

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Communication between people is facilitated by language. Language is a tool that people can use to communicate and receive information from others. Therefore, language is inseparable from a society who use it. Consequently, one may say that language and society are closely intertwined. This relationship is studied in one of the linguistics branches, Sociolinguistic. Many people can sometimes understand two languages, according to sociolinguistic phenomena related to language and society. In this phenomenon, someone who can speak two languages is called bilingual. Adams (2003) claims that bilingual is the way people of using two languages alternately. People with this ability can mix their language in the middle of conversation. The phenomenon of mixing languages is called code mixing. According to Wardhaugh (2006), code mixing is a phenomenon that takes place during a speaker's turn or in the middle of a discourse. This phenomenon happens occurs when speakers mix two different languages to form one utterance or within one speech.

In society, code mixing has become popular, especially among young people. Currently, code mixing is widely used on social media sites like YouTube. People now use YouTube as a media source to learn things or to have fun. YouTube is a trustworthy website that posts videos with moving images. In addition, a person can

also take part by sending videos to the YouTube server and spreading them around the world.

One of the Indonesian Youtuber names is Nessie Judge. She often mixed two languages in her speech, she mixes her language using Indonesian and English. Nessie Judge's has good English pronunciation and is easy for people to understand. The different from other YouTube channel genres which usually talk about daily life and random topics. In contrast to Nessie Judge's, she creates video content that highlights real criminal events or what she calls NEROR True Crimes, in her videos she takes criminal events in Indonesia and around the world so that people who watch are more aware of what is happening out there. Given the many uses of code mixing on Nessie Judge's YouTube videos, it would be more interesting to conduct an analysis to find out the various types and reason of code mixing in her videos. In addition, one of the videos used in this study has the most views, namely 4.4 million views. In addition, code mixing is increasingly being used by the community, especially among teenagers and greatly influences the way people communicate. Therefore, with this research it is hoped that people can understand how to communicate using more than one language or two different languages.

1.2 The Problems of the Study

Based on the background above, the following research questions can be used to formulate the researcher problems:

1. What are the types of code mixing found in Nessie Judge's YouTube Channel Video?
2. Why is code mixing used in Nessie Judge's YouTube Channel Video?

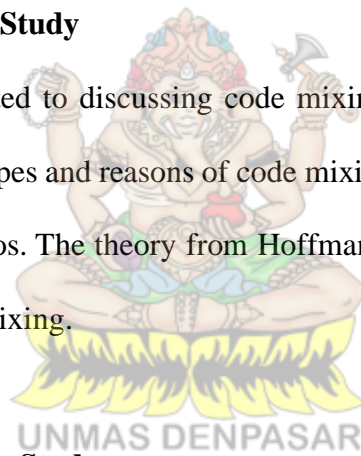
1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the research problem, the following is the objective of this study:

1. To identify the types of code mixing used in Nessie Judge's YouTube Channel Video.
2. To analyze reasons of code mixing that motivate Nessie Judge did in her YouTube Channel Video.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

This study is limited to discussing code mixing used by Nessie Judge. The analysis focus on the types and reasons of code mixing used by Nessie Judge in her YouTube channel videos. The theory from Hoffman (1991) is used to analyze the type and reason code mixing.



1.5 Significance of the Study

The significance of this study is divided into two parts namely theoretical significance and practical significance, which is explained further as follows:

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

Theoretically, it is anticipated that this work will advance and build a theoretical viewpoint on the subject of linguistics, particularly in the research of code mixing. Additionally, this research may aid in the sociolinguistic advancement, particularly with regard to language studies and theories.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

Practically, the results of this study can assist readers in formulating academic concepts and in determining how to advance the use of the English language in society. It can also be used as a resource for upcoming scholars who are interested in the sociolinguistic field to undertake additional research on code mixing.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES

This study describes literature reviews, concepts, and theories which are of course related. The assessment of linked literature in this study highlights the parallels and divergences between the subject matter under investigation and earlier studies. Additionally, this study fulfills certain notions and apply certain theories to support its code-mixing analysis. A survey of the relevant literature on this subject is presented in this study:

2.1 Review of Related Literature

This study is not the first study to deal with the sociolinguistic field, particularly code mixing. Some studies related to the subject of this study are necessary to carry out this study. Five previous studies on this topic were selected for review.

The first review comes from a thesis entitled “ Code Mixing Found in WhatSapp Group Message of Cargo Department Staff at Ngurah Rai Airport” that was written by Muttaqin (2021). This study analysed three problems, the first is to analyze the types of code mixing, the second problem is related to the dominant type of code mixing, and the third problem is to analyze the reasons for using code mixing. In this study, the researcher used qualitative descriptive method. The theory used in previous studies was theory from Hoffman (1991) to analyze the type of code mixing and theory from Holmes (2013) to analyze the reasons of code mixing

used in previous research. There were two types out of three types of code mixing found in this study. The total of the data in this study were found 63 utterances. There were found 37 data types of code mixing (57,14%), intra lexical with 26 utterances, and the last is 0 for involving a change of pronunciation. There were found four reasons from Holmes's theory, the dominant reason is topic with 55 data (87%), solidarity with 1 data (2%) and status with 7 (11%) data. The similarity between previous research and this research is that both analyze types and reason code mixing used by Hoffman (1991) theory. The difference between previous research and this research is using different data sources. In previous studies using data sources from WhatsApp messages. Meanwhile, the current research uses data sources from YouTube channel videos.

The second reviews come from thesis that entitled "An Analysis of Using Code Mixing on Atta Halilintar's Video YouTube Channel" was written by Sukrisna (2019). The researcher analysed two problems namely its various types of code mixing and levels for the types of code mixing that are used in the video. In conducting this research, the researcher employed descriptive qualitative. In this review used Hoffman's theory to analyze the type of code mixing. Meanwhile, for the levels of code mixing the researcher used Suwito's theory. The results obtained from the review above are the whole data of the English code which is inserted into the based language, Indonesian, found by the researcher in the video of Atta Halilintar video YouTube channel are 32 data for the types of code mixing and 32 data also in the levels of code mixing. In the types of code mixing in the first video are classified into intra-sentential of code mixing is 30 data, intra-lexical of code

mixing is 2 data, and involving a change of pronunciation has no data. While, in the levels of code mixing in the video, the classification of code mixing word level is 18 data, phrase level is 8 data, baster level is 2 data, repetition word and idiom level has no data, and clause level is 4 data. The similarities between these two studies are both using the theory proposed from Hoffman (1991). The difference between Sukrisna's study and this study is that Sukrisna's study focuses on the types and levels of code mixing. Meanwhile, this research is focused on analyzing the types and reasons for code mixing.

The third reviews come from article entitle “Indonesia - English Code Mixing Found in Wardah Beauty YouTube Channel” that was written by Sari, Sulatra, and Suastini (2022). This study intended to figure out the code-mixing types and examine the function behind utilizing code mixing. The researcher used a descriptive qualitative method and used theory from Hoffman (1991) to investigate the types and function of code mixing used. From the results of the discussion, it was found 3 types of code mixing, namely intra sentential, intra lexical, and involving a change of pronunciation. In total, the type obtained is intra-sentential 45 as the most dominant data. Meanwhile, for reasons, only four reasons were found, specifically; talking about particular topic, expressing group identity, and repetition use for clarification, and being emphatic about something by theory from Hoffman (1991). The most predominant explanation code mixing found was talking about particular topic with 33 data. The equation of this study is the same as using the theory of Hoffman (1991). Meanwhile, the comparison between Sari's research and this research is the different data sources that were used.

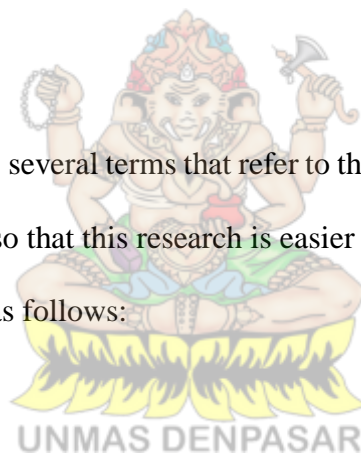
The fourth reviews come from article entitle “The Sociolinguistics Study on the Use of Code Mixing in Gita Savitri Devi’s YouTube Channel Video” that was written by Astri and Fian (2020). This research aimed to find out the types of code-mixing that emerge in Gita Savitri Devi’s YouTube video. This research used a descriptive qualitative method and the writers are the main instrument. The types of code mixing were dissected by applying the hypothesis of Hoffman (1991). In this study, the categories of code mixing were intra-sentence, intra-lexical, and involving a change of pronunciation theory from Hoffman (1991). The result of the research, for the types of code-mixing, there were 52 data that the writers found. The data showed that intra-sentential of code-mixing was the highest types in Gita’s video namely 88.46 %. Moreover, the researcher found only 11, 54% for Intra-lexical of code-mixing. Furthermore, the researcher did not find any data indicated as involving a change of pronunciation. The similarities between the previous research and the current research are the same as using Hoffman's theory (1991) to analyze the types of code mixing. The difference between the previous research and the current research is that Astri's study concentrates on testing only types of code mixing. Meanwhile, current research focuses on analyzing the types and reasons for code mixing.

The last review come from article entitle “The Study Code Mixing on Melaney Ricardo’s Video Youtube Channel: Sociolinguistics Approach” that was written by Siahhan and Johan (2020). The aims of this study were to find out the types of code-mixing and the code-mixing category dominantly used by Melaney’s utterance in her videos. The research applied qualitative descriptive method to analyze the types.

The researcher used Hoffman theory to reveal this study. According to the study's findings, intra-sentential code mixing predominated all other types. There are also 20 intra-sentential data, a total of 8 intra-lexical data, and a total of 2 data involving a change in pronunciation theory from Hoffman (1991). The previous study and this study use similar theory from Hoffman (1991) to analyze the types. The difference between this study and the previous study is on the problem of the study. The previous study that focuses on the type of code mixing, meanwhile this study discussed not only the type but the reasons as well.

2.2 Concept

In this sub-chapter, several terms that refer to the title and are often used in this research are explained so that this research is easier to understand. The concepts of this study are outlined as follows:



2.2.1 Bilingualism

Trudgill (1974) stated that bilingualism is the capacity of an individual to communicate in at least two languages. The peculiarities of bilingualism occur normally and are not felt by the individual. This case is often seen as a social or individual problem, and has no critical positive side. The current state of affairs however may affect the other languages involved.

2.2.2 Code Mixing

Code mixing is when two or more languages are used in a single utterance. According to Holmes (2013), code-mixing denotes that the speaker combines codes regardless of ability. This phenomenon happens when multiple words are used in a single utterance. Based on McLaughlin in Hoffman (1991:110) code mixing occurs in one sentence and typically only involves a single lexical item. Even mixes might be employed to sharpen or clarify a message. Whereas, based on McLaughlin in Hoffman (1991:110) code switching as language change occurring across phrase or sentences boundary

2.2.3 YouTube Channel

YouTube channel is a social networking service where people may interact with one another. YouTube users can interact with one another by sharing and leaving comments on video content (Bowie, 2012). Channel is usually widely used in computer network structures. In addition, channels have customer relay value through communication, distribution, or sales channels. Globally and particularly in Indonesia, YouTube has grown in popularity. Indonesian YouTube users appear to rely on the internet's promise of greater access to information (Chadha, 2017). With the assistance of YouTube, people can observe global development with only current technology. One of the Indonesian Youtuber with the channel name is Nessie Judge YouTube Channel, she creates video content that highlights real criminal events or what she calls NEROR TRUE CRIMES in her videos she takes criminal events in Indonesia and around the world so that people who watch are

more aware of what is happening out there. YouTube has both positive and negative effects. The positive effect is that it can be used as a tool to help people learn more, but the negative impact is that when used to look for negative things it can damage the user's morale.

2.3 Theories

There are several theories used in this review. In addition, these theories help research to analyze the data and the theories described such as:

2.3.1 Sociolinguistics

Language and society are concentrated on knowing how the utilization of language is impacted by race, identity, and others. Sociolinguistics objective is to be a prevalent understanding of the design of the language and how dialects work in correspondence from Wardhaugh (2006). In addition, according to Wardhaugh (2006), sociolinguistics is an investigation of the variety of languages that seeks to realize the variety used in language and speaker information about that language. Certain language speakers now and then talk in various vernaculars. He states sociolinguistics is worried about investigations of social variety. An assortment that is connected with a specific social class or gathering which separates the class or gathering from different classes or gatherings is named social lingo. Apart from that, sociolinguistics also studies the forms of language variation, such as the phenomenon of code mixing.

2.3.2 Types of Code Mixing

Theory from Hoffman (1991) is used to find out the types of code mixing. The type of mixes discussed can be phonological (in the form of loan blends), morphological, syntactic, lexico-semantic, phrasal, or pragmatic, and they can include the insertion of a single element, a partial, or a whole phrase from one language into an utterance in another. According to Hoffman (1991: 104) There are three different types of code mixing, including those that are intra-sentential, intra-lexical, and involving a change of pronunciation. The details are as follows:

1. Intra-Sentential of Code Mixing

The first category from Hoffman's book, connected to syntax and occurring within a word, a clause, and a sentence boundary is shown as intra-sentential. Here is an explanation from Hoffman's book to help readers grasp the distinctions (Hoffman, 1991:104) :

‘And all of a sudden, I started acting real *curiosa* (strange), you know’.

From the data above, the speaker uses a mixed language between English and Spanish in a sentence boundary, this mixing is called intra sentential code mixing. The speaker mixes the language with Spanish in the word “*curiosa*” which mean in English “strange”.

2. Intra-Lexical of Code Mixing

Intra lexical code mixing occurs within word boundaries. this type deals with changing the lexical type of words in sentences. The example can be seen as follow:

“Huwa be-*live* fii ilghaabi”. (Hoffman, 1991:106)

(He lives in the jungle)

In the study above, the language use is Arabic and English. It has Arabic morphology that has been applied to an English lexical portion. This demonstrates that speakers mix languages at the word level, which is known as intra lexical mixing.

3. Involving a Change of Pronunciation

In this type can also occur at the phonological level which is noticed when speakers change pronunciation patterns. The example can be seen as follow:

Christian: ‘This is Pascual’ [paskwál]. (Hoffman, 1991:112)

Friend: ‘What’s his name?’

Christian: ‘*Pascual!*’ [pəskwæl]

Friends: ‘Oh...’

The information above demonstrates how the vowel sounds change from [a] to "schwa" or [ə]. This is showed if the speaker change the phonological level when they speaks.

2.3.3 Reasons of Code Mixing

Based on Hoffman (1991:116) there are seven reasons why bilingual people confuse one language with another, namely:

1. Talking about Particular Topic

People frequently change the code when they communicate. The justifications for how they feel at ease making their opinion in English, which is not their native tongue.

“I started going like this. Y luego decia (and then he said), look at the smoke coming out of my fingers”. (Hoffman, 1991; 111)

The example demonstrates how discussing a particular topic might result in a mixing of languages, either because of the lack of facilities in the relevant lists that trigger multiple connotations in a particular topic.

2. Being Empathic about Something

Mixing one language into another language to give affirmation or emphasize something. The word "empathic" in the English dictionary means "firm". For example (Hoffman, 1991:111):

“Y se van a molestar, no? *No tienen for qué*” (They are going to be annoyed, aren't they? *But* there is no reason why they should)

“Bueno! *Sĩ que tienen por qué*” (Well! They do have a reason)

“O sigui, o l' encenen amb nosaltres o...” (I mean, either they have the bonfire with us or...”)

From the example above, the speaker mixes his/her language from Catalan to Spanish. Speakers may find it easier to convey their feelings by mixing Catalan and Spanish.

3. Interjection

This reason is used when the speaker feels excited and surprised. The reason for this is grammatically meaningless. The example as follows:

“*Oh! Ay!* It was embarrassing! It was very nice, though, but I was embarrassed.” (Hoffman, 1991: 112)

In the example sentence above the speaker says “*Oh!*” and “*Ay!*” where the word serves to show that the speaker feels surprised and embarrassed when responding to the conversation of the interlocutor.

4. Repetition Used for Clarification

When a speaker wants to make sure that their speech are understood, repetition is used. Sometimes, the speaker will utilize both of the languages he or she speaks to say the same term so that the audience will understand it better (speech said repeatedly). The example as follows:

“*Tenia zapatos blancos, un poco, they were off-white, you know.*” (Hoffman, 1991:112)

From the example above, the speaker uses Spanish and English. The sentence has the same meaning even though it uses two different languages but contains repetition to tell the listener.

5. Expressing Group Identity

This type of reasoning is used to show identity, profile on the speaker. The example follows:

“Belonging to bilingual community, like Estonians in Sweden or Puerto Ricans in the USA, and solidarity such a group.” (Hoffman, 1991:116) From the example above, Estonians and Puerto Ricans share their ways when they meet each other in Sweden as well as in the US. When they meet people from the same origin, they will speak differently to show their identity.

6. Intention of Clarifying the Speech Content for Interlocutor

When a bilingual speaks to another bilingual, like no code mixing. It means make the content of the conversation run smoothly and listeners can understand.

The example as follows (Hoffman, 1991: 112):

Christian : “This is Pascual”

Friend : “*What is his name?*”

Christian : “Pascual!”

Friend : “Oh...”

From the example above, the sentence "What is his name" shows the audience doesn't get the name. At the point when Christian rehashes the name, then her companion get it. Subsequently, this is show the capability of code mixing for explain an expression.

7. Quoting Somebody Else

Code mixing can be used when somebody words, a popular assertion, or a few prestigious figures word are statements by somebody. Those popular assertion or words can be cited or cited from the flawless language. The example as follows:

‘...y si deces “*perdon*” es castellano, se te vuelve la mujer y te dice:’

(Hoffman, 1991: 112)

(‘... and if you say “sorry” in Castilian Spanish, the lady turns to you and says’)

The example above, utilizes blending the language from Spanish to Catalan. “*Perdon*” signifies “sorry” in English. “*Perdon*” is a well-known word and it is cited by the speaker while conversing with somebody. This capability of code-mixing can be utilized to show that a speaker is a cutting edge individual.

