CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents and discusses the findings of the study based on the data collection. The data that was collected by the researcher was taken from the utterances of Nessie in her two videos. The videos was taken from Nessie's channel namely Nessie Judge YouTube channel.

Based on the research problem, the discussion in this chapter includes; (a) the types of code mixing that used in Nessie Judge YouTube channel, (b) the reasons why code mixing are used in Nessie Judge YouTube channel. The data were analyzed based on the data classification deal with the types of code mixing and the reason of code mixing. The researcher analyzed the types and the reason of code mixing in Nessie Judge YouTube channel proposed by Hoffman's theory. The type of code mixing consists of intra sentential code mixing, intra lexical code mixing, and involvement in a change of pronunciation. While, the reasons of code mixing by Hoffman's theory consists of talking about particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, expressing group identity and solidarity, and clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor.

A. **Finding**

1. The Types of Code Mixing Used in Nessie Judge YouTube Channel

Hoffman (1991 as cited in Handayani 2019) stated that the types of code mixing divided into three types. They are intra sentential, intra lexical, and involvement in a change of pronunciation. The explanation of the types of code mixing is follows:

d. Intra-sentential

The meaning of intra-sentential code mixing is the occurrence of code mixing within a phrase, clause or sentence boundary in someone's utterance.
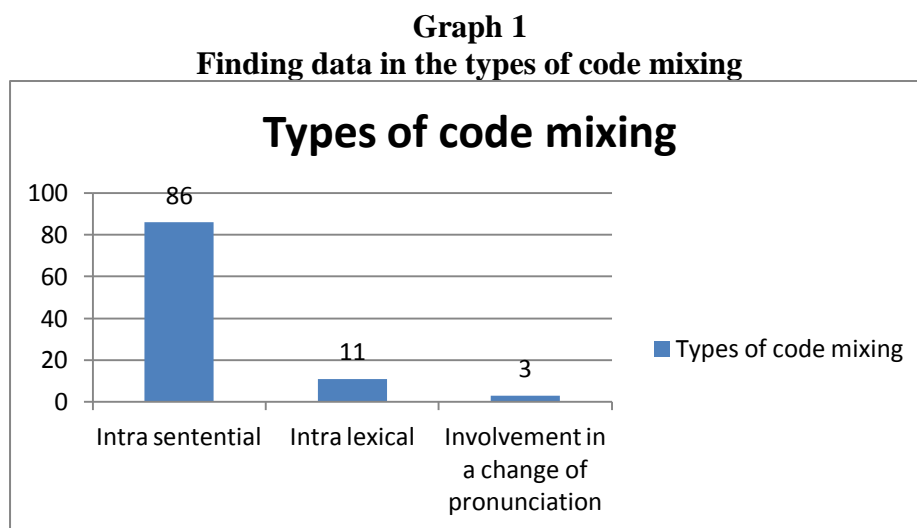
e. Intra-lexical

Intra-lexical code mixing occurs in the word boundary. It is change the lexical category of the words in the sentence. In this type, the word is added by affixes from the other language. The position of affixes is either in the initial or in the final position of the words.

f. Involvement in a change of pronunciation

This type occurs at the phonological level, it deals with pronunciation. It happens when the speaker of a language changes the pronunciation patterns. The example of this type can be found in Indonesian society. It can be seen how the Indonesian society pronounces the word.

Based on the types of code mixing above, the researcher found the types of code mixing used in Nessie Judge YouTube channel. The types are presented in the graphic bellow:

Graph 1
Finding data in the types of code mixing

Types of code mixing

100	86
80	
60	
40	
20	11
0	3

Intra sentential Intra lexical Involvement in a change of pronunciation

■ Types of code mixing

The graph 1 showed Nessie's code mixing in her videos. The researcher found the 101 data of code mixing. The data consists of: 86 data of intra sentential, 11 data of intra lexical, and 4 data of involvement in a change of pronunciation. Based on the finding above, it can be concluded that the most types of code mixing in the video is intra sentential. While, the fewest types of code mixing in the video is involvement in a change of pronunciation.

There are three types of code mixing used in Nessie Judge YouTube channel. They are intra sentential, intra lexical, and involvement in a change of pronunciation.

a. Intra sentential

Intra sentential code mixing is the occurrence of code mixing within a phrase, clause, or sentence boundary in someone's utterance. The example of the data is follows:

[1]. Aku sama Chia kasih lima **tips** cara buat gampang belajar Bahasa Inggris. (Data number 6 in 00:33-00:34 minutes)

(I and Chia give five tips how to learn English easily)

The utterance above is dominant with Indonesian language. In the utterance, Nessie inserted the English word in the Indonesian sentence. The word **"tips"** occurred in the middle of the sentence. Based on Hoffman's theory, it is included in the types of code mixing namely intra-sentential code mixing. It caused Nessie mixed her language in the sentence boundary. The code mixing occurred in the form of word.

[2]. Kebetulan sekolahnya itu emang **national plus.** (data number 8 in 01:00-01:03)

(Fortuitously, that is a national plus school)

Based on the second example, Nessie mixed her language with English in her utterance. She inserted English phrase **"national plus"** in her utterance. It is occurred in the middle of Indonesian sentence. Beside, **"national plus"** occurred in the form of phrase.

[3]. **So anyway guys,** sampai detik ini komen yang paling banyak aku dapet itu **like on the daily**, setiap hari aku dapet komen

gimana caranya aku bisa belajar Bahasa Inggris. (Data number 1, 2 in 00:13-00:23 seconds)

(So anyway guys, I get the most comments like on the daily, every day I get the comment how to learn English)

On the utterance above, Nessie inserted **"so anyway guys"** in the Indonesian sentence. She also inserted **"like on the daily"** within a sentence. It is occurred in the middle of the sentence. It means, Nessie mixed her language with English in her utterance. The code mixing occurred in the form of clause.

b. Intra lexical

Intra lexical code mixing occurs in the word boundary. It is change the lexical category of the words in the sentence. In this type, the word is added by affixes from the other language. The position of affixes is either in the initial or the final position of the words. The example of the data is follows:

[4]. Itu bakal bantu banget sama grammar, karena kalian nggak harus inget lagi **formula-nya.** (Data number 24 in 04:17-04:20 minutes)

(That's will help the grammar, because you shouldn't remember the formula)

The type of code mixing in the utterance above can be seen that Nessie added the Indonesian affixation **"nya"** on the word **"formula".** It

is included in Indonesian suffix. The structure **"nya"** is Indonesian suffix and **"formula"** as English word. It is become intra lexical of code mixing **"formula-nya".** So, this word indicated in intra lexical code mixing.

> **[5].** Ini juga alasan kenapa aku nggak pernah **nge-recomend** buat pergi-pergi ke tempat les Bahasa Inggris. (Data number 27 in 04:47-04:52 minutes)
>
> (This is the reason why I never recommend going to the English course)

The type of code mixing in the utterance above can be seen that Nessie added the Indonesian affixation **"nge"** on the word **"recommend"**. The structure **"nge"** is Indonesian prefix and **"recommend"** as English word. It is become intra lexical of code mixing, because the code mixing occurred in word boundary.

> **[6].** Tanpa kalian sadari pola nya tuh udah **ter-register** di dalam otak kalian. (Data number 35 in 07:14-07:17 minutes)
>
> (The pattern have registered in your brain unconscious)

The utterance above showed that there is a prefix **"ter"** in the word **"register".** This is the mixing between English words with Indonesian affixation which is prefix. The structure **"ter"** is Indonesian prefix and **"register"** is English word. The Indonesian prefix occurred in the English word. So, this code mixing included in the type intra lexical code mixing.

c. Involvement in a change of pronunciation

This type occurs at the phonological level, it deals with pronunciation. It happens when the speaker of a language change the pronunciation patterns. The example of the data as follow:

[7]. Setiap hari aku dapat **komen** gimana caranya aku bisa belajar Bahasa Inggris. (Data number 3 in 00:19-00:23)

(I get the comment about how to learn English everyday)

The utterance showed that Nessie change the pronunciation of the word **"komen"**. In this case, the pronunciation of the word **"komen"** becomes /komen/. Meanwhile, the correct pronunciation is /kɒment/. Based on the data, Nessie said an English word but she change to the Indonesian pronunciation. This case happened at the phonological level. So, the data included in the type of code mixing in involvement in a change of pronunciation.

2. The Reasons of Code Mixing Used in Nessie Judge YouTube Channel

According to Hoffman (1991 as cited in Handayani 2019) there are seven reason of code mixing. They are talking about particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, expressing group identity and solidarity, and clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor. The explanation of the reason is follows:

a. Talking about particular topic

People often prefer to talk about particular topic in one language rather than in another. Sometimes, the speaker feels free and more comfortable speak in one language that is not their everyday language to express their feeling. Therefore, the speakers tend to talk a particular topic in a certain language rather than in other languages.

b. Quoting somebody else

This reason means that the speaker repeat the utterance that have been talked before by other people in different language. Dewi and Ekalaya (2015) said that the quotation can be in the forms of proverbs, famous expressions, and the sayings spoken by well-known figures.

c. Being emphatic about something

The reason of code mixing means that the speaker talks about some topics using a language, then the speaker changes the language to show the emphatic about something. The speaker changes the language either intentionally or not.

d. Interjection

Interjection is words or expressions which are inserted into a sentence to convey surprise, strong emotion, or to gain attention. The expressions that use for interjection are various such as "duh, hey, oh". The speaker usually uses the interjection in their conversation.

e. Repetition used for clarification

This reason was used by the speaker to clarify the idea about conversation. The speaker repeated the expressions to give clarification and make the hearer understand with the expression. The repetition sometimes uses other language, for example the conversation is in Indonesia and the words used for repetition is in English. The repetition is not only to clarify the speech but also to emphasize the message.
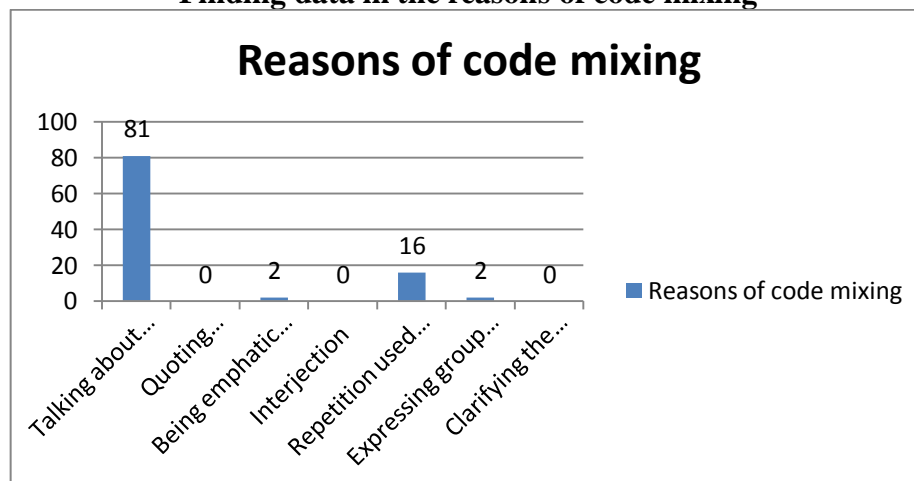
f. Expressing group identity and solidarity

Code mixing also is used to express group identity. It means that the two different groups can make and share the conversation. A group here can be defined as the group that the people have the same language. The people from different group still understand the conversation by mixing the language.

g. Clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor

This reason used by the speaker to clarify about the context of conversation. The speaker repeat a message in one language to another language with the purpose of making the speech run smoothly or clarifying the ideas to make the conversation more understandable.

Based on the reason of code mixing above, the researcher found the reason of code mixing used in Nessie Judge Youtube channel. The data were presented in the graphic bellow:

Graph 2
Finding data in the reasons of code mixing

The graph 2 showed the reason of code mixing used by Nessie in her videos. Hoffman (1991 as cited in Handayani 2019) states that there are seven reasons of code mixing. In this study, the researcher only found four reasons of code mixing used in Nessie's videos. The total data is 101 reasons of code mixing. The data consists of: 81 data of talking about particular topic, 2 data of being emphatic about something, 16 data of repetition used for clarification, 2 data of expressing group identity and solidarity. Based on the finding of the reasons of code mixing above, it can be concluded that the most reason of code mixing that used by Nessie is talking about particular topic. While, the fewest reason of code mixing that used by Nessie is expressing group identity and solidarity.

There are seven reason of code mixing by Hoffman's theory. They are talking about particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic

about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, expressing group identity and solidarity, and clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor.

Based on the data finding in the reasons of code mixing in the graph 2, the researcher only found four reason of code mixing. They are talking about particular topic, being emphatic about something, repetition used for clarification, and expressing group identity and solidarity. It can be discussed:

a. Talking about particular topic

When the speaker feels free and more comfortable speak in one language that is not their everyday language to express their feeling. Therefore, the speakers tend to talk a particular topic in one language rather than in other languages. The example of this data is follows:

[8]. Jadi, kalian tau kalo misalkan aku **upload** video baru, karena aku nggak sabar buat ketemu lagi. (Data number 58 in 10:09-10:13)

(So, if I upload the new video, you will know it because I want to meet you again)

Based on the utterance above, Nessie said **"upload"** in her utterance to talk about particular topic. This word refers to the transfer of the data to the system and this is related to the internet or social media. The data above related with the topic discussed by the speaker. The speaker talks about social media.

[9]. Kalian bisa **follow** aku di instagram dan twitter. (Data number 98 in 05:43-05:46 minutes)

(You can follow my instagram account and twitter)

Based on the utterance above, Nessie said **"follow"** to talk about particular topic that is instagram account and twitter. The word **"follow"** refers to the activity in monitoring someone's activity in social media. By following someone, the person can see someone's statuses, pictures, and videos. The word **"follow"** was popular in social media. In this case, the topic that discussed by Nessie was social media.

b. Being emphatic about something

The reason of code mixing means that the speaker talks about some topics using a language, then the speaker changes the language to show the emphatic about something. The speaker changes the language either intentionally or not. The example of the data is follows:

[10]. Trust me, itu nggak bakal bekerja. (Data number 29 in 05:15-05:16)

(Trust me that will be not work)

The utterance above showed that Nessie said **"trust me"** to present her feeling about something to the viewers. In this case, Nessie showed that she care with the other people or the viewers.

[11]. Semoga **happy** dan semoga masih semangat. (Data number 59 in 00:09-00:11 minutes)

(Wish you happy and keep spirit)

Based on the utterance, Nessie said **"happy"** to makes the other people feel happy. Nessie gave the support to the viewers. Based on the data, Nessie showed her emphatic to the viewers.

c. Repetition used for clarification

The reason used by the speaker to clarify the idea about conversation. The speaker repeats the expressions to give clarification and make the hearer understand with the expression. The repetition sometimes uses other language, for example the conversation is in Indonesian and the words used for repetition is in English. The repetition is not only to clarify the speech but also to emphasize the message. The example of the data is follows:

> **[12]. The second question,** untuk menjawab pertanyaan yang kedua apakah orang tua ku ngomong bahasa inggris dirumah? (Data number 11 in 01:29-01:33)
>
> (The second question, to answer the second question does my parents speak English at home?)

Based on the utterance above, Nessie repeat her utterance to give clarification and make the viewers understand with her expressions. Nessie said **"the second question"** in English, then she repeat with Indonesian sentence to make the viewers understand with her utterance. In this case, the reason of code mixing that used by Nessie is repetition used for clarification.

[13]. And the crazy part, yang gila tu kaya kalian bisa nge-post pertanyaan tentang apapun. (Data number 88 in 04:40-04:43 minutes)

(And the crazy part, you can post question about everything)

Based on the data above, Nessie said **"the crazy part"** and then repeat with Indonesian language. Nessie want to clarify her utterance to make the viewers understand with her utterance. It is included in the reason of code mixing that is repetition used for clarification.

d. Expressing group identity and solidarity

Code mixing also used to express group identity. It means that the two different groups can make and share the conversation. A group here can be defined as the group that people have the same language. The people from different group still understand the conversation by mixing the language. The example of the data is follows:

[14]. Hari ini **guys** aku bakal share ke kalian beberapa cara yang mempermudah aku untuk belajar Bahasa Inggris. (Data number 12 in 01:43-01:45)

(Guys today I will share the several ways to you that make it easier for me to learn English)

The example of the data above showed that Nessie use the terms **"guys"** in her utterance. This expression usually used in an informal situation, such as with friends or family. The Indonesian term of this word is **"teman-teman".** While, Nessie used the term **"guys"** in her utterance.

On the other hand, Nessie used this term to socialize and interact with the viewers that she cannot greet one by one. In this case, Nessie showed the solidarity that she respects the viewers.

B. Discussion

In this part, the researcher discussed the data that have been found in the videos about the types of code mixing and the reason of code mixing. After analyzing and clasifying the data on the types and the reasons of code mixing, the researcher intends to discuss the findings that have been investigated in this part to answer the research question. Based on the research finding, it is clear that Nessie utterance in her YouTube channel shows the types and the reasons of code mixing.

The result of this study, the researcher found that there are 101 data utterances that contains of code mixing in two videos of Nessie Judge YouTube channel. There are three types of code mixing proposed by Hoffman (1991 as cited in Handayani 2019). They are intra sentential, intra lexical, and involvement in a change of pronunciation. The researcher found 86 data of intra sentential code mixing. It is means that the speakers insert the word, phrase, or clause within a sentence in someome utterances (Hoffman 1991 as cited in Handayani 2019). Beside it, there is another argument which defines if a foreign word appears in someone utterances, it can be as insertion (Muysken, 2000). In this type, Nessie insert the other language in the middle of the sentence in her utterance. Then, the next type is intra lexical. The researcher found 11 data of this type. Based on

Hoffman's theory, when the speaker mix her language sunch as Indonesian-English in the word boundary it is include in the types of code mixing namely intra lexical. On the other hand, the combination of two elements of different languages to form one meaning is also called hybrid (Kridalaksana, 1993). In this type, Nessie mixes the languange in the word boundary. The last type of code mixing is involvement in a change of pronunciation. When the speaker changes the pronunciation patterns it is included in the types of code mixing namely involvement in a change of pronunciation (Hoffman, 1991 as cited in Handayani 2019). The researcher found 4 data of this type. In this type, Nessie said an English word but she change to the Indonesian pronunciation. On the other hand, code mixing that occurs in the level of dialect or lexical level means that it is the mixing of code through changing the pronunciation (Muysken, 2000).

The reason of code mixing in this study is proposed theory by Hoffman (1991 as cited in Handayani 2019). There are seven reason of code mixing by Hoffman's theory. They are talking about particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, expressing group identity and solidarity, and clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor. In this study, the researcher only found four reasons of code mixing. The first reason was found by the researcher is talking about particular topic. When the speaker prefers to talk about particular topic in one language that is not their

everyday language to express their feeling is called talking about particular topic (Hoffman, 1991 as cited in Handayani 2019). The researcher found 81 data of this reason. Dewi and Ekalaya (2015) said that the reason of mixing some terms using other languages is to express their feelings and the speakers can express thmselve freely without any hesitation in speaking in other languages terms. Nessie said the particular topic with other languages in her utterances. The second reason is being emphatic about something. When the speaker talk about something by changing the language to show their emphatic, it is called being emphatic about something (Hoffman, 1991 as cited in Handayani 2019). The researcher found 2 data of this reason. In this case, Nessie shows her feeling toward the something that she is talking about. It is refers to the word what the speaker use in daily life reflect what the speaker paying attention to, what the speaker are thinking about, and what the speaker are feeling (Tausczik & Pennebaker, 2010). The third reason is repetition used for clarification. Hoffman (1991, as cited in Handayani 2019) said that the speaker repeat her expressions to give clarification and make the hearer understand with the expression. The researcher found 16 data of this reason. In this case, Nessie repeat her utterances with other language to make the viewers understand with her expression. The last reason is expressing group identity and solidarity. This reason tries to show his/her solidarity and identity to other speakers (Hoffman, 1991 as cited in Handayani 2019). The researcher found 2 data of this reason. In this case, Nessie use term

"guys" in her utterances. This word refers to group of people or either gender (Hornby, 2010). This expression usually used in an informal situation, such as with friends or family. Akram and Kumar (2017) said that the possitive effect of social media is to socialize or make e friends with other people so that the people can exchange the ideas and learn something new. It shows that Nessie try to socialize with the viewers by using the term "guys". Nessie greet her viewers to show the solidarity that she respects them.

In this study, the researcher also compares this study with the other study which has an equal variable and theory. The researcher used Agung Sukrisna's research (Raden Intan State Islamic University Lampung, 2019) entitle *"An Analysis of Using Code Mixing on Atta Halilintar's Video YouTube Channel"* as standard of comparison in this study because on Agung's research has the same theory in analyzing the types of code mixing. The theory to analyze the types of code mixing is proposed by Hoffman's theory (intra sentential, intra lexical, and involvement in a change of pronunciation). On Agung's research, he only found two types of code mixing. They are intra sentential and intra lexical. He didn't found the type of code mixing that is involvement in a change of pronunciation. While, in this study the researcher found three types of code mixing based on Hoffman's theory. The other types of code mixing are founded in both researches. It means that code mixing is influenced by some factors of

speaker and Hoffman's theory can be used to analyze the types of code mixing that used by people.

The researcher also compares the reason of code mixing that found in this study with the other study. The researcher used Dwi Ratnasari Lewi's research (Sanata Dharma University Yogyakarta, 2016) entitle *"Code-Mixing Used By Indonesian Marine Affairs and Fisheries Minister Susi Pudjiatuti as Seen in Mata Najwa February 11, 2015"* as as standard of comparison in this study because on Dewi's research has the same theory in analyzing the reasons of code mixing. The theory to analyze the reasons of code mixing is proposed by Hoffman's theory. There are seven reason of code mixing by Hoffman's theory. They are talking about particular topic, quoting somebody else, being emphatic about something, interjection, repetition used for clarification, expressing group identity and solidarity, and clarifying the speech content for the interlocutor. Dewi's research only found four reasons of code mixing. They are talking about particular topic, being emphatic about something, quoting somebody else, and repetition used for clarification. While in this study, the researcher also found four reasons of code mixing. They are talking about particular topic, being emphatic about something, repetition used for clarification, and expressing group identity and solidarity. In the Dewi's research, she didn't found the reason of code mixing that is expressing group identity and solidarity. While, this study didn't found the reason of code mixing that is quoting somebody else. It means that the reason of code mixing also

influenced by some factors of speaker. It can be the habitual of speaker, who is the interlocutor or the situation of speaker when they are spoken. On the other hand, Hoffman's theory can be used to analyze the reasons of code mixing that used by the people.