



Code mixing analysis on Daniel Mananta's youtube channel video: Sociolinguistic Approach

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Abstract

This research examines the code mixing in YouTube video content. Researchers use youtube video Daniel Mananta's because every video content he always uses a code-mixing which is his trademark and sees from background of his life. For this situation, researchers apply code-mixing on Daniel Mananta's youtube content. The this research is to determine the type of code mixing and the code mixing factors contained in Daniel Mananta's youtube conten.analysis to be conducted to Hoffman (1991). Researchers used qualitative descriptive method techniques according to Sudaryanto (2015). The technique of collecting data by observation and listening to conversations in the content then records the mixed code contained in the content. From this study, researchers found 23 types of intra-sentential information, 6 intra-lexical data, and 1 type including changes in articulation or speech. Researchers found that there are factors that influence code mixing such as discussing certain points, exciting.

keywords: sociolinguistics, code mixing. Youtube channel

Introduction

Language is a communication device used by people. Language is a symbol in communication, with language cooperation can be established between people. These relation can happen among individuals and individuals, individual with groups, or among group and group. With language as a social being, we as humans can provide information to others, express emotions, or convey thoughts. Thus language cannot be isolated from human existence because in reality, without language, humans cannot communicate and socialize with other people.

According to Wardhaugh, R. (2006), something utilized as a type of vowel image freely in managing others is called language. In regular daily existence,

people do not just utilize one language yet can communicate in more than one language like national and regional language. The capacity to communicate in more than one language is called bilingual. Bilingual skills are influenced by several things, such as the influence of the family, education, social and workplace environment. As an example of the phenomena that occur in many societies where there are various languages such as regional languages, Indonesian and foreign languages. So that the individual is affected to be able to use more than one language in order to create a communication. Another model, for example two people wedded to residents of another country, this will make the capacity of these people to utilize bilingual in their everyday lives.

The use of these two languages is found in various social aspects. As it is nowadays, people use YouTube videos as a medium in obtaining information through content. Usually, creators will meet many people with different backgrounds, so they mix more than one language. This because it is a style that aims to be more attractive, and their habit of using more than one language gives rise to their own comfort. In YouTube video content, YouTubers can do various things such as doing makeup tutorials, singing, promoting, and interacting to get to know someone's life more closely. Like one of the language mixing phenomena carried out by YouTuber Daniel Mananta, where he doesn't only use one language, he often uses Indonesian and English in his conversations when creating YouTube content. He does this mixing of languages due to factors from the family environment where he is married to a German citizen and he also studied abroad, so that he is accustomed to the language style when communicating with other people. From this phenomenon, the researcher saw the amount of code-mixing that occurred when he had a conversation with other people. This makes researchers interested in conducting the research. Daniel Mananta's YouTube video content is dominant use Indonesian language, but he combine with English language to construct a code mixing that can be analyzed. In this research, the researcher will discuss about the types of code-mixing and what factors influence the code-mixing in Daniel Mananta's youtube video. Daniel's conversation with Mischa Chandrawinata, Daniel's conversation with Jessica Mila, Daniel's conversation with mom Avantie, and conversation with Agnes Mo were chosen topic by the researchers. The reason researchers choose this conversation because they are amazing people who are well-known and they have a strong faith.

Code mixing is a phenomenon of mixing one language code with another language code that is used simultaneously by people to communicate differently and sometimes can change the speaker to another language but with the same pronunciation of the meaning as mixing code between Indonesian - English, English - Malaysian, english - china, etc. Over time, mixed codes are trending today in the modern and digital era. Arini Febiantika Nirmala et al (2020) describe code mixing is a condition of someone who combines two languages without any demands for mixing the languages. This situation can be a person's comfort point in communicating. Code mixing does not only occur in the real world (community

environment), but in internet media such as Youtube it also often occurs. The number of YouTubers who come from outside and within the country often mix code in each of their content.

As previously discussed, the object that the researcher chose was YouTuber Daniel Mananta. Speech is one of the problems that can be analyzed where in the speech there is bilingualism where there are two languages in one speech. Daniel Mananta's life background is also one of the factors that influence code mixing in each of his content, so researchers need to analyze the content created by these YouTubers. Centered on the description above, the researcher interested in writing an article with the title "An analysis code mixing on Daniel Mananta's video youtube channel: Sociolinguistic Approach".

Method

This study used a qualitative descriptive method in analyzing the mixing of codes in Daniel Mananta's conversation on the YouTube channel. According to Sudaryanto (2015) in Widiyanto, a statement that qualitative methods are used to achieve data that has a broad scope and has meaning. To answer the questions that arise, researchers use a descriptive method that aims to describe an event that occurs in YouTube content. The data test method that the researcher uses uses observation techniques by watching and listening to record audio content then by recording the speech using mixed code. The study materials and tools that the researchers used were cellphones / laptops and the internet as a place to open Daniel Mananta's YouTube channel content and books, pens as material for recording words containing code-mixing. The steps that the researcher uses in data collection are, first the researcher sees some of Daniel Mananta's video content, then uses his cellphone to record / stop bilingual, then the researcher selects the data into its type and then classifies the data, translet and finally the data is analyzed.

Results

In this study, researcher conducted this research with the aim of obtaining results from the analysis of Daniel Mananta's YouTube channel content using mixed codes and the factors that influence the use of mixed codes. The researcher collected data in the form of sentences, phrases and clauses. According to Hoffmann (1991), there are three forms of code mixing namely: intra-sentential, intra-lexical, and causes changes in pronunciation. Then the factors that influence it such as: Talking about particular topic, Quoting somebody else, Emphasizing something, Interjection (Inserting sentences filler or sentence connector),

Repetition is used to clarify, in order to explain the substance of the interlocutor's voice, to express one's social identity. Following are the findings of researchers on code - mixing in Daniel Mananta's youtube content like :

Discussion

1. *Type of code mixing*

The type of code mixing is divided into three types, namely: intra sentential code mixing, intra lexical code mixing, and involving a change of pronunciation.

a. *Intra sentensial code-mixing*

Intra sentensial is a type of code mixing that occurs in a phrase, and the clause that becomes the boundary of a sentence when speaking. Based on explanation and step to collecting the data, the researcher found some of code mixing on youtube channel Daniel Mananta as below :

Data 1

" I like mujizat dan itu terjadi dalam hidup saya sampai saat ini"

In the video content between Daniel and Mischa Chandrawinata , Daniel is seen getting some information about Mischa experienced when he didn't believe in God with everything that is in him. In the discussion, Daniel utilized a code mixing which was then answered by Mischa in a similar language. The word " *I like*" is in English language and mix with "*mujizat dan itu terjadi dalam hidup saya sampai saat ini*" in Indonesian language. The data is one of code mixing category, intra sentensial that happened within clause boundary as it characteristic.

Data 2

"secara amazing banget berkat-Nya bener-bener mengalir seperti air buat saya" (that's amazing God blessings literally flowed like water in my life) .

The conversation between Daniel and Mischa occurs when Daniel asks about the things that Mischa went through when he tried to get closer to God and he says that his luck is getting smoother and more open. So that in the conversation Daniel said the word "*amazing*" which is English language. The word amazing 'it's mean that "*luarbiasa*" in Indonesian language. Daniel also inserts the word between his other Indonesian words. And from the data above, it can be said to be intra sentensial because the word amazing is a clause that limits the sentence during the conversation.

Data 3

"alah masalah kecil aja sok-sok worship" (ah just a little problem pretending to worship).

In the words between Daniel and Mischa happened when Daniel asked about the views of people towards him when there was a problem he started to get closer to God and it was not uncommon for him to only see mixed codes spoken by Daniel, namely the word *worship* which is in English and meaning in Indonesian is *penyembahan* , so it can be said that the data is a code that is included in intra

sentential

Data 4

“sebenarnya Tuhan bilang well gitu kan, cuma kita sebagai umat aja yang kurang mengerti” (actually God said well, right, only we as people don't understand).

The conversation took place between Daniel and Mischa where at that time Daniel tried to convince Mischa to stick to Daniel by using the word **well** which is English which in Indonesian it's mean that **baik** so it can be said that there is a mixed code which is categorized into intra sentential.

Data 5

“ini pertama kali doain *other*”(this is the first time I pray the other).

The utterance above is an quotation between Daniel and Jessica when Jessica identifying with the start of another life. Jessica Mila, who attempts to figure out how to extend her religion by joining the prayer community in the area. It can be seen that there is a mixing of codes between English languages and Indonesian. The code mixing appeared while Daniel used the word *other* by means *orang lain* in Indonesian. The data is categorized into intra-sentential mixed codes within clause boundary as it characteristic.

Data 6

“boleh gak lue *share* kisah perjalanan hidup lu?”(can you share your life journey?).

The conversation between Daniel and Jessica was still in the same discussion, namely telling a new story on Jessica's journey when she began to explore religion and opened her heart more to God. The code mixing used by Daniel, he say the word *share* by means *bagi* in Indonesian language. So we can categorized the data into intra sentensial code mixing with clause boundary as it characteristic.

Data 7

“*how the process* yang kamu lakuin buat nguatin diri ?”(How about the process you do to strengthen yourself?).

The conversation quote between Daniel and Jessica discusses what steps Jessica took when she faced problems in her life that made her lose hope. In the sentence above Daniel mixes foreign language and Indonesian. So that the mixed code appears in the *how to process* sentence which means *bagaimana langkah* in Indonesian language. The word is included in the category of intra-sentential mixed codes that occur within clause boundaries with their own characteristics.

Data 8

“Lu lahir dari keluarga yang *multiculture* banget ya” (lu was born in multiculture family right).

In the sentence above Daniel asks about Jessica's family who comes from various religions such as her father who is a Muslim and her mother who is a Christian. The word *multiculture* is a English language and in Indonesian which means *beragam*. The word is included in the category of intra-sentential mixed code and the clause becomes its own characteristic limit.

Data 9

“*what do you thing* sekarang tentang karir lu?” (now what do you thing about your carrer).

This uterrance occurred when Daniel talked with Jessica about the career she is currently experiencing. Code mixing occurs at the beginning of a sentence when he asks *what do you thing* in English language and in Indonesian which means *apa yang kamu pikirkan* so that the data can be categorized into intra-sentential type mixed code because it has a clause with its own character.

Data 10

“dan buat gue, lu itu berhasil *liberates* diri lu ”(I think you’ve succeed liberates yourself).

As they discussed about when she got through his troubled periods, the interaction between Daniel and Jessica took place. The word *liberates* is a mixed code pronounced by Daniel. *liberates* in Indonesian means that *membebaskan*, and the word is included in the category as intra sentential mixed code because it is restricted by a clause so that it can be used in research as data.

Data 11

“jadi melepaskan *image* bahwa gemuk itu pasti gak disukai banyak orang”(so you’re thinking the image that fat is definitely not liked by many people).

As they talked about the film played by Jessica, which the title of the film is imperfect where the weight is demanded to be fat and she was afraid because she would find it difficult to get the role of other film players if she gained weight. But he was still confident and God, with his current, opened the way. But she was still confident, and God with his current situation opened the way. And the word *image* is also a foreign language, means that the *citra/gambaran* in Indonesian language and the word are included with the clause as the limit in the mixed code of intra sentential type.

Data 12

“tapi ini *crazy things* banget buat Tuhan” (but for God it’s crazy things).

This utterance occurs when Daniel asks what matters and guidelines Jessica did in strengthening herself. The word *crazy things* is English language which means *hal gila* in Indonesian language, then the word is a mixed code in the conversation so that it can be used as data. The word can be categorized in the type of intra sentential code mixing.

Data 13

“ya *actually* tahun ini gue ulang tahun dalam tahun ini” (yes, actually in this year I celebrate my birthday).

The utterance above happened when Daniel talks about careers Agnes. That sentence was spoken after Daniel’s loss of hope, when Daniel visited to the funeral of his friend’s child and the child had died in an accident. In Indonesian, the data can literally be categorized into mixed code in intra-sentential type, where the clause is the sentence limit.

Data 14

"gue ke pemakaman anak temen gue *which is* umur 19 tahun" (I go to the funeral of my friend's child who is 19 years old).

The conversation takes place between Daniel and Agnes as they share a small but very valuable life experience. Speakers' code mixing speech can be seen in the word *which is* a foreign language and in Indonesian it means that *yang mana* and the word is a clause so that it can be used as code mixed data that occurred in the conversation between Daniel and Agnes Mo.

Data 15

"itu sebagai *diamond* banget" (it's a really diamond).

The utterance above between Daniel and Agnes when Daniel asked how Agnes considered the talents God had given her. This data is including in the category of code mixing in the intra sentensial kind. The word *diamond* is English language means that *berlian* in Indonesia language. The data above is one of code mixing category ,intra sentensial that happens within clause boundary as it characteristic.

Data 16

"gara-gara pandemik jadi *stay* di indonesia" (because of pandemic, you stay in Indonesia).

This utterance appeared when Daniel asked the reason why Agnes Mo was still in Indonesia. In this sentence, Daniel combine the English language and Indonesian language the word *stay* means that *tinggal* in Indonesian language so that the word can be categorized as an intra sentensial code mixing within clause boundary as it characteristic.

Data 17

"wow kayak nya lu punya *planning* yang udah cukup solid lah ya" (wow ,it looks like you have good planning right?).

The utterance above contained just one type of category of code mixing ,intra sentensial. The word *planning* is English language and means that *rencana* in Indonesian language. Daniel mixed his English language and Indonesian language, so the word is intra sentensial that happens within clause boundary as it characteristic. The utterance above was talking about Agnes carrer.

Data 18

" guys ternyata dia itu salah satu *silent viewers* gue"(guys evidently she is one of my silent viewers).

The utterance above contained code mixing type intra sentensial. In this sentence between Daniel and Jessica when they talking about content channel youtube part Mischa Chandrawinata and Jessica accidentally said that she had seen the content and peeked at it secretly. It can be seen in the conversation that Daniel uses a mix of codes and the word silent viewer in Indonesian, which means that it can be categorized as intra-sentential and limited by clauses.

Data 19

" sebagai *parents* itu berpikir normal banget kan"(as an parents always give

positive things).

The utterance above the sentence contained code mixing type intra sentential because in this sentence Daniel say *parents* in English language means that *orang tua* in Indonesian language. So the word can into to intra sentential type and this utterance between Daniel and Agnes. The sentence can be categorized as intra sentential because it is limited by a clause

Data 20

“lue *compare* kehidupan lu dengan kehidupan orang lain”(lue compare your life with human life).

The conversation between Daniel and Agnes when little Agnes was used to being educated with great discipline and sometimes he was jealous of people who were so free and could play so freely whereas he was not. But behind all that, he got an extraordinary lesson, even he was as successful as now thanks to his *parents*. So in the conversation Daniel said you compare your life with other people and he also used code mixing, which is compare and can be categorized into intra-sentential because it is limited by clauses.

Data 21

"ya, saya sangat *support* kamu" (Yes, I really support you).

The quote from the conversation occurred between Daniel and Agnes who were still discussing the career life of an Agnes Mo who had experienced many tests. In the conversation, Daniel again uses code mixing, namely support, which in Indonesian means Daniel's support for Agnes. Code mixing can be categorized into intra sentential because it is limited by the presence of a clause.

Data 22

“berhubung karena lu udah banyak banget di *request* penonton setia gue” (since my loyal audience has asked you a lot to come here)

In the conversation between Daniel and Agnes, they discussed how Agnes came to your neighbor's Daniel channel video content. In this situation, Daniel's loyal audience asked Agnes to be a guest star in the YouTube content and he used the word request which is english language. The conversation can be categorized as intra sentential mixing code.

Data 23

“*all right* langsung aja kita bahas tentang kehidupan bunda Anne” (All right, let's just discuss the life of Mother Anne).

The conversation took place between Daniel and Anne's mother. In that situation they want to start their conversation about Mother Anne's life in building her career. Daniel uses intra-sentential mixing code on the word all right which is english language.

b. Intra lexical code-mixing

Intra lexical code mixing is a mixed code that exists within one word boundary and has a conjunction or suffix and affix which is the structure of the Indonesian language.

Data 1

"gue bersyukur banget kita bisa *nge - catch up* bareng" (I'm so thankful we can make up for lost time together).

This discussion happens among Daniel and Mischa. Around then they discussed their gathering which had not played together for quite a while because of the pandemic, at that point in that discussion Daniel produce code mixing intra lexical. Which the word is *nge catch up*, where the word *nge* is an attach of Indonesia not English language

Data 2

"berarti lu berhasil *nge - let go* kekhawatiran lu"(so, you get *nge-let go* your worries).

This utterance occurred among Daniel and Jessica. They talked about the slump in Jessica's carers, who at the time after playing the imperfect film where she was required to gain weight so that she was worried about her future career. In the utterance Daniel mixes his language, namely *let go*. Which is the word *nge* is affix in Indonesian language. The data above is one of intra lexical code mixing that happens within affix or suffix.

Data 3

"jadi ceritanya *your entourage-lah* yang ngatur jadwal manggung lu"(so, this story is your *entourage-lah* about your schedule performance).

This utterance between Daniel and Agnes where they were talking about agnes career with her patner duet. They talked about Agnes schedule performance, the convertation contained intra-lexical mixing code because Daniel said that *lah* your entourage that the word is a suffix in Indonesian.

Data 4

"um, mungkin *justify-nya* kan?" (um *justify-lah* maybe?)

This utterance among Daniel and Jessica, they were talking about the decision Jessica made when she was plunged into her life's problems when she got to know God more deeply. The conversation contained intra-lexical mixing code because in Daniel's words he said the justify with *lah*, where the word was the suffix in Indonesia language.

Data 5

"ooh, jadi *burden-nya* sendiri " (ooh,it's the burden itself).

This conversation between Daniel and Jessica when Daniel asked about the things that happened to Jessica when she lost someone she loved. The utterance contained intra lexical code mixing because he said *nya* , which is the suffix in Indonesian language.

Data 6

"jadi semua busana itu yang *nge-design* bunda sendiri"? (So all the clothes are designed by the mother herself?).

The utterance between Daniel and Anne Avantie they talked about her design clothes and mother Anne has several employees but due the pandemic she has to

lay off her employees. This sentence use code mixing intra lexical chategories because Daniel use affix word *nge* in Indonesian language.

2. Factors influencing code mixing usage

As the authors have previously mentioned, there are a few factors that impact code mixing as indicated by Hoffmann (1991), including: Talking about a particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, Interjection, Repetition used of clarification, Intention of clarifying the speech content for interlocutor, and Expressing group identity. But, in this analysis researcher found two factor based on context of the conversation. The researcher classified as below :

a. Talking about particular topic

Data 1

“Secara *amazing* banget”(it’s very amazing) .

The word *amazing* is a certain topic that is spoken by speakers to make the conversation more comfortable.

Data 2

“ *I like* mujizat” (I like miracles).

The word *I like* is describe about miracles so this word talking about particular topic.

Data 3

“ alah masalah kecil aja sok-sok *worship*” (ah just a little problem pretending to worship).

The data above contained talking about particular topic as the factors influencing code mixing use by Daniel Manata with Mischa. Where the *worship* describes the level of a person's religion.

Data 4

“Lu lahir dari keluarga yang *multiculture* banget ya” (lu was born in multiculture family right).

The word *multiculture* is English language , Daniel uses the word because he feels comfortable with it when asking about Jessica Mila's family life more spesific. So this sentence is one of factors code mixing talking about particular topic.

Data 5

“ini pertama kali doain *other*” (this is the first time I pray the other).

The word above is talking about particular topic where the word *other* is described about topic on this context.

b. Interjection (Inserting sentences filler or sentence connector)

Data 1

“wow, kayak lu punya *planning* yang udah cukup solid lah” (wow ,it looks like you have good planning right).

The word wow is an interjection and is located at the beginning of the

sentence. The word *wow* itself has the meaning of showing a feeling of surprise or amazed.

Data 2

"um, mungkin *justify-nya* kan?" (um *justify-lah* maybe?).

In this sentence have two conjunction in English and Indonesian. The word *Um* and is located at the beginning of the sentence . The word expresses pauses in a spoken sentence, and the word *nya* in Indonesian language as suffix conjunction.

Data 3

"ooh, jadi *burden-nya* sendiri " (ooh,it's the burden itself).

This sentence has two conjunction there are the word *ooh* as affix and is used to express a convincing feeling. Then the word *nya* is suffix conjunction.

Data 4

"jadi semua busana itu yang *nge-design* bunda sendiri"? (So all the clothes are designed by the mother herself?).

The quote word above has a connecting word that is located at the beginning of the sentence, namely the word *nge* in Indonesian.

Data 5

"gue bersyukur banget kita bisa *nge - catch up* bareng"(I'm so thankful we can make up for lost time together).

In the sentence, there is a connecting word that has no expressive meaning, namely the word *nge* which is located at the beginning as a connector for the sentence.

Data 6

"berarti lu berhasil *nge - let go* kekhawatiran lu"(so you get *nge-let go* your worries).

In the sentence, the word *nge* as a affix that has no expressive meaning and the word is Indonesian language.

Data 7

"jadi ceritanya *your entourage-lah* yang ngatur jadwal manggung lu"(so, this story is your *entourage-lah* about your schedule performance).

In the sentence, the word *lah* as a suffix that has no expressive meaning and the word is Indonesian language.

From the several factors above, the code mixing that happens among speakers and interlocutors is also factors code mixing from family such as Daniel Mananta he used and mixed over one language. This was because his wife was a European people so that their communication runs well and his education from overseas ,so he use code mixing in daily life.

Conclusion

Based on the above research, the researcher can conclude that code mixing is the best way for many people to create good communication as well. More

specifically in Daniel Mananta's YouTube channel video content and he also uses a type of code mixing according to Hoffmann (1991), namely intra-sentential, intra-lexical and involves changes in pronunciation.

There are also several factors that influence code mixing according to Hoffmann (1991) such as talking about a particular topic and interjection code mixing. The result of this research is that Daniel Mananta dominantly uses intra-sentential because the data obtained is intra-sentential averaging. And several factors in this study, namely the existence of discussions that discuss certain topics and the interjection in the sentence.

This research is far from perfect, however, researchers really hope that this research can be even better with the help of readers and constructive suggestions. Researchers also hope that this research can add insight to readers in understanding the types and factors in code mixing. With this research, it is hoped that readers, especially English students, will be more interested in reading and knowing about the mixing code. And other researchers who want to do research in the field of code mixing can make this research a reference.

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