CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is commonly employed as a means of communication, enabling individuals to express their thoughts and emotions. Individuals who lack language skills face challenges in effectively conveying their feelings or thoughts. According to Wardaugh, (1984) Language is an arbitrary system of voice symbols utilized for human communication. There are several languages in all over the world. Indonesia has a high level of cultural and linguistic variety, as well as bilingual and multilingual people. In order to communicate, Indonesians must be fluent in at least two languages. At first, people have learned traditional languages from an early age in order to communicate with their environment

In this era of globalization, being able to communicate in more than one language is one factor that affects a person's social standing. The process of transmigration, immigration, international marriage, and the advancement of globalization provide opportunities for individuals to engage and communicate with people from different countries. People who speak different languages may communicate at times. People must comprehend more than one language in order to communicate with one another, and the majority of Indonesians are bilingual or multilingual, which means they understand more than one language. Bilinguals can converse in two languages, whereas multilinguals can communicate in three.

The phenomenon of speaking in more than one language throughout the communication process. When bilingual or multilingual individuals aim to express

1

themselves, people often blend elements of their native language with another language, creating a phenomenon called code mixing. Code mixing involves the combination of words or phrases from two or more languages within speech, resulting in a linguistics fusion. Many youngsters now converse in two languages on a regular basis. The use of mixed language like this is a trend not only in everyday speech but also in communication, both in captioning and in video material, because in the present day, people choose to consume online media such as Instagram, TikTok, Facebook, Instagram, YouTube, and others.

YouTube has emerged as a highly favored online platform where individuals can watch, upload, and distribute videos. Established in 2005 by three former PayPal staff members, it rapidly gained immense popularity, solidifying its position as one of the most widely visited websites on the internet. YouTube has a large selection of videos, including music videos, instructional content, tutorials, movie trailers, vlogs, and many others. Application code mixing on YouTube refers to the practice of combining or integrating code snippets or programming elements within video content on the platform. It involves showcasing or explaining programming concepts, algorithms, or code examples through visual demonstrations and explanations. On YouTube, code mixing is frequently easy to discover. Code-mixing is the technique of utilizing numerous languages or linguistic variations in a single video discussion or conversation. Particularly in discussions regarding the content of "*curhat* bang Denny Sumargo's", this YouTube channel stands out as a platform that presents podcasts centered around

the lives and experiences of others. This account has almost 4.41 million members. This podcast has been chosen as a study site that incorporates code mixing into the material.

This research focuses on the "*curhat bang Denny Sumargo's*" content dialogue with the video that entitle "*Livy Renata sedih yang mendalam!! Deep talk!!*" This video is very interesting and popular to the audience who watch it. The data source for this study consists of a diverse range of English and Indonesian code mixing. The existence of code mixing in the "*curhat bang Denny Sumargo's*" YouTube channel piques the reader's interest for further investigation, allowing them to identify the exact types and causes leading to the observed code mixing occurrence.

1.2 Problems of The Study

Based on the background of study, the following two problems may be formulated:

1. What types of code-mixing are found on *"curhat bang* Danny Sumargo, Livy Renata *sedih yang mendalam!! Deep talk!!* YouTube Channel?"

2. What are the reason of code-mixing found on *"curhat bang* Danny Sumargo, Livy Renata *sedih yang mendalam!! Deep talk!!* YouTube Channel?"

1.3 Objective of the Study

Building upon the preceding problem study, the research aims to achieve the following objectives:

1. To find out the types of code-mixing used in *"curhat bang* Danny Sumargo, Livy Renata *sedih yang mendalam!! Deep talk!!* YouTube channel.

2. To analyze the reason of code mixing used *"curhat bang* Danny Sumargo, Livy Renata *sedih yang mendalam!! Deep talk!!* YouTube channel.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

The purpose of this study is to analyze code mixing by particularly analyzing its forms and investigating the causes for its occurrence, with an emphasis on the obstacles encountered. Using Hoffman's (1991) theory as a framework, the data for this research was gathered from a YouTube video featuring Danny Sumargo. The study was largely focus on code-mixing utterances seen in the video "Livy Renata Sedih yang mendalam!! Deep Talk!!." All instances of code-mixing investigated in this study was come from three participants: Danny Sumargo, Livy Renata, and Susana Rahardjo.
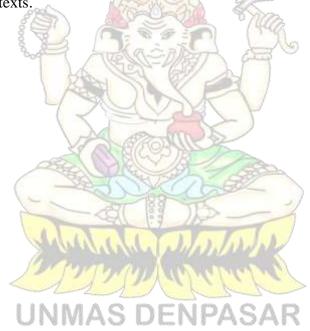
1.5 Significances of the Study

The objective of this research is to contribute theoretically and practically, offering valuable insights in the domains of research and education. The study holds significances in both theoretical and practical contexts, as delineated in the following sections.

1.5.1 Theoretical Significances

Theoretically, this study is expected to apply the findings of this study to expand their knowledge and understanding of code mixing as a multilingual phenomenon. It can be also used to develop the method on how to analyze multilingual utterances using the code mixing theory.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

The practical significance of this study lies in its potential to assist readers, particularly students, in understanding code mixing. Additionally, the results of this study can be used as a foundation for developing sociolinguistic teaching materials. By providing insights into the phenomenon of code mixing, this research can enhance students' comprehension and appreciation of linguistic diversity. Moreover, educators can leverage these findings to create more effective and relevant educational resources that reflect the dynamic nature of language use in multilingual contexts.

.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPT, AND THE
THEORIES

2.1 Review of Related Literature

The first review was taken from the thesis written by Rohman (2019) entitled "Code-mixing used by the family of Gen Halilintar's Vlog ". The study aimed at analyzed the type of code mixing and finding reason of the code-mixing found in family of Gen Halilintar's vlog. Based on the finding in this study, he used theory Code Mixing by Muysken (2000) and the theory by Suwito (1983) to analyze the reasons of code mixing. this previous one used a qualitative approach.

The similarity between both of the studies is taking the data from YouTube. Meanwhile, there are some differences between the studies, first the previous study used theory by Muysken (2000) and Suwito (1983), while this study was used theory by Hoffman (1991) to analyze the type of code mixing and the reason of code mixing. Second, that study use three parts of videos but this study used one video.

The second related literature is from Sukrisna (2019) entitled "An Analysis of Code Mixing on Atta Halilintar's Video YouTube Chanel" the previous study used theory by Hoffman (1991) and theory theory by Suwito (1983) to analyze the type of code mixing and the reason of code mixing. The data were taken from YouTube on Atta Halilintar channel. It used a descriptive qualitative research method to analyzing the data. For the technique of collecting data researcher used

6

documentation and method and that was used collect the data. The similarity between of this studies is, the theory of the research by Hoffman (1991), but the different of the research use data from YouTube channel Atta Halilintar as the data source while this study used study the data source from video Danny Sumargo, Livy and Susana Rahardjo conversation in the podcast.

The next review was from article entitled "Code Mixing Use in The Articles of Online MediaNews Kabar Medan" was done by Arianto and Sopha (2022). In the previous study, the researcher concentrates to analyses code-mixing to find out the dominant type code-mixing in Kabar Meda. The previous study aimed to find out the dominant type that appears in article under study in Kabar Medan and to find the dominant type that appears in the article under study and used theory from Muysken (2000) to analyze the data. The research was qualitative method used content analysis to find out how the form of code-mixing. The results of previous study indicate that there are 3 type of code-mixing namely (Insertion, alternation, and Congruent Lexicalization). The researchers found 105 words. Base on the calculation result, the researcher concludes that insertion is dominant type of code mixing that appears in Kabar Medan news article. The differences can be seen in data sources the previous study used the data in Kabar Medan news article but in this study was used data in video YouTube Danny Sumargo, Livy and Susana Rahardjo conversation in the podcast.

Another review was from an article entitled "An Analysis of Code Mixing in the MOVIE "From London to Bali". Written by Asrifan et al (2022). In the previous study, the researcher concentrates to analyses code-mixing phenomenon

found in Movie from London to Bali. The previous study aimed analyze the code-mixing from London to Bali Movie and use theory by Suwito to analyze the data, the researcher used descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data and in collecting the data more in form of words or picture rather than number. The result of previous study was the researcher found that the dominant type found in word-level code-mixing, and the lowest occurrence was obtained by repetition level code-mixing.

The last review about the study of code-mixing was from journal article entitle "Identify The Type & Reason of Code Mixing Found in WhatsApp Group Cargo Department Staff at Ngurah Rai Airport" written by Muttaqien et al (2022). The previous study used theory by Hoffman (1991) and the reasons for code mixing according to Holmes (2013) theory. The aims of that study was to find out the types of code mixing found in WhatsApp Group cargo department by the staffs at Ngurah Rai Airport and to analysis the reason of code mixing found in the WhatsApp Group by the staff at Ngurah Rai Airport. The result of that study show that there are two type that was found in the WhatsApp Group cargo department by the staff Ngurah Rai Airport, there are intra-sentential code-mixing, intra-lexical code-mixing and involvement in a change of pronunciation, and for the reasons of code-mixing the researcher found four reasons namely topic, participant, solidarity, and status and the topic become one of the most common causes for identifying code-mixing in chat in WhatsApp groups by cargo department staff. The difference can be seen from the data used, this study use data in WhatsApp groups by cargo department staff.

2.2 Concepts

      In conducting this study, the concept that relate to the tittle of this research. The title of this study discussed there are several definitions to be understanding with regard to this study, those are Bilingualism, Code Mixing and YouTube.

 2.2.1 Bilingualism

      Most people as speaker ability to speak two languages fluently. The phenomenon of people having more than one language is called bilingualism (Wardauh,1986: 101). Bilingualism involves the capability of an individual to communicate, understand, and express themselves proficiently in two different languages. This can involve reading, writing, speaking, and comprehension skills in both languages. Bilingual individuals often navigate between these languages in different contexts, such as at home, work, or in social settings.

2.2.2 Code Mixing

      Code mixing is most commonly employed by two or more people who communicate using different language or bilingualism Muysken (2000). In the modern era, especially in Indonesia, many people can communicate using more than one language (code mixing), that phenomena make it easier for the opponent to understand what we say or express their feelings, according to Wardhaugh (1986) speaker uses the first language and mixes to second language or another language it is known as code mixing.

2.2.3 YouTube

YouTube is a social media that displays videos, where everyone can access and publish videos. In this modern era, someone who becomes famous on the internet because often appears personally, creates, and shares exciting videos on the YouTube, we can call that YouTube. According to Wikipedia, YouTube is a popular online video-sharing platform that allows users to upload, view, rate, share, and comment on videos.

2.2.4 Differences of Code Switching and Code Mixing

In bilingual or multilingual communication settings, linguistic contact leads to code switching and code mixing. code mixing is, bilingual speakers seem to apply some foreign words or phrases (pieces of one language smaller than clause) while the other language (code) functions as the base. Bilingual speakers are said to code mixing (but not switch from one to another) when there is no topic that changes, nor does the situation. Fasold (1996:192) explains one criterion for different code switching and code mixing. One creation that is sometimes offered to distinguish switching from mixing is that the grammar of the clause determines the languages. By this criterion, if a person uses a word or a phrase from another language, he has mixed, not switched. But if one clause has the grammatical structure of one language and the next is constructed according to the grammar of another create a code. Code switching and code mixing living in a bilingual (or multilingual) community forces people to be able to speak in at least two different languages.

2.3 Theories

This part explains about the theory which are related to the analysis. Those the theories about a code mixing, type of code mixing and the reason of code mixing. To classify the type of code mixing and analyze the reason of code mixing this study was apply the theory by Hoffman (1991). Code-mixing is the change of one language to another within the same utterance or in the same oral or written text. according to Muysken (2000). Observation of code mixing cannot be attributed to a lack of vocabulary in a particular language or a particular cultural pressure on the speaker. The theory that will be used to analyze the data are mainly about the theory of type and reason for code mixing. the explanation can be seen below.

2.3.1 Type of Code Mixing

Hoffman (1991) states that there are three of code mixing found in the bilingual speech community such as; intra-sentential code-mixing, intra-lexical code-mixing, and involvement in a change of pronunciation. For the the reason of code-mixing they are, talking about a particular topic, quoting someone's word, expressing feeling about something, interjection (inserting sentences filler or sentences connector), reception used for clarification, intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor, and expressing group identity.

2.3.1.1 Intra-Sentential code mixing

Intra-Sentential Code Mixing that is kind of code mixing which occurs in word, phrase, or a clause in a sentence or can occur at sentence boundaries. That is an example of code mixing when a French- English bilingualism says:

"I started going like this. Y luego decla (and then he said), look at the smoke coming out my fingers"

Hoffman, (1991:11)

2.3.1.2 Intra-Lexical Code Mixing

This kind of code mixing which occurs within word boundaries. It's also connected to morphology because it changes the lexical type of word in sentences, which is one of the morphology's characteristics. The affixes are placed ether at the beginning, or at the end of the word, an example can be seen below:

(English shop with the Panjabi plural ending) or kuenjoy.
(English enjoy with the Swahili prefix ku, meaning 'to').

Hoffman, 1991:111).

2.3.1.3 Involving a Change of Pronunciation

This is form of code mixing is concerned with phonological problems. The illustration can be se en when the speaker changes the pronunciation patterns. An example Pascal into Spanish pronunciation can be seen below:

```
Cristina      : 'This' is Pascal" [paskwal]
Friend        : 'What's his name?'
Cristina      : "Pascual!' [paskwaef]
Friend:       : 'Oh. . .
```

Hoffman, (1991:112)

That conversation shows the changes of vowel sounds from [a] to 'schwa'. That means, when she or he speaks, there is a change in phonological.

2.3.2.1 Talking About A Particular Topic

Hoffman (1991: 115) states that something people should speak a particular subject in one language that in another. This type consists of talking about certain topics and terms and raises the expression of the speaker. some cases, they may not be able to find the right word or phrase, on they may not have the right element or translation in the vocabulary required for their language. An example a French – English can be seen below:

Va chercher marc (go and fetch Mare) and bribe him avec un chocolat chaund (with a hot chocholate) with cream on top."

(Hoffman, 1991:111)

2.3.2.2 Quoting Someone's Word

This signifies that the speaker decides to quote someone's famous utterances using code mixing or words that are worthy of display and can open people's minds. What the speaker says to quote is what code mixing is all about. When a person speaking in non-native language immediately highlights something, they commonly mix the second and first language, either intentionally or inadvertently. The combination is like a series of quotation marks. An example is taken from a Spanish-Catalan can be seen below:

"y si deces "perdon" en castellano, se te vuelve la mujer y te dice"
"if you say "sorry" in Castilan Spanish"
The lady turn to you and says "en catala "in Catalan"

(Hoffman, 1991:12).

2.3.2.3 Expressing Feeling about Something

In this condition, people which talk use the second language and do not use their mother tongue because sometimes the person wants to empathize. They want to communicate using code mixing with the first language. They want to express themselves by combining code mixing with the first language, an example of expressing feeling about something a Spanish-Catalan bilingual can be seen below:

"Hay cuatro sillas rotas y" (There are four brouken chair and)
"Prou!" (that's enough!)

(Hoffman, 1991: 112)

2.3.2.4 Interjection (Inserting Sentences Filler or Sentence Connector)

People sometime prefer to use interjection because interjection can be described as speakers' emotional response to their expression. The example of code mixing because of interjection (interesting sentence filler or sentence connector) as found in Spanish-American English can be seen below:

"oh! Ay! It was embarrassing! It was very nice, though, but I was embrarrased,"

(Hoffman, 1991: 112)

2.3.2.6 Repetition Used for clarification

When speaker want to clarify her/his speech or statement so that it will be understood more by listener. The speaker repeats the word for a particular reason. The repeating the word is done to assist the interlocutor in comprehending the meaning or objective. According to Hoffman (1991, "if bilingual individual wants their speech to be clearer so that listener can comprehend it better, they can

sometime say the same sentence in both languages that by have mastered". The

speakers will speak in both languages. An example An adult Spanish-English can

be seen below:

"Tenia zapatos blancos, un poco, they were off-white, you know."

(Hoffman, 1991: 112)

Intention of Clarifying the Speech Content for Interlocutor

When bilingual person can speak two languages is called a bilingual

interacts with each other. The speaker chooses terms that are more familiar to

listener. In other words, the interlocutor repeats information in one language so that

speech runs smoothly to be understood by listener. An example Pascal-Spanish can

be seen below:

> Cristina: (introducing her younger brother to new friend of hers.)
> This in Pascal" (paskwal)
> Friend: What's his name?" (i.e she didn't catch it)
> Cristina: "Pascual!" *(pəskwæt)*
> *Friend: "oh"*

(Hoffman, 1991:112)

2.3.2.6 Expressing Group Identity

Code mixing can be used to express group identity. People use code mixing
because they want to give a signal to emphasize group identity, the example of
expressing group identity can be seen below:

> White boy   : Oh Royston, ya goin"football on Saturday?
> Black boy   : Mi na go football! Who for?
> White boy   : Check some gyal later.
> Black boy   : Na. Mi wan check gyal now.
> White boy   : Rasschlaht! Fink ya bent

(Hoffman,1991:116).

2.3.2.7 Being emphatic about something

When we communicate, we can convey our emphatic feelings to others by combining languages. They frequently move from their second language to their first language to show solidarity or emphasize something. An example from a Spanish-Catalan speaker stated below:

'Hay cuatro sillas rotas y' ('There are four broken chairs and') *prou!'* ('that's enough!)

(Hoffman, 1991:112)