

Research article

Code-Mixing Used in The Vlog on The Sacha Stevenson YouTube Channel

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Abstract.

This research was mainly aimed at finding out the types and the factors of code-mixing in the Vlog on the *Sacha Stevenson* YouTube Channel. *Sacha Stevenson* YouTube channel was chosen because there are various types of code-mixing used in the videos. The data were collected from the vlogs on the Sacha Stevenson YouTube channel by using the observation method. After the videos were found, the data were collected by watching and carefully listening to every speech in the videos. A note-taking technique was conducted when collecting the data. Then the data of code-mixing were recapped in the form of tables to make the next process easier. Then it is classified and analyzed based on the theory of code-mixing proposed by Muysken in his book entitled *Bilingual Speech: A Typology of Code-Mixing* (2000). To present the data, the informal method was used in presenting the data that was applied by providing explanations to describe and analyze the problems of code-mixing found in the data source. The result of this research shows that there are three main types of code-mixing found in the vlog on the *Sacha Stevenson* YouTube channel, they are insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. The code-mixing that occurs is caused by nine factors; perception of the interlocutor's language background, language dominance, language attitude, psycholinguistic motivation, mixing in a highly accessible word or phrase, the participant roles and relationship, the social context, the topic, and the emotional factor.

Keywords: sociolinguistic, code-mixing, factors, types

1. INTRODUCTION

In a bilingual or multilingual society, it is normal for people to be in a situation where a choice between two or more codes has to be made. Recently, it is easy to find people who speak two or more languages at the same time in communication. They then are required to select a particular code whenever they choose to speak or write. Their ability to use more than one language might be cause them to switch from one code to another code that the process is known as code-switching, or to mix codes in a communication that the process is known as code-mixing. Code-mixing is the mixing of two or more languages or language varieties in speech. At least, the phenomenon of bilingualism results in the occurrence of code-switching and code-mixing.

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Muysken (2000: 1) uses the term code-mixing to refer to all cases where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence. Another opinion is also stated by Wardhaugh, he mentions that code-mixing occurs when conversants use both languages together to the extent that they change from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance (Wardhaugh, 1998: 103). Muysken (2000: 3) also describes that code-mixing is typically divided into three main types; insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization – and the most common occurrence of code-mixing variants in society is insertional code-mixing.

YouTube is a free video-sharing website where people upload, view, and share many kinds of videos through the internet. Many different contents of videos can be uploaded onto the website, such as educational content, animations, events and various kinds of entertaining content. Sacha Stevenson is one of the Canadian YouTubers who has been living in Indonesia for eighteen years since 2001. She owns a YouTube channel named "*Sacha Stevenson*" that has more than a million subscribers. On her YouTube channel, she uploads many kinds of entertaining content that receive hundreds of thousands to millions of views for each video. On the *Sacha Stevenson* YouTube channel, she presents Indonesia by the eyes of foreigners and creates the vlog videos in a playful way. There, she basically talks about and acts out funny stuff that she has seen while living in Indonesia, and in those videos there are many code-mixing used because she is a bilingual that speaks Indonesian and English. The examples below are some of the code-mixing phenomena found in the vlog on the *Sacha Stevenson* YouTube channel:

Based on the background for the previous study is from Mukhammad Khafid Abdurrohman, 2019. An Analysis of Code Mixing Used in the Movie "Cek Toko Sebelah". The different between this research is the object and the second is Ardian Herayana 2013, The Analysis Of Code Mixing On Sule's Lyric Song from Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung. The different between this research is the object. And for the last is Agung Sukrisna 2019, An Analysis Of Using Code Mixing On Atta Halilintar's from Raden Intan State Islamic University Lampung Video Youtube channel, The different between this research is the object.

The scope of discussion gives clearer topic boundaries in a research based on the problem the research can be arranged as the following questions: what types of code-mixing are used in the vlog on the *Sacha Stevenson* YouTube channel and What are the factors causing the uses of code-mixing in the vlog on the *Sacha Stevenson* YouTube channel?

The purpose of this research is to phenomenon is code-mixing which can be easily found in the communication of bilingual society. This research also improves the

knowledge and ability in analyzing the code-mixing phenomenon and to investigate the phenomena of code-mixing used in the vlog on the *Sacha Stevenson* YouTube channel. The language used on the channel is the mixing of English and Indonesian codes considering that Sacha Stevenson is a bilingual. This research is using *Bilingual Speech: A typology of Code-Mixing* (2000) by Muysken.

2. METHOD

This research is using the observation method was used in collecting the data of this research. The observation was previously done by searching the videos on the *Sacha Stevenson* YouTube channel. After the videos were found, the data were collected by watching and carefully listening to every speech in the videos. A note-taking technique was conducted when collecting the data. Then the data of code-mixing were recapped in the form of tables to make the next process easier. After that classifying the data based on the scope of problems. Then the data were analyzed by using the qualitative descriptive method. According to Moleong (1995, p:2) states that descriptive qualitative research is defined as the qualitative research, a type of research which does not include any calculation or enumerating, where descriptive qualitative research seeks to provide this picture or the sentence using data in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers. Based on the theories then to presenting the data informal method was used in presenting the data that was applied by providing explanations to describe and analyze the problems of code-mixing found in the data source.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The code-mixing found in the vlog on the *Sacha Stevenson* YouTube channel is classified based on Muysken (2000) mentions that there are three main patterns of code-mixing which may be found in a bilingual speech community, they are insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization.

3.1. Insertion Code-Mixing

Muysken (2000: 61-63) also outlines the features of insertion code-mixing. This type is focused on the grammatical dimensions of the phenomenon. There are four features of insertion code-mixing found in the vlog on the *Sacha Stevenson* YouTube channel, they are: function words, single constituent, nested structure, and morphological-integration.

3.2. Functions Word

“It’s not in your face, it’s just like *ada*.” (Video 1, 12:38)

The data is categorized as function word insertion because there is an Indonesian word ‘*ada*’ that is inserted into an entirely English sentence in which the structure of the whole sentence is derived from English as the matrix language. It appears at the ending part of the sentence as the complement of the sentence. The word ‘*ada*’ is defined as a verb which means ‘exist’ in English, thus the sentence means ‘even though we can’t see it, it’s actually there it exists’.

3.3. Nested Structure

“The more money you have the cheaper things become per meter square, *tapi ya* I don’t know *lah ya*.” (Video 1, 04:37)

In data it can be seen that in the second clause there is an insertion of English code ‘I don’t know’, it is preceded and followed by Indonesian codes ‘*tapi ya ... lah ya*’. The form of the mix is *a-b-a* and the fragments following and preceding the English code are grammatically related therefore the sentence is categorized as nested structure code-mixing. The meaning of the sentence is ‘but yeah, I don’t know’

3.4. Morphological Integration

“I hope that no Indonesian politicians ever get stupid idea to ban them because Indonesia without *warungs* is like Marilyn Monroe without a mole.” (Video 5, 0:32)

Data is categorized as morphological-integration code-mixing because it contains the word ‘*warungs*’ which is formed by morphological components from different languages. Obviously, ‘*warung*’ is an Indonesian noun and it is attached by an English suffix ‘-s’ in the sentence. The suffix ‘s’ here functions to mark plural form when it is attached noun, and in Indonesia ‘*warung*’ means a traditional convenience store.

3.5. Doubling

Doubling is a repetition of the code-mixing structure in both languages in the mixed clause (Muysken, 1998: 104).

“This is *mie goreng*, fried noodles.” (Video 6, 01:35)

The data is categorized as doubling feature of alternation code-mixing because there is a doubling in expressing the same meaning through codes from different languages in a sentence. Sacha Stevenson conveys the dish name in both languages, first in Indonesian she says '*mie goreng*' because she wants to introduce it to her mother, then she repeats the expression in English by saying 'fried noodles' to clarify the meaning so her mother would understand.

3.6. Embedding in Discourse

Embedding in discourse is a mixed clause starting in language *A* and ending in language *B*.

"..., after I heard that I was like I do not want that in my life, *apalagi sewa motor cuma lima puluh ribu per hari terus disuruh ambil di bandara.*" (Video 1, 07:27).

The data is categorized as embedding in discourse feature of alternation code-mixing because the first clause is in English and the second clause is in Indonesian. The meaning of the second clause is "Moreover the motorbike rental is only fifty thousand per day and if I need to pick it up at the airport".

4. CONCLUSION

The first type of code-mixing found is insertion. Sacha Stevenson inserts a lot of Indonesian codes into the sentences. Furthermore, there are some features of the insertion code-mixing that appear, they are: 1) function words, 2) single constituent, 3) nested structure, and 4) morphological-integration. And there are four features of alternation code-mixing appear in the vlog, they are: 1) doubling, 2) non-nested, 3) embedding in discourse, and 4) several constituents. The last type of code-mixing found is congruent lexicalization. Based on the analysis in chapter three it can be concluded that there are five factors of code-mixing found in the vlog on the *Sacha Stevenson* YouTube channel, they are: 1) the perception of the interlocutor's language background, 2) language dominance, 3) language attitude, 4) psycholinguistic motivation, 5) mixing in a highly accessible word or phrase, 6) the participant roles and relationship, 7) the social context, 8) the topic, and 9) the emotional factor.

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