inggris tahun 70an

Deddy Corbuzier : Tahun 70an

Hannah Al-rasyid : Huum, jadi bikin federasi pencak silat se Inggris disana, jadi dulu jadi team nas Inggris

Deddy Corbuzier : Anda punya prestasi apa di pencak silat?

Hannah Al-rasyid : a dulu pernah jadi juara eropa untuk jurus tunggal, untuk jurus regu, tanding juga cold over

Deddy Corbuzier : Berarti bisa donk ngasih kita, tips-tips

Hannah Al-rasyid : Gak bisa

Deddy Corbuzier : Kenapa?

Hannah Al-rasyid : Malu

Deddy Corbuzier : Kog malu?

Hannah Al-rasyid : Tips apa?

Deddy Corbuzier : Tips untuk menangani wanita-malu di ganggu oleh pria-pria brengsek seperti dia gitu?

Vincent Rompies : Saya pulang dulu ya

Deddy Corbuzier : Eeh eeh kan kita mau belajar vincent kalo misalnya di ganggu

Hannah Al-rasyid : Sebenarnya si kalo untuk aa dulu latihan pencak silatnya lebih ke olahraganya bukan ke bela dirinya. Alhamdulillah belum pernah apa ya belum ada situasi dimana harus dipake

Deddy Corbuzier : Tenang bisa ku buat situasinya, tinggal minta vincent dia sudah natural kog. Naluri da natural

Hannah Al-rasyid : Hehehehehe

Deddy Corbuzier : Cen

Vincent Rompies : Saya mau ngambil minum dulu ya

Deddy Corbuzier : Enggak gak gak, coba-coba posisi pria mengganggu seorang wanita tapi jago pencak silat

Vincent Rompies : Becanda ye dia yee

Hannah Al-rasyid : Becanda emang, gak pinter soalnya

Deddy Corbuzier : Vincent

Vincent Rompies : Ya ya

Deddy Corbuzier : Berdiri

Vincent Rompies : Haduh haduhh

Hannah Al-rasyid : Hahahaha, kaget cong

Deddy Corbuzier : Eh kog kamu tau klo dia cong?dikit aja cukup

Vincent Rompies : Dua duanya maju deh

Hannah Al-rasyid : Gak weaks pot banyak kan sebenarnya, di leher, hidung, mata

Deddy Corbuzier : Ya ajarin-ajarin misal di gangguin kamu mesti ngapain buat perempuan yang ada di jalan

Vincent Rompies : Hai cewek, haii

Hannah Al-rasyid : Apa?

Vincent Rompies : Weettzzz jiaaah



Hannah Al-rasyid : GITU TRUS LANGSUNG GINI

Vincent Rompies : Hebat dia hebat, jago silatnya jago bener

Deddy Corbuzier : Prestasi a jack ini dapet world final skill test 2012, OK KITA LIHAT DULU PADA SAAT JACK MENERIMA PENGHARGAAN INI SELAIN DAPET TAMENG ITU DI KASIH APA?

Vincent Rompies : Tameng, piagam-piagam

Deddy Corbuzier : Piagam mah kecil, kalo gede tu tameng, hahaa. SELAIN DAPAT PIAGAM TERSEBUT DAPAT APA LAGI JACK?

Jack Brown : Cuman dapet itu, emm sama dapet kaca kayak langsung ADA MANCASTER UNITED SOCCER SCHOOL DI DEPANNYA

Deddy Corbuzier : Jack sudah dapet penghargaan seperti itu waktu kecil itu usia BRP TADI?

Jack Brown : a sepuluh

Deddy Corbuzier : Vincent anda dapet apa pada waktu itu?

Vincent Rompies : Saya tapi ini beneran saya pernah dapet piala buat bulu tangkis ganda putra seJakarta utara

Hannah Al-rasyid : Oiya?

Vincent Rompies : Kelas 3SD apa 4SD lupa

Deddy Corbuzier : Itu luar biasalho ya, seseorang bisa mengingat masalah sampai sejauh itu sampai 3sd itu BRP PULUH THUN YG LALU, KARENA CUMA SATU-SATUNYA YANG PATUT DI INGAT ITU YA GAK ADALAGI YAKAN?

Hannah Al-rasyid : KASIAN AMAT LO

Vincent Rompies : Kahahaha

Deddy Corbuzier : INI INI KAYAKNYA KEBANGGAN TERSENDIRI TU

Vincent Rompies : Bener, itu doank

Deddy Corbuzier : Tapi beneran itu?

Vincent Rompies : Beneran2

Deddy Corbuzier : Berarti lu suka main bulu tangkis

Vincent Rompies : Suka main bulu tangkis

Deddy Corbuzier : Sampai sekarang?

Vincent Rompies : Sekarang udah jarang

Deddy Corbuzier : Jadi ok dapet piagam apa tadi

Vincent Rompies : Bulu tangkis ganda putra seJakarta utara

Deddy Corbuzier : Dapet apa itu lo?

Vincent Rompies : Kenapa?

Deddy Corbuzier : Dapet apa? piala?

Vincent Rompies : Piala di taroh di sanalah, di gor jakarta eh di kelapa gading

Deddy Corbuzier : Oh gak di bawa pulang

Hannah Al-rasyid : Masih ada sampai sekarang?

Vincent Rompies : Masih ada

Hannah Al-rasyid : Oiya?

Deddy Corbuzier : Selain selain itu pilala bulu tangkis anda dapet apa lagi?

Vincent Rompies : Saya dapet nilai 9,7 untuk matematik dari SD ke SMP itu aja

Deddy Corbuzier : Tapi kan anda dapet penghargaan panasonic award

Vincent Rompies : Oiya bener-bener, sama ya

Deddy Corbuzier : Jadi apa apa?

Vincent Rompies : Jadi host reality show ter favorit

Deddy Corbuzier : Tapi katanya fer guson sempat menghampiri dan

memberikan selamat?

Jack Brown : Iya

Deddy Corbuzier : Waktu itu ngomong apa pelatih kamu?

Jack Brown : Emm dia bilang "kamu dari mana?" langsung habis aku

bilang aku dari IndonesiasamaEngland Inggris



Vincent Rompies : Trus dia bilang apa lagi?

Jack Brown : Itu itu interesting

Deddy Corbuzier : Apa? It interesting?

Jack Brown : Iya

Deddy Corbuzier : Karena dari Indonesia dan dari Inggris

Hannah Al-rasyid : Menarik

Vincent Rompies : Dari dua Negara

Deddy Corbuzier : Kamu di puji apa sama dia?

Jack Brown : E aku emm

Hannah Al-rasyid : What he say the this say is a good

Jack Brown : He was clapping when i got the trophy

Hannah Al-rasyid : Oiya?

Vincent Rompies : Is ok, you can speak English

Deddy Corbuzier : Alaaah

Vincent Rompies : Is ok, me understand i dont know the others

Deddy Corbuzier : Pake bahasa Inggris aja gpp, use English

Jack Brown : Emm I went to that old traffic changing moment and then there is a board and the had the name of older player that the name I never hear and then i can be the first Indonesian players

Hannah Al-rasyid : What that he say when he say you're good

Jack Brown : Iya

Deddy Corbuzier : Kayak ngobrol sama her mayoni dan harry poter ya kita

Vincent Rompies : Iya, oh my god

Hannah Al-rasyid : Perlu di translate gak?

Deddy Corbuzier : Em boleh, tolong yaa

Hannah Al-rasyid : Jadi katanya sempat ke ruang ganti, eh ruang ganti changing room kan?katanya di ruang ganti itu ada nama semua nama pemain dulu, semua pemain legendaris dari pemain manchester united. Dan kata alex ferguson jack brow bisa menjadi pemain yg pertama dari indonesia yang namanya bisa berada disitu

Deddy Corbuzier : Waaahh ok luar biasa, itulah jack brown dari Indonesia. Setelah satu ini kita akan melihat learn the expert jadi jack akan mencoba melawan vincent,

Hannah Al-rasyid : Weeiitzz

Vincent Rompies : Hahahahaa

Deddy Corbuzier : Jangan kemana2 tetap di hitam putih

#### PART 5

Deddy Corbuzier : Ok sudah ada jack brown disini, dan Anu sudah berada disana. Ni ngajak berantem ni anak kayaknya dari tadi

Hannah Al-rasyid : Hahaha

Deddy Corbuzier : Dia memang suka main bola ya?

Annu : Bola folly pantai

Deddy Corbuzier : Gak papa yg penting bisa nangkep bola yaa

Annu : Kadang2

Deddy Corbuzier : So jack come here, so here this idea. Kamu harus tendang bolanya masuk ke gawang ok. Lagunya lagu bola bo penyemangat. Kalo anda bisa gol ten point, kalo hit the haed fivetiht point lo 10 point ke kepala langsung 50 point

Hannah Al-rasyid : Trus dapet apa?

Deddy Corbuzier : Kenapa?

Hannah Al-rasyid : Dapet apa?

Deddy Corbuzier : Kesenangan melihat Anu menderita lebih dari segala galanya anda tau itu



Hannah Al-rasyid : Hahahaha

Deddy Corbuzier : Oke tendangan pertama kita lihat ya?

Annu : Slowly slowly

Deddy Corbuzier : Slowly slowly

Annu : I'm your friend

Hannah Al-rasyid : This head this head

Annu : No no no no

Hannah Al-rasyid : In this face Jack

Annu : No no no

Hannah Al-rasyid : Yeeeeeee

Deddy Corbuzier : Oh tidak gol , tidak gol. Anda menang, anda menang

Hannah Al-rasyid : Safenya tulung safe this pump

Annu : Tidak gol, tidak gol

Deddy Corbuzier : Bikin gol, hai woy woy woy. Yang bener donk

Annu : Dia udh mau nendang tadi mas

Deddy Corbuzier : Yang bener dong, tangkap

Annu : Dia udah mau nendang tadi mas, takut kena ke kepala

Deddy Corbuzier : Gak gak dia gak mungkin lari ke kepala, kena juga gak

ada bedanya muke lu

Annu : Iya juga sih

Deddy Corbuzier : Siap? Goal .. Nu serius Nu tangkap

Vincent Rompies : Itu sepatu saya

Deddy Corbuzier : Tangkep bolanya serius Nu

Annu : Oke, nah kalo udah dekat gini ni agak jago ni saya

Deddy Corbuzier : Sejak kapan kiper

Annu : Weeeee

Deddy Corbuzier : Gak ini serius ni gak gak asik, dia itu taku Cent gak kalo lo kan beneran bisa bola gak coba gua pengen tau dia ahlinya seperti apa? Lu lu jadi gawang yee

Annu : Head Head

Hannah Al-rasyid : Hahahaha

Deddy Corbuzier : Gawang ya, Lu berusaha nangkep beneran yee

Vincent Rompies : Yee, jangan deket deket

Hannah Al-rasyid : Wahahahaha, wah Jack that's what I'm say

Deddy Corbuzier : Luar biasa kamu memang

Hannah Al-rasyid : Nah kayak gitu donk, lo jangan sok sok'an makanya

Deddy Corbuzier : Luar biasa, itu lebih hebat dibandingkan dari pada masuk ke dalam. Tapi coba coba Jack ajarin tehnik-tehniknya gocek-gocekan

Vincent Rompies : Oiya iyaa, i'm the back you the stage so we are the back stage

Hannah Al-rasyid : Hahahaha

Vincent Rompies : Waah, kan temen ceritanya

Deddy Corbuzier : Ajarin technics deh, technic ke penonton

Jack Brown : Kalau mau tendang accuracy nya pakai ini sini

Vincent Rompies : Pakai kaki bagian dalam

Hannah Al-rasyid : Pakai sini

Deddy Corbuzier : Oh pakai kaki bagian dalam

Hannah Al-rasyid : Oh lumayan pintar

Deddy Corbuzier : Luar biasa

Jack Brown : Kalau mau keras pakai

Hannah Al-rasyid : Kalau mau keras pakai sini



Deddy Corbuzier : Coba cobaa, ayo woy woy woy sini

Vincent Rompies : Kalau mau keras

Hannah Al-rasyid : Lu protes lagi

Deddy Corbuzier : Anak kecil panas an aja

Vincent Rompies : Keras banget coba

Deddy Corbuzier : Lu seharusnya contohin jadi orang tua

Vincent Rompies : Orang tua di centerin pakai bola

Deddy Corbuzier : Kalau mau keras pakai tadi itu, trus kalau mau menyakiti  
pakai mana?

Hannah Al-rasyid : Want head come body you use

Vincent Rompies : Wah botak ke bangetan ni bener-bener ni

Deddy Corbuzier : Cent lu lawan cent

Vincent Rompies : Menyakiti, mana ada sepak bola menyakiti?

Hannah Al-rasyid : Ada kalii

Deddy Corbuzier : Kalo misalnya

Hannah Al-rasyid : He heeee di rusakin cent

Vincent Rompies : Haio haaaaaa

Hannah Al-rasyid : Masih bisa kena kali di muka, coba muka muka

Vincent Rompies : Bener bener ni bocah ni

Hannah Al-rasyid : Hahahaha come on quickly

Deddy Corbuzier : Hahahaa

Vincent Rompies : You Good good good

Deddy Corbuzier : Ok ok

Vincent Rompies : Done done

Deddy Corbuzier : Coba technic yang lain, technic yang lain ini pakai  
beginian

Vincent Rompies : Oh ini, cone cone

Deddy Corbuzier : Cone, siapa yang ulang tahun

Vincent Rompies : Come on

Deddy Corbuzier : Nah

Vincent Rompies : Hah itu ini tehnik2 dasar

Hannah Al-rasyid : Ini tehnik buat apa si sebenarnya vincent?

Vincent Rompies : Berkesinambungan ini dengan yang lain pokoknya, jadi bagaimana kita eng kontrol treabledi ibaratkan ini adalah orang, menggocek kanan, menggocek kiri

Deddy Corbuzier : Anda juga main bola juga dulu kan

Hannah Al-rasyid : Kalo untuk seumuran dia si kebetulan gw jadi cewek satu-satunya masuk team sekolah

Deddy Corbuzier : Berarti bisa donk

Hannah Al-rasyid : Dulu

Deddy Corbuzier : Coba-coba

Vincent Rompies : Mau aku ajarin gak?

Hannah Al-rasyid : Ayoo, gimana donk?

Vincent Rompies : Ini yang pertama kaki

Hannah Al-rasyid : Modus lo modus

Vincent Rompies : Murid gatot tunjep ginian ni

Hannah Al-rasyid : Gak bisa, tapi dulu apa sih high you to those jack ini apa woow 3 lumayan

Jack Brown : Seem you fake out

Hannah Al-rasyid : What seem must slow

Jack Brown : Sorry

Vincent Rompies : Oh you are good jack, udah udah jack kayak anak2 aja main bola



Deddy Corbuzier : Duduk-duduk tadi anak mana si yang ngelemparin gw

Vincent Rompies : Itu tadi biasa anak nakal

Deddy Corbuzier : Ini anak mana ni sekarang? Trus kamu kalo disitu belajar sekolah setiap hari berapa lama?

Jack Brown : Emm 2 jam

Deddy Corbuzier : Sekolah sehari 2 jam? enak banget sekolah sehari 2 jam. Cuman 2 jam?

Jack Brown : Eh sekolah

Deddy Corbuzier : Sekolahnya

Jack Brown : 7jam

Deddy Corbuzier : 7jam , trus practice soccer nya 2 jam?

Jack Brown : Iya

Vincent Rompies : Everyday

Jack Brown : Iya

Hannah Al-rasyid : Katanya di dubai pun 50derajat tetep aja harus latihan

Deddy Corbuzier : Tetep latihan ya

Hannah Al-rasyid : Panas ya

Deddy Corbuzier : Tante, saya mau tanya sama tantenya bentar. Berapa duit si nyekolahkan anak disana?

Indah Brown : Kalo perterm si sekitar 20 dirgham kali 2500 brp tuh?

Deddy Corbuzier : Jadi berapa tuh?

Indah Brown : Sekitar 25 juta

Deddy Corbuzier : Per term

Indah Brown : Per term sebulannya beerti 10 juta

Deddy Corbuzier : Sebulannya 10 juta, tinggalnya dimana?

Indah Brown : Tinggalnya di Dubai

Deddy Corbuzier : Maksudnya dia punya came sendiri atau pulang pergi?

Indah Brown : Oh in sekolah academiclyapa sekolah football

Deddy Corbuzier : Oh ini beda ya?

Indah Brown : Beda, jadi kalo misalnya kalo pagi jam 7 sampai jam 2 dia sekolah, rest sebentar ngerjain pr langsung practice ke arsenal ato manchester united soccer school nanti dia istirahat, kadang2 kalo malem jam 7 sampai jam 9 dia ada pertandingan

Deddy Corbuzier : Setiap hari?

Indah Brown : Hampir setiap hari

Deddy Corbuzier : Tiap hari sampai jam 9 malem itu ya

Indah Brown : Iya sampai jam 9 malem

Deddy Corbuzier : Luar biasa

Deddy Corbuzier : Sorry terakhir, ada rencana gak jack jadi team nas indonesia?

Indah Brown : Kalo dia nanti, dia tahun depan dapet beasiswa ke inggris jadi dia latihan dulu disana improve his skill disana nanti kalo dia sudah bagus kalo ada permintaan insya'allah dia bisa dateng ke indonesia

Deddy Corbuzier : Oke, tapi kalo buat aya pribadi si,kita juga harus melihat indonesia tetap indonesia tapi kita melihat memang peluangnya lebih baik dimana, bener gak lebih bagus dimana kalo misalkan dia lebih bagus disana karirnya buat saya si tidak masalah yang penting membawa nama indonesia untuk luar, jangan kemana-mana tetap di hitam putih

## PART 6

Deddy Corbuzier : Sorry saya mau nanya ni sama vincent, karena i though kamu juga ngertilah tentang bola

Vincent Rompies : Yap, sedikit

Deddy Corbuzier : Sebenarnya untuk menjadi seorang atlit indonesia pemain bola ni, kita fear2an aja. Apakah menjamin?



Vincent Rompies : Menjamin di bilang menjamin, ada beberapa pemain yang terjamin, tapi lebih banyak yang tidak terjamin

Deddy Corbuzier : Lebih banyak yang tidak terjamin, kenapa bisa gitu?

Vincent Rompies : Ssetau saya ya, karena apa ya gak usah di tanyak lah karena apa kita lihat ajalah yang ngurusin sepak bola di negara kita seperti apa. Lihat aja kita gak usah bertnya karena apa, mereka aja carut-marut apa lagi untuk memimpin sebuah organisasi sepak bola, gimana yang bawahnya mau bener itu aja se simple itu kog. Makanya Jack kalo kamu nanti di minta untuk jadi team nas indonesia kamu bilang aku mau tapi om om yang di atas sana benerin dulu baru aku mau jadi, itu aja dulu jadi ada syaratnya jangan kesini tau2 di terlantarkan juga ya kan gak di gaji juga ampek ya maap2 ya kemaren meninggal pemain luar disini meninggal ada yang gak di gaji berapa tahun, berapa bulan sampai harus ikutan tarka itukan tragis buat seorang atlet apa lagi ya beberapa atlet yang dulu berprestasi kita tau ya rumahnya begitu. Harus yang hidup serba kekurangan padahal dulukan dia pernah membawa nama indonesia itukan sebuah, kita sendiri tidak bisa mengapresiasi itu pahlawan lho kalo bisa itukan pahlawan kita

Hannah Al-rasyid : More than the hero si memang

Deddy Corbuzier : Dari lu nya ssendiri giman, lukan suka bola why you can a do?

Vincent Rompies : Ya itu tadi, mimpi saya adalah saya ingin membuka sekolahsepak bola, se simple itu aja for the sake of saya penggemar. Saya pengen anak2 indonesia saya yakin orang2 indonesia sendiri tanpa harus ngomong apa2 mereka bisa kog main bola jago2. Lihat aja andik firmansyah, itun menurut saya udah bukan kelas orang biasa bilang lo klas indonesia atau klas kamopung itu andik firmansyah menurut saya oke lah gitu. Banyak kog ternyata kalo saya lihat2 banyak orang punya skill keahlian di bidang sepak bola, banyak yang jauh lebih hebat dari pada itu

Deddy Corbuzier : Kalo gitu mungkin gw bisa merangkum, bedanya antara idealisme dan profosionalisme, kalo idealis kita indonesia kalo profesional kkita harus lihat dulu keadaan sebenarnya seperti apa ya

Vincent Rompies : Ya mungkin makanya tadi bukan benerin kalo di tnyak mau jadi warga negara apa?boleh jadi wrga negara indonesia tapi gw untuk membela club itu gak club indonesia gw akan ke club luar gitu

Deddy Corbuzier : Toh bisa bawa nama besar Indonesia tetap pemainnya  
pemain orang Indonesia

Vincent Rompies : Bisa

Deddy Corbuzier : Ok, nah Jack a sayabgk ngerti kamu ngerti tidak tentang  
asal ini because you dont stay in Indonesia iya kan? tapi kamu punya harapan  
gak untuk sepak bola di Indonesia. Supaya seperti apa nantinya?

Jack Brown : Jadi bagus langsung bisa ke Inggris

Deddy Corbuzier : Jadi bagus supaya bisa balik lagi ke Inggris ya?

Deddy Corbuzier : Ok tepuk tangan sekali lagi untuk Jack, terima kasih Jack  
sudah datang ke Hitam Putih nanti mau pulang ke Dubai berteriak ya?

Jack Brown : Iya

Deddy Corbuzier : Hanna thank you for coming here

Hannah Al-rasyid : Thank you so much

Deddy Corbuzier : Mudah2an sukses apapun yang anda lakukan, Vincent  
sampai ketemu lagi. Kita jarang ketemu anak sudah tidak satu sekolah soalnya ya

Vincent Rompies : Sampai ketemu lagi

Deddy Corbuzier : Tapi bener tadi kata2 Vincent tadi bahwa ya itu ya intinya  
idealis2 tapi idealis yg penuh perhitunganlah ya, jadi jangan gegabah gitu ya

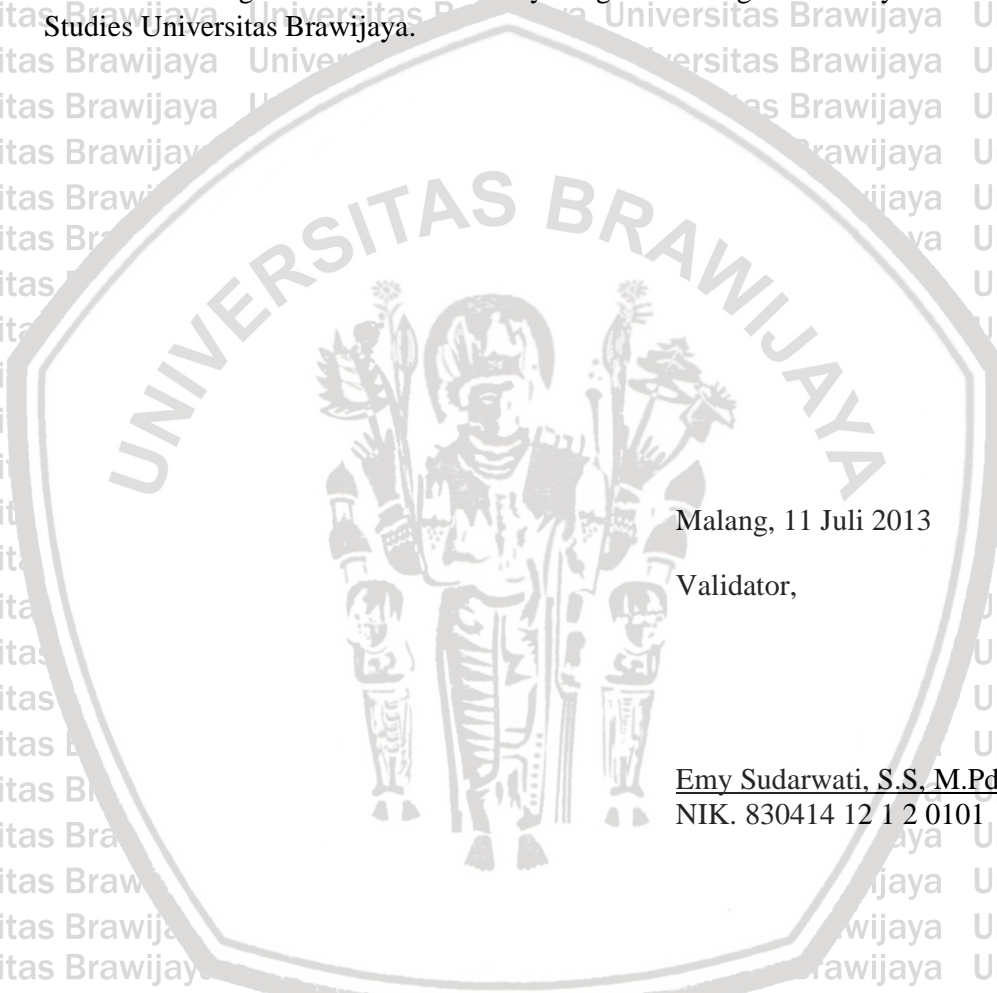
Vincent Rompies : Manusiawi

Deddy Corbuzier : Biar saja mau sehebat apapun kesejahteraan itu penting  
juga kan, dan Jack ini memberikanebuah pelajaran juga dari orang tuanya tadi  
memberikan sebuah pelajaran, mungkin kunci sukses itu adalah memaksimalkan  
apa yang anda suka jadi bukan memendam tapi memaksimalkan apa yang benar2  
anda suka. Saya Dedi Courbusier inilah Hitam Putih.



Appendix 2 : Validated Sheet

The findings of this study were checked and validated by Emy Sudarwati, S.S,  
M.Pd a sociolinguistics lecturer at Study Program of English Faculty of Cultural  
Studies Universitas Brawijaya.



Malang, 11 Juli 2013

Validator,

Emy Sudarwati, S.S, M.Pd  
NIK. 830414 12 1 2 0101

Appendix 3. Berita Acara Bimbingan Skripsi



**KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN NASIONAL  
UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA  
FAKULTAS ILMU BUDAYA**

Jalan Mayjen Haryono no. 169 Malang 65145

Telp. (0341) 551611 Pes. 309 Telex. No. 31873 Fax. (0341) 565420

Telp. (0341) 575822 (direct) Fax. (0341) 575822 (direct)

**BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI**

1. Nama : Aunur Rofiq
2. NIM : 0811113076
3. Program Studi : S1 Sastra Inggris
4. Judul Skripsi : A Study On Code Mixing In *Hitam Putih* Talk Show
5. Tanggal Mengajukan : 28 Januari 2013
6. Tanggal Selesai Revisi: 30 July 2013
7. Nama Pembimbing : I. Isti Purwaningtyas, M.Pd  
II. Agus Gozali, S.Pd
8. Keterangan Konsultasi

No	Tanggal	Materi	Pembimbing	Paraf
1	28 Januari 2013	Menyerahkan Bab I-III	I	
2	28 Januari 2013	Menyerahkan Bab I-III	II	
3	12 Februari 2013	Konsultasi Bab I-II	II	
4	15 Februari 2013	Konsultasi Bab I-II	I	
5	7 Maret 2013	Konsultasi Bab I-III	II	
6	13 Maret 2013	Konsultasi Bab I-III	I	
7	1 April 2013	Konsultasi Bab I-III	II	
8	5 April 2013	ACC Bab I-III	I	
9	5 April 2013	ACC Bab I-III	II	
10	22 April 2013	Revisi setelah sempro	I	
11	22 April 2013	Revisi setelah sempro	II	
12	24 Mei 2013	Menyerahkan Bab IV-V	I	
13	24 Mei 2013	Menyerahkan Bab IV-V	II	
14	29 Mei 2013	Konsultasi Bab IV-V	II	
15	4 Juni 2013	Konsultasi Bab IV-V	I	
16	13 Juni 2013	Konsultasi Bab IV	II	
17	18 Juni 2013	Konsultasi Bab IV	II	
18	20 Juni 2013	Konsultasi Bab IV-V	II	



19	28 Juni 2013	ACC Semhas	I	
20	01 July 2013	ACC Semhas	II	
21	12 July 2013	Revisi setelah Semhas	I	
22	12 July 2013	Revisi setelah Semhas	II	
23	15 July 2013	ACC Ujian	I	
24	29 July 2013	Revisi setelah Ujian	I	
25	30 July 2013	Revisi setelah Ujian	II	
26	30 July 2013	Revisi setelah Ujian	Penguji	

9. Telah dievaluasi dan diuji dengan nilai:

Dosen Pembimbing I

Malang, 30 July 2013  
Dosen Pembimbing II

Isti Purwaningtyas, M.Pd  
NIP.19790519 200501 2 003

Agus Gozali, S.Pd  
NIK.77081312110059

Mengetahui,  
Ketuan Jurusan

Syariful Muttaqin, M.A.  
NIP. 19751101 200312 1 001

