

**AN ANALYSIS OF CODE MIXING FOUND IN NESSIE JUDGE
YOUTUBE CHANNEL**

A Thesis

**Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of The Requirements for S-1
Degree**

By:

**TRI WIDIA SEPTIYANI
NPM.1811040008**

Study Program : English Education

**Advisor : Iwan Kurniawan, M.Pd
C0-Advisor : Dewi Kurniawati, M.Pd**



**ENGLISH EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM
TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG
THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2022**

ABSTRACT

AN ANALYSIS OF CODE MIXING FOUND IN NESSIE JUDGE YOUTUBE CHANNEL

BY :

TRI WIDIA SEPTIYANI

In bilingualism, the phenomenon of code-mixing is a common thing in a conversation. English has become difficult for Indonesians. It is not easy for Indonesians to communicate using English, so it is not surprising that almost everyone uses English mixed with Indonesian when communicating with other people. This phenomenon is known as code mixing where people mix two or more languages when talking to other people. Many factors influence people to use code mixing, one of which is their lack of vocabulary mastery. However, it has become a phenomenon that has a positive side because why because this method can be applied to people who want to learn, students or others to learn English little by little so that it is not considered difficult anymore. Sociolinguistics is the study of the relationship between language and society. This phenomenon occurs in this modern era, almost everyone uses social media. One of the social media is Youtube. Youtube is used to upload, watch and share video content. In Indonesia, one of the famous YouTubers is Nessie Judge. In her videos, he tends to mix Indonesian and English.

This study focuses on analyzing and aims to find out the types and levels of code mixing in Video's Nessie Judge . The title of this study is An Analysis of Code Mixing Found in Nessie Judge YouTube Channel. The aims of the study are to identify the types of code mixing and levels in video's Nessie. The data of this study were collected from video's Nessie entitled "Cara Gampang Lancar Bahasa Inggris" YouTube script as the data source. This study employed content analysis which focused on analyzing the types of code mixing which defined by Hoffman and the levels of code mixing that argued by Suwito. The documentation method is used to collect the data, and descriptive qualitative method is used to analyze the data.

The result after analyzing the video, there were 50 data in the types and levels of code mixing. In the types of code mixing in the first video are classified into intra-sentential of code mixing is 47 data, intra-lexical of code mixing is 3 data, and involving a change of

pronunciation has no data. While, in the levels of code mixing in the video, the classification of code mixing word level is 17 data, phrase level is 5 data, baster level is 3 data, repetition word and idiom level has no data, and clause level is 25 data.

Keywords : Code Mixing, Levels of Code Mixing, Types of Code Mixing



DECLARATION

I declare that this thesis entitled “AN ANALYSIS OF CODE MIXING FOUND IN NESSIE JUDGE YOUTUBE CHANNEL” is completely my own work. I am fully aware that I have quoted some statements and theories from several sources and they are properly acknowledgment in the text.

Bandar Lampung, July 2022

Declared by



TRI WIDIA SEPTIYANI

NPM. 1811040008





KEMENTERIAN AGAMA RI
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG
FAKULTAS TARBİYAH DAN KEGURUAN

Alamat: Jl. Letkol Endro Suratmin Sukarame Bandar Lampung Telp. (0721)703289

APPROVAL

Title : An Analysis of Code Mixing Found in Nessie Judge YouTube Channel

Student's Name : Tri Widia Septiyani

Student's Number : 1811040008

Study Program : English Education

Faculty : Tarbiyah and Teacher Training

APPROVED

To be tested and defended in the examination session
at Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty, the State Islamic University,
Raden Intan Lampung

Advisor,

Iwan Kurniawan, M.Pd
NIP.197405202000031002

Co-advisor,

Dewi Kurniawati, M.Pd
NIP.198006012006042047

**The Chairperson of
English Educational Program**

Dr. Moh. Muhassin, M. Hum
NIP. 197708182008011012



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA RI
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN

Alamat: Jl. Letkol Endro Suratmin Sukarame Bandar Lampung Telp. (0721)703289

ADMISSION

The following thesis entitled: **An Analysis of Code Mixing Found in Nessie Judge YouTube Channel**, by: **Tri Widia Septiyani, NPM: 1811040008**, Study Program: **English Education** was tested and defended in the examination session held on: **Thursday, July 21st 2022.**

Board of Examiners:

The Moderator : Dr. Oki Dermawan, M.Pd



The Secretary : Zakiyah, M.Pd



The Primary Examiner : Nunun Indrasari, M.Pd



The First Co- Examiner : Iwan Kurniawan, M.Pd



The Second Co- Examiner : Dewi Kurniawati, M.Pd



The Dean of
Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training



Prof. Dr. Nirva Diana, M.Pd

08281988032002

MOTTO

هَلْ جَزَاءُ الْإِحْسَانِ إِلَّا الْإِحْسَانُ

“The reward of kindness is kindness”



DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to:

1. My beloved parents, my father Iwan Mustafa and my mother Susi Alawiyah, who always pray for my success also who always there for me whenever and everywhere.
2. My beloved brother Airlangga and my beloved sister Siti Nurjanah and Nesya Ailani Arka who always support me and pray for my success.
3. My beloved Almamater Raden Intan State Islamic University of Lampung, which has made me grown up and has contributed much for my self-development.



CURRICULUM VITAE

Tri Widia Septiyani was born on February, 5th 2000 in Central Lampung. The writer come from Central Lampung, Gunung Sugih and she lives at Jl. Matahari Gg Mawar Merah, kelurahan Sukarame, Kecamatan Sukarame, Bandar Lampung. Widya is the second child from couple of Iwan Mustafa and Susi Alawiyah.

Widya began her school at Elementary School 01 Fajar Bulan 2006 and finished in 2011. She continued her study to Junior High School Gunung Sugih 2012 and finished in 2015. Then she continued her study to Senior High School 01 Central Lampung in 2016 and finished in 2018. After graduated from Senior High School, Widya continued her study at English Education Study Program of UIN Raden Intan Lampung in 2018.

In 2018, Widya become the member of department external relation and public relation of ESA (English Students Association) Raden Intan State Islamic University of Lampung, and in 2020 she was selected to secretary of ESA 2020/2021. Widya also joined the organization, Indonesian Islamic Student Movement, of teacher training faculty, of Raden Intan State Islamic University of Lampung since 2018.



The Researcher

Tri Widia Septiyani
NPM.1811040008

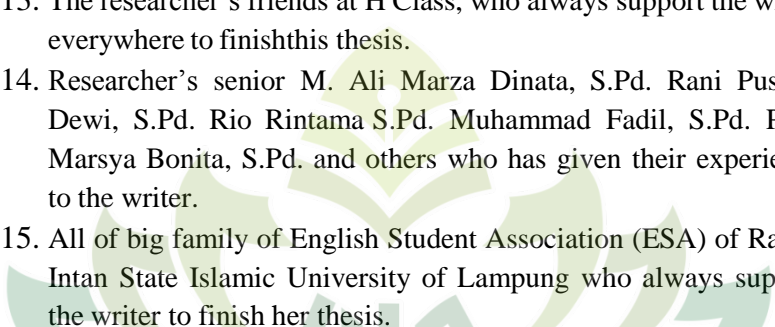
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First, Praise to Allah SWT, the Almighty God, the most Merciful, and the most Beneficent, for blessing the writer with her mercy and guidance to finish this thesis. Then Blessing and salutation be upon to the most honorable prophet Muhammad SAW, with her family, all her disciples, and for those who follow them in goodness till the day of judgement.

This thesis entitled “An Analysis Of Code mixing Fond In Nessie Judge Youtube Channel” is submitted as compulsory fulfillment of the requirement for S1 degree of English Education Study Program, Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty, Raden Intan State Islamic University of Lampung.

When finishing this thesis, the researcher has obtained so many helps, assistance, aid, or support, and many valuable things from various sides. Therefore, the researcher would sincerely thank:

1. Prof. Dr. Hj. Nirva Diana, M.Pd. the Dean of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty Raden Intan State Islamic University of Lampung with all staff, who has given the researcher and opportunity to study until the end of this thesis composition.
2. Dr. Mohammad Muhassin, M.Hum. the Chairman of English Education Study Program Raden Intan State Islamic University of Lampung and also the co-Advisor who guidance to complete this thesis.
3. Prof. Dr. Sulthan Syahril, M.A as the academic supervisor who had patiently guided the writer to finish this study.
4. Iwan Kurniawan, M.Pd. as the first advisor of the researcher for his guidance and help to finish this thesis.
5. Dewi Kurniawati, M.Pd as the second advisor of the researcher for her guidance in correcting this thesis to be better.
6. All lecturers of English Department of Raden Intan State Islamic University of Lampung who have taught the writer since the first year of her study.
7. All of Validators who validate the Product which developed by Researcher.
8. Researcher's Parents, Iwan Mustafa and Susi Alawiyah who

- always pray and support writer for her success.
9. Researcher's brother and sister Airlangga and Siti Nurjanah, Nesya Ailani Arka who always pray and support writer for her success.
 10. Reza Fahlevi, always supports her, gives her encouragement, always helps her and never gets tired
 11. Azizah, Aan, Aulia, Bintoro, Desti, Diyah, Fadilla, Hafiz, Irham, Iwan, Linggar, Nadia, Nando, Nurul, Putra, Ridho M, Ridho H, and Rindi, Rudi who always pray and support writer for her success.
 12. Ayu, Diana, Juli, Vera who always pray and support writer for her success.
 13. The researcher's friends at H Class, who always support the writer everywhere to finish this thesis.
 14. Researcher's senior M. Ali Marza Dinata, S.Pd. Rani Puspita Dewi, S.Pd. Rio Rintama S.Pd. Muhammad Fadil, S.Pd. Putri Marsya Bonita, S.Pd. and others who has given their experience to the writer.
 15. All of big family of English Student Association (ESA) of Raden Intan State Islamic University of Lampung who always support the writer to finish her thesis.
- 
- A large, faint watermark logo is centered on the page. It features a stylized green and blue emblem with the letters 'RIA' in the center, representing Raden Intan State Islamic University of Lampung.

16. All of big family Indonesian Islamic Student Movement, of teacher training faculty of Raden Intan State Islamic University of Lampung UIN Raden Intan Lampung who always support the writer to finish her thesis.

Finally, the researcher is fully aware that there are still a lot of weakness in this thesis..

Any corrections and suggestions for this thesis are always open-heartedly welcome.

Bandar Lampung, Juli 2022
The Researcher,



TABLE OF CONTENT

COVER	i
ABSTRACT	ii
DECLARATION	iv
APPROVAL	v
ADMISSION	vi
MOTTO	vii
DEDICATION	viii
CURRICULUM VITAE	ix
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	x
TABLE OF CONTENT	xiii

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

A. Title Confirmation.....	1
B. Background of Problem	2
C. Identification of The Problem	5
D. Limitation of Problem	5
E. Formulation of Problem	6
F. Objective of Research	6
G. Use of Research	6
H. Relevance Studies	7
I. Research Methodology.....	9
J. Systematic Discussion.....	13

CHAPTER II THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Sociolinguistic.....	15
B. Code- Mixing	15
C. YouTube.....	20
D. Nessie Judge.....	21

CHAPTER III DESCRIPTION OF RESEARCH OBJECT

A. General Description of the Object.....	23
1. Profile of Nessie Judge	23
2. Video-Blogging (Vlog).....	24
3. Nessie’s video entitled “Cara Gampang Lancar Bahasa Inggris”	24
B. Facts and Data Display.....	24

CHAPTER IV RESULT OF RESEARCH

A. Finding	27
B. Discussion	60

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion	63
B. Suggestion	64

REFERENCES

APPENDIX



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Title Confirmation

Some of terms that made up the title of this study were essential to observe so that there were no misconceptions in comprehending. “An Analysis of Code Mixing Found in Nessie Judge YouTube Channel.”

Data analysis is process: series of connected activity that was designed to acquire meaning of information from data that had been collected.¹

Gumperz had observed that a sociolinguistic is attempt to find the correction between linguistic and social structures then to observe changes that occurred.²

Wardhaugh & Yallop assumed code- mixing occurred from someone options as the significant personality markers for speaker who dealing with more than a language in their own activities.³

Nessie Judge is a vlogger who was known based on content of eponymous channels.⁴

In this era, YouTube is very important need in everyday life. Many people can access their information or ideas through YouTube. Kabilan says: “A YouTube is videos sharing website that users could upload then share with others.⁵ Nessie always mixes language in her videos, one of which is

¹Migrant, *Introduction to Data Analysis Handbook*, (American: Technical Assistance Center, 2006),21

² Gumperz, J. J. *Language in Social Groups*. Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press.(1971),14

³ Wardhaugh, R., &Yallop, C. *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics Blackwell Textbooks in Linguistics*. MA,Oxford, Carlton: Blackweel Publishing. (2006)

⁴Dida Nurul Fadilah and Aseptiana Parmawati, “An Analysis of Code Switching and Factor Motivation in Nessie Judge Vlog”, *Professional Journal of English Education*, vol.3,No.4; July 2020

⁵Kabilan, Muhammad. (2012). The Use of YouTube in Teaching English Literature the Case of Al-Majma’ah Community College, Al-Majma’ah University (Case Study). *International Journal of Linguistics*, Vol.4, No.4; March 2012.p.41

in the video entitled “Cara Gampang Lancar Bahasa Inggris” which has 8 million subscribers. In this video, Nessie discusses tips on how to easily master English, and while watching this video, there are many mixed languages by Nessie like in the second minute, “dulu aku sering banget bikin conversation sama diri aku sendiri”

From descriptions above, that could be asserted that this research title was about “Analysis of code- mixing found in Nessie’s video YouTube is to analyze what levels and types of code- mixing.

B. Background of Problem

Language is a vital part of communication. Language is imperatively meant of the communication among members of society. Sirbu declared that language is to expand solidarity with individual around and as a basis to convey feelings for each other. Individual did more that to communicate when they used language. They used it for speaking, writing, reading and also listening pattern. Human and language could not be separated from others, since they had relations that is around what human complete. It would relate with language. So, language had concrete meaning in life of culture and society. In language learning could be separated with society specially in study. English became one of the most applied language then it also as international language. English was considering as foreign language to the countries that do not apply English in daily file. In Indonesia, people could learn then master English by going to school. Moreover, that could be obtained through movie, song, tv program and also novel. So, English was learned everywhere because people had found out that knowledge of English became a key for better careers, improved knowledge and also for communication with whole of this world. Unfortunately, English to be a complex for students in Indonesia. That is not easy for them to speak English fluently because English is foreign language for them. So, that did not wonder if almost all Indonesia people

made mistake when they used English either in speaking then writing because of interference of a local language. In understanding what the speaker say, the language function helped people to understand what the speaker means. There are many factor that influence people use code mixing . For instance there are many people use code mixing when communicating. Code mixing reflect a lack of control or ability differentiate the language and also limited vocabulary. As the results of code- mixing made confusion because the speakers uttered words that there were no rules for it. Sometimes they also used to and more language to state their experiences or messages in order that readers could receive what all speakers conveyed. That was caused by situation that demanded language mixing and by habits of speakers that became code- mixing background.

English is the most widely spoken language and is also an international language. English has become difficult for Indonesians. It is not easy for Indonesians to communicate using English, so it is not surprising that almost everyone uses English mixed with Indonesian when communicating with other people. This phenomenon is known as code mixing where people mix two or more languages when talking to other people. Many factors influence people to use code mixing, one of which is their lack of vocabulary mastery. However, it has become a phenomenon that has a positive side because why because this method can be applied to people who want to learn, students or others to learn English little by little so that it is not considered difficult anymore. Wardhaugh explained sociolinguistics is a study that concerned with investigating relationship between language and their society with objective of better comprehending of structures of the language and how language function is a communication”.⁶Sociolinguistic is linguistic branch that studies the relationship between language and society. In language, there

⁶ Wardhaugh, R. (2006). An Introduction to Sociolinguistic. New York Blackwell Publishing Ltd.p.59

is code. One example is code mixing. When someone wants to talk to the interlocutor, he must use a code to facilitate communication activities to run well. Code mixing as a means of sociolinguistic language variation that many people use in everyday life to express their feelings.

Wijana said code- mixing is the condition where individual mixed two and more languages by mixing one language to others.⁷Code mixing is person's ability to mix one language with another to communicating with interlocutor without changing the content of the conversation. Code mixing happens a lot on social media. People applied theories by Wardhaugh, R with the title "Introduction to Sociolinguistic". New York Black well Publishing Ltd Instagram, Facebook, YouTube and etcetera. One example of social media they use is YouTube. Through YouTube, they can search music, movies, news, education such as English language, and etcetera. That's why YouTube has become an attraction for social media users in this world. Using of code-mixing could be discovered in YouTube like Nessie Judge's YouTube channel. One Indonesian YouTuber named Nessie Judge does code mixing in some of her videos.

If most women could create contents with a food vlog, fashion, makeup and others. While, Nessie prefers to create horror. However, thanks to these contents, Nessie's name is getting more and more famous on the Internet. This is what makes Nessie Judge's content unique. In Nessie's YouTube video, entitled "Easy way to speak English fluently," I found it in line with my research question, which is looking for the levels and also types of code- mixing. Researcher used Hoffman theories for types of code- mixing, while used Suwito theories for levels for levels of code-mixing.

In Nessie's video, there are several words that are included in the types and levels of code mixing from Hoffman

⁷ Wijana, dkk. 2006. *Sociolinguistik Kajian Teori dan Analisis*. Yogyakarta ; Pustaka Belajar.

and Suwito's theory. For example, in the first minute there is the sentence "up to this moment the most comments I get" in the word comment is included in the types code mixing, namely in the word section and aligned to the code mixing level, namely in the word level of code mixing section. Because I analyze the types and levels of Code Mixing and in this video Nessie contains the types and levels from what I researched.

Based on explanation above, In this study, researcher are interested in analyzing Nessie Judge's video entitled "Cara Gampang Lancar Bahasa Inggris" that used classifying types of and levels of code mixing used by Nessie Judge in her video. In everyday life many people communicate with other people who have a different language with us and that can be difficulty in carrying out communication activities in people's live. Therefore, code mixing is necessary and aims to make other people understand what we are saying. The research chose the focus of this research because most people are not only able to mix more than a language when communicated but could distinguish types of code mixing itself. Researcher chose focus of research to analyze types and levels of code mixing using YouTube media, because in this digital era there are many people who know about YouTube and YouTube has become a daily necessity for people of all ages.

C. Identification of The Problem

1. Many individuals find it difficult to comprehend types of code- mixing
2. Many individuals find it difficult to comprehend levels of code- mixing

D. Limitation of Problem

Researcher would focus to examine types of code-mixing and levels of code mixing based on theory of Hoffman

and Suwito in Nessie's video entitled "Cara Gampang Lancar Bahasa Inggris."

E. Formulation of Problem

1. What were types of code- mixing found in Nessie Judge YouTube channel?
2. What were levels of code mixing found in Nessie Judge YouTube channel?

F. Objective of Research

1. To know types of code- mixing were found in Nessie Judge's video
2. To know levels of code- mixing were found in Nessie Judge video

G. Use of Research

1. Theoretically

This research could give knowledge and information for the readers about sociolinguistics especially in mixing codes in Nessie Judge's video. They could improve their English skill trough YouTube.

2. Practically

a. For learners

Learners could comprehend what code- mixing is and they could practice knowledge of code- mixing in life

b. For teacher

The teacher can use this paper as reference their comprehension of code- mixing. Teachers could apply YouTube as media in teacher learners because YouTube is one of the most interesting media for learners during learning process.

H. Relevance Studies

1. There had been researchers who had researched about code- mixing that applied in video YouTube. The first research was finished by Nurul Widya Wati “Study of code- mixing on Boy William’s Video YouTube”. Researcher applied descriptive qualitative in analysing subjects. Researcher asserted that there were:
 - a) Types of word level code- mixing according to Vallin in Boy William’s video YouTube, such as: there were 6 utterances of noun, 3 utterances of adjective, 2 utterances of verb, 1 utterance of adverb. It could be asserted that noun mixing that often appeared on YouTube Channels.⁸
 - b) Code- mixing realization on Boy William’s YouTube Channel was according to Beardmore there were: bilingualism, speakers and partners speaking and prestige.⁹
 - c) Reason why types of code- mixing levels were realizing on Boy William’s Video such as talking about the particular topics there were 9 utterances, being emphatic about something there were 2 utterance, then repetition used for the clarification there were 2 utterances.¹⁰
2. Next, Miftahul Hikmah, “Indonesian- English code- mixing applied in Nessie Judge YouTube”. Researcher also applied descriptive qualitative in analysing subjects. Researcher conclude that three types of code- mixing were intra- lexical, intra- sentential, involvement in change of pronunciation. Researcher found there were 86 data of intra sentential, 11 data of intra lexical and also 4 data of involvement.

⁸ Valin. 2001. *Introduction to Syntax*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

⁹ Beardsmore. *Bilingualism: Basic Principles*. London: British Library, 1982U

¹⁰ Nurul Widyawati, op.cit. pages 36

A reason of code- mixing in this research was proposed Hoffman theories in 1991 as cited in Handa Yani, 2019. Seven reasons of code- mixing they were: talking about topics, being emphatic on something, quoting anybody else, repetition applied to clarify, interjection, clarified speech content and conveying group solidarity and identity. In this research found four reasons. First research was talking about topics, researcher found 81 data, then, researcher found 2 data of being emphatic. Third, researcher found 16 data of repetition, then the last data that found by researcher is 2 data of conveying group identity and solidarity.¹¹

3. Third earlier research was conducted by Angung Sukrisna, "Analysis of using code- mixing on Atta Halilintar YouTube video channels". Researcher applied descriptive qualitative in analyzing subjects. It could be concluded that data were classified into levels and also types of code- mixing according to Hoffman and Suwito's Theories. Researcher found 32 data. it showed that intra sentential is the most dominant than others. It was 93.75%. Then, there were 6.25 % of intra sentential. While, the lowest percentage is change of pronunciation. Because the researcher didn't find data that indicated it. Next, results code- mixing levels consisted of 32 data. that showed word level is the biggest with 56.25 %, then followed by phrase levels with 25 %, baster levels with 6.12 %, clause levels with 12.5 %, and last level was level and repetition with 0 %.¹²

Based on those research that have been read before, there were similarities and also dissimilar between the research that had been completed and the research that was being conducted. This research applied Hofmaan and

¹¹Miftahul Hikmah, "Skripsi, Indonesian-English Code Mixing Used in Nessie Judge Youtube Channel," *IAIN Tulungagung* (2020): 47.

¹²Agung Sukrisna, "Skripsi, An Analysis of Using Code Mixing on Atta Halilintar's Video Youtube Channel," *UIN RIL* (2019): 77.

Suwito's theories. While, researcher chose to analyze about levels and types of code mixing in Nessie Video by title "Cara Lancar Berbahasa Inggris". It caused by this video had never been researched before. It could be concluded title of this research is "Analysis of code-mixing in Nessie Judge YouTube Channels".

I. Research Methodology

1. Research design

Researcher applied descriptive qualitative to analyze her subject. Moelong assumed a qualitative research is the procedures of research that produced descriptive data in spoken and written pattern of individual and also behaviour that could be observed.¹³ Then, the Creswell added qualitative research obtained from the assumption and used of interpretation design that influenced research about research questions deal with meaning of community that concerned on human and also social.¹⁴

According to statement above, all could be asserted qualitative research was used to analyze data in descriptive way. Data was generating from this research were in the pattern of individual's speech. This design was used to analyze code-mixing that applying by each utterance on Nessie's Channel. In line with the explanation above, descriptive qualitative would be used because in this research wanted finding types and also levels of code-mixing.

¹³ Margono, S.T. 2009. *Metodologi Penelitian Pendidikan: Komponen MKDK* Jakarta: Rineka Cipta

¹⁴ Creswell, 2014. *Research design pendekatan kualitatif, kuantitatif, dan mixed*. YOGYAKARTA: PUSTAKA PELAJAR

2. Research Subject

A research subject is information sources. In this research, researcher chose Nessie's Channel as her subject of this research. Then, it only focused on analyzing levels and also types of code- mixing.

3. Instrument

Instrument is essential in doing research. Research applied qualitative research because data was utterances that were phrase and word. This research applied documentation method in collecting data. Suharsimi stated documentation method is obtained transcripts, films, books, magazines, newspaper, notes of meeting and agenda.¹⁵

4. Data collecting technique

- a. Researcher watched Nessie's video "Cara Gampang Berbahasa Inggris"
- b. Researcher typed transcript of utterance on video
- c. Researcher identified and classified data
- d. Researcher classified data according to pattern of levels and types of code- mixing.

5. Data analysis

- a. Researcher identified and classified data
- b. Researcher analyzed levels and types of code- mixing. researcher used types of code- mixing by Hofmaan's theories, they were intra lexical, intra sentential and change of pronunciation. While, researcher used levels of code mixing by Suwito's theories, they were baster, phrase, word, idiom, clause and repetition word.
- c. Researcher asserted levels and types of code- mixing in Nessie Channels.

¹⁵Suharsimi, "Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktek," *Jakarta: Rineka Cipta* (2010).

In making classification of data analysis, researcher also developed coding systems. Codes are to reduce data info symbol that representing it. Researcher would make code to levels and types of code- mixing. Below is data coding:

1. The type of code- mixing
 - a. Alphabetic capital letter was employing to classify types of code- mixing below:
 ISCM
 ILCM
 ICP
2. The levels of code- mixing
 - a. Alphabetic capital letter was employing to classify type of code- mixing, below:
 WLCM
 PLCM
 BLCM
 RWCM
 ILCM
 CLCM

6. Trustworthiness Data

Standard is needed seeing degree of truth of this research results. This standard is referring trustworthiness in qualitative research. A theoretical validity represented degree to which theoretical description developed from research findings fit data, thus is trustworthy, defensible and also credible. Maxwell.¹⁶ Stated to obtain a valid data, researcher must be checked a validity. To analyze validity, researcher applied triangulation. Cohen & Manion explained triangulation as “attemp explaining and mapping out more fully, the complexity and richness of

¹⁶ Maxwell, J. A. (1992). Understanding and validity in qualitative research. *Harvard Educational Review*, 62(3), 279-300

individual's behaviour by studying it from more than a standpoint." Norman Denzin also identified several types of triangulation, below:

1. Triangulation of data

Data triangulation is using of variety of data sources such as person, space and time in research. Findings could be corroborated and weakness in data could be compensated for by strengths of other data, thereby increasing validity then reliability of results. An approach had been applied in several sectors to strengthen conclusions on findings then to minimize risks of false interpretations.

2. Triangulation of methods

This triangulation is using multiple methods in studying phenomenon. Intention is to minimize deficiency that coming from a single method. Additionally, strengths of a method might compensate for weakness of others. This triangulation is similar to mixed methods that was used in social research, where results from a method was used to expand then clarify results. That is also as the variation on triangulation of data, with emphasis on applying data collected by dissimilar approaches as opposed to data collected for dissimilar locations, population and others.

3. Triangulation of investigator

An ability to confirm findings across investigator without earlier collaboration between them. It could enhance credibility of each finding.

4. Triangulation of theory

This triangulation is using multiple theories when examined phenomenon. Idea is to see at phenomenon from dissimilar perspective, through dissimilar lenses, with dissimilar question in a mind. the dissimilar theories did not have to be compatible,

in a fact, the more divergent such as, more likely they were to identify dissimilar issues.

Based on earlier descriptions, researcher applied data triangulation that would be observing Indonesia and English code- mixing that was used by Nessie in understanding types and also levels of code mixing. next, researcher crossed checking scripts then analyze data several time to acquire a validity. Last, researcher needed the other perspective that was presented by sociolinguistics' expert.

J. Systematic Discussion

Chapter I : this part is introduction that consisted of:

- a. title confirmation
- b. background of problem
- c. identification of problem
- d. limitation of problem
- e. formulation of problem
- f. objectives of research
- g. significant of research
- h. relevance studies
- i. research methodology
- j. systematic discussion

Chapter II : this part is the theoretical framework that consisted of:

- a. sociolinguistic
- b. code- mixing
- c. youTube
- d. Nessie Judge

Chapter III : this part is the description of research subject that consisted of:

- a. description of object

b. fact and data display

Chapter IV : this part is the research analysis that consisted of:

a. findings

b. discussion

Chapter V : this part is closing that consisted of:

a. conclusion

b. suggestion



CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Sociolinguistic

A sociolinguistic is a study that concerning with interaction of languages and settings. Eastman¹⁷ added sociolinguistics is the study between linguistic and their societies. Individual used language in their communication. In our environment, each individual and their community had characteristics to express languages.

Ronald Wardhaugh summarized relationship between language and society. He stated that several possible relationships between first one is that, viewed from participant, social structures might either determine linguistic structures then behaviours. In this section, in the relation to age- grading phenomenon. Whereby young learners could speak differently from mature adults. Socially, participants might have dissimilar origin, either social, regional, ethnic origin and even rules to conserve. Then, second possible relationships between language and also society is directly opposed to the first: linguistic structured might influence social structure. Last, possible relation is that language and society could influence one and others. This influence is dialectical in a nature.¹⁸

B. Code- Mixing

Wardhaugh argued that code is language that individual used in their daily conversation of situation.¹⁹ While, Nababan said code-mixing is using of two and more languages, language varieties in relaxing condition between speaker and others who have close

¹⁷ Carol M. Eastman, 1975. *Aspects of Language and Culture*. San Francisco: Chandler & Sharp Publishers, Inc

¹⁸ Wardhaugh, Ronald. (1986). *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*. Oxford: Basil Blackwell Ltd.

¹⁹Ibid pages.171

relationship.²⁰ As stated by Hofmaan, Children tended mixing more if they were frequently exposed to mix speech. Then, both children appeared to mix then switch more when they were in each other companies than when talking to monolinguals indeed, they might well have their reason for such linguistic behavior like signaling groups identity to solidarity to other members or conveying shared experiences.

Hoffman presented reasons of using code- mixing below:

a. talking about topics

People prefer to talk about the particular topics by using language that they have already mastered. People switched language because of lack of competences, they could not find suitable word in the language so they used another language to send information. As assumed by Hoffman that talking about particular topic might cause switch, either because of lack facility in a relevant register of various connotation that were linked to the experience in the particular languages.

b. quoting somebody else

in this section, code- mixing is applied to quote somebody else's statements. They liked quoting a famous expression of well- known figure. Quotation could be phrase, word, utterance or sentence.

c. being emphatic about something

in some cases, code- mixing is applied when speakers wanted to be emphatic about something forcibly and clearly. People unintentionally used code- mixing by switched from one language to others to be emphatic about something.

d. repetition used for clarification

as explained in Oxford Advanced learner's dictionaries. Repetition is a fact of completing similar thing. (Hornby, 2010:

²⁰ Nababan, P.W.J. 1993. *Sosiolinguistik: Suatu Pengantar*. Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama.

1294) stated repetition is applied clarifying individuals' speech so listeners would be more comprehend utterances.

e. conveying group identity

Code- mixing could also applied to convey groups identity then solidarity of group. In the other cases, in order to be received in the particular groups, speakers had to switch languages.

f. interjection

in Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary explained interjection meant short sound, phrase spoken suddenly to convey emotion, like Oh!, ow, Oops, and Look out. (Hornby, 2010:814). Below is example of interjection taken from Silva- Corvalan (1989: 185).

Adult Spanish- American English speaker:s,,... Ay! Oh!. It was nice, it was embarrassing! though, but I was embarrassed." (Hoffman, 1991: 112). Based on example above, we could see that "Ay" is the expression that has no grammatical meaning in sentences. Through interjection has no grammatical values. Individual used them quite often. That might be because interjection is kinds of expression to express surprise, to show strong emotion then acquire attention.

g. clarifying speech content for interlocuter

in the conversation between two bilinguals, there must be lots of code- mixing occurs. Code- mixing not only occurred in the conversation as single word, sentences but also at phonological levels.

Based on all descriptions above, that could be asserted code- mixing is the condition in which a person spoke mixing two languages to the other person. Code- mixing occurred in society. Multilingual arose because people could master more than dissimilar language so that they could use their choice of language in their activities.

1. The types of code- mixing Hoffman shows that there are three types of code mixing

1) Intra sentential code- mixing

Kinds of code- mixing within clauses, phrases or sentences boundaries. Example: English-Indonesia

A: *Never mind*, aku paham kok

B: hasilnya tergantung pada *team work* dan *lucky* (result depended on team work and lucky)

In example above, speakers A and B mixed language between Indonesia- English. Mixing was called intra- sentential because they mixed language in the sentence's boundary where speaker A mixed

In the example above, the speaker A and B mix the language between Indonesian and English, the mixing is called Intra-Sentential code mixing because they "never mind" in the utterance. While, speaker B said "team work" and "lucky" in the utterance.

2) Intra- lexical code- mixing

Code- mixing occurred within word boundary. Example: English- Indonesia:

A: syarat yang pertama untuk mengikuti lomba harus nge- *follow* akun instagram dulu. (first requirement to join this competition is to follow Instagram account).

B: kamu harus membaca koran setiap harinya untuk meng-*update* pengetahuanmu terkait permasalahan yang ada di Negara kita. (You have to read newspaper every day to update

knowledge about problems that happened in our countries.

From those examples, speaker A and B mixed language between English-Indonesia at word levels.

3) Involving in change of pronunciation

This kind occurred at phonological levels, as when Indonesia structures. For instance, “telephone” is called “telpon” then “television” is called “tv” in Indonesia.²¹

2. The levels of code- mixing

1.) Word levels

A word is the smallest units of language that consisted of more than one morpheme

“akan tetapi teks ini catchy banget, bos”

2.) Phrase levels

This is a grammatical analysis to refer to single element structures typically consisted of structures typical of the clauses. A phrase insertion here the sequence of words that is semantically, syntactically restricted, then functioning as single units.

“Nah, yang satu lagi dengan format buku seni berbentuk *coffee table book*”.

3.) Clause levels

A clause is a unit of grammatically organization smaller than sentences, but, that is larger than phrase, morpheme then clause having the subject then predicate. Clauses were independent. So, they could stand themselves then therefore meaning upon the reminder in which they appeared.

²¹Hoffman, C. (1991). *An Introduction to Bilingualism*. New York: Roudledge Tailor and Francis Group.

“Kamu tau aku sibuk, I just want concerning on my targets”.

4.) baster levels

This is the combination of two elements then constructed one meaning. Form of baster basically forms of English and there is addition of slang in Indonesian.

“Emang enakan nge-date pake sepeda kumbang, daripada Fiat kuning ini”.

5.) repetition words

This is word formed because of word reduplication.

“Morning, morning, guys!”

6.) Idiom levels

Idioms are a group of word that consisted of meaning that is different from meaning of individual words.

“Ide kamu ini fresh banget, out of a box”.²²

C. YouTube

In recently era, internet played a vital role in all individuals life. The internet has become a daily necessity for people. For example internet is used to communicate, find information, and etcetera. One of them is commonly named as YouTube. It is an attractive social medium that contributing to global education.²³ YouTube is a learning resource for many people. The learners can access YouTube through their mobile phone or the computer. They get inspiration in learning language by watching videos on YouTube. Based on explanation above, it can be summed up that YouTube is one of website to upload or share many videos. A

²²Suwito.1988. Sosiolinguistik. Surakarta: Universitas Sebelas Maret.

²³Bonk, C. (2009). The World is Open: How Web Technology is Revolutionizing Education. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass).

video on YouTube could be as media in learning activities. The people could access video in YouTube through their smart phone. It makes the learners more interesting in learning language especially learning English.

D. Nessie Judge

Nessie is a vlogger in YouTube who was familiar for her contents about eponymous named Nessie Horror. At the beginning, Nessie's content was vlogs that consisted of her daily file in Europe. Then interspersed with Indonesian content like interviewing foreigner whether they were familiar about Indonesia or not. Time by time, her content had expanded, and in mid of 2017, Nessie started introducing new content was Nerror that consisted of mysteries, horrors then conspiracy theories, like google translate conspiracy, conspiracy of Lady Diana accident, scariest artist conspiracy and cast of Mysterious Murder Jon Benet Ramsey. Nessie often used code mixing and also code switching in the utterances. She also combined English and Indonesia language in her vlog.²⁴

²⁴Dida Nurul Fadilah and Aseptiana Parmawati, Loc.Cit

REFERENCES

- Beardsmore, "Bilingualism:Basic Principles." *British Library*: London.1982
- Bonk, C. (2009). *The World is Open: How Web Technology is Revolutionizing Education*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass
- Carol M Eastman, "Aspects of Language and Culture." *Chandler &Sharp Publisher,Inc*:San Francisco.1975
- Creswell. "Research Design Pendekatan Kualitatif, Kuantitatif, dan mixed." *Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar*.2014
- Hikmah Miftahul, "Skripsi Indonesian-English Code Mixing Used in Nessie Judge Youtube Channel." *IAIN Tulungagung*:2020
- Hoffman C, "An Introduction to Bilingualism." Roudledge Tailor and Francis Group: New York.1991
- JJ Gumperz, "Language in Social Groups." *Stanford University Press*: Stanford CA.1971
- Kabilan Muhammad, "The Use of YouTube in Teaching English Literature the Case of Al-Majma'ah Community College." *International Journal of Linguistics: Al-Majma'ah University*.Vol 4,No.4,p.15,March.2012
- Leroy Holman Sihaan and Ali Hussin, "An Analysis Code Mixing in the Video of Mr.Nadiem Makarim's Meeting", *Dialectical Literature and Education Journal (DJEJ)*, vol.5,Issue 2, December 2020
- Margono, "Metodologi Penelitian Pendidikan." *Rineka Cipta*: Jakarta.2009
- Maxwell, "Understanding and Validity in Qualitative Research." *Harvard Educational Review*: 62,279-300.1992
- Migrant, "Introduction to Data Analysis Handbook", American: *Technical Assistance Center* .2006

- Nababan, "Sosiolinguistik: Suatu Pengantar." *PT.Gramedia Utama:Jakarta*.1993
- Parmawati, Dida Nurul Fadilah & Aseptiana, "An Analysis of Code Switching and Factor Motivation in Nessie Judge Vlog." *Profesional Journal of English Education*:3.2020
- Sirbu A,"The Significance of Language As a Tool of Communication." *Naval Academy Bulletin: Mircea Cel Batran*:405-406.2015
- Suharsimi, "Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktek." *Rineka Cipta:Jakarta*.2010
- Sukrisna Agung, "Skripsi An Analysis of Using Code Mixing on Atta Halilintar's Video YouTube Channel." *UIN RIL*:2019
- Suwito, "Sosiolinguistik." *Universitas Sebelas Maret: Surakarta*.1998
- Valin, "Introduction to Syntax." *Cambridge University Press:Cambridge*.2001
- Wardhaugh R, "An Introduction to Sociolinguistics." *Blackwell Publishing Ltd:New York*.2006
- Wardhaugh R, & Yallop C, "An Introduction to Sociolinguistics Blackwell Textbooks in Linguistics." *Blackwell Publishing:Oxford*.2006
- Wardhaugh Ronald, "An Introduction to Sociolinguistics." *Basi Blackwell Ltd:p.59.Oxford*.1986
- Wijana, et.al, "Sosiolinguistik Kajian Teori dan Analisis." *Pustaka Belajar:Yogyakarta*.2006