THE TYPES AND LEVELS OF CODE-MIXING BASED ON DEDDY CORBUZIER PODCAST VIDEO ON YOUTUBE CHANNEL

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Abstract

This research investigated the types and levels of code mixing based on Deddy's podcast video on his YouTube channel. The aim of this research is to determine the types and the levels of code mixing on Deddy Corbuzier podcast video. The Types code mixing was analyzed by using Hoffman's theory and the levels of code mixing by using Suwito's theory. The Researcher employed a qualitative method to classified the research data and to describe the findings. The result indicated that the most code-mixing used in the utterances of the guest star on Deddy Corbuzier podcast video is intra-sentential with the total number 101 data and followed by intra-lexical that consist of 8 total data. Furthermore, the dominant level of code mixing that mostly appears is clause type 45 occurances then followed by word level 37 occurances, phrase level 22 occurances, baster level 8 occurances, and idiom 1 occurance.

Key words: Types of Code Mixing, Levels of Code Mixing

A. INTRODUCTION

Bilingualism is person's ability to use two languages effectively (Sumarsih, 2014). Bilingual speakers must be fluent in two or more languages when speaking the language, both first (mother tongue) and second language. When a person uses two languages, many elements are involved, for example, connections, subliminal messages, etc. These reasons may be caused using code mixing and code switching.

In linguistics, code mixing means using more languages or more speech variations (Abdul-Zahra, 2010). Code switching might happen when speaker has an intention to convey a message to the listener. It can be seen for instance the first speaker speaks to the second speaker using the Minangkabau language. Then, a third speaker joins their conversation. Because the third speaker comes from Bali, he does not understand the Minangkabau language, so the first and second speakers change their language to Indonesian, so that the third speaker understand

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what he is talking about. After the third speaker leaves, the first and second speakers switch to Minangkabau.

Additionally, code mixing does not only occur among the languages, it also occurs in varieties and styles of language contained in one language (Chaeer & Agustina, 2004). Generally, code switching happens because (1) the speaker, (2) the listener, (3) a change in the situation with a third person presence, (4) a change from formal to informal or vice versa, and (5) changing the topic of conversation (Abdul-Zahra, 2010).

Code mixing rarely occurs in formal situations, but rather informally. Mostly, code mixing can be found in podcasts. Podcasts are digital video that can be downloaded to a mobile device or computer so they can be watched repeatedly. Many speakers on the podcast share their opinions about various cases or share experiences in life. The conversations on podcasts usually tend to be in informal situations.

One example of a podcast is the Close the Door podcast by Deddy Corbuzier. The researcher chose this podcast because Deddy Corbuzier's podcast is entertaining and educational. He often conveys several motivations that can be useful for his viewers. In addition, Deddy Corbuzier usually mixes his language during the conversation that happens in the podcast, and it helps the researcher to obtain data for this research. Hence, researcher wants conducting research on code switching and code mixing in three of Deddy Corbuzier's podcast broadcasts, which are *"Agnez Mo.. Mantan Ku Ter...", "Papa Mennggal, Azka Ikut Papa., I Love You More Than You Know.", and "500 Juta Tuk Luna Maya.. Tapi.. Ada Tapinya..!!"*. These three videos from Deddy Corbuzier have been watched by many people. The topic discussed in this podcast is not boring and can be accepted by various people.

The researcher's motive is to investigate the application of code mixing. The research on code mixing has been done by several researchers. Discussing about this topic, the researcher looks at several studies that are relevant to this research.

The first is Safitri and Haryanto (2022). This research aimed to describe the kinds of code switching and code mixing, and the reasons for using code switching and code mixing. This research is qualitative. This research data is an expression that contains elements of code switching and code mixing. The data obtained in this research from netizen comments in the PUELLA YouTube podcast. The technique of collecting data used in this research is observation and documentation. The results show that: 1) there are three kinds of code switching, namely: 35 data: 7 (20%) tag switching, 18 (51%) inter-sentential switching, and 10 (29%) intra-sentential switching. 2) there are three kinds of code mixing, which consists of 35 data: 23 (66%) intra-sentential mixing, 6 (17%) intra lexical mixing, and 6 (17%) involving change pronunciation, 3) there are 4 kinds of the reasons of using code switching and code mixing from 6 the reason is that it consists of 35 data: 23 (66%) talking particular topic, 5 (14%) being empathic about something, 5 (14%) interjection, and 2 (6%) expressing group identity.

Second, Rahmasari (2018). This research concerned types of code mixing and social factor on Hanum & Rangga: Faith & the City movie with using

Hoffman theory. It aimed to (1) find out the types of code mixing on Hanum & Rangga: Faith & the City movie used by the characters; and (2) identify the social factor of code mixing on Hanum & Rangga: Faith & the City movie used by Benni Setiawan character. This research used the qualitative method. Type of code mixing which is intra sential code mixing is the most often used in the characters utterances because the speakers is more comfortable when using words, clauses, and phrases in one sentence to convey motivational messages. There are 20 social data that were found in this study with the most social factor that being used was massage-intrinsic factor.

Third, Kasoema (2016). This study determined to find out the types and the function of code mixing by the radio broadcaster of Pesona FM using Mckay theory and Nancy theory. The research method of this research is the qualitative descriptive method. The research results indicate that all the types of code mixing are used in the conversation by the broadcaster. The results showed one three types of code mixing appear in the conversation between the broadcasters namely, insertion of a clause, insertion of phrase, and insertion of word. Based on the result, it showed that code mixing used as an expression when they communicate.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

The researcher employed descriptive qualitative research. According to Moleong (2007), qualitative research is a method of gathering descriptive data through written or spoken statements from subjects about their behavior. The outcomes of the data collection are then reviewed. In addition, Denzin and Lincoln (2011) described qualitative research as intriguing since it enables the exploration of more in-depth subjects when data or information is only acquired by a researcher in case studies, anthropology work, interviews, and so on.

Data for this research were from three of Deddy Corbuzier podcast video entitled, "*Agnez Mo.. Mantanku Ter…*", "*Papa Meningal, Azka Ikut Papa*., I Love You More Than You Know….".*, and "*500 Juta Tuk Luna Maya.. Tapi.. Ada Tapinya..!!*". According to Emzir in Djamal (2015), data include interview transcripts, notes on observational findings, diaries, and documents.

In addition, Djunaidi and Almanshur (2009) asserted that human research is used in qualitative research. In other words, the researchers themselves are the research's instrument. Therefore, the researchers' capacity to conduct inquisitions should be verified by them. However, the instrument in this research was the researcher himself, added by notebook, pencil, smartphone, online dictionary, and computer. Additionally, the researcher also used checklist format based on the indicator of type and level of code mixing from Hoffman (1991) and Suwito's theory (1985) as following.

Table 1. Types of Code Mixing Indicator According to Hoffman (1991)

o	Types of Code Mixing	Indicator	Sub-indicator
	Intra-sentential code mixing	-the dominant language of the speakers is	- Consist of a phrase - Consist of a

		Indicator	Sub-indicator
		Indonesian language -adding a foreign language in the utterance	clause - Consist of a sentence border
	Intra-lexical code mixing		- Include a word boundary - Adding Prefix or suffix
	Involving a change in pronunciation		- Sound changes in pronunciation

Table 2 Levels of Code Mixing Indicator According to Suwito (1985)

o.	Levels of Code Mixing	Indicator	Sub-indicator
	Word level	-the dominant language of the speakers is Indonesian language -adding a foreign language in the utterance	- Consist of morpheme
	Phrase level		- Consist of two or more words
	Baster level		-Combining two words from two different languages
	Repetition word level		- Reduplicating word
	Idiom level		-Consist of an expression word -Adding a set of phrases
	Clause level		-Consist of verb -Consist of subject

Furthermore, there are three different sorts of documentation methods: written documentation (diaries, life histories, biographies, etc.), picture documentation (photographs, sketches, moving pictures/video, and so on), and documenting (Sugiyono, 2013). It is clear from the interpretation of the documentation technique that data are derived from textual, visual, and artistic documents. Each piece of data that is obtained via documentation was done uniquely. Due to the data source, this research employed documentation technique.

In analyzing data, the researcher used three steps, such as data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing (Miles and Huberman in Sugiyono, 2016). In data reduction, the researcher carried out the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, and abstracting from all types of information that support the research data obtained. In data display, the data from podcasts is delivered in narrative form and the data is separated based on the type of classification of the utterances that are used by the speakers. Then, for the last step, the researcher must try to find meaning based on data that has been explored completely and deeply. It is used to describe all the data so that it becomes clear.

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION
1. Data Descriptions, Findings, and Analysis

In this research, the research investigated the types and levels of code mixing based on Deddy Corbuzier's podcast video on his YouTube channel using Hoffman (1991) and Suwito (1987) theory.

1. Analysis of the Types of Code Mixing
Table 4.1 Types of Code Mixing

No	Types of Code Mixing	The Number of Occurrences	Percentage
1	Intra-sentential Code Mixing	101	92.6%
2	Intra-lexical Code Mixing	8	7.3%
3	Involving a Change of Pronunciation	0	0%
	Total Data	109	100%

The result of this study discovered 109 occurrences that classified into three category according to the table above. It concist of 101 (92.6%) intrasential code mixing, 8 (7.3%) intralexical code mixing, 0 data of involving change of pronunciation. Hoffman (1991) claimed that based on syntactical patterns, there are three different forms of code mixing as below.

a) Intra-sentential Code Mixing

Intra-sentential code mixing means in both written and spoken communication, it consists of a phrase, clause, or sentence border, like Indonesian English. The data of intra-sentential code mixing that showed in the quotes:

(**Datum 25)**

"Tulis satu nama ingat gak ya? **Exactly!"**

The type of code mixing above is intra-sentential code mixing that was used by the speakers. The speaker inserted an English word in his uttenrence in datum above is found in the word "exactly". The word "exactly" means "tepat in Indonesian language. In the sentence above serves to confirm about the truth.

(Datum 33)

"Akhirnya kenalankan sama mammi, **your mom**"

The words in the bold are included in the type of intra-sentential code mixing. This is indicate by the noun phrase that being used by the speaker. The bold sentence above "your mom" means that the speaker was indeed inserted a form of phrase in his dominant language. The phrase "your mom" convey by the speaker because he wants to convey his message to his son azka.

(Datum 41)

"Tiba-tiba pas lagi diluar sudah ade di depan semua, dan kita **split**."

The speaker's utterance above "split" is included in intra-sentensial code mixing. The speaker inserted an English word in his uttenrence in datum above is found in the word "split". This word classified as a intra-sentential code mixing because it indicate with the meaning of intra sentential code mixing in the form of

word. In this utterance, by stating that "split", this utterance conveys the understanding that the Deddy Corbuzier likes to appear likes to look like he looks older than his age at that time.

(Datum 46)

"Dimana **we was 16-17 years** *dibanding sekarang."*

I was a hundred percent, as the first code found in the utterance stated by Azka above is categorized as intra-sentential type of code mixing, and so does the second code "anyway". Additionally, the two codes are in different levels of code mixing. The first code is clause level, and the second code is in the level of word. On his statement, he used the phrase anyway that means used to confirm or support a point or idea just mentioned. The category of that word is adverb. The statement explains when the host wanted his son to believe that he can survive.

b) Intra-lexical Code Mixing

Intra-lexical code mixing appears when speakers include a word boundary in their statement in the conversation. The data of intra-lexical code mixing that showed in the quotes:

(Datum 45)

"Tapi sekarang karena kita udah lebih tau ya, kaya **values***nya kan beda.*"

Based on the sentence above, it considered as intra lexical code mixing because this sentence is inserted into the lexical form of Indonesian code, it is considered to be intra-lexical code mixing. Because it has affixation from the speaker's original language, it is considered to be intra lexical code mixing.

(Datum 63)

"Kalo **scene***nya mesti ketawa gue mesti ketawa walaupun gue lagi ngga enak banget   atau sebaliknya."*

The English code "scene" with the Indonesian code suffix "nya" in the middle of the phrase is classified as intra-lexical code mixing because the code mixing is inserted inside the lexical form of Indonesian code. Because there is affixation, it is classified as intra lexical code mixing.

(Datum 53)

"Jadi gue juga waktu itu masih sangat muda the passion of love pada akhirnya susah **di***contain kan?"*

It can be seen based in the sentence above it classified as intra lexical code mixing becase the speaker used affixination "di" on the word "contain". The structure becomes intra lexical code mixing based on the definition of hoffman theory. It is not the standar of Indonesian dictionary because it should be "di isi".

(Datum 56)

"Orang kadang ngga tau se **priviledge***nya seberuntungnya orang-orang yang ngga selalu under the microscope"*

The middle English code mixing utterances in the Indonesian code sentence IS "privilege*nya*" The Indonesian code suffix "nya" is added to the English code "privilege" to create "privilege*nya*." Because the code mixing is inserted inside the lexical form of Indonesian code, it is regarded as intra-lexical code mixing. Since it occurs between the middle of a sentence. Due to affixation, this code mixing is regarded as "privilege*nya*" and falls into the intra lexical code

mixing. The speaker created a boundary where she is not as lucky other people, where the speaker describes other people who have privileges that can benefit themselves that she cannot get. The speaker gives the reason that other people are lucky because they are not always the target of scrutiny or criticism by many people.

c) Involving a Change of Pronunciation

At the phonological level, code mixing could appear in a conversation. It implies that the word is utter when an Indonesian speaks in English and adapts an Indonesian phonetic structure (Hoffman, 1991). For example, "national" in English into "nasional" in Indonesia or "apartment" in English into "apartement". The Indonesian Youtubers Azka Corbuzier also experience this problem. Since Azka Corbuzier's pronunciation is quite similar to English when he speaks in Indonesian, it still sounds like she is speaking English when she does it. the researcher did not find the data which considered into involving a change of pronunciation from the podcast videos.

2. Levels of Code Mixing

Table 4.2 Levels of Code Mixing

No	Level of Code Mixing	The Number of Occurrences	Percentage
1	Word level	37	34.5%
2	Phrase level	22	20.5%
3	Baster level	8	7.5%
4	Repetition level	0	0%
5	Idiom level	1	0.9%
6	Clause level	45	42%
	Total Data	125	100%

Table 4.2 above shows the level of code mixing. From the data above, the result shows that clause level is the most often used in quotes and repetition level is the lowest used in quotes. It is 42% with 45 occurrences of clause level found in the three podcast video. After that, it is followed by 34.5% of word level code mixing with 37 occurrences. In addition, not too far different of percentage, it is found that phrase level has the percentage score of 20.5% with the total occurrence 22 times in the podcast video. Furthermore, the next three orders are baster level, idiom level and repetition level with the percentage score of each level are 7.5% (8 times occurrence), 0.9% (one tie occurrences), and 0% for no occurrence at all in the conversation between Deddy Corbuzier with each guest star.

There are six levels of code mixing. There are Word level, Phase level, Baster Level, Repetition level, Idiom Level, and Clause level. The levels of code mixing from video of Deddy Corbuzier's podcast on YouTube will be better understood by looking at the following:

1. Word Level

The smallest unit of language is a word, which can have one or more morphemes. The data of word level of code mixing that showed in the quotes:

(Datum 1)

"Kita pernah pacaran… **right?.**"

The level of code mixing is word. The word "right" belongs to the word level category. In the utterance above, the question "right?" asks what the truth is. The word "right" in this sentence serves as a confirmation of "is it right that they were dating?"

(Datum 9)

*"Lu juga sebenarnya masih 20, 21, **right?**"*

The level of code mixing is considered into word level. The word "right" above has a function to ask about the truth. On the word "right" the speaker wants to confirm to the host "is it true that you were around 20 or 21 at that time?".

(Datum 17)

"Emm, waktu it lu sebenernya inget ga sih the very first time akhirnya kita jadi man *kit*a **connect**"

As can be observed, man and connect are two terms that are classified as having a word level of code mixing. Suwito's theory states that Agnez's code mixing in the sentence falls under the word level of code mixing. Because Agnez blended her language into a single word, she engaged in code mixing at the word level.

(Datum 24)

*"Trus lu bilang "nulis satu nama" ingat ga? **Exactly!**"*

The word "Exactly" is included in the category of words with level. Agnez Mo combined the English code in word form with the Indonesian sentence code, which is why this code mixing is classified as word level.

(Datum 31)

*"Waktu itu akhirnya kita **connect** karenakita ngobrolin hal it's about life* "

The "connect" word in the sentence is word level of code mixing. Because Agnez Mo inserted the English code into the Indonesian sentence code in word form, this code mixing is classified as word level. The word "connect" appeared during Agnez's speech. The speaker engaged in code mixing at the word level since she blended her language within the sentence, in accordance with the theory regarding word level code mixing.

2. Phrase Level

In grammatical analysis, a phrase is a single element of structure that usually consists of multiple words and does not have the subject and predicate structure found in clauses. In this case, a phrase is an insertion of words that function as a single unit that is often syntactically and semantically constrained.

(Datum 37)

"Akhirnya kenalankan sama mammi, **your mom**"

"your mom" from the bold sentence is taken into phrase level in this code mixing. The speaker mixed an English word in a form of a phrase in his dominant language. In Indonesian, "akhirnya kenalankan sama mammi," and in English,

"your mom." The speaker inserted a few English words into her Indonesian speech act; this is known as phrase insertion.

(Datum 35)

*"Tapi **different seat** kan?"*

The phrase "different seat" is the only one in the statement that has been identified as having a phrase level of code mixing. The speaker was the one who said those things. The makes his claim about Deddy in the statement above. Deddy made the comment during their initial encounter in Impresarion. The speakers insert the English words "different seat" which is regarded as a phrase.

(Datum 19)

*"Nyokap mikirnya satu **my career**."*

On the speaker's utterance, those words appeared. The first statement we observe contains a single phrase that is classified as the phrase level of code mixing; that phrase "my career" The reason the speaker's statement is regarded as a phrase insertion is that she inserts the phrase "my career" into his Indonesian speech act.

3. Baster Level

Baster is a combination of two elements and creates one meaning, the form of baster basically forms of English and there is an addition of Indonesian slang affixation.

(Datum 22)

*"Karena waktu itu, imagine **reheasalnya** lama banget kan?"*

The word "rehearsalnya" by the speaker indicates that is baster level of code mixing. Suwito's theory states that this code mixing qualifies as baster level because the speaker's original language and the foreign language they use are combined with affixations.

(Datum 36)

*"Cuman menurut gue justru I think ya, yang akhirnya kita jadi lebih cherrised the relationship itu karena ada **strugglenya**."*

Based on the statement above, it is evident that the speaker added the Indonesian affixation "nya" to the word "struggle" in the baster level of code mixing. It is part of the Indonesian suffix baster affixation. "Nya as suffx and struggle as word" is the structure; it becomes "baster struggle-nya." Baster level is indicated by the word struggle-nya.

 (Datum 43)

*"Tapi sekarang karena kita udah lebih tau ya, kaya **valuesnya** kan beda."*

Valuesnya's on the utterance is included in the baster level category. This code mixing is classified as baster because it contains affixes from the speaker's original language. Based on the above utterance, it is clear that the speaker used the Indonesian affixation "nya" on the word "values". It is part of the baster affixation Indonesian suffix. The structure is "nya as suffix and values as word" which results in baster values-nya.

(Datum 53)

*"Jadi gue juga waktu itu masih sangat muda the passion of love pada akhirnya susah **di**contain kan?"*

The phrase "contained" used by the speaker is included in the baster level. This English code mixing is classified as baster level because it contains affixation from the original.

(Datum 62)

"Kalo **scene***nya mesti ketawa gue mesti ketawa walaupun gue lagi ngga enak banget atau sebaliknya."*

The word "scene" is classified as baster level because it has an affixation and the Indonesian code suffix "nya" in the middle of the English phrase. Then it is considered into baster level because there is affixation.

4. Repetition Level

There is no finding regarding the repetition level in the research.

5. Idiom Level

Idiom Level Idiom is group of words with a meaning that is different from the meaning of the individual word. It means that idiom creates new meaning that is different from the real meaning of each word.

(Datum 59)

"Orang kadang ngga tau se priviledge nya seberuntung nya orang-orang yang ngga selalu **under the microscope***. "*

The final line of the Indonesian code sentence contains code mixing English statements that are "under the microscope". "Under the microscope" Idiom level classification is applied to this code mixing. The speaker describes how some people have privileges that they can use to their advantage that she is unable to obtain, creating boundaries where she is not as fortunate as others. The speaker explains that other people are fortunate in that they are not constantly the focus of criticism or scrutiny from a large number of people.

6. Clause Level

A clause is a grammatical unit that is bigger than a phrase, word, or morpheme but smaller than a sentence. Clauses have a subject and a predicate. Certain clauses are independent, meaning they can function as complete sentences on their own or as part of a longer sentence. Other clauses are dependent on the reminder or the sentence in which they appear because they are unable to stand on their own.

(Datum 44)

"Dimana kan **when we were 16-17 years old** *dibandingkan dengan kita sekarang gitu."*

Agnez made the first claim in her speech. Agnez blended English and her native tongue. "When we were 16–17 years old" was added to her statement. The language mixing that Agnez performed falls under the clause level of the code mixing hierarchy since it qualifies as an independent clause.

(Datum 45)

"The way we see life *kan beda di bandingkan dengan waktu kita yang dulu."*

Agnez made the second claim in her speech on Deddy's podcast. Agnez blended English and her native tongue. "The way we see life." is what she added

to her speech. The language mixing that Agnez performed falls under the clause level of the code mixing hierarchy since it qualifies as an independent clause.

(Datum 53)

"Pada akhirnya disaat kita makin deket sayang **and your families are really nice**."

The previous sentence, which is a clause falls under the category of code mixing. The language itself provides evidence that the addition of the phrase "and your families are really nice" to an Indonesian sentence is correct. It is phrase level of code mixing because the speaker is combining two different languages, namely English and Indonesian.

(Datum 71)

"No, I'm not gonna die anyway, *kan papa gak akan mati"*

The podcaster says to the guest, "No, I'm not going to die anyway," during their conversation. It is possible to infer from the sentence that this instance of code mixing falls under the category of phrase level code mixing. The podcaster uses code mixing to communicate with his son, who is the guest. As is well known, the speaker may select the appropriate words to convey their thoughts and emotions when employing code mixing. The listener becomes more engaged and attentive as a result.

(Datum 103)

"Tapi, **you are better now** *loh*."

The guest of the podcast made a statement. Luna Maya as a guest combined her native tongue with English. "You are better now," she added to her statement. Luna's code mixing is included at the clause level of the code mixing.

2. Discussion

This research are aimed to determine the types and level of code mixing used from podcast of Deddy Corbuzier. There are three types of types of code mixing introduced by Hoffman (1991) and six levels of code mixing by Suwito (1985). The type of code mixing most frequently used in podcast video is Intra-sentential code mixing, it contains 101 data, then followed by intalexical code mixing it appears 8 data, meanwhile there is no data that classified as involving change of pronunciation. It happened because the speakers often change the language. Language change that takes place inside a sentence, it can occasionally involve blending within word boundaries. Talking about a specific topic is the main reason the speakers used code mixing. Sometimes, a speaker feels free and more relaxed to express the emotions in a language that is not daily used Hoffman (1992).

The Researcher also found five levels code mixing with the most dominant frequency was clause levels with 45 occurrences followed by world level with 37 occurrences, phrase level with 22 occurrences, baster level with 8 occurrences, idiom level 1 occurrences.

Based on the result of this study there are two differences with the previous research that has been conducted by Kasoema (2016) and Rahmasari

(2022). Kasoema (2016) and Rahmasari (2022) conclude that the most prevalent type of code mixing is insertion of word. Meanwhile in this study the most major type of code mixing used by the speakers are intertion of a clause. The reasons with that because of the bilingual choice of word, background, and the context of the conversation that was happened. Additionally, in this study also found five levels of code mixing namely, idiom level, word level, clause level, baster level, and phrase level.

D. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

After analyzing and getting the result, the Researcher conclude that the speakers of Deddy Corbuzier's podcast contain code mixing, the speakers used code mixing to communicate on close the door podcast program. The researcher conclude the types of code mixing that contain on the podcast namely intrasential code mixing with the dominant used by the speakers and followed by intralexical code mixing; meanwhile there is no data found for involving change of pronunciation.

The Researcher also found five levels of code mixing namely clause level, word level, idiom level, baster level, and phrase level. Based on the result the most dominant level of code mixing is clause level, followed by word level, phrase level, baster level, and idiom level.

The Researcher would suggest that for the future researcher to compare Code Mixing and Code Switching with various source of data such as, memes, short videos, or live streaming videos in order to more comprehend in the future for code mixing analysis. Based on the research result, here are some suggestions of this research.For the readers. The researcher also thinks that there are several things to improve ability in a new language. For example, is social media, such as YouTube. Many YouTubers share videos on their channel that serve content about English and other languages and perhaps they want to look for YouTubers who often mix their language in their videos, so it can be easier for the readers to get the point of the utterances.

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