

# An Analysis of Code Mixing used in Daniel Mananta Video YouTube Channel

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## ABSTRACT

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. The objectives of this research to find out the types of code mixing and the factors influencing code mixing usage in Daniel Mananta Video YouTube Channel. The research designed this study with qualitative method with the data from transcript of Daniel Mananta Video YouTube Channel. The findings show that: there are the type of code namely intra-sentential, intra-lexical and involves changes in pronunciation. There are also several factors that influence code mixing such as talking about a particular topic and interjection code mixing.

**Keywords:** Code Mixing,  
Sociolinguistic, Biligualism

## 1. Introduction

Humans as social beings need a means to interact with other humans in society both in oral and written. In order to be able to interact with other social creatures, humans need a tool which called by language. Language is the essential thing in the entire of human life. The appearance of language is quite beneficial in society. They can express their feelings, ideas, and intention. Language can be anchored as a sound-dispensing process and grasp the meaning of what people say in a certain way. In principle, language is related to understanding what the other person is saying and producing a signal with an intended semantic interpretation.

Language also as the identity of the nation that every country in this world has different languages which make them to be diverse, as state by Sapir in his book that every language in the world is a collective expression of art. There are several aesthetic factors in it that are phonetic, rhythmic, symbolic, morphological, and every language has its own aesthetic factors that cannot be fully shared with other languages. So, form the explanation above, it can be said that language is the system of words or signs as foundation for the people to express thoughts and feeling to each other.

In the theoretic field, language learning falls into Psycholinguistics, Sociolinguistics, Linguistics, Neurolinguistics, and etc. Each field in language learning has its own distinctive uses. However, they are still continuous with each other. In this study, the author takes the field of language related to sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics is study about the relation among language and colony, the application of different languages in dissimilarity social contexts, it aims to identify social functions of language and to be used as a way of conveying social meanings, utilizing different languages provides a lot of information about how language works, and about social relations in the community.

Sociolinguistics learns about the usage of distinction parlance among cohorts in the social environment. It is divided by several social variables for samples: ethnicity, religion, status, gender, level of education, and age. In the phenomenon of sociolinguistics which relates to society in the use of languages, there are circumstances where many people can understand two or more languages. In sociolinguistics itself, it is referred to as bilingual and multilingual. Bilingual is someone who can speak two languages and multilingual is someone who can speak more than two languages.

Kachru in Nurfitriani (2020) defines code mixing as the term refers to the use of one or more languages for consistent transfer of linguistic units from one language into another, and by such a language mixture developing a new restricted or not so restricted code of linguistic interaction. Code mixing and code switching are terms that are used to call the dependence upon aspect of language. This phenomenon is called bilingualism.

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. 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.

Code Mixing is the situation where the speakers mix the language or kind of language in a speech act without a situation or condition that need a mixing of language. According to Hoffman in Girsang (2015), shows many types of code mixing based on the juncture or the scope of switching where language takes place, Intra sentential mixing, Intra lexical code mixing, involving a change of pronunciation (the switching occurs at the phonological level).

1) Intra-sentential code mixing

The meaning of intra-sentential code mixing is the appearance of a phrase, clause, or a sentence boundary in a conversation both oral and written, for instance Indonesia - English:

A : Besok saya ada final examination, mata kuliah Miss. Isti. (Tomorrow I will face final examination it is Miss Isti's subject)

B : Ehmm. Ya kamu harus study hard, supaya nilai kamu bagus. (Ehmm. You should study hard in order your score will be good)

From the example of the conversation between A and B, the speakers A and B mix the language between Indonesia and English. The speaker A says "Besok saya ada final examination, mata kuliah Miss Isti" and the speaker B replies "Ehmm. Ya kamu harus study hard". So, the mixing that they do in their conversation it is called by Intra-sentential code mixing because they mix the languages in a sentence boundary.

2) Intra-lexical code mixing

Intra-lexical code mixing appears in the conversation when the speakers attach a word boundary in their utterance, for example Indonesia - English.

Jhon : Wahyu, kamu sudah mence-save nomer Whatsapp Saya belum? (Wahyu, have you saved my whatsapp number?)

Wahyu : Belum Jhon, kamu juga belum nge-follow Instagram Saya. (Not yet Jhon, You do not follow my Instagram yet too)

Based on the example above, it can be said the conversation between first speaker and second speaker do type of code mixing in intra-lexical code mixing because the first speaker gives the addition of word “save” with “menge” and the second speaker says “nge-follow” whereas it should be “follow” . So, it can be concluded that the first speakers and the second speaker mix the language between English and Indonesian language at the level of word and it is called with intralexical code mixing.

### 3) Involving a change of pronunciation

This type of code mixing that occurs at the phonological level. It means, when Indonesian people speak in English, the word that they say is modified to Indonesian phonological structure. For example, the word of “hello” is said “halo” or the word “television” is said “televisi”. This phenomenon happens to the actress from Indonesia, she is Cinta Laura. When Cinta Laura speaks in Indonesian language, she still looks like speak in English, because her pronunciation when speak in Indonesian language is a bit same with English pronunciation.

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 combined 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.

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 of Code Mixing used in Daniel Mananta Video YouTube Channel’.

## 2. Method

This research was using Qualitative Content Analysis Design. Content analysis is a research tool that analyzing and interpreting recorded material. Qualitative content analysis focuses on the characteristics of language as communication with attention to the content or contextual meaning of the text. The sources of data were taken from Daniel Mananta Video YouTube Channel which has code mixing to collect the data needed. The instrument for collecting data in this study was listen to the content of video “Daniel Mananta Video YouTube Channel”. After the data is collected, then the data will be analyzed through the following techniques: a) Download the video of the data needed. b) Listening to the speakers' utterance. c) Make a transcript of Daniel Mananta Video YouTube Channel utterances. d) Identified the types of code mixing of Daniel Mananta Video YouTube Channel utterances. e) The researcher makes conclusions.

### 3. Result/s and Discussion

The research data was obtained using video YouTube “Maudy Ayunda on Podcast of CXO Media Channel”, so that the data is in the form of sentences taken from the video and then will analyze based on the types of code mixing and code switching.

#### 3.1 Data Analysis

##### A. The Types of Code Mixing used in Daniel Mananta Video YouTube Channel

###### **Intra-sentential code mixing**

Intra-sentential 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”

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"

The word amazing 'it's mean that “luar biasa” 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** “sebenarnya Tuhan bilang well gitu kan, cuma kita sebagai umat aja yang kurang mengerti”

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 sentensial.

**Data 4** “ini pertama kali doain other”

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 5** “boleh gak lue share kisah perjalanan hidup lu?”

The code mixing used by Daniel. He says the word share by means bagi in Indonesian language. So, we can categorize the data into intra sentensial code mixing with clause boundary as it characteristic.

**Data 6** “`how the process yang kamu lakuin buat nguatin diri?”

The word is included in the category of intra-sentential mixed codes that occur within clause boundaries with their own characteristics.

**Data 7** “`what do you thing sekarang tentang karir lu?”

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 8** “`jadi melepaskan image bahwa gemuk itu pasti gak disukai banyak orang”

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 sentensial type.

**Data 9** ‘‘gara-gara pandemik jadi stay di 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 sentential code mixing within clause boundary as it characteristic.

**Data 10** "ya, saya sangat support kamu’’

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 11** ‘‘all right langsung aja kita bahas tentang kehidupan bunda 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.

**Data 12** ‘‘berhubung karena lu udah banyak banget di request penonton setia gue’’

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 13** ‘‘lu compare kehidupan lu dengan kehidupan orang lain’’

The conversation between Daniel and Agnes when little Agnes was used to being educated with great discipline and sometime 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.

**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’’

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’’

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’’

This utterance between Daniel and Agnes where they were talking about Agnes career with her partner duet. They talked about Agnes schedule performance, the conversation 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?’’

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’’

The utterance contained intra lexical code mixing because he said *nya*, which is the suffix in Indonesian language.

**B. The Factors Influencing Code Mixing Usage  
Talking about Particular Topic**

**Data 1** ‘‘Secara amazing banget’’

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

**Data 2** ‘‘ I like mujizat’’

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

**Data 3** ‘‘ alah masalah kecil aja sok-sok 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’’

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 specific. So, this sentence is one of factors code mixing talking about particular topic.

**Data 5** ‘‘ini pertama kali doain other’’

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

**Interjection (Inserting sentences filler or sentence connector)**

**Data 1** ‘‘wow, kayak lu punya planning yang udah cukup solid

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?’’

In this sentence have two conjunction in English and Indonesian. The word *Um* and is located at the beginning of the sentence.

**Data 3** ‘‘ooh, jadi burden-nya sendiri ‘

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’’?

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** ‘‘berarti lu berhasil nge – let go kekhawatiran lu’’

In the sentence, the word *nge* as a affix 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.

#### **4. 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 namely intra-sentential, intra-lexical and involves changes in pronunciation. There are also several factors that influence code mixing 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.

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