TYPES AND LEVELS OF CODE MIXING AS FOUND IN LIVY RENATA'S YOUTUBE CHANNEL

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Abstract

This study focused on the code mixing in YouTube channel used by Livy Renata which analyzed the types and levels. This research applied descriptive qualitative method, which describes the data that researcher collected form of words, phrases, sentences that contain other language mixtures. The data were code mixing utterances in the form of word, phrase, and sentence uttered by Livy Renata in her YouTube Channel. The results of the research on the type of code mixing used Hoffman's theory (1991) found 345 data collected, there were three types of code mixing in Hoffman's theory. They were intra-sentential code mixing, intra-lexical code mixing, and involving change of pronunciation. Based on the analysis of the level of code mixing used the theory of Mckay & Hornberger (1996) found 320 data, there were two levels of code mixing, which were the level of lexical and level of syntactic. Researcher can conclude that code mixing is widely used by Youtubers, especially Livy Renata, because there are reasons for the speaker's background by having the ability to communicate by using two or more languages. For the types and levels of code mixing that is often used by Livy Renata mixing language in the form of words, phrases, clauses because it is to achieve the purpose of the communication.

Key words: Bilingualism, Code Mixing, YouTube

A. INTRODUCTION

Language is part of the instruments of communication in social activity. People share and convey messages in various ways with verbal and non-verbal communication. Language is a way of expressing individual and group identities. Stephen (2010) says that nearly 7,000 different languages are currently spoken around the world. This shows how various languages exist in the world. Each

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language has its own set of rules and practices that are influenced by the cultural, historical, and social environment in which it is spoken. talking about language will relate with to the society and the study of the study of the idea of language and society is sociolinguistic.

In addition, people who master in two languages have a different ability in mastery between two languages or varieties. According to Wardhaugh (2006), the phenomenon of someone communicating each other using more than one or two languages is called bilingual or multilingual. One of the bilingual phenomena that often encounter in daily life is code- mixing.

Code mixing is situation when the speaker mixes one language to another languag e in communication. For example, Indonesian and English. According to Nababan (1991), code mixing happens when people mix two languages (or more) language in such speech act or discourse without any force to do mixing code. It means that bilingual people combine several languages (codes) in the same conversation or sentence. Currently, code-mixing has become a language style usually used by an influencer or public figure who speaks on their social media or television. They talk like that because they want to show their habit of speaking in many languages.

This study can contribute to linguistics studies, especially in sociolinguistics study. This study provides details on the types and levels od code mixing as found in Livy Renata's utterances. Theoretically, it gives information information of about the types and levels of code mixing in Livy Renata's utterances. The researcher uses theory of Hoffman (1991) and Mckay & Hornberger's (1996).

There are various kinds of studies related to code mixing occurs in various domains such as teaching-learning process, teaching-learning process, online chat application, songs, novels, movies, talk shows, YouTube, etc. The first study was the first study was conducted by Saleh (2017), who analyzed the code mixing used by Zarindah learning house teachers. The researcher concluded that there are three types of code mixing used by the teachers; intra-sentential code mixing, intra-lexical code mixing, and involving changes in pronunciation. Second, Utama et al. (2020) conducted a study of analysis of code mixing used in the Boy William YouTube channel. The result showed the most type of code mixing used was insertion with 37 data, it is found from insertion of the word in a sentence, and the lowest type used by the speakers congruent lexicalization.

However, this study has similarities and differences from previous studies that have been mentioned and the study of code mixing has been widely researched from various points of view with different objects. This research on the types and levels of code mixing on YouTube is important because this research discusses a phenomenon that is currently very widespread in Indonesia because many Indonesians have the ability to use two or more languages in their daily lives. Another thing is also because code mixing is a common phenomenon in multilingual societies that will be able to provide insight into the diversity and linguistic complexity of society and also with this research will add or help someone in understanding the communication patterns of multilingual speakers.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

This research applied descriptive qualitative research with dealing and understanding about code mixing issues in social phenomena and it relates to method. researcher tried to explore and understand the individual meaning of monologues on social media, especially on YouTube. In addition, this research used this method because it seeks to describe the language phenomena contain in YouTube channels. The research focused on code-mixing utterances used by Livy Renata as a speaker in Livy Renata's YouTube channel. In addition, the descriptive qualitative method was used to explain and describe existing phenomena based on code-mixing theory.

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Research Finding

The results of this study are classified into two categories, namely (a) types of code mixing; and (b) levels of code mixing.

Types of code mixing in Livy Renata's YouTube Channel
(a) Intra-sentential code mixing
1) Word

Video (3) 00:50 *But anyways, hari ini I engga butuh dia karna I mau **hangout** sendiri*

*"But anyways, today **I** don't need him because **I** want to **hangout** alone"*

The above utterance was uttered by Livy in video 3 at minute 00:50. The above utterance is included in the intra-sentential type because the code mixing that occurred was an English word into the Indonesian language structure. She said **"hangout"** and **"I"** in her utterance. In Indonesian it meant **"nongkrong"** and "saya". Nowadays many Indonesians often use the word "nongkrong" which is one of the modern words that means doing activities sitting around while telling stories. The term is classified as a type of intra-sentential code mix because he mixed an English word in an Indonesian sentence.

2) Phrase

Video (2) 04:59 *you know my friend told me, kalo kita jalan disini kayak sambil dengerin lagu tuh kayak **"main character energy"***

*"you know my friend told me, if we walk here like while listening to songs it's like **main character energy"***

The above statement appeared in video 2 at minute 04:59. Livy inserted a foreign language, English, into her first language, Indonesian. She says **"main character energy"** at the end of her utterance. The phrase **"main character energy"** is an expression to describe someone who is the center of attention and the phrase is a noun phrase where the

word "main character" is modified by the adjective "energy". The code mixing is classified as intra-sentential code mixing because it inserts a phrase in the form of English. Based on the explanation of intra-sentential code mixing, The code mix above is included in the type of intra-sentential code mix of phrase elements.

      3) Sentence

Video (5) 04:34 jadi I di deketin cowo and kayak ***his ex actually want to kill me.***

*"so I was getting approached by a guy and like **his ex actually want to kill me**"*

Based on the above utterance, the mixing she did was a complete sentence. The mixing she does is categorized as an independent clause that does not require additional context because it is clear. **"his ex actually wants to kill me"** in the last of her utterance is an English sentence mixed with the official Livy Indonesian language and in the middle of sentence Livy inserted the word **"I"** it meant **"saya".** The above mixing is classified as mixing sentence forms which are included in the category of intra-sentential code mixing types.

    (b) Intra-lexical code mixing

      1) Prefix

Video (1) 06:04 *loh kapan hari aku kan **nge-follow** nopek*

*"the day I **nge-follow** nopek"*

Based on the above statement, it can be seen that Livy inserted the Indonesian affix **"nge-"** on the English word **"follow"** in video 1 at 06:04 minutes. The existence of intra-lexical mixing **"nge-follow"** in Indonesian means "mengikuti". In the context of this statement, Livy explained that she had followed Nopek's Instagram account. Livy used the prefix **"nge"** in Indonesian in the word **"follow"**. It is concluded that the word **"nge-follow"** is identified as intra-lexical type of mixing.

      2) Suffix

Video (1) 06:05 *oh iya, kalian berdua **follow-followan**?*

*"Oh yeah, are you two have **follow-followan**?*

In the above statement, the type of code mix above is intra-lexical. The statement above shows that Livy gave the Indonesian affix **"-an"** to the word "follow-follow", which is included in the affix suffix in Indonesian. The structure of **"-an"** as a suffix and **"follow-follow"** as a word inserted suffix. Being intra-lexical **"follow-followan"** in Indonesian, the meaning of **"follow-followan"** is **"saling mengikuti".** The word **"follow-followan"** is indicated as an intra-lexical code mix which occurs in video 1 at minute 06:05.

    (c) Involving change of pronunciation

Video (3) 02:03 *co boy doing as usual bikin* **konten** *Seven Eleven*

"co boy doing as usual making Seven Eleven **content***"*

The data above can be heard from Livy's utterance in video 3 at minute 02:03. She spoke the word "content" using Indonesian pronunciation. This was done by Livy when she said the English word **"content"**. Based on Hoffman's theory (1991) the sentence above is a code mixing that can be categorized as involving a change of pronunciation because in the data above there is a change in the pronunciation of an English word into a pronunciation in the form of Indonesian.

Levels of code mixing in Livy Renata's YouTube Channel

    (a) Levels of lexical

      1. Word

        Video (2) 06:24 *I think the best part itu* **definitely** *kamar mandi*
        "I think the best part is **definitely** *the bathroom"*

In the data above, found in video 2 at minute 06:24, there was the word **"definitely"** in the English structure which is an adverb used to express certainty. In the utterance above Livy inserted the word "definitely" in the middle of her speech. The word **"definitely"** is included in the word level in the level of lexical.

      2. Phrase

        Video (5) 05:54 **second hand** *disini bagus-bagus ya*
        "The **second hand** *here is good"*

In the datum above, as we can see in Livy's utterance in video 5 at minute 05:45. She mixed English in the form of phrase. She said **"second hand"** the phrase can be found at the beginning of her utterance. The phrase **"second hand"** is an adjective phrase. The phrase second hand describes the good that are still suitable for sale. Based on the theory of code mixing levels, the data above showed that Livy's code mixing was in the form of a phrase. Because of the mixing of the phrase in the text above, it can be categorized into the phrase level at the lexical level.

    (b) Levels of syntactic

      1. clausa

        video (3) 06:48 *kalo kata my mom* **"breakfast is the most important thing"**
        "my mom says **breakfast is the most important thing***"*

In the utterance above done for Livy in video 3 at minute 06:48. She said **"breakfast is the most important thing"** which can be found at the end of her speech. Livy inserted English in the form of a sentence. Because in her utterance there is a insertion in the form of a sentence, according to the theory of the level of code mixing, it can be categorized as a sentence level in the level of lexical.

Table 1.1. the frequent of code mixing types as found in Livy Renata's YouTube Channel.

Table 1. Frequency of code mixing types discovered:

No	Types of code-mixing	Frequency of types	Percentage
1	Intra-sentential code-mixing	329	95,37%
2	Intra-Lexical code-mixing	15	4,35%
3	Involving a change of pronunciation	1	0,28%
Total		345	100%

Table 2. Frequency of code mixing levels discovered:

No	Levels of code mixing	Level	Frequency	Percentage
1.	level of lexical	Word	225	70,31%
		Phrase	65	20,31%
2.	Level of syntactic	Sentence	30	9,38%
Total			320	100

2. Discussion

Based on the finding above, it can be seen that the researcher used Hoffman (1991) to answer research question number one for types of code mixing and Mckay & Hornberger (1996) to answer question number two for levels of code Mixing. In this study, the researcher found that there are three types of code mixing in Livy's utterances on her YouTube Channel based on the theory Hoffman (1991). They were intra-sentential code mixing which was divided into 225 words, 65 phrases, and 30 sentences, intra-lexical code mixing which was divided into 8 suffixes and 7 prefixes, and 1 involving change of pronunciation.

According to Mckay & Hornberger (1996), there are two levels of code mixing. Based on the results of the analysis, the researcher found that some data related to Mckay & Hornberger's theory (1996). There are several datums that can be classified as the level of lexical which are divided into two levels, they are the level of mixing in words 225 data and the level of mixing in phrases 65 data. Secondly, the level of syntactic which is the level based on mixing in the form of sentence found 30 data.

In this study, researchers found that the type of code mixing that is often used by Livy Renata is the intra-sentential type. Intra-sentential code mixing is divided into three parts, namely words, phrases and sentences. of these three types, Livy often used the code mixing type in the form of mixing words. Meanwhile, for levels of code mixing, researcher found that the levels most often used by Livy is level of lexical.

There are some similarities and differences between this research and the previous studies. This study is the same as the study was conducted by Sukrisna (2019) researching code mixing on YouTube channels. However, there are differences. The difference in research examines type and level. By

using the theory of Hoffman (1991) and Musyken (1985). The types from his study not completed. He only found two types of code mixing and the type of intra-lexical code mixing had not yet been discovered. My study found all of the types of code mixing found in Livy Renata's YouTube Channel.

D. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This research investigates the types and levels of code mixing on Livy Renata's YouTube channel. From those findings, researcher can infer that all three types of code mixing pada channel YouTube Livy Renata. They are intra-sentential code mixing, intra-lexical code mixing, and involving a change of pronunciation. The researcher also can infer from two levels of code mixing which are levels of lexical dan level of syntactic.

Researcher can conclude that code mixing is widely used by Youtubers, especially Livy Renata, because there are reasons for the speaker's background by having the ability to communicate by using two or more languages in conveying messages in video content uploaded on her YouTube channel.

In this research only focused on the types and levels of code mixing as found Livy Renata's YouTube Channel. The researcher also aware many that this research contains many lack. Therefore, it is suggested to further researcher to conduct research on to take data offline or in direct interaction by taking objects such as analyzing the mixing of local languages and Indonesian that occurs in traditional markets in an area by developing different research questions.

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