

The Study of Code Mixing on Melaney Ricardo's Video Youtube Channel: Sociolinguistics Approach

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Abstract: This research investigated about code-mixing that found in YouTube. This article used a You Tube, because many people nowadays used YouTube to express their creativity. 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 video. The researcher used Hoffman (1991) theory to reveal this study. The research applied qualitative descriptive method to analyze the types of code-mixing and the category dominantly used by Melaney's utterance. The method of collecting data was observation. The data were taken from video that are published in Melaney's YouTube. The result of this research there are (20) intra-sentential mixing, (8) intra-lexical mixing, and (2) involving a change of pronunciation. They all have different levels of code-mixing used in Melaney's utterance. The conclusion is You Tube as a social media that allows users to share photos and videos, entertainment, tutorials, and introduce or promoting a product, by using an utterance through this application.

Keywords: Sociolinguistics, code-mixing

INTRODUCTION

Language is the most important as a communication media for human life which language is used to convey the message or intent of the speaker to the listener, thus forming social interaction. It means the main function of language is as a media of communication, socialization, and interaction between one another so that it becomes a social and community system that is mutually established Chaer & Agustina (2010) as cited in Raihany (2018). In community life, not only use one language to communicate sometimes use two languages or even more. In other words, the diversity of languages makes people able to communicate in more than one language in life. The ability to use more than one language is called bilinguals. Bilingual is happened when there are groups of people who have different languages, so that the language is known from the local or regional language, Indonesian, or foreign languages. Sometimes, the people who have the ability in bilingual mixed their language into other languages. This has the language used from one language to another language known as code-mixing. Wardhaugh (2006) stated that code-mixing happens when a statements or utterances use both languages in same time to the extent that they change from one language to the other course in the single utterance as cited in Agus Rahmat (2020). Which is usually takes in a variety of activities, such as the current trend in the use of YouTube.

The creativity that they created can be share in YouTube and accessible to many people. By knowing the videos, people got the information about the contents andalso phenomenon on their YouTube. Such as the phenomenon of code-mixing that researcher found in Melaney's utterance videos. She often mixes her language in every utterance between Indonesian and English language. In fact, the code-mixing has become the speaking style of every YouTuber. It cannot be avoid because of the environment around her families speak a different language, namely English. So, the use of bilingual is very helpful to understand their conversation. Apart from, it's the habitual or unconsciously speaking style that is used to using two languages when interact with other people. There are some kinds of YouTube content on Melaney's video, such as daily activities with her family, tours to artist's house, make-up tutorials. She uses bilingual with mixing of codes between Indonesian and English. The researcher doing this research, because in the phenomenon, the writer found there are some types of code-mixing and the frequent of use code-mixing appearing in Melaney's videos. So that the researcher was to find out the types of code-mixing founded on Melaney's videos and the category code-mixing dominantly used byMelaney's videos.

A study of linguistics that examines the relationship between language and the community of its speakers is called sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics can make the people understand the reasons of the people speak in various social contexts, and expose the social relationship in a community. Wardhaugh (2010) as cited in Rangga, Nalendra, & Khoirunnada (2017) stated that sociolinguistics is refers to explore the relationship about language and society that purpose to get better understanding the use a structure language and applied the function of language in communication. It means that sociolinguistics which goes beyond the definition of a speech community by encompassing all the culture and behavioral practices of a group (including linguistics practices), which together serve to define that group.

In modern life, the ability to speak two languages is often appears as anything of a great achievement related to Bloomfield (1993) as cited in Lismayanti & Sari (2016). It means that people in using two languages, can communicate through one or more languages or can mix languages when they are talking. According to Nababan (1993) as cited in Handayani & Satria (2018) stated that the habit of interaction with other people by used two languages is called bilingualism. The ability of bilingual can be influenced by the existence of different languages in the environment. For instance, Indonesian people who are married to other countries with different language and cultures.

Code-mixing is the mixes of one code language into another code language which used together to communicate with other individual in society. It means that when the people are using variation of language or codes it's called code-mixing. According to Wardhaugh (2006) as cited in Hasanah, Abdurachman, & Situbondo (2020) stated that the transfer of linguistics elements from one language into another language is code mixing. Which, naturally it happens in conversation when the speaker cannot find the appropriate word in their local language or she uses the target language for language style and easy to used. Nababan (1989) as cited in Ahmad Mustamir (2012) stated that a state proverb becomes different when people mix two or more languages which demand the mixing of languages in that situation. The situation is a comfortable or ability and the habits of the speaker in interact with other.

According to Hoffman (1991) as cited in Novarita (2019) the code-mixing divided into three types, as below:

- a. Intra sentential code-mixing, the type of code-mixing which is happens in a phrase, a clause, and a sentence boundary, as when speaker speech known as intra-sentential. For example: "*kamera ini baru aja di endorse*". The word *endorse* is actually an English word.
- b. Intra lexical code-mixing, the type of code-mixing which is happens within a word boundary called intra-lexical. For instance: "*Mudah-mudahan setelah menonton video ini, teman-teman bisa ter-encourage*". Affix-ter is a structure in Bahasa.
- c. Involving a change of pronunciation, this is the type about at the phonological extent, as an Indonesian people say an English word but replace it to Indonesian phonological structure.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research applied a descriptive qualitative research to analyze the Melaney's code-mixing in video YouTube channels. Sudaryanto (2015) stated that the qualitative research method was used in the term of a natural setting, and the priority of instrument is a researcher. The researcher applied a descriptive method to answer the research question. Even though, this research's main destinations were to find out the types of code-mixing are used Melaney's video and the code-mixing categories are most dominant used by Melaney's video. This research participant is Melaney Ricardo one of the youtuber in Indonesia. This participant was carried out by using purposive sampling technique. It is suitable for Sudaryanto that said "the way used to established participants by exploit consideration something Sudaryanto (2015)." So, this research only used a person participant. Observation and audio recording are the writer's instrumental.

The researcher applied a passive participation observation. Which has the passive participation is one part of the participant observation. According to Sudaryanto (2015), passive participation is the writer found at the part of the actions, but the writer does not connect or play a role in it. Apart from, the researcher using a hand phone to conduct a data recording to record the participant's voice while doing the conversation in her video. The steps of collecting data, firstly the researcher watch the Melaney's video which has the characteristic of code-mixing. After watching the video, the researcher recording the utterance Melaney's voice from some of video that is considered of the use of code-mixing are used in Melaney's video. Then, the researcher chooses the utterances or statements. The last, the data were collected is transcribed, categorized, translated, and analyzed refer to types of participant's code-mixing.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this study, the researcher found the result of the analysis types of code-mixing used by Melaney's utterance and the category of code-mixing dominantly used by Melaney's utterance. The code-mixing divides into three types: Intra-sentential, Intra-Lexical, and Involving a change of pronunciation. In the analysis of the research, the writer tried to classify the types of code-mixing and the dominantly are occurred on Melaney's utterance in her videos.

Intra-Sentential Code-Mixing

Data 1

"Sekarang kita sudah *ready*, Tyson sudah mandi." (Now we are ready, Tyson have taken a shower). The utterance happened when Melaney's in her opening session video stated that they are ready to start daily activities. Melaney mixes the language by the word "ready" which is English language. The word "ready" means "siap" in Indonesian language. The data is one of code-mixing category, intra-sentential that happened within clause boundary as it characteristic.

Data 2

"Tyson, kenapa kamu bikin *surprise*?" (Tyson, why do you make a surprise?. The utterance above happened when Melaney asking the reason why her husband make a surprise to their family. The code-mixing appeared while Melaney used the word "surprise" by means "kejutan" in Indonesian language. The data is one of code-mixing category, intra-sentential that happened within clause boundary as it characteristic.

Data 3

“Di kamar Chloe itu ada *mural*.” (In Chloe’s room there is a mural). The utterance above happened when Melaney doing the tour in her daughter’s room. Melaney mixes Indonesian language with English language. The word is “mural” by means “lukisan dinding” in Indonesian language. The data is one of code-mixing category, intra-sentential that happened within clause boundary as it characteristic.

Data 4

“Banyak orang bilang kalau hidup loe itu *it’s like a very tale*.” (Many of people said that your life it’s like a very tale). The utterance above happened when Melaney did room tour at Sandra’s home. In the conversation, Melaney mixes Indonesian language with English. The sentence “it’s like a very tale” by means “itu seperti sebuah dongeng” within Indonesian language. The data is one of code-mixing category, intra-sentential that happened within sentence boundary as it characteristic.

Data 5

“Karena gue tahu kalau Sandra ini orangnya *she’s very religious*.” (Because I know that Sandra is very religious). The utterance above happened when Melaney told that Sandra is very religious. In her video, Melaney mixed her official language. The sentence “she’s very religious” that means “dia sangat agamawi” in Indonesian language. The data is one of code-mixing category, intra-sentential that happened within sentence boundary as it characteristic.

Data 6

“Nggak dapat *approval* dari mama-papa dan kamu juga nggak akan mau.” (You can't get approval from your parents and you won't want it either). The utterance above happened when Melaney and Sandra are talking about the dating relationship. Melaney mixes her official language. She used the word “approval” that means “persetujuan” in Indonesian language. The data is one of code-mixing category, intra-sentential.

Data 7

“Apa *struggleness* lain yang mungkin orang gak tau dan juga bisa menginspirasi?” (What the struggleness that people didn’t know and also can inspiring?) The utterance above happened when Melaney asking Sandra about her problems. In Melaney utterance, showed that she mixing her official Indonesian language. The word is “struggleness” by means “perjuangan” in Indonesian language. The data is one of code-mixing category, intra-sentential.

Data 8

“Selain itu apa yang loe suka selain *Travelling*?” (What do you like besides traveling?) The utterance above happened when Melaney confused about Sandra’s favorite and she asking to know it. Melaney used the word “travelling” in English and mixed it with her Indonesian language. The data is one of code-mixing category, intra-sentential.

Data 9

“Tapi *the specific* ada nggak sih satu, misalnya gue itu suka Muana?” (Is there one specific you like, as I like Muana?) The utterance above happened when Melaney and Sandra talk about their favorite Barbie. Melaney mixed her official Indonesian language. She used “the specific” which is English language. The data is one of code-mixing category, intra-sentential.

Data 10

“Yang foto pertama ini, ini adalah foto pertama kita *prewed*.” (This is the first photo we prewed.). The utterance above happened when Melaney doing tour room in her home and show their photo prewed. Code-mixing appeared when she used the word “prewed” which is English language. The data is one of code-mixing category, intra-sentential.

Data 11

“Disini, ini adalah tempat buat aku biasanya *breakfast* sambil dengar firman Tuhan.” (Here, this is a place that usually I use to breakfast while listening God's word.) The utterance above happened when Melaney shown the place which usually she uses to breakfast. The code-mixing appeared when she used the word “breakfast” that means “sarapan pagi” in Indonesian language. The data is one of code-mixing category, intra-sentential.

Data 12

“Kayaknya Dia lebih banyak *spend time* sama aku dibanding sama suaminya.” (Perhaps, she spends more time with me than her husband.) The utterance above happened when Melaney told about the habitual her mother that always invites her. The code-mixing appeared when she used the words “spend time” as English, by means “meluangkan waktu” in Indonesian language. The data is one of code-mixing category, intra-sentential.

Data 13

“Akhirnya orang lain yang bisa merealisasikan ide-ide itu menjadi kenyataan, menjadi *achievement*.” (Finally, other people who can make those ideas come true, become an achievement.) The utterance happened when Melaney tells about ideas that come to mind will be recorded in a notebook before other people get it and make in happen. She mixed her

language. The word is “achievement” which is English language. The data is included one of code-mixing category, intra-sentential.

Data 14

“Astaga san, kita itu dulu pengen *party*, pengen heboh, pengen segala macam.” (Geez, the past we wanted a party, excited, and all kinds of things.) The utterance happened when Melaney tells about their passion after getting a winner in a competition. The code-mixing appeared when Melaney used the word “party” which means “pesta” in Indonesian language. The data is one of code-mixing category, intra-sentential.

Intra-Lexical Code-Mixing

Data 1

“Ternyata guys Dia *nge-set up* untuk berantam sama gue.” (Evidently, he set up to fight with me.) The utterance above contains one type category of code-mixing, intra-lexical. There is affix “nge” in the utterance and it is not an English language. The utterance above was talking about the plans of melaney’s husband to do fight.

Data 2

“Jadi kalau sebagai perempuan kadang-kadang *You know-lah* pengen banget ada yang namanya dikasih coklat.” (If you are a woman sometimes you know that you really want someone to be given chocolate.) The utterance above contains one type category of code-mixing, intra-lexical. There is suffix “lah” in the utterance and it is not an English language. The utterance above was talking about the desire of women when valentine day’s celebrated.

Data 3

“Dan ini kolam berenangny kita buat emang nggak bikin yang kayak *nge-wrinkle-wrinkle* macam-macam.” (And this swimming pool we made without use various wrinkles) The utterance above contains one type category of code-mixing, intra-lexical. There is affix “nge” in the utterance and it is not an English language. The utterance above was talking about the design of Melaney’s swimming pool that has no variations.

Data 4

“Oh, sebelumnya aku pengen nunjukkan ke kalian dulu, di belakang ada *play park-nya* anak-anak.” (Oh, before I want to show you first, there is a park behind the children.) The utterance about contains one type category of code-mixing, intra-lexical. There is suffix “nya” in the utterance and it is not an English language. The utterance above was talking about the place of Play Park Melaney’s children in her home.

Data 5

“Tapi banyak banget ya sponsor-sponsor yang *men-support* rumah aku.”(But there are so many sponsors who support my house.) The utterance about contains one type category of code-mixing, intra-lexical. There is affix “men” in the utterance and it is not an English language. The utterance above was talking about some people that supporting or sponsored the facilities of Melaney’s home.

Data 6

“*So good-lah* anak ini masih dua puluh tiga tahun tapi omomgannya udah full of wisdom.” (So good, this girl is still twenty-three years but her words are already full of wisdom.) The utterance about contained one type category of code-mixing, intra-lexical. There is suffix “lah” in the utterance and it is not an English language. The utterance above was talking about the ability to say words of wisdom event though still young.

Data 7

“Kalau orang kan ada yang misalnya ditengah-tengah kesibukan capek kerja kayak loe bikinproduk dan segala macam orang itu *happy joy joy-nya* adalah dengan keluar malam.” (There are people who have a busy day of work like you are making products and all kinds of people are happy joy, the joy is like hang out at night.) The utterance above contains one type of code-mixing, intra-lexical. There is suffix “nya” in the utterance and it is not an English language. The utterance above was talking about the way of people to make happy within their activities.

Involving a Change of Pronunciation

Data 1

“Ini *desain* kolam renangya juga kalau teman lihat dipakai-in pagar gitu.” (This is the design of the swimming pool too, if friends see the fence is used like that.) The utterance above one type category of code mixing, involving a change of pronunciation. In her video, Melaney was modified English word within Indonesian phonological structure. The word is “design” it’s said to be “desain”. The utterance above was talking about condition of Melaney’s swimming poll.

Data 2

“Tapi cara nya loe itu *rileks*.” (But your way is relaxed.) The utterance above one type category of code mixing, involving a change of pronunciation. In her utterance, Melaney was modified English word within Indonesian phonological structure. The word is “relax” it’s said

to be “rileks”. The utterance was talking about the different way of people doing the activities. After analyzing the data, the researcher found some findings. The result showed that there are some types of code-mixing in Melaney’s utterance that is intra-sentential (20), intra-lexical (8), and involving a change of pronunciation (2) and the code-mixing dominantly used is intra-sentential mixing.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research findings and discussions, the researcher concludes that Melaney’s utterance in her YouTube used all the types of code-mixing that categorized by Hofmann (1991) as cited in Novarita(2019) that is intra-sentential code-mixing, intra lexical code-mixing, and involving a change of pronunciation. The result showed that the most dominant types of code-mixing by used Melaney are intra-sentential mixing. Intra-sentential mixing was the dominant in Melaney’s utterance because she codes mix English without realizing and most of code mixing happened in a words, clauses, phrases, and short sentences. Based on the research findings and discussion, the writer would like to provide some suggestions for the English student and the other researchers. It is suggested that the English students should be more interested to study about the illocutionary act and increasetheir knowledge since showed the result of this research. To the further researchers, especially those who have the interested and same problem in doingresearch; it is suggested as the study that can be a reference.

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