The Analysis of Code-Mixing in an English Learning Platform on Youtube

Agus Salim[1], Niki Saputri[2]
Syekh Nurjati State Islamic Institute of Cirebon[1,2]
agussalimtbif@gmail.com[1], nikisaputri6@gmail.com[2]

Abstract
   This study aims to determine type of code-mixing and function of code-mixing in English learning platform on YouTube. This study is important because by knowing more about the type and the function of code-mixing, we can have broad knowledge of language use. This study employed a qualitative method because it described a phenomenon under a study. In collecting the data, this study analysis the data (video) by watching. The results of this study are to find out some examples types of code-mixing from Aaron's English YouTube Channel. There are two types namely intra sentential mixing have two forms specifically word and phrase then extra sentential mixing. Categorizing the code-mixing function from the example of the expression, and there are two functions from the results of this analysis, namely suggestion and emotional expression.
Keyword*: Code-mixing, Function code-mixing, Type code mixing*

1.   Introduction

   The study of language is sociolinguistics, and what influences sociolinguistics is social relations and the factors that influence people (Genc, L. G., & Meral, 2020). Then language and society are two parts that always share a symbiosis and in the middle of language and society of course always have a big impact on each other. Changes in one or more of the languages spoken are the result of language contact. In addition, what is very important in determining the level and nature of language change is the attitude of the language user itself. Moreover, in language, the speaking style or known as dialect, is also one aspect that influences the language use of one person (Uswatunnisa, et.al., 2021). Code mixing is always encountered in non-native English-speaking environments because code mixing provides a natural communication mechanism where English is a truly international language, but is a language that is not easily mastered by them (Al-Ahdal, 2020).

   One of the consequences of bilingualism is code mixing. Hanafiah, Rantika & Yusuf (in Wardhaugh, 1998) say code mixing is when speakers use both languages together as long as they change from one language to another in one utterance (Hanafiah et al., 2018). The hearer should be able to translate the meaning which drawn by the speech context conveyed by the speaker in each of his utterance (Uswatunnisa and Asrifan, 2022). The mixing of various types of language units is a reference for code mixing (sentences, clauses, phrases, words, and also morphemes), the most important of

which are the two language systems that participate in a sentence. In particular, code-mixing is intra sentential and then limited by grammatical principles (Kim, 2006).

According to Hanafiah, Rantika, and Yusuf (in Siregar, 1996) there are two types of code-mixing. First, extra sentential mixing. Code-mixing occurs at sentence boundaries because it occurs between sentences, that way when communicating code-mixing between two languages, this process only occurs between sentences and does not occur in less complex syntax, so this will be very much needed in code-mixing. Second, Intra sentential mixing occurs in three possible circumstances, namely at the word level, single phrase level and also at the clause level in either one sentence or one utterance.

According to Marzona (2017) proposes five functions of code mixing used in advertisement. First greeting is expression when you meet someone and can be used for begin the conversation. Second rejection is expression show refusing to something. Third opinion is an idea based on our experience. Fourth suggestion is a solution to clear a problem. The last emotional expression is showing to build the feel.

This research raises the issue of using code-mixing in an English learning platform on YouTube which before doing this research, the author took and reviewed several journals about code mixing in an English learning platform on YouTube. Including research conducted by (Mabela, S., Sabardila, A., & Wahyudi, 2021) by tittle: "Code Switching and Code Mixing in Ustadz Hanan Attaki's Da'wah on YouTube Social Media and Its Implications". The aim of this study is to figure out what causes code switching and mixing in Ustadz Hanan Attaki's da'wah on YouTube social media. This study employs descriptive qualitative research methods as well as listening and note-taking procedures for its research. The outcomes of this study show that Ustadz Hanan Attaki's film contains code switching, code mixing, and causative elements. The findings of this study were used to teach Indonesian language learners anecdote literature in the form of descriptions.

Then in the research conducted by (Talistah, 2020) by tittle: "Code Mixing Performed by Nessie Judge as Content Creator". The aims of this research are to determine the role and reasons for combining language in Nessie Judge's speech, as well as to categorize it in code mixing from her YouTube channel. The descriptive qualitative method was employed in this investigation. In this investigation, the results revealed that there were six functions and seven reasons for code mixing. There were also four main types of Judge Nessie's function and reason, namely the insertion of words, phrases, sentences, and hybrids.

Then (Nalantha et al., 2021) conducted a study entitled: "Intra-Sentential and Intra-Lexical Code Mixing in Nessie Judge's YouTube Video Entitled "Lagu Populer+Pesan Iblis Tersembunyi". The goal of this research is to investigate some of the types of code mixing that Nessie Judge uses and which type of code mixing she uses the most in her most viewed videos. This research uses a descriptive qualitative research method. According to the findings of this study, the speakers in the video most frequently insert English terms at the end of or in the middle of sentences. The speaker in the video is plainly visible, blending Indonesian and English terms in the same sentence without modifying the structure or meaning.

The three previous studies have explained the type of code switching and code mixing; the function of code mixing; and the reason for code mixing. Then, from the three previous studies above, it is clear that code mixing is indeed widely used by content creators in social media videos, namely YouTube. The difference between previous studies and this research as described above is that previous studies discussed the type of code switching and code mixing. However, the difference in this research is that

researchers only focus on analyzing the type and functions of code mixing in an English learning platform on YouTube, namely Aaron's English YouTube Channel. This channel shows many variations of speech. This research is crucial to be done because it elaborates two types of code-mixing and function of code mixing for others to understand and get reference of.

2. Method

This study employed a qualitative method because it described a phenomenon under a study. This study applied code mixing in one of learning platform on YouTube. The data were collected using an analysis by watching video. The data collection stages were as follows. First, author watched the video one of learning platform on YouTube. Second, transcript the data result. Afterward, the collected data were analyzed using the theory of types of code-mixing by (Hanafiah et al., 2018) and the theory of functions of code-mixing by Marzona (2017).

3. Results

This research has found two types of code-mixing: intra sentential mixing and extra sentential mixing and function of code mixing. This result from 3 videos which researchers have chosen by the title *3 Rahasia Pengucapan Bahasa Inggris, Kata Bahasa Indonesia yang gak ada Bahasa Inggrisnya*, and *Gak Betah Belajar English? Follow Tips ini.*

3.1 Types of Code-Mixing Found in Aaron's English YouTube Channel

1. Intra sentential mixing

    Intra sentential mixing is the clause, phrase or single word within a single sentence or utterance.

    a. Word

    A word is combination of sounds that symbolizes and conveys meaning, or its written representation, and may consist of a single morpheme or combination of morphemes. The field of linguistic that studies the structure of words is called morphology. The maximum primary parts, words, can be described in phrase of phrase definitions, references to objects, or lexical members of the family and hierarchies (Thorat, S., & Choudhari, 2016)

    Example 1

    Kata-kata punya suku kata atau syllables.

    Example 1 using intra sentential mixing because that mixing between *Bahasa* and English. The utterance dominant use *bahasa* and using single word of English that is syllables.

    Example 2

    Bagaimana caranya mengetahui ada berapa banyak syllable *dalam sebuah kata*?

    Example 2 use intra sentential mixing because between *Bahasa* and English. The utterance dominant use *bahasa* and using single word of English that is syllable.

    Example 3

    Taruh tangan kamu flat *dibawah dagu kamu.*

    Example 2 use intra sentential mixing because between *Bahasa* and English. The utterance dominant use *bahasa* and using single word of English that is flat.

b. Phrase

Phrase is a group of word that does not consist of subject and a predicted. Phrases can be in the form of noun phrase, adjective phrases, verb phrases, and prepositional phrases. Phrase definitions are used to build classes of logically similar phrase. Each class is assigned the name class identifier (Brooker & Morris, 1962)

Example 1

Perhatikan juga yang namanya minimal pairs *yaitu sepasang kata yang Cuma beda di satu bunyi saja.*

Example 1 use intra sentential mixing because between *Bahasa* and English. The utterance use English phrase that is *minimal pairs* consist of two words which is   included in noun phrase.

 Example 2

Ingat, kebanyakan native speaker *juga enggak tahu peraturanya.*

Example 2 use intra sentential mixing because between Bahasa and English. The utterance use English phrase that is *native speaker* consists of two words which is   included in noun phrase*.*

 Example 3

Today's topic*, rahasia pengucapan bahasa inggris.*

Example 3 use intra sentential mixing because between *Bahasa* and English. The utterance use English phrase that is *today's topic* consists of two words which is   included in noun phrase.

 Example 4

Think in English, *biasakan diri kamu berpikir dalam bahasa inggris.*

Example 4 use intra sentential mixing because between Bahasa and English. The utterance use English phrase that *is think in English* consists of three words which is included in verb phrase.

Example 5

Kalau ada, gunakan kesempatan latihan sama speaking partner.

Example 5 use intra sentential mixing because between *Bahasa* and English. The utterance use English phrase that is *speaking partner* consists of two words which is included in nominal phrase.

Example 6

Set a target, *terapkan target yang realistis agar tetap termotivasi.*

Example 1 use intra sentential mixing because between Bahasa and English. The utterance use English phrase that is *set a target* consist of two words and one sound which is included in verb phrase.

2. Extra sentential mixing

Extra sentential mixing occurs between sentences because it's occurs at sentence boundaries. It requires less complex syntactic interaction between two languages involved in code-mixing.

Example 1

Hang on, sorry I really *kebelet,* can I go to the toilet please?

Example 1 use English sentence and between two sentence there is a bahasa expression that is *kebelet* in middle utterance, which makes it called extra sentential mixing.

Example 2

My crush just replied to me, I am so *sumringah!*

Example 2 use English sentence and between two sentence there is a bahasa expression that is *sumringah!* In last utterance, which makes it called extra sentential mixing.

3.2 Functions of Code-Mixing Aaron's English YouTube Channel

From the Aaron's English YouTube Channel, there are:

1. Suggestion is a method of communication resulting in the acceptance with conviction of the communicated proportion in the absence of logically adequate grounds for its acceptance (McDougall, 1920).

   Example 1

   Think in English, *biasakan diri kamu berfikir dalam Bahasa Inggris.*

   Example 1 using function suggestion because *Think* sentence is a suggestion sentence and this word is quite often used to give advice or input to other people. Then the sentence *Think* aims to convey an opinion or suggestion.

   Example 2

   Kalau ada, gunakan kesempatan latihan sama speaking partner.

   Example 2 using function suggestion because the sentence gives a suggestion that when you are going to learn speaking, you need a speaking partner. The sentence contains sentences of opinion and suggestions.

   Example 3

   Set a target, *terapkan* target *yang realistis agar terap termotivasi.*

   Example 3 using function suggestion because in the sentence contains opinions and suggestions. Suggest setting your target so that in achieving that goal you can always be enthusiastic and motivated.

2. Emotional Expression is how a person conveys emotional experiences through verbal or nonverbal behavior. When the notion of social constraint is taken into account, the role of emotional expressive attitudes in emotional support is further elucidated (Keltner et al., 2019)

   Example

   I am so *sumringah!*

   The sentence above uses the function of emotional expression because the word *sumringah* is a sign of the face which indicates that he is happy and it is an emotional expression.

4. Conclusion

In this research, it can be concluded that code-mixing turns out using in English learning platform in one of YouTube channel. There are two conclusions that can be occupied. The first, two types of code-mixing that using in Aaron's English YouTube Channel. The last, two functions of code-mixing and the code-mixing purposes to make it easier the viewers who want to learn English. So, most possible we will find many additional code-mixing utterances in English learning platform others.

References

Al-Ahdal, A. A. M. H. (2020). Code Mixing in Arabic conversation of collage students: A Sociolinguistic study of attitudes to switching to English. *Asian ESP Journal*, *16*(1), 6–19.

Brooker, R. A., & Morris, D. (1962). A General Translation Program for Phrase Structure Language. *Journal of the ACM (JACM), 9*(1), 1–10.

Genc, L. G., & Meral, S. (2020). Evaluation of an English course book in Turkey based

upon sociolinguistic aspects. *PESA Uluslararasi Sosyal Arastirmalar Dergisi*, *6*(2), 171–181.

Hanafiah, R., Rantika, A., & Yusuf, M. (2018). The Levels of English-Arabic Code Mixing in Islamic Boarding School Students' Daily Conversation. *Advances in Language and Literacy Studies*, *9*(6), 78–81.

Keltner, D., Sauter, D., Tracy, J., & Cowen, A. (2019). Emotional Expresion: Advances in Basic Emotion Theory. *Journal of Nonverbal Behaviour*, *43*(2), 133–160.

Kim, E. (2006). Reasons and Motivations for code-mixing and code-switching. *Isuues in EFL, 4*(1), 43–61.

Mabela, S., Sabardila, A., & Wahyudi, A. B. (2021). Code Switching and Code Mixing in Ustadz Hanan Attaki's Da'wah on YouTube Social Media and Its Implications. *In International Conference of Learning in Advance Education (ICOLAE 2021)*.

Marzona, Y. (2017). The Use of Code Mixing Between Indonesian and English in Indonesian Advertisement of Gadis. *Jurnal Ilmiah Langue and Parole*, *1*(1), 238–248.

McDougall, W. I. L. L. I. A. M. (1920). Original Papers: A Note on Suggestion. *Journal of Neurology and Psychopathology*, *1*(1), 1.

Nalantha, I. M. D., Suwastini, N. K. A., Susanthi, I. G. A. A. D., Wiraningsih, P., & Artini, N. N. (2021). Intra-Sentential and Intra-Lexical Code Mixing in Nessie Judge's YouTube Video Entitled "Lagu Populer+Pesan Iblis Tersembunyi." *RETOTIKA: Jurnal Ilmu Bahasa*, *7*(2), 166–171.

Talistah, S. (2020). Code Mixing Performed ny Nessie Judge as Content Creator. *LITERA KULTURA*, *8*(1).

Thorat, S., & Choudhari, V. (2016). Implementing a Reverse Dictionary, Based on Word Definitions, Using a Node-Graph Architecture. *ArXiv Preprint ArXiv: 1606.00025*.

Uswatunnisa, Uswatunnisa, Afredy Krismahuddin, Khairunnisa. (2021). The Variation of West Sulawesi Dialects Used in STAIN Majene. *Al-Musannif*, 3(1), 45-52.

Uswatunnisa, Uswatunnisa and Andi Asrifan. (2022). Speech Events Analysis on a Talk Show: Mata Najwa on'Ringkus Predator Seksual Kampus' Episode: Pragmatics Study. *SSRN*. https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=4183858.