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An Analysis of Code- Mixing Used by Livy Renata and Gabriel Prince in A Vlog Video on Livy Renata's YouTube Channel.

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Abstrak

Perkembangan berbagai teknologi informasi membuat campur kode kini lebih mudah ditemukan karena teknologi informasi seperti YouTube memungkinkan seseorang untuk berbagi berbagai jenis konten yang diinginkan dan menemukan tayangan yang sesuai dengan keinginan penonton. Penelitian ini membahas tentang tingkatan campur kode pada Channel Youtube Livy Renata. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan tingkat campur kode dari ucapan-ucapan yang diucapkan oleh Livy Renata dan Gabriel Prince. Data yang dianalisis berasal dari video YouTube Livy Renata yang diunggah pada Juni 2022. Data ini dianalisis dengan menggunakan teori Suwito (1983), yang mengklasifikasikan tingkatan campur kode menjadi enam kategori: tingkatan kata, tingkatan frasa, tingkatan baster, reduplikasi, atau pengulangan, Level Idiom, dan Level Klausula. Studi ini menunjukkan bahwa ucapan-ucapan yang disampaikan oleh Livy Renata dan Gabriel Prince dapat diklasifikasikan ke dalam Tingkat Kata, Tingkat Frasa, Tingkat Baster, dan Tingkat Klausula, sedangkan tidak ada data yang menyatakan bahwa ucapan-ucapan tersebut diklasifikasikan sebagai Tingkat Reduplikasi atau Pengulangan dan Tingkat Idiom.

Kata kunci: YouTube, Campur kode, Tingkat campur kode.

Abstract

The development of various information technologies makes code-mixing now easier to find because information technology such as YouTube allows one to share various types of desired content and find shows that match the audience's wishes. This study discusses the level of code-mixing on Livy Renata's YouTube Channel. This study aimed to find the level of code-mixing of the utterances spoken by Livy Renata and Gabriel Prince. The data analyzed comes from Livy Renata's YouTube video, which was uploaded in June 2022. This data is analyzed using the theory of Suwito (1983), which classifies code-mixing levels into six categories: word level, Phrase Level, Baster Level, Reduplication or repetition, Idiom Level, and Clause level. This study shows that the utterances conveyed by Livy Renata and Gabriel Prince can be classified into Word Level, Phrase Level, Baster Level, and Clause Level, while no data states the utterances are classified as Reduplication or Repetition Level and Idiom Level.

Keywords: YouTube, Code-mixing, Level of code-mixing.

Introduction

Humans are social beings who were created to be able to communicate. In daily life, humans communicate with others to fulfill their needs. Communication can be done through body movements, writing, or voice using language. Every language must have symbols, sounds, and signs that can be understood by its speakers (Hutajulu & Herman, 2019). Although the language is a medium for communicating between humans, not everyone understands the same language because in this world there are various types and kinds of languages. Language does not only act as a medium for communicating, but language is a symbol of community culture, the rules that exist in norms, social levels in society, and the values contained therein (Sarah & Oldayo, 2021). Thus, language has a very important role in communication.

Indonesia as a nation that has hundreds of tribes, races, and languages, makes it known as a multicultural country (Haryati & Prayuna, 2020). The many types of languages that exist in Indonesia make the population of this country bilingual or multilingual. Most children in Indonesia have become bilingual since they were small, using local languages and Indonesian as a means of communication. Over time, people in Indonesia do not only use regional languages and Indonesian as a means of communication but also mix them with foreign languages such as English (Azir, 2021). This is caused by various factors that influence speakers in obtaining language and using it to communicate, for example, the influence of technology, environment, education, and work.

The use of several different languages in communicating has been going on for a long time in society. However, nowadays, mixing several languages in communication, such as mixing Indonesian with English, is becoming a trend among the public, especially young people (Silaban & Marpaung, 2020). The phenomenon of mixing several languages in communication is called code-mixing Wardhaugh (2022) cited in (Azir, 2021). Code-mixing can occur because speakers do not find the right expression in communicating with their mother tongue such as Indonesian, so English words are included in a sentence to complete the speech delivered. Currently, the

phenomenon of code-mixing is easier to find in the community because the interactions often use social media that are connected to the internet. With the existence of various social media such as YouTube, Facebook, WhatsApp, Instagram, and others, one can not only communicate with known people, but the existence of these various social media allows one to connect with more online users. That way, someone can get and even search for the desired content.

A person can share various things they want on social media, such as sharing photos and videos, creating interesting content for various personal or business purposes, or just being used as a means of entertainment. Like YouTube, for example, YouTube is an online video-based application that allows anyone to share videos that contain interesting content. The content can be in the form of video podcasts, eating videos, to sharing the daily activities of channel owners. Like the owner of the YouTube channel Livy Renata. On her YouTube channel, she shares various daily activities which are described as using Indonesian as the main language and then mixed with English. By speaking two languages at the same time, the phenomenon of code-mixing often occurs in every video shared by the channel. Based on the following explanation, the author is interested in investigating the use of code-mixing between Indonesian and English on Livy Renata's YouTube channel by the owner, Livy Renata, and her friend, Gabriel Prince. This study aims to analyze the level of code-mixing used when speaking.

Method

Qualitative is the research method used in this research which is made in the form of a descriptive study. A qualitative research method is a type of research that examines and describes their environment and experiences (Salsabila et al., 2020). Qualitative research is a form of interpretive inquiry in which the researcher makes interpretations of what is seen, heard, and understood. The focus of qualitative research is distinguished based on the technique, meaning, and knowledge possessed by the researcher in involving himself in the process of collecting and

analyzing the data obtained. In this study, the author looks at the code-mixing used in Livy Renata's YouTube video entitled "First-time naik odong-odong sampe nabrak? 🤪 - Salatiga Vlog"

Data collection techniques were carried out in this study using the free-of-conversation listening technique and note-taking technique. Free-of-conversation listening technique is a data collection technique in which the researcher is not involved in the conversation that occurs in the conversational dialogue conducted by the data acquisition source (Salsabila et al., 2020). The free-of-conversation listening technique is done by observing the video uploaded by YouTube Livy Renata which contains elements of code-mixing as research data. After the observations were made, the researcher then recorded the clauses, phrases, or words spoken by Livy Renata and Grabiell Prince which contained code-mixing in written form, or wrote a transcript of the speech in the video using the note-taking technique.

The data source used in this study came from Livy Renata's YouTube channel. To complete the data used in this study, the authors used data from primary and secondary sources. The primary data in this study came from a video entitled "First time naik odong-odong sampe nabrak? 🤪 - Salatiga Vlog". This study uses a video uploaded in June 2022. While the secondary data from this study comes from the results of research that has been done by previous researchers and sociolinguistic books. Then, to get the data for analysis, the researcher went through several steps. First, the researcher watched the video "First time naik odong-odong sampe nabrak? 🤪 - Salatiga Vlog", several times to ensure that the video contains code-mixing. Second, the researcher made a transcript of the video. Third, the researcher recorded utterances containing code-mixing produced by Livy Renata and Gabriel Prince. Fourth, classifying the level of code-mixing used in the video using the theory from Suwito (1983) cited in (Silaban & Marpaung, 2020) in which the theory explains that there are 6 levels of code-mixing which are classified into word levels, Phrase Level, Baster Level, Reduplication or Repetition Level, Idiom Level, and Clause level. Finally, make

conclusions from the results of the analysis and investigations that have been carried out.

Findings and Discussion

In the finding section, the author describes the findings and discusses the investigations carried out on the analyzed data by dividing it into 6 levels of code-mixing based on Suwito's theory. The 6 categories are based on words, phrases, baster, repetition, idioms, and clauses which are explained as follows.

1. Word level.

Words are formed from morphemes or more than one morpheme, the smallest unit of language. Code-mixing at the word level means entering English words into Indonesian, these words can be in the form of verbs, adjectives, objects, and descriptions. Data from code-mixing that occurs at the word level can be seen as follows:

Data 1

"**I** *bawain* you *kopi*, **I** *disponsor* kemarin-kemarin"

'I bring you coffee, I was sponsored yesterday'

This data is found in the video vlog at minute 00.22 seconds. In this sentence, Livy entered the English word into her language. In the data, Livy said something dominated by Indonesian and then entered English nouns in the form of the subject "I" and "You". He said the word "I" which means "*saya*" and the word "you" which means "*kamu*" in Indonesian. So, in Indonesian Livy said, "*saya bawain kamu kopi, saya disponsori kemarin-kemarin*". That way the speech of data 1 can be categorized as word-level code-mixing.

Data 2

"*kayak bayi* **you**"

'You like a baby'

This data was found in the video vlog at 01:06 minutes. In this phrase, Livy includes the word "you" which means "*Kamu*" in Indonesian. Of the three words in the phrase, Indonesian dominates the expression conveyed. In Indonesian Livy says "*kayak bayi kamu*". Thus, the utterances in data 2 can be categorized as word-level code-mixing.

Data 3.

"Prince lagi mandi di tempat I karna katanya dia punya shower itu kotor. Perasaan ya di setiap hotel itu pasti dia punya something kotor gitu."

'Prince is bathing at my place because he said he had a dirty shower. The feeling is that in every hotel, he must have something dirty.'

This data was found in the vlog video at 01:24 minutes. In the sentence, Livy uttered a sentence dominated by Indonesian then some English words were entered such as she said the word "I" which means "*saya*", the word "shower" which means "*kamar mandi*", and the word "something" which means "*sesuatu*" in Indonesian. He said, "*Prince lagi mandi ditempat saya karena katanya dia punya kamar mandi itu kotor, perasaan ya di setiap hotel itu pasti dia punya sesuatu itu kotor gitu*" in Indonesian. The level of code-mixing in data 3 can be categorized as word-level code-mixing.

Data 4.

"Guys, masa dia pakek face mask kayak gini"

'Guys, look how she used the face mask like this'

The fourth data was found in the vlog video at 02:14 minutes. In that sentence, Prince said the word "guys" which means "*Teman-teman*" in which the sentence was dominated by using Indonesian, and Prince included the word "guys" which can be categorized as a code-mixing word level. In Indonesian he says "*temen-temen, masak dia pakai masker wajah kayak gini*"

Data 5

I ceritain aja yang paling horror

'I just tell the most horror'

The fifth data appeared at minute 03:27. In this sentence, Livy entered the English word "I" which means "*saya*" in Indonesian. The word I is classified as a noun in the form of a pronoun. In Indonesian, he said, "*saya ceritain aja yang paling horror*" That way the sentence can be categorized as a word level code-mixing.

Data 6

"Jadi kita lagi jalan-jalan and itu di atas kek ada patung 12 biji di kuburan"

'So we are taking a walk and on top of the building there are 12 statues in the cemetery'

The sixth data appeared at 04:50 minutes. At that time Livy was telling a horror incident that happened to her when she visited a place in Ambarawa's grave. In this sentence, Indonesian dominates the utterances conveyed by Livy, then Livy connects one incident to another using the word "and" which means "*dan*" in Indonesian. He said "*jadi kita lagi jalan-jalan dan itu di atas seperti ada patung sebanyak dua belas buah di kuburan*" That way the word "and" in this sentence can be classified as word level code-mixing.

2. Phrase Level.

A phrase is a group of words that does not have a subject or noun. At phrase level, it means inserting an English phrase into an Indonesian sentence.

Data 1

"Gila enak banget ini sumpah. Ini tu rasanya ada kayak like this topping and topping ini bener-bener bikin super-super good and ini rasanya bener-bener kayak starbucks"

‘This is crazy, I swear. It tastes like this topping and this topping really makes it super-super good and it really tastes like Starbucks’

This data appears in the video vlog at 00:44 minutes. At that time Livy spoke Indonesian words by entering some English words. Livy pronounces the phrase “like this topping and topping” and the phrase “super-super good”. Thus, this utterance can be categorized as a level phrase code-mixing.

Data 2

Like my bedsheet *itu lebih bersih dari dia punya jauh.*

‘Like my bedsheet it's cleaner than he has, so far’

This data appears in the video vlog at minute 01:35. Livy speaks Indonesian speech dominantly and inserts English phrases into the sentence. He said “like my bedsheet” in Indonesian means “*seperti seprai saya*”. In Indonesian Livy “*seperti spreya saya itu lebih bersih dari dia punya jauh*”. In this way, English utterances here can be classified into level phrases code-mixing.

Data 3

“Guys, masak dia pakek **face mask** kayak gini”

‘guys, look how she used face mask like this’

This data appears at 02:13 minutes, when Livy and Prince are wearing masks. This utterance was spoken by Prince. Prince here speaks predominantly Indonesian and then incorporates the English phrase “face mask” into his language, where “face mask” means “*masker wajah*” in Indonesian. In Indonesian he said something like “*teman-teman, masak dia pakek masker wajah kayak gini*”. So, the phrases spoken in the utterance can be classified into level phrases code-mixing.

Data 4

*“kenapa sih, whenever you pakek **this mask** you kalo ngomong gitu? Kek you so stayed. Why you looking like that”*

‘Why, whenever you use this mask if you speak you look like that? like you so stayed. Why are you looking like that’

This data appears at 03:11 minutes when Livy asks Prince if he has experienced horror stories or not. But Livy became distracted because Prince couldn't speak properly due to the mask. In the speech, Livy said, “this mask” which means “*masker ini*” in Indonesian. So, in Indonesian Livy said “*kenapa sih, setiap kali kamu pakai masker ini, kamu itu ngomong gitu? Kamu sangat kaku. Kenapa kamu melihat seperti itu?*” So, this utterance can be categorized as a level phrase code-mixing.

3. Baster level

Baster combines two elements or compound words whose single words come from different languages and can create one meaning.

Data 1.

*“you lihat ga tadi keknya **statuenya** gerak”*

‘Did you see that the statue was moving earlier?’

The first data were obtained in the video vlog at 05:32 minutes. Livy tells the horror incident that happened at Ambarawa's grave. In this sentence, there is the use of suffix “nya” which Livy uses. Livy said, “statuenya” in Indonesian which means “*Patungnya*”. “statue” as a word and “nya” as an Indonesian suffix. In Indonesia, she said “*Kamu lihat ga tadi keknya patungnya gerak*”. The level of code-mixing in the utterance data 1 can be categorized as baster level code-mixing.

4. Reduplication Word Level

The word reduplication level is a word formed as a result of repeating more than one word. Reduplication can be found in various languages with different levels of linguistic productivity. In this study, no data were found regarding the level of code-mixing Reduplication Word Level.

5. Idiom level

Idioms are expressions that have a different meaning from the actual meaning. Words or sentences are unclear from individual comments, so idioms create meaning. In this study, no data were found regarding the level of code-mixing idioms.

6. Clause level

A clause is a group of words consisting of a subject and a verb but the sentence structure is still shorter than the sentence. In this paper, the author finds some data which states that the utterances are included in the clause level code-mixing

Data 1.

"Dia ga bisa ratain guys. Kok gitu sih? you did not wash your face"

'She cannot put the mask properly guys. Why you did like that? You not wash your face'

This data is found in the video at 2:22 minutes. In this sentence, Prince inserts an English phrase into his speech. In the video vlog, he says "you don't wash your face" which in Indonesian means *"kamu tidak mencuci muka mu"*. Therefore, the utterance can be categorized as a clause-level code-mixing.

Data 2.

"no why, why you put it on kan harusnya gini gitu-gitu" (menggerapkan tangan didepan muka karena memasang masker)

'no why, why you put in on like that, you should sweep your hand like this'

This data was found in the vlog video at 02:33 minutes. In this sentence, Prince inserts the English utterance into his language. He said "why you put it on" which in Indonesian means *"kenapa kamu memakainya"*. In Indonesian Prince says *"tidak kenapa, kenapa kamu memakainya, kan seharusnya gini, gitu-gitu"* (while demonstrates how he uses a mask). Therefore, the utterances conveyed can be classified as clause level code-mixing.

Data 3

"jadi kita , mmm, I'm timing my mask. Oke pas kita lagi dikuburan gimana. Jadi kemarin aku sama Livy kayak iseng. Kita bosan kan di set terus we made a decision to go walk around at a creepy yard, I don't know why, kita kayak ya ini sok nekat gitu"

'So we, mmm, I'm timing my mask. Okay, what about when we're at the graveyard? So yesterday I was with Livy like a fad. We're bored on set and then we made a decision to go walk around at a creepy yard, I don't know why'

This data was found when Prince wanted to tell a horror incident that happened to him and Livy at the 03:50 minute. He was explaining what happened with the dominance of Indonesian, then added a number of English phrases such as "I'm timing my mask" which means *"saya sedang mengukur waktu penggunaan masker saya"*, then Prince also spoke "we made a decision to go walk around at a creepy yard, I don't know why" which in Indonesian means *"kami membuat keputusan untuk berjalan-jalan di halaman yang menyeramkan, saya tidak tahu mengapa"*. That way the utterance can be classified into clause level code-mixing.

Data 4

"aku kan cuman bercanda kan, aku kayak oke let's go there, karna kayak gedungnya kan"

keliatan serem, trus aku kira livy ga bakal mau kan kesana, tapi tiba tiba dia bilang”

‘I’m just joking right, I’m like okay let’s go there, because it looks like the building looks scary, then I thought Livy wouldn’t want to go there, but suddenly she said’

This data appears at minute 04:10. In the sentence above, Prince added an English sentence in his speech. In the video vlog, he added the sentence “okay let’s go there” which in Indonesian means “*oke, ayo pergi kesana*”. In Indonesian Prince said “*aku cuman bercanda kan, aku kayak baik, ayo pergi kesana karna kayak gedungnya kan keliatan serem, trus aku kira livy ga bakal mau kan kesana, tapi tiba tiba dia bilang*”. In this way, the English utterances labeled by Prince in the sentence above can be classified as clause-level code-mixing.

Conclusion

After analyzing and getting the result of the finding and discussions that have been carried out, by focusing on analyzing the level of code-mixing used by Livy Renata and Gabriel Prince in Vlog Video entitled “First time naik odong-odong sampe nabrak? 🤔-Salatiga Vlog”. In this paper, the writer uses a qualitative descriptive method by collecting data through the process of the Free-of-conversation listening technique and note-taking technique from video vlogs. In the results of this study, the writer found words, phrases, and clauses that were classified into word level, phrase level, baster level, and clause level of code-mixing used by Livy Renata and Gabriel Prince, but from the data that had been collected Livy Renata and Gabriel Prince did not utter any utterances classified as reduplication or repetition level and idiom level code-mixing. From the data collected, the writer can find that Livy Renata and Gabriel Prince most often say the words “I” and “you” in every sentence they say. Most of the utterances containing the subject are always symbolized by the words “I” and “You”. This

happened because Livy Renata was used to calling herself “I” and calling someone “You” while Gabriel Prince was influenced by Livy Renata herself in using the subject “I” and “You”. That way Livy Renata and Gabriel Prince dominantly use words, phrases, and clause levels when speaking.

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