The Reason of Code-Mixing in Livy Renata YouTube Videos

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Abstract
Mixing language often occurs in many situations in the real life because languages always develop. Moreover, mixing language also can affect people life style. Due to this, code-mixing phenomenon found in Livy Renata YouTube channel needs to be investigated. The videos are on the special three days vlog namely *Vlog day 1 Going to Semarang with Jefri Nichol, Prince, & Nopek, Vlog day 2 Grebek Kamar Nopek! Having dinner with Dikta & Nichol, Vlog day 3 BTS acting class! Back to Jakarta*. This study focuseson analyzing the reason of code-mixing used by Livy Renata in her YouTube channel based on the theory from Hoffman (1991). Descriptive-qualitative method is used to analyze the data in this study. The steps of collecting the data include observation and note-taking techniques. The result of this study found only 5 reasons of code-mixing with the dominant reason used by the speakers is talking about particular topic.

Keywords*: code-mixing, reason, YouTube*

Abstrak
Pencampuran bahasa sering terjadi dalam banyak situasi di kehidupan nyata karena bahasa selalu berkembang. Selain itu, percampuran bahasa juga bisa mempengaruhi gaya hidup seseorang. Oleh karena itu, fenomena campur kode yang ditemukan di kanal YouTube Livy Renata perlu untuk diteliti. Video spesial yang diambil dari tiga hari vlog yaitu*Vlog day 1 Going to Semarang with Jefri Nichol, Prince, &Nopek, Vlog day 2 GrebekKamarNopek! Having dinner with Dikta& Nichol, Vlog day 3 BTS acting class! Back to Jakarta.* Penelitian ini memfokuskan dalam menganalisis alasan campur kode yang digunakan oleh Livy Renata di kanal YouTube-nya berdasarkan teori dari Hoffman (1991). Metode deskriptif-kualitatif digunakan untuk menganalisis data dalam penelitian ini. Langkah-langkah pengumpulan data meliputi teknik observasi dan mencatat. Hasil penelitian ini hanya menemukan 5 alasan terjadinya campur kode dan yang mendominasi alasannya adalah tentang pembicaraan topik yang spesifik.

Kata kunci*: campur kode, alasan, youtube*

Introduction

Language is a facility of people to interact with others. The messages are easily delivered by languages. Most people in the world use languages as the communication tools in their life. Practically, a good communication is about how people can respond properly the utterance conveyed without feeling offended each other (Hikmaharyanti, 2022). Therefore, language is important thing in

communication to convey thought, feelings ideas and emotion (Kamariah&Ambalegin, 2019). The communication occurs among individuals to individuals, groups to groups or individuals to groups. Therefore, the language functions as a bridge to connect communication containing discussion or other purposes. Simanungkalit & Putra (2021) stated that no language means no interactions. Further, without the languages the interlocutors will be difficult to understand about the message to be conveyed. Language in social context is not only for communication, but that important medium establishing and maintaining social relationship (Mariani & Mu'in, 2007).

In this era, people are not only able to use one language, but they also can use two or more languages as a communication tool. The ability used more than one languages is called bilingual. Bilingualism skill can occur from the several factors, such as family, education, society, and social media factors. Edwards in Bhatia and Ritchie (2004) stated "everyone is bilingual, because everyone will grow up to be an adult, and will at least know a few words in a language other than the mother tongue". The ability of bilingualism is able to mix the language in a sentence or conversation when they speak. The bilingual people mix the language to emphasize the meaning as desired. The ability of mixing the language is called code-mixing.

According to Muysken (2000), code-mixing occurs when lexical items and grammatical features appear in one sentence with two or more languages. Code-mixing is very common in various circles of the society. In the modern era, people can access easily the kinds of information in social media (Nasution et al, 2021). Moreover, code-mixing can be found in social media platforms especially in YouTube. Considering that YouTube provides a lot of content in the form of videos, this study investigated Livy Renata YouTube videos as data source because she usually utters code-mixing in her speaking. According to Diah et al (2021), the public figures will change their language when they talk with others public figures, because the language shift becomes a trend to appear their feelings of engagement and friendliness. Therefore, it is very challenging to analyze the reason of code-mixing by Livy Renata in her YouTube channel. The reason of code-mixing is grounded by the theory from Hoffman (1991) and by analyzing the videos on Livy Renata YouTube channel, the researchers expected to contribute the information about the types of reason intended in utterances of Livy Renata in her YouTube channel.

Several references related to the topic chosen as in Fitriana et al (2020), entitled *Code-Mixing Analysis in "MOP" of YouTube Channel* analyzed types of code-mixing theory by Hoffman (1991). Descriptive qualitative method was applied. Total data were 185, they were 151 intra-sentential mixings, 32 intra-lexical mixings, and 2 change of pronunciations. The reason of using the code-mixing in MOP YouTube channel was also investigated such as talking about particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, expressing group identity or solidarity and intention of clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor. Fitriana's study focused on analyzing types and the reason of code-mixing, while this study focused on the reason of code-mixing. Moreover, they found all kinds of the reason of code-mixing by Hoffman (1991), while this study only found 5 reasons used code-mixing by the same theory.

The second study was written by Sari et al (2022), entitled *Indonesian-English Code-Mixing Found in Wardah Beauty YouTube Channel.* This study analyzed the code-mixing types and the reason as grounded the theory from Hoffman (1991) and applied descriptive qualitative approach as the method. There were 3 types of code-mixing found in this study, first, intra-sentential, second intra-lexical, and the last involving a change of pronunciation. Totally 45 data source of intra-sentential were found as the most frequent of code-mixing types. Meanwhile, in the data source were found 5 reason of code-mixing used in this study such as talking about particular topic, being emphatic about something, expressing group identity, interjection and the last repetition used for clarification. They found 33 data of talking about particular topic and it was the dominant reason of using code-mixing in their study. Sari's research explored on types and reason of the code-mixing and this study only analyzed the code-mixing reason. Furthermore, their study found 2 types of code-mixing reason which were not found in this study, they were expressing group identity and repetition used for clarification.

The third study was written by A'nnur (2022), entitled *An Analysis of Code-Mixing in Deddy Corbuzier's YouTube Videos.* This study focused on analyzing the types of code-mixing grounded by the theory from Hoffman (cited in Setya, 2016), and the factors using code-mixing by Holmes (2013) theory. Descriptive qualitative was used in this study. From 4 videos found 116 data consisting of the clause forms were 36 data, the prefix forms were 2 data, the suffix forms were 6 data and 6 data were found for the involving a change of pronunciation type. Further, the dominant factors of code-mixing were bilingualism and goal of the interaction. The comparison between A'nnur's results on this study was her study focused on analyzing types and factors of code-mixing, while this study focused on analyzing the code-mixing reason. Both studies applied different theory due to different analysis.

The fourth study was written by Amaliah&Hasan (2022), entitled *An Analysis of Code Mixing Used in Fathia Izzati's Video YouTube Channel.* This study aimed at finding out the types of code-mixing (Muysken, 2000) and the function theory by Hoffman (1991). The study applied descriptive qualitative method, 63 data were found from the YouTube video. The data were 42 classified for insertion, 12 for alternation, and 10 for congruent lexicalization. While for the function of code-mixing they found 63 data classified for talking about particular topic and only 1 the data of expressing group identitywere found in their study. Therefore, the comparison between Amaliah&Hasan study and this study was the analysis Amaliah&Hasan focused on analyzing types and function of code-mixing, while in this study elicited the reason of the code-mixing. Furthermore, their research analyzed 2 types of the function of code-mixing and this study found 5 reasons of using code-mixing.

The last study was written by Handayani&Sanjaya (2021), entitled *An Analysis of Code-Mixing Used by Boy William on Vlog #dibalikpintu.* Their study was intended to analyze forms of the code-mixing theory by Suwito (1983). Descriptive qualitative method was used in this study. The results showed 74 data of code-mixing in the word form; 19 data in the form of 15 nouns, 2 verbs, 1 adjective, 1 question word; 19 data in phrase form (17 noun phrases, 2 adjective phrases). There were 5 data of baster form was found (1 noun as a form of gerund suffixation, 3 noun suffixation, 1 verb suffixation). In the word reduplication form,

there were 2 data found, (1 noun, 1 compound noun). There were 2 the data of idiom (1 formal idiom, 1 informal idiom). In the clause form, there were 25 data found (8 noun clauses, 14 verb clauses, 3 adjective clauses). The utterances were mostly deliveredby Boy William in the form of clauses. The differences between Handayani&Sanjaya study with this study was the analysis of code-mixing form, while this study focused on analyzing the reason of code-mixing use.

Furthermore, the decision in choosing code-mixing as the topic because most people especially in Indonesia have ability to speak more than one language and they can mix the language. YouTube is the data source chosen on this study, because in this era, YouTube is popular social media platform used by most people in the world. Moreover, Livy Renata is fluent in English so that code-mixing always appears in her talk and she has many videos which can inspire all generation especially in Indonesia to use mixed language. For the readers, this study benefits to improve the knowledge about the code-mixing especially in society or social media.

Method

The data were taken from Livy Renata utterances in several videos with the special episode of three days *vlog* (video blog) on her YouTube channel. Three videos from April 2021 to July 2022 were used to analyze the reason of code-mixing delivery because there were many code-mixing words used by Livy Renata on the *vlog* videos. The data were analyzed based on the theory of code-mixing by Hoffman (1991) to analyze the reason of code-mixing. This study used descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data. To find a complete result of this study, descriptive qualitative method was used to explain the details according to the theory used in this study. Several steps of the collecting data technique in this study as followed the first was watching the videos on Livy Renata YouTube channel repeatedly, second was taking note to describe the utterances, third was reading the transcript for identifying the data, the last was classifying the data based on the reason of code-mixing used in the videos. The descriptive qualitative method was surely possible to explore in order to obtain the data exploration of code-mixing used in the video.

Result and Discussion

Hoffman (1991) classified seven reasons of using code-mixing, such as talking about particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor, and expressing group identity. However, in this study only five reasons of code-mixing were found and investigated, they were talking about particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, interjection, and intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutors. 11 data were analyzed in this study consisting of 4 data in talking about particular topic, 1 data in quoting somebody else, 2 data in being emphatic about something, 3 data in interjection and 1 data in intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor. The elaboration of data analysis as followed:

Talking About Particular Topic

People generally prefer to talk a particular topic in one language. Beside, sometimes people feel additional comfort in the mixed the language even not in their native language in their oral communication.

Data 1

*Ini kayak **custom** gitu deh*
(It's like custom)

(Vlog Day 1, Going to Semarang with Jefri Nichol, Prince & Nopek, May 13 2022, 1:00-1:02)

From the data above showed that Livy Renata used code-mixing in her utterances. As we can see the English word inserted in the middle of her utterances. According to Meriam-Webster (1828), the word *custom* means *made or conducted according to personal order from someone.* According to the theory of the reason people used code-mixing by Hoffman (1991), it was categorized as talking particular topic. Because, she more comfortable used the word *custom* as to complete her particular topic. Therefore, Livy Renata discussed with her friends with talking about her shoes that can be customized and it was as the particular topic in her utterances.

Data 2

*Ini kayak **ceremony** gitu lho guys*
(It is like the ceremony guys)

(Vlog Day 2, Grebek kamar Nopek! Having dinner with Dikta& Nichol, May 16 2022, 14:04-14:06)

The data above were taken when Livy Renata used the code-mixing in her utterances. We can see the English word contained in her utterances, *ceremony* which means *upacara* in Indonesian. Based on the theory from Hoffman (1991) about the reason using code-mixing, it can be categorized as talking about particular topic. Livy Renata mixed her language when she spoke with her friends to consider about something almost the same as the ceremony. She also used the English word of *ceremony* in her utterances because she was more comfortable to use the second language rather than her native language in the oral communication.

Data 3

*Udah nyampe **airport** belum?*
(Have we arrived at the airport?)

(Vlog Day 1, Going to Semarang with Jefri Nichol, Prince & Nopek, May 13 2022, 12:45-12:46)

From the data above showed that Livy Renata used English language in the middle of her utterances. She used English word of *airport* which means *bandar udara* in Indonesian. Based on the theory by Hoffman (1991), the reason of using the code-mixing was categorized as talking about particular topic. Livy Renata mixed her language because she was more comfortable to express the particular message in English languages than Indonesian in oral communication and could be because she went to international school.

Data 4
*Tadi si Nichol ngomong apa ya di **script**nya*
(What did Nichol says in his script)

(Vlog Day 2, Grebek kamar Nopek! Having dinner with Dikta& Nichol, May 16 2022,10:50-10:52)

The data above showed that Livy Renata mixed her language from Indonesia to English in the end of her utterances. In the word *"script"* in English means *naskah* in Indonesian. The word of *scriptnya* has the meaning *his script* in English. According to the theory of Hoffman (1991) about the reason of the code-mixing, it can be categorized as talking about particular topic. Livy Renata mixed her language when she spoke ordinary word of English in Indonesian, because she was more comfortable using the English word to express the particular message to the interlocutors. The particular topic between Livy Renata and her friends was about friend's script.

Quoting Somebody Else
A speaker mixed code to quote a known expression, proverb or spoken communication of some well-famed figures.

Data 5
*Kayak **pick me girl***
(Like an pick me girl)

(Vlog Day 2, Grebek kamar Nopek! Having dinner with Dikta& Nichol, May 16 2022, 12:04-12:05)

From the utterances in the data above contained code-mixing. Based on the theory by Hoffman (1991), the expression of *pick me girl* can be categorized as quoting somebody else. The English phrase *pick me girl* has the meaning quote somebody else especially for women who want to get more attention from a man. Livy Renata used the English phrase *pick me girl* because the word was some well-famed to the listener.

Being Emphatic About Something

Mixing the foreign language to express emphatic feeling toward somebody through the message is commonly used. Sometimes, people who have more ability in foreign languages feel more powerful in expressing their emphatic in foreign language rather than in the first language.

Data 6
*Ini lucu banget, **it's my favorite colors***
*(*This is so cute, it's my favorite colors)

(Vlog Day 1, Going to Semarang with Jefri Nichol, Prince & Nopek, May 13 2022, 0:27-0:29)

Data above showed that Livy Renata mixed her utterances. As we can see that sentences of *its my favorite colors* in Indonesian means *itu adalah warna favorit ku.* It can be categorized as being emphatic about something based on the theory by Hoffman (1991). Here, Livy Renata talked about emphatic on favorite colors but not in her native language, because she felt more convenient in the second language rather than in the first language to be emphatic.

Data 7
*Bagus bagus aja sih sebenarnya, ga begitu **worth it** banget.*
*(*It's really good, but not really worth it)

(Vlog Day 1, Going to Semarang with Jefri Nichol, Prince & Nopek, May 13 2022, 0:50-0:52)

The data above showed that Livy Renata used code-mixing in her utterances. As we can see, she mixed from Indonesian language into English. The word of *worth it* means in Indonesian is *setimpal.* According to the theory by Hoffman (1991) about the people used code-mixing can be categorized as being emphatic about something. Livy Renata mixed her language because she felt more powerful to express English language rather than Indonesian.

Interjection

Interjection is expression or word which are inserted into a sentence containing surprise or strong emotion. Sometimes, it can be as a sentence connector which happens unintentionally or intentionally.

Data 8
***Oke** guys, iya harus packing lagi sih guys*
(Okay guys, yes, should to packing again guys)

(Vlog Day 1, Going to Semarang with Jefri Nichol, Prince & Nopek, May 13 2022, 6:01-6:03)

From the data above showed that the utterances of code-mixing delivered by the speakers and based on the theory by Hoffman (1991), the code-mixing *okay* can be categorized as interjection. We can see in the utterance of *oke. Oke* is *okay* in English. The utterance contained the exclamation to show the emotion with words for taking the intention of listener. Livy Renata used that exclamation because she wanted to convey her emotion to the listener in packing her belonging.

Data 9
Oh ada driver, jadi does not need a driver lagi
(Oh there is a driver, so it does not need a driver anymore)

(Vlog Day 1, Going to Semarang with Jefri Nichol, Prince & Nopek, May 13 2022, 8:34-8:37)

The utterance was inserted by the exclamation in code-mixing phenomenon. The exclamation *oh* can be categorized as interjection based on the theory by Hoffman (1991) about the reason of using code-mixing. Livy Renata used the exclamation in her utterances to convey the intense emotion and she wanted to show to the listener that she understood about the discussion.

Data 10
*Jadi ini di lantai 8, **and** yang lainnya di lantai 6*
(So, this is on the 8 floor, and the others are on 6 floors)

(Vlog Day 3, BTS acting class! Back to Jakarta, May 19 2022, 2:11-215)

From the data above showed that utterances delivered by Livy Renata had code-mixing from Indonesian to English language. It can be called code-mixing in the sociolinguistic study. We can see she used English word in the middle of the sentences, namely *and* to connect two expressions. The word *and* as a conjunction in her utterances and based on the theory by Hoffman (1991), it can categorized as interjection. Livy Renata mixed her languages when she spoke because intentionally she used it in her daily conversation.

Intention of Clarifying the Speech Content for Interlocutor
A lot of code-mixing occurs when the bilingual people talk to another bilingual with the purposes to smooth the message will be understood by the interlocutors.

Data 11
*Jadi sekarang itu udah jam 5 pagi harus bangun soalnya mau**shooting***
(So now it is 5 o'clock in the morning, I have to wake up to shooting)

(Vlog Day 2, Grebek Kamar Nopek! Having dinner with Dikta& Nichol, May 16 2022, 7:52-7:58)

The data above were taken from the utterances delivered by Livy Renata who mixed her language from Indonesian to English language. The word of *shooting* meant making the video or in the similar meaning is called *shooting video*. *Shooting* in Indonesian means *"merekam"* and based on the theory by Hoffman in (1991) about the reason people used code-mixing, the word *shooting* can be categorized in intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor. Therefore, in using the word *shooting*, she expected that the interlocutors understand Livy Renata's reason to wake up in the morning.

Conclusion

According to discussion above, the researchers found five reasons of code-mixing in Livy Renata YouTube videos, they were talking about particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, interjection, and intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor. The talking about particular topic was the dominant reason of code-mixing found in the data of study with the 38 data. Since the host of YouTube channel, Livy Renata, attended international school and English as the dominant language used in her school, code-mixing was frequently used in her daily conversation so that her utterances were interesting to be investigated.

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