The Analysis of Code Mixing Used on Livy Renata's Vlog

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Abstract
The objective of this research is to: 1) analyze the type of code mixing used on Livy Renata's Vlog on YouTube channel, 2) analyze the factors caused code mixing uses Livy Renata's Vlog. This research applied Muysken's code mixing theory as well as JU's code mixing factors. Descriptive qualitative employed in this research. The data of this research consists of Livy's phrase on her vlog that contain a code mixing. There were 56 code mixing found in this research. The categorization of the data analysis's findings was used to insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. The findings revealed that the most typical style of code mixing was insertion (67,8%), it was followed by alternation (17,85%), and congruent lexicalization (14,28%). There are four factors of caused use code mixing in this research they are language dominance, language attitude, psycholinguistics motivation, and mixing in highly accessible word or phrase.

Keywords: Code mixing, Sociolinguistics, Vlog

1. INTRODUCTION

Code mixing come about during people blend the language or type of speech in an act without a situation or circumstance that necessitates mixing languages (Nababan, 1994:32). code mixing is where people mix the language or the kind of language for the most part words, phrases, clauses, or sentences in conversation without changing the meaning. A lot of people used more than one language when they do the interaction with each other, not only in real live but also when they communicate in social media. The process of creating, sharing, exchanging, and modifying ideas or concepts via virtual or network communication is known as social media (Thaib, 2021:08). Many people rely social media to get some information. There are many kinds of social medias that can give opportunity to convey their oration or interaction with each other such as Instagram, Tiktok, and YouTube.

Instagram is one of the most widely used social media platforms worldwide, with millions of users from different social media platforms in Indonesia. Instagram is a photo-sharing app and service that is available on desktop, mobile, and the web. It lets users upload photos and videos to the public and to private accounts. (Ayu, 2018). TikTok is a music video-based app that lets users make short videos that are accompanied by music or that can be lip-synched and uploaded later (Sari, 2021). A website or free platform for sharing videos is called YouTube. With 2.3 billion active users, it will be the second most popular social media network since it provides global news, trends, and issues through videos produced by YouTube producers (Auliabella, 2022).

Code mixing is also used by YouTube content creators, also known as Youtubers, and Livy Renata. She is one of the most well-known artists and content creators. The activity of

disseminating information to be transformed into images, videos, and writing or content is considered a content creator. The content is then distributed through platforms, one of which is YouTube. Content creators need a special skill. She is also the Brand Ambassador of the most popular eSports team, which is Alter Ego.

Livy Renata is known as a person who always used more than one language. She uses more than one language to communicate in her contents. Based on the background and problem above, code mixing is one of the interest topics to be discussed, because nowadays code mixing become a trend and style around young people. The research's objective was to examine the different types of code mixing used for Livy Renata to communicate and why she did code mixing to communicate.

There has been previous research, but there is difference between this research and others. The first is the research topic. This research used Livy Renata as the object, whereas previous studies used other youtubers or artists. This research aims to determine the factors that cause Livy Renata's Vlog's code mixing as well as the types of code mixing that are used there.

2. RELATED STUDIES

The study of language and society in general is known as sociolinguistics. It investigated language and society to discover what things that language is capable of (Hudson, 1996). Wardhaugh (1998) described, A society is any group of people who are brought together for a particular reason, and a language is the language they use. Sociolinguistics is concerned with all aspects of behaviour influenced by language, not just language use as well as attitudes of language and language speakers. Wardaugh claims that participant in the speech society follow the same set of grammatical rules. He goes on to say that it has to be consistent connection between social structure and language use.

Bilingualism is the practice of speaking or communicating in two languages. Meanwhile, a bilingual person is fluent in more than one language. A bilingual individual is people which speaks in multiple language. Membership, education, and administration are the three reasons why someone becomes bilingual (Hoffman, 1991). The use of French by European aristocracy to signal elite fellowship is an illustration of a reason for membership.

When there is no divergence, human-to-human interactions usually rely on differentiating codes. Code goes through a process that both the talker and the listener have to know. When the speaker comprehends the code, the speaker makes a decision and acts on what the speaker should do. The term code can refer to numerous languages. According to Wardaugh (1986), code can refer to any communication system used by two or more people. Code is a phenomenon in bilingualism as well. A code is a specific dialect or language that is used by one person at any given time, as well as a method for communicating among two or over group (Wardaugh 1986:99).

Code-mixing occurs when a communication speaker combines two languages. When a speaker mixes words or phrases from different languages without changing the subject, this called "code-mixing". Within a statement, code-mixing typically occurs at the syntax structure level. Code-mixing used when the speaker uses two languages concurrently to the point where they switch in a single utterance, switching from one to the other (Wardaugh 1986). The first part of a sentence is said in language A, while the remainder is spoken in language B. Muysken (2000) code-mixing is defined as any instance in which grammatical and lexical features of two language in the same sentence.

In the bilingual speech community, Muysken suggested that there are three primary

patterns of intra-sentential code-mixing: insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. The various forms of code-mixing, on the other hand, are:

1) Insertion is how lexical items from single language are incorporated into different. Based on Muysken (2000), code-mixing is conceived of as a process requiring the lexical or phrasal category borrowing insertion into a predetermined structure. Language's lexical items are words (noun, adjective, preposition) or phrases (Muysken, 2000). According to MuyskenInsertions are typically composed of a single content word (such as a noun or an adjective) that is morphologically integrated. Insertion code- mixing is described as follows:
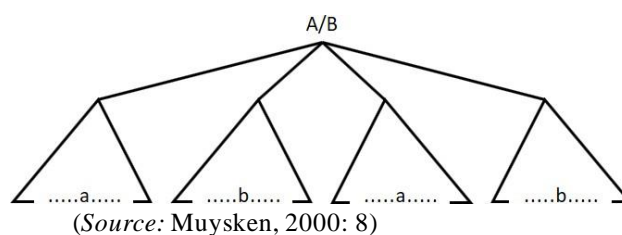

(*Source :* Muysken, 2000: 7)
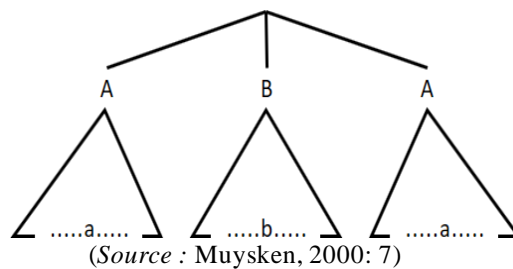
    In this diagram, a represents lexical items from the first language A, and B represents lexical items from the second language B that the speakers have inserted into the utterance.

2) Alternation happened in one sentence (Muysken, 2000). The way of alternation is especially common in stable bilingual communities with a history of language separation, but it also occurs in many other communities.

(*Source :* Muysken, 2000: 7)
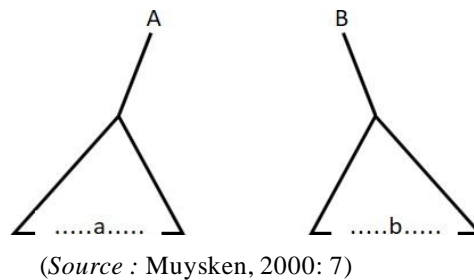
In contrast to insertion, alternation is a mixing strategy in which two languages remain separate in the bilingual utterance as A...B. Furthermore, alternation exhibits a non- nested A...B...A structure, implying that the elements preceding and following the "switched string" are not structurally related.

3) Congruent Lexicalization refers to the situation in which two languages share grammatical structures that can be lexically filled with elements from either language (Muysken. 2000).

(*Source:* Muysken, 2000: 8)

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Lingua (2023), 20(1): 173-184. DOI 10.30957/lingua.v20i1.816.

There may be motivations and reasons for bilinguals to switch between two or more languages. According to Ju (2009), the following are some of the factors that lead to code-mixing:

1) Perception of the Interlocutor's Language Background
   code-mixing is used by the speaker or writer to accommodate the language proficiency of the interlocutor or reader when the interlocutor speaks a weak first language. The speaker will mix codes from different languages to ensure that the interlocutor understands what is being said.

2) Language Dominance
   The term "language dominance" refers to the language that is frequently used for communication. As a result, when people write or speak foreign languages, they mix those languages with the language they speak most frequently. It can happen with certain words or words mixed up that are used a lot in human communication.

3) Language Attitude
   A person's frequency of code-mixing is influenced by their general attitude toward it. The person can mix words however they want to show their creative use of words (code-mixing).

4) Psycholinguistic Motivation
   It can be challenging for individuals to translate certain terms into their native tongue. After that, they mix terms that are more ingrained in their own language.

5) Mixing in a Highly Accessible Word or Phrase
   This is because the term in the language is easier to understand. The term can come from jobs, which is why different jobs have different terms. Those are actual names (example: brand names, dishes names, culture-related terms, etc.), School terms (example: library, canteen, homework, etc.), and computer terms (example: click, enter, delete, etc.).

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3. FINDING
1) Types of Coding Mixing
According to Muysken (2000) there are three different kinds of code mixing found in Livy Renata's vlog namely insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization.

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Table1: The Total and Percentage Examples of the Types of Code Mixing

No	Types	Total	Percentage
1	Insertion	38 examples	67,8%
2	Alternation	10 examples	17,85%
3	Congruent Lexicalization	8 examples	14,28%

a. Insertion

Insertion that found on Livy's vlog are 38 examples (67,8%). The vlog YouTube Channel of Livy Renata was where this research found.

Table 2: Insertion of Code Mixing

No	Times	Utterance	Source
1.	0:42 – 0:47	Disini bakal ada *farewell* party lihat tulisannya tuh	BTS shooting "Love in Game" di Sentul – SHOOTING DI STELLA MARRIS
2.	1:02 – 1:04	Kita beda *scene* beda hari	BTS shooting "Love in Game" di Sentul – SHOOTING DI STELLA MARRIS
3.	12:48 – 12:52	Garuda itu Cuma ada once a week jadi harus balik lebih pagi	BTS shooting "Love in Game" di Sentul – SHOOTING DI STELLA MARRIS
4.	22:18 – 22:19	Dia sering travelling juga sih	Balik lagi ke PIK, Livy ngajarin Nopek Novian cara bikin ice cream!
5.	2:42 – 2:45	Kita banyak inside joke tapi gak lucu semua	BTS shooting "Love in Game" di Sentul – SHOOTING DI STELLA MARRIS

Data no 1 Livy speaks with two language which is Indonesian and English language so it can be categorized into code mixing. This data can be classified as insertion code mixing because Livy Renata mix two languages when she communicates which she mixes one language with other in a single component by including an English language **"farewell party"** in the Indonesian sentence.

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Data no 2 above Livy did code mixing in her communicate on her vlog. She mixes two languages in one sentence to communicate with the other on her vlog. She mixes Indonesian and English language in one sentence. She said on her vlog in English in the data (2) **"Kita beda *scen*e beda hari"** to inform her viewers that she and her friend have difference scene and difference day when did shooting. Indonesian language is dominant in her sentence instead English language. She starts the sentence with Indonesian language "kita beda" and then insert English word "*scen*e" , end with the Indonesian language "beda hari" . **"scene"** means **"adegan"** in Indonesian. As the conclusion this sentence can be classified into insertion kind of code mixing. This is due to the English word **"scene"** is component of sentence.

From the data 3 above Livy did code mixing in her utterance when she communicates in her vlog YouTube channel. She inserts English language in the middle of her utterance. She said "Garuda itu Cuma ada **once a week** jadi harus balik lebih pagi*"* this code mixing occurs when she tells her viewers that her mom must went back to home first and used Garu Airplane. Code mixing in data (3) can be categorized as insertion because she inserts a word in English in the middle of her Indonesian sentence.

Through the data no 4 Livy mixes her language on this vlog also known as code mixing. She starts her sentence with Indonesian language "Dia sering" and insert the English word **"traveling"** in the middle of her sentence and the end of the sentence with Indonesian language "juga sih". The word **"traveling"** in Indonesia means jalan-jalan. So this data can be categorized into insertion code mixing.

Data no 5 Livy She did code mixing in her vlog. She mixes Indonesian language with English language. She said" Kita banyak **inside joke** tapi gak lucu semua" this code mixing occurs when she talked to her friend and make some jokes. Indonesian language is more dominant than English language in this sentence. she mixes two language which is Indonesian language "kita banyak" and "tapi gak lucu semua" and she insert the English word **"inside joke".** In Indonesia **"inside joke"** means "lelucon". Consequently, Insertion is the kind of code mixing. When lexical items from one language are incorporated into another, this is called "insertion.

b. Alternation

Alternation type of code mixing that found in Livy's Vlog are 10 examples (17,85%). The Vlog YouTube Channel of Livy Renata was where this study found data.

Table 3: Alternation of Code Mixing

No	Times	Utterances	Source
1.	0:51 – 0:54	*I wonder for okay* kayak baru beli baju langsung di pake.	Vlog ✮ Fine-dining in Thailand! Mahal banget! + weed is legal here?
2.	04:27 – 04:32	*And that's our waiting room,* pinjem ya murid murid sini	BTS shooting "Love in Game" di Sentul – SHOOTING DI STELLA MARRIS!!
3.	1:13 – 1:14	*While we waiting* kita makan dulu ya	Balik lagi ke PIK, Livy ngajarin Nopek Novian cara bikin ice cream!
4.	8:55 – 8:59	*Yesterday when I arrived in Bangkok like two of my friends juga lagi di Bangkok*	Vlog ✮ Fine-dining in Thailand! Mahal banget! + weed is legal here?
5.	12:45 – 12:47	*Mami had to go back earlier because 9am ikan naik Garuda.*	Vlog ✮ Fine-dining in Thailand! Mahal banget! + weed is legal here?

The data 1 above Livy used code mixing in her utterance with two language which is English and Indonesian language. She starts her sentence with English language *"I wonder for okay"* and continued with Indonesian language "kayak baru beli baju langsung dipake". In the related utterance at the end, there are two clauses written in different languages, because it occurs in a single utterance, the type of code mixing is known as alternation. She occasionally spoke English and Indonesian in the same sentence.

Data no 2 Livy did code mixing because she mixes her utterance with two languages which is English and Indonesian language. She said *"And that's our waiting room,* pinjem ya murid murid sini". This code mixing occurs when Livy want to showed her waiting room while did the shooting. The sentence consists of two languages. The clause ""*And that's our waiting room"* in English and the clause "pinjem ya murid murid sini" in Indonesian language. In the related utterance, there are two different-language clauses at the end. Therefore, alternation is the type of code mixing.

Data no 3 Livy did code mixing because she mixes her language with Indonesian and English as the two distinct languages. She begins her sentence with clause ***"while we waiting"*** and continue with Indonesian language "kita makan dulu ya". This code mixing occurs when Livy waited for her friend at the restaurant where they had made an appointment before, because it occurs in a single utterance, the kind of code mixing is called as alternation.

From the data no 4 above Livy mixes her language with two languages which is English and Indonesian language also known as code mixing. She begins her utterance with English language ***"Yesterday*** when ***I*** arrived ***in Bangkok like two of my friends***" and continued with Indonesia language" juga lagi di Bangkok". The Indonesian language is represented by "A" and the English language by "B." As a result, this utterance is of the alternation type because it consists of two clauses written in a variety of languages, and she occasionally combined Indonesian and English words into a single sentence.

From the data no 5 above Livy She did code mixing in her vlog. She mixes Indonesian language with English language. She begins her speech with the English language ***"Mami had to go earlier because"*** then continue with Indonesian language "mami kan naik Garuda". The English language is represented by "A," and Indonesian is represented by "B", because She spoke in a style of alternation, mixing Indonesian and English in a single sentence.

c. Congruent Lexicalization

Congruent Lexicalization that found on Livy's Vlog YouTube Channel are 8 examples (14,28%). The following data are analyzed using consistent lexicalization:

Table 4: Congruent Lexicalization Type of Code Mixing

No	Times	Utterance	Source
1.	3:25 – 3:27	Ini itu ***café nya*** dia kayak ***dedicate to him***	vlog ✻ Fine-diningin Thailand! Mahal banget! + weed is legal here?
2.	1:09>1:16	Kita langsung ***ke waiting room***, ada ci Rachel ***hallo ci how are you doing this morning?***	BTS shooting "Love in Game" di Sentul – SHOOTING DI STELLA MARRIS!!
3.	05:30>05:31	***You*** dapet ***call sheet nya*** lihat dong!	BTS shooting "Love in Game" di Sentul – SHOOTING DI STELLA MARRIS!!

The data no 1 above consist with two different languages known as code mixing.She starts her utterance with Indonesian language "ini itu" and she continues with English language *"café-nya"* then Indonesian language "dia kayak" and at the last sheused English language *"dedicate to him"*. She mixes her utterance with two differentlanguages known as code mixing. In this case it can called congruent lexicalization because Indonesia and English shared a grammatical structure, and English words were incorporated into the Indonesian structure.

From the data no 2 above Livy used code mixing when she communicates on her vlog. She used two different languages on her vlog. She starts her utterance with Indonesian language "kita langsung" and continue with English word *"ke waiting room"* and continue again with Indonesia language "ada ci Rachel", at the last she used English language *"hallo ci how are you doing this morning?"*. This data can be categorized into congruent lexicalization kind of code mixing by reason of thestructure. There is share grammatical in two languages and English or Indonesia language are inserted randomly in one sentence.

In this data no 3 Livy used code mixing when she communicates on her vlog. Sheused two different languages on her vlog. She starts her utterance with English language *"You"* and continue with Indonesian word "dapet" and next with English language *"call sheet nya"* at the last she used Indonesian language "lihat dong". Shemixes her utterance with two different languages known as code mixing. In this caseit can called congruent lexicalization because Indonesia and English shared a grammatical structure and English words were incorporated into Indonesian structure.

2) The Factors Caused Code Mixing Uses Livy Renata's Vlog

In the vlog on Livy Renata's YouTube channel, four code-mixing factors are used. Language dominance, language attitude, psycholinguistic motivation, and incorporating a highly accessible word or phrase are all examples.

a. Language D**ominance**

Language dominance is the language that people frequently use in communication, as was discussed in Chapter II. As a result, when someone speaks orwrites in a language other than their native tongue, they mix those languages with their dominant language. Livy Renata is an Indonesian Youtuber who cannot speak Indonesia as well. She is an Indonesian people but in Dua Belas Media video YouTubechannel she said that she cannot speak Indonesia as well because since at the elementary school she went to school at international school and until now she collages at Sydney, Australia. Therefore, she just can speak a little bit Indonesia and her language dominance is English.

b. Psycholinguistic Motivation

Livy Renata is a bilingual who can speak both English and Indonesian. As a result, when it is challenging for her to locate a particular term in either her native tongue or another language, she mixes the two languages People may struggle to findthe words for specific terms in their native language. or vice versa because expressions from different languages may differ or not convey the exact meaning.
The following code-mixing occurs due to the psycholinguistics motivation factor in the video on Livy Renata Youtube channel:

a) Jadi mau *skin care-an* dulu baru langsung tidur

b) *Bless you* itu apa ya Bahasa Indonesianya

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c. Language Attitude

The person can mix words however they want to express their creativity with words (code-mixing). Livy Renata known as a person who always used English word "I" when she mentions herself and "You" to mention her interlocutors and that is made her become a famous person who always used "I & You".

Table 5: Language Attitude Factor

No	Times	Utterance	Source
1.	23:27 – 23:29	*I* suka sih lihat ikan, *you* suka gak?	Balik lagi ke PIK, Livy ngajarin Nopek Novian cara bikin ice cream!
2.	18:18 – 18:20	*I* pesen *French fries you* mau gak?	Balik lagi ke PIK, Livy ngajarin Nopek Novian cara bikin ice cream!
3.	13:21 – 13:23	*You* tau gak *I* gak pernah makan ketoprak	Balik lagi ke PIK, Livy ngajarin Nopek Novian cara bikin ice cream!

d. Highly Accessible Word or Phrase

The fact that the term is easier to understand is the reason for this final factor. The term could be proper names for dishes, brand names, cultural terms, computer terms, etc, because it is a highly accessible word or phrase, the code from a different language is inserted.

(1) Hari ini mau ke *tengible café* terus mau ke *cat café*, tapi pertama mau cari makan dulu
(2) Jadi sekarang ada di *Wagyu Butler Steak*

4. CONCLUSION

In Livy Renata's Vlog Youtube Channel, it was discovered that multiple codes were mixed up after the results were analyzed. According to Muysken and JU theory, the data were categorized for code-mixing factors and types.

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1) According to Muysken there are three different kind of code mixing they are insertion, alternation, and the last is congruent lexicalization. In this research found that 56 types of code mixing which can be split for 38 insertion, 10 alternation, and 8 congruent lexicalizations. In this research are found that the types of code mixing that dominant used by Livy Renata on her Vlog YouTube Channel is insertion.

2) The factor of code mixing utilized on Livy Renata's Vlog YouTube Channel is also the subject of this research. There are four factors why Livy used code mixing to communicate on her Vlog. The four factor is language dominance, language attitude, psycholinguistics motivation, and the last is highly accessible words or phrases. This research finds that the main factor of Livy used code mixing is language dominance because in one vlog she says that she cannot speak Indonesia as well so, she mixes her language with English.

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