

**INDONESIAN-ENGLISH CODE-MIXING IN “SKINNYINDONESIAN24”
YOUTUBE VIDEO**



**Submitted as a Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for Getting Bachelor Degree
in Department of English Education**

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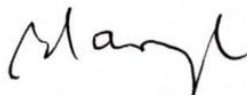
APPROVAL

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PUBLICATION ARTICLE

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**Approved by
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PRONOUNCEMENT

Herewith, I testify that in this publication article, there is no such thing as plagiarism of the previous literary work which has been raised to obtain bachelor degree, nor there are opinions or masterpiece which have been written or published by others, except those which are referred in the manuscript and mentioned in the literary review and bibliography.

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Surakarta, 26th October 2020

The Writer



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CAMPUR KODE BAHASA INDONESIA-BAHASA INGGRIS DI VIDEO YOUTUBE “SKINNYINDONESIAN24”

Abstrak

Campur kode saat ini sedang menjadi hal yang populer di masyarakat. Fenomena campur kode dapat ditemukan di banyak kelompok masyarakat termasuk kelompok remaja. Penelitian ini fokus pada campur kode yang digunakan dalam video YouTube “Skinnyindonesian24”. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah: (1) untuk mendeskripsikan jenis campur kode yang muncul pada video YouTube Skinnyindonesian24 Tahun Terakhir di Youtube | Maaf & Terima Kasih, dan (2) untuk mengungkap alasan penggunaan campur kode dalam video YouTube Skinnyindonesian24 Tahun Terakhir di Youtube | Maaf & Terima Kasih. Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif dan menggunakan metode dokumentasi untuk memperoleh data. Data dalam penelitian ini diambil dari semua ucapan Andovi da Lopez dan Jovial da Lopez (anggota Skinnyindonesian24) yang mengandung campur kode. Analisis data menggunakan teori campur kode dari Suwito (dalam Vinansis, 2011) dan Grosjean (dalam Jendra, 2010). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pada video ditemukan 5 jenis pencampuran kode yaitu campur kode berupa penyisipan kata 55,1%, campur kode berupa penyisipan frase 28,6%, campur kode berupa penyisipan klausa 6,1%, campur kode dalam bentuk hibrida 8,2%, dan campur kode berupa pengulangan kata 2%. Dan juga ditemukan 4 alasan penggunaan campur kode yaitu menunjukkan keahlian bahasa 10,2%, menaikkan status 59,2%, menandai dan menekankan identitas atau solidaritas kelompok 6,1%, dan memasukkan atau mengeluarkan seseorang dari percakapan 24,5%. Jenis campur kode yang paling dominan adalah campur kode dalam bentuk penyisipan kata dan alasan penggunaan campur kode yang paling dominan adalah meninggikan status.

Kata kunci: Sosiolinguistik, campur kode, video YouTube, Skinnyindonesian24

Abstract

Code-mixing currently is being a popular thing in society. The phenomenon of code-mixing can be found in many groups of society include in teenagers group. This study is focused on code-mixing used in “Skinnyindonesian24” YouTube video. The objectives of this study are: (1) to describe the types of code-mixing that appear on Skinnyindonesian24’s YouTube video *Tahun Terakhir di Youtube | Maaf & Terima Kasih*, and (2) to reveal the reasons of using code-mixing in Skinnyindonesian24’s YouTube video *Tahun Terakhir di Youtube | Maaf & Terima Kasih*. The type of this study is qualitative research and used documentation method to collect the data. The data in this study was taken from all utterances of Andovi da Lopez and Jovial da Lopez (Skinnyindonesian24 members) which are contained code-mixing. The data was analyzed using the code-mixing theory of Suwito (in Vinansis, 2011) and Grosjean (in Jendra, 2010). The results show that in the video there are found 5 types of code-mixing that are code-mixing in the form of word insertion 55,1%, code-mixing in the form of phrase insertion 28,6%, code-mixing in the form of clause insertion 6,1%, code-mixing

in the form of hybrid 8,2%, and code-mixing in the form of repetition word 2%. And there are also found 4 reasons of using code-mixing that are showing language expertise 10,2%, raising status 59,2%, marking and emphasizing group identity or solidarity 6,1%, and including or excluding someone from a conversation 24,5%. The most dominant type of code-mixing is code-mixing in the form of word insertion and the most dominant reason of using code-mixing is raising status.

Keywords: Sociolinguistics, code-mixing, YouTube video, Skinnyindonesian24

1. INTRODUCTION

Humans in this world are social creatures who cannot live alone. Humans are needed each other. In human life, communication is being an important thing because it makes people could understand other's people feelings. Therefore, human need a system to communicate. One of these systems is language. Language is a communication tool that every human have in their hearts and it is often used when writing something, listening music, talking about something, etc. (O'Grady and Archibald, 2017: 1). Talking about language, there is a study of language called linguistics. Linguistics has several branches, one of them is sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics is the relationships between society and language in the daily life.

It is related to speaking or language skills that each person has their own abilities. There are people who can speak using two languages. Fromkin, Rodman, and Hyams (2017: 298) declared ability of person or group who can speak in two languages as bilingualism. In sociolinguistics people can learn many things about language. One of them is about language standardization. In sociolinguistics there is a standardization of a language that has two different varieties that have their own functions but the two varieties are side by side that are usually called diglossia (Trudgill, 2000: 95).

Diglossia has several features. Holmes (2013: 27) stated that there are three important features in diglossia that are in one language there are two different varieties; one variety is high (H) while the other is a low variety (L), the functions of the two varieties are different but H and L always complement each other, and high varieties (H) are not used in daily conversation.

In communicating, people often use codes and sometimes they are mixed language A with language B. A communication strategy that is used to transfer language elements to other language is called code-mixing (Hamers and Blanc, 2004: 270). The phenomenon of code-mixing can be found in many groups of society include in teenagers group. Here is the example of the used of code-mixing.

- Friska : *Tiara, boleh pinjam hp mu gak? Aku mau buka **Google**.*
(Tiara, can I borrow your handphone? I want to open Google.)
- Tiara : *Tentu saja boleh, Friska.*
(Of course, Friska.)

Based on the utterance above there are found code-mixing in the word "**Google**". Initially the speaker 1 (Friska) speaks Indonesian but at the end of the sentence the speaker 1 mixes the language with English. The type of code-mixing as the utterance above belongs to the type of code-mixing in the form of word insertion according to Suwito (in Vinansis, 2011). This is because "**Google**" is a word so it belongs to the word insertion type. The reason why the speaker uses this code-mixing according to Grosjean (in Jendra, 2010) is showing language expertise. It is because in Indonesian there is no word "**Google**".

This study uses several previous studies on code-mixing to prove that this study has never been examined by anyone. The first study was revealed by Fahrurrozy (2015) about *code-mixing found in Commercial Advertisements*. The results showed that there were 2 types of code-mixing, namely intra-sententially and inter-sententially. There were 1 type of inter-sententially and 9 types of intra-sententially. In this study also found 10 code-mixing functions, namely 1 type as age-grading for adolescents, 1 type as age-grading for all ages, 3 types as gender-specific forms for women, and 5 types as gender-specific forms for men. The second study was examined by Oladosu (2011) about *code-mixing used in Nigerian songs*. The results of this study were some artists (musicians) used code-mixing in their song lyrics because they could entertain their listeners and it becomes more communicative. They thought that this method was considered as a creative way. Other result from

this study was the factors that motivate the used of code mixing in Nigerian songs that were social factors, morphological processes, style motivation, and language gap. While in this study, the writer focuses on code-mixing used in “Skinnyindonesian24” YouTube video.

This study is aimed to describe the types of code-mixing and to reveal the reason of using code-mixing in Skinnyindonesian24’s YouTube video *Tahun Terakhir di Youtube | Maaf & Terima Kasih*. The writer chooses this topic because currently many people used code-mixing in their daily life.

2. METHOD

In this study the writer uses qualitative research because this study describes the data obtained from documentation. Creswell (in Creswell, 2009) defined qualitative research as a type of research that deals with human problems and it is used to understand the meaning of the human problem itself, both groups and individuals. The object of this study is code-mixing used in Skinnyindonesian24’s YouTube video. The data of this study are all utterances of Andovi da Lopez and Jovial da Lopez (Skinnyindonesian24 members) which are contained code-mixing in *Tahun Terakhir di Youtube | Maaf & Terima Kasih* YouTube video. In analyzing data, the writer uses the theory of Suwito (in Vinansis, 2011) and the theory of Grosjean (in Jendra, 2010).

3. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The writer will deliver finding and discussion as follows:

3.1 Type of Code-Mixing

Table 1. Type of Code-Mixing

No.	Type of Code-Mixing	Example	Σ	%
1.	Code-Mixing in the Form of Word Insertion	<i>Jadi dari 24 Juni 2020 sampai 24 Juni 2021, itu akan menjadi tahun terakhir Skinnyindonesian24 di YouTube.</i>	27	55,1%

2.	Code-Mixing in the Form of Phrase Insertion	<i>24 Juni 2011 adalah tanggal dimana gue membuat channel YouTube tersebut di India.</i>	14	28,6%
3.	Code-Mixing in the Form of Clause Insertion	<i>I'm just saying kalau kita ngeliat sistem YouTube sekarang</i>	3	6,1%
4.	Code-Mixing in the Form of Hybrid	<i>Ketika kita meng-announce bahwa ini adalah tahun terakhir kita, ini menyalakan sebuah api dalam kita untuk berkarya lagi sebaik-baiknya.</i>	4	8,2%
5.	Code-Mixing in the Form of Repetition Word	<i>Reward itu diberikan ke channel-channel atau konten-konten yang isinya bagi gue... bukan, bukan konten-konten terbaik.</i>	1	2%
Total			49	100%

The finding of type of code-mixing is supported by the theory of Suwito (in Vinansis, 2011) who stated that there are 6 types of code-mixing: 1) Code-Mixing in the Form of Word Insertion, 2) Code-Mixing in the Form of Phrase Insertion, 3) Code-Mixing in the Form of Clause Insertion, 4) Code-Mixing in the Form of Hybrid, 5) Code-Mixing in the Form of Repetition Word, and 6) Code-Mixing in the Form of Utterance or Idiom.

Based on the table 4.1, there are found five types of code-mixing that are 27 data (55,1%) of Code-Mixing in the Form of Word Insertion, 14 data (28,6%) of Code-Mixing in the Form of Phrase Insertion, 3 data (6,1%) of Code-Mixing in the Form of Clause Insertion, 4 data (8,2%) of Code-Mixing in the Form of Hybrid, and 1 data (2%) of Code-Mixing in the Form of Repetition Word. It is showed that the most dominant type of code-mixing used by Skinnyindonesian24 in YouTube video entitled *Tahun Terakhir di Youtube / Maaf & Terima Kasih* is Code-Mixing in the Form of Word Insertion with 55,1% percentage. This means the speakers prefer use word insertion than others insertion. In the data, the writer didn't find Code-Mixing in the Form of Utterance or Idiom so it is being the lowest

percentage of code-mixing type with 0 data (0%). It means the speakers didn't ever use Code-Mixing in the Form of Utterance or Idiom in the video.

The finding of type of code-mixing is also in line with some previous studies. The first is Oladosu (2011) analysed code-mixing used in Nigerian Songs. The second is Sukrisna (2019) analysed code-mixing on YouTube video of Atta Halilintar. The third is Bali, Sharma, and Choudhury (2014) analysed code-mixing of Hindi-English used in Facebook. The fourth previous study is conducted by Fahrurrozy (2015) who analysed code-mixing found in commercial advertisements. And the last is Syafrizal and Sari (2017) who analysed code-mixing used in Twitter by Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa University's students.

Table 2. Reason of Using Code-Mixing

No.	Reason of Using Code-Mixing	Example	Σ	%
1.	Marking and Emphasizing Group Identity or Solidarity	<i>Dan sistem ini sebenarnya, jujur guys, apakah menguntungkan kalian? Nggak.</i>	3	6,1%
2.	Including or Excluding Someone From A Conversation	<i>Jujur gue dari dulu jarang banget nontonin trending.</i>	12	24,5%
3.	Raising Status	<i>Emang kadang-kadang kita kalau nelen entertainment ya kita terima apa yang bikin kita ketawa aja.</i>	29	59,2%
4.	Showing Language Expertise	<i>Jadi dari 24 Juni 2020 sampai 24 Juni 2021, itu akan menjadi tahun terakhir Skinnyindonesian24 di YouTube.</i>	5	10,2%
Total			49	100%

The finding of reason of using code-mixing is supported by the theory Grosjean (in Jendra, 2010) who stated that there are 5 reasons of using code-mixing namely: Quoting someone, Marking and emphasizing group identity or solidarity, Including or excluding someone from a conversation, Raising status, and Showing language expertise.

Based on the table 4.2, there are found four reasons of using code-mixing that are 3 data (6,1%) of Marking and Emphasizing Group Identity or Solidarity, 12 data (24,5%) of Including or Excluding Someone From A Conversation, 29 data (59,2%) of Raising Status, and 5 data (10,2%) of Showing Language Expertise. It is showed that the most dominant reason of using code-mixing used by Skinnyindonesian24 in YouTube video entitled *Tahun Terakhir di Youtube / Maaf & Terima Kasih* is Raising Status with 59,2% percentage. It means that speakers often use code-mixing for raising status rather than for any other reason. In the data, the writer didn't find Quoting Someone reason so it is being the lowest percentage of the reason of using code-mixing with 0 data (0%). This means that the speakers never quote what other people say in the video.

The finding of reason of using code-mixing is also in line with some previous studies. The first is Oladosu (2011) analysed code-mixing used in Nigerian Songs. The second is Sukrisna (2019) analysed code-mixing on YouTube video of Atta Halilintar. The third is Bali, Sharma, and Choudhury (2014) analysed code-mixing of Hindi-English used in Facebook. The fourth previous study is conducted by Fahrurrozy (2015) who analysed code-mixing found in commercial advertisements. And the last is Syafrizal and Sari (2017) who analysed code-mixing used in Twitter by Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa University's students. This study also supported by theory of social factors of Holmes (2013: 9). The social factors consist of 4, namely: The Participant, The Setting, The Topic, and The Function.

4. CLOSING

Based on the finding, the writer found that there are five types of code-mixing. They are Code-Mixing in the Form of Word Insertion that is 27 data or 55,1%, Code-Mixing in the Form of Phrase Insertion that is 14 data or 28,6%, Code-Mixing in the Form of Clause Insertion that is 3 data or 6,1%, Code-Mixing in the Form of Hybrid

that is 4 data or 8,2%, and Code-Mixing in the Form of Repetition Word that is 1 data or 2%. So, it can be concluded that the dominant type of code-mixing is Code-Mixing in the Form of Word Insertion. The writer also found four reasons of using code-mixing. They are Marking and Emphasizing Group Identity or Solidarity that is 3 data or 6,1%, Including or Excluding Someone From A Conversation that is 12 data or 24,5%, Raising Status that is 29 data or 59,2%, and Showing Language Expertise that is 5 data or 10,2%. So, it can be concluded that the dominant reason of using code-mixing is Raising Status.

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