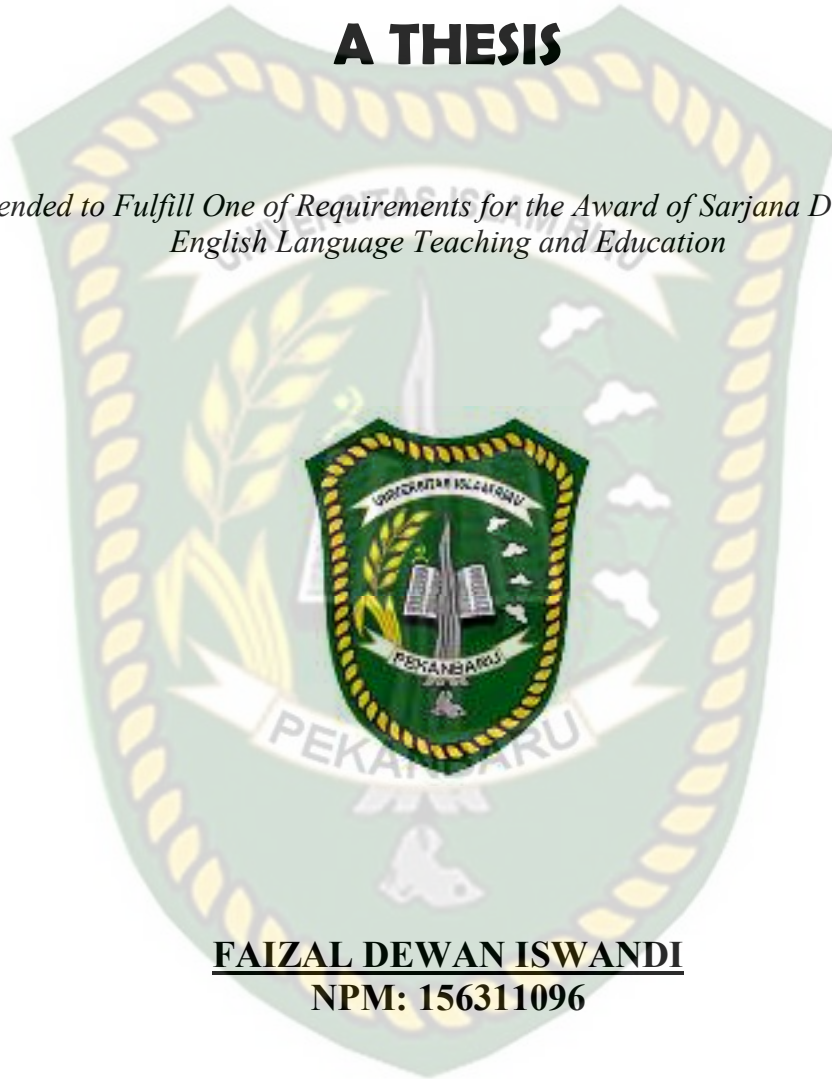


**AN ANALYSIS OF CODE MIXING USED IN NESSIE JUDGE
YOUTUBE VIDEO**

A THESIS

*Intended to Fulfill One of Requirements for the Award of Sarjana Degree in
English Language Teaching and Education*



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2021**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Alhamdulillahirobbil'alamin, first of all I would like to extend my thanks to Allah SWT, for blessing and giving me strength and health to complete this thesis entitled **“An Analysis of Code Mixing Used in Nessie Judge YouTube Video”**. This thesis intended to fulfill one of the requirements of Sarjana Degree in English Language Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Universitas Islam Riau.

The researcher would like to express her thanks deeply to all people who gave many contributions in completing this thesis. the researcher addresses her appreciation and express deep gratitude to the following individuals namely:

1. Dr. Sri Amnah, S.Pd., M.Si as dean of FKIP UIR and Dra. Hj. Tity Hastuti, M.Pd as the vice dean of FIKP UIR and all administrative staff of FKIP UIR Pekanbaru.
2. Muhammad Ilyas, M.Pd as the chief of English language education of FKIP UIR and Sri Wahyuni, S.Pd, M.Pd as the secretary of English language education of FKIP UIR who has given suggestion and guidance during this thesis held.
3. Special thanks for my advisor Prof. DR. Drs. Seno H Putra, M.Pd who always contributes a lot of time in giving motivation, suggestion, correction, encouragement and guidance for me in accomplishing this thesis and of course, for my examiners mam Dr. Sri Yuliani, S.Pd.,M.Pd. and mam Sri Yuliani, S.Pd.,M.Pd
4. All lectures of English language education of FKIP UIR who gave knowledge and helped me during my study.

5. Deep gratitude to my beloved parents, my father Ruswandi (alm) and my mother Isnaini, Skm. Thanks a lot for the endless love, patient, support, advice, praying and financial or other things that the researcher cannot mention one by one. I am proud to be your son.
6. Sincere thanks to my sisters Dian Kurnia Putri, Dini Shafira Anugrah, Se, Dina Rizki Adinda and my brother Fathur Rahman who gave me supports to finish this thesis.
7. Thanks to my beloved friends, Ferra Dyasty Marziola, Ariswanto, Amir, Ari, Dhany, Sandi, Gita the last my friend in D class who always gives support and a lot of advices in during my time in completing this thesis.

Finally, the researcher realize that this thesis may have several weaknesses. Therefore, supportive feedbacks, suggestion, and comments are really needed for improvement of this research.

Pekanbaru, May 2021

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ABSTRACT

***Faizal Dewan Iswandi. 2021. An Analysis of Code Mixing Used In Nessie Judge YouTube Video. Final Project. English Language Education, Faculty of Teacher Training And Education, Universitas Islam Riau.
Advisor : Prof. Seno Himala Putra, M. Pd.***

Key words: Nessie Judge, Code Mixing, YouTube

Nowadays, code mixing is easily found in daily life. Moreover, that phenomenon is not only found in daily life but also in the media which developed, one of them is video. Video is one of many media which is popular among society. Especially, in this era, people are easier to see so many videos via YouTube. Mostly, the use of code mixing occurs in youngster utterance. Nessie Judge is one of the Indonesian youngster who like to used code mixing in her utterances on her YouTube video.

This research used descriptive qualitative research data taken from one of Nessie Judge YouTube video in her YouTube Channel. The data was taken from 12 January 2021. The researcher collected the data through documentation.

This final project is based on a study which attempt to found a type of code mixing acts by using some relevant theories from some linguistics expert than and to find out the reasons code mixing used. And the factor of using code mixing is acceptance because a lot of Nessie Judge Subscribers is Indonesian youngsters. Nessie is one of Indonesian youngsters. As we know Indonesian youngsters who like to mix Bahasa with English in there utterance.

ABSTRAK

Faizal Dewan Iswandi. 2021. Analisis Campur Kode yang Digunakan Dalam Video YouTube Nessie Judge. Proyek Akhir. Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris, Fakultas Keguruan Dan Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Islam Riau. Pembimbing : Prof. Seno Himala Putra, M.Pd.

Kata kunci: Hakim Nessie, Campur Kode, YouTube

Saat ini campur kode mudah ditemukan dalam kehidupan sehari-hari. Apalagi fenomena tersebut tidak hanya ditemukan dalam kehidupan sehari-hari tetapi juga dalam media yang berkembang, salah satunya adalah video. Video merupakan salah satu dari sekian banyak media yang populer di kalangan masyarakat. Apalagi di era sekarang ini, orang lebih mudah melihat begitu banyak video melalui YouTube. Penggunaan campur kode sebagian besar terjadi pada tuturan anak muda. Nessie Judge adalah salah satu anak muda Indonesia yang suka menggunakan campur kode dalam tuturannya di video YouTube-nya.

Penelitian ini menggunakan data penelitian kualitatif deskriptif yang diambil dari salah satu video YouTube Nessie Judge di Channel YouTube miliknya. Pengambilan data dilakukan pada tanggal 12 Januari 2021. Pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui dokumentasi.

Tugas akhir ini dilatarbelakangi oleh suatu penelitian yang berusaha menemukan jenis tindakan campur kode dengan menggunakan beberapa teori yang relevan dari beberapa ahli linguistik dan untuk mengetahui alasan terjadinya campur kode. Dan faktor penggunaan campur kode adalah penerimaan karena sebagian besar Pelanggan Nessie Judge adalah anak muda Indonesia. Nessie adalah salah satu anak muda Indonesia. Seperti yang kita ketahui anak-anak muda Indonesia yang suka mencampuradukkan bahasa Indonesia dengan bahasa Inggris dalam ucapannya.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Research

In this globalization era, the development of communication is getting bigger. Most electronic media offer alternative ways to communicate with others. Nevertheless, language plays an important role in interacting with others. Languages also reflect culture and trends. We can't communicate with others without language. Many people can use more than one language, we call that bilingualism.

People who live in the bilingual area tend to use more than one language in their daily conversation. They like to mix their mother tongue with another language, whether it's a local language or an international language. English is an international language common use in this world, including Indonesia. There a lot of Indonesian who like to mix Bahasa Indonesia with English.

In the branch of linguistic, the phenomenon of combining one language and another language is called code mixing. People usually combine two languages in communication. Code mixing occurs in a relaxed or informal situation. This situation is closer to daily conversation, the inability to find an appropriate word or expression in one language makes people change the word or phrase to another language.

Nowadays, code-mixing is easily found in daily life. Moreover, that phenomenon is not only found in daily life but also in the media which developed, one of them is video. Video is a media which can represent picture and sound, so that people can see someone doing something like speaking, singing, etc. video is one of many media which is popular among society. Especially, in this era, people are easier to see so many videos via YouTube.

Mostly, the use of code mixing occurs in youngster utterances. For example, Nasren Anisputri Judge, or people are known as Nessie Judge one of the Indonesian youngsters who like to use code-mixing in her utterances on her YouTube videos.

Nessie started her YouTube account in 2012 and used it to share a videos blog like the discussion of things that were of interest to her such as food diaries, Vlogs, and so on. In 2017, she started upload horror videos for the first time. Because a lot of viewers like this segment, Nessie creates a NERROR segment. NERROR is creepy content such as the mystery of Triangle, the original mystery of the disappearance of Atlantis, Scenes horror film that is the scariest in the world, and so on.

Therefore, the researcher is interested to do such an investigation to analyze the code mixing used in Nessie Judge Videos on YouTube and presents it as a thesis entitled **“AN ANALYSIS OF CODE MIXING USED IN NESSIE JUDGE YOUTUBE VIDEO”**.

1.2 Identification of The Research

Based on the background of the research above, the researcher will be analyzed about code mixing phenomenon used by Nessie Judge and the factor why she used code mixing in her utterance on her YouTube videos.

1.3 Limitation of The Research

In this research, the researcher wants to analyze the types of code mixing that Nessie Judge used in her YouTube videos and the factor that she used code mixing on her YouTube videos. To collect the data, the researcher focuses her utterance on her YouTube videos.

1.4 Formulation of The Research

Based on the explanation above, this research has two questions to answer:

1. What types of code mixing are found in Nessie Judge YouTube videos?
2. What is the factor that Nessie Judge used code mixing?

1.5 Objectives of The Research

Concerning the formulation of the research mentioned above, the objectives of the research are:

1. To find out the types code mixing used in Nessie Judge Video on her YouTube channel.
2. To find out the factor code mixing used.

1.6 Significance of The Research

This research is expected to enrich the theoretical perspective on code mixing used by Nessie Judge in her YouTube videos, especially, how to analyze language research utterance using the code mixing theory as shown by Nessie Judge in her YouTube videos, this research may be employed to help the reader in analyzing code mixing that is used in the video. It is also expected to provide the empirical source for further researchers and the reader who concern sociolinguistic studies. The writer also expects that this research would be more developed by those who are interested in the field of sociolinguistic, especially in code mixing.

1.7 Definition of Key Term

To avoid misinterpretation and misunderstanding concerns with the topic of the research, it is necessary to explain the key terms used, they are as follows:

1. According to (Trudgill, 2000), sociolinguistics is the relation between language and society. Language in society has a variety and use of language depending on the user's language. it is used as a communication tool, to provide information and opinions and to express what the speaker feels.
2. According to (Wardhaugh, 1986), code is a dialect or a particular language used in every opportunity to communicate between two or more parties. Then, when two or more people communicate with each other in conversation,
3. According to (Mabule, 2015), code mixing is an utterance that involves mixing two languages without changing the related topic. This means it is a symptom of language used where a mixture or combination of different variations in the same clause.
4. (Wikipedia, n.d.) "Nessie Judge" is one of the channels on YouTube. The channel is made on July, 24th 2012 by Nasreen Anisputri Judge, or people usually call her Nessie. At the first time, the channel only filed Nessie's vlog videos, and then in mid- 2017 until this time the channel is more focus to discuss the miseries and unsolved theories which is named "NERROR".

1.8 Research Method

According to (S.H. Putra, 2014) research methodology is the basic foundation for designing, building, and developing the research to be studied because this methodology has the scientific strength as an "architect" to apply a research building technically.

This research method presents the research design, source of the data, the instrument of the research, data collection technique, data analysis will explaining bellow:

1.8.1 Research Design

The type of this research is descriptive qualitative research. The researcher applied this type in the paper because it was the appropriate approach to describe the result of the research. (S. himala Putra, 2006) qualitative research is kind of the research concerned with acquiring data in the field.

Descriptive qualitative research is one of two major approaches to research methodology in social science. Descriptive qualitative research involves a depth understanding of human behavior and the reasons that influence human behaviors. Qualitative research depends on the reasons behind various aspects of behavior. In short, it investigates the way and how of decision making, as compared to what, where, and when of quantitative research. Therefore, the need is for smaller but focused 7 samples rather than large random samples, in which qualitative research

categorizes data into patterns as the primary basis for organizing and reporting the result. Descriptive qualitative research is also referred to as naturalistic research or inquiry into everyday living. Direct observations are made of human behavior in everyday life.

Based on this view, this type of study was used to analyze the code mixing used by Nessie Judge in her YouTube channel named "Nessie Judge". In line with the description above, descriptive qualitative research was used in this research because the researcher wanted to describe the speaker's code mixing, especially for the type and motive code mixing.

1.8.2 Instrument of The Research

In this research, the researcher himself acts as the instrument. In qualitative research, the researcher functions as the researcher and data collector. The most important research instrument is the researcher himself with or without the help of another person. (Melong, 2004) states as the main instrument, the researcher plans the research, collect the data, analyze the data, interprets, and finally reports the result of the research. The researcher's knowledge about code mixing becomes the most important subject that helps the researcher in analyzing the data.

1.8.3 Data Collection Technique

The researcher used the documentation method to collecting the data. According to (Suharsimi, 2010) a documentation method is gotten by using a book, transcript, film, video, newspaper, Magazine, notes of a meeting, ancient inspiration, and agenda. The technique to collecting the data in this research will be explained as follow:

1. Watching Nessie Judge YouTube Video.
2. Write down the script.
3. Determines the types of code mixing that are presented in the transcript.
4. Giving codes to be easy analyzing the data.

1.8.4 Data Analyze Technique

To analyze the data, the researcher uses the technique of analysis proposed by (Miles & Huberman, 1994). The stages are as follows:

1. Data Reduction

In this stage, the research conducts two activities such as identify units and coding. The first is unit identifying. It is breaking down into bits of information in a unit of data. The researcher focused on data that are appropriate with code mixing that was used by Nessie Judge in her YouTube channel named "Nessie Judge". The

second step is coding. It is delivering code in the unit which can be searched easily in analyzing the data.

2. Data Display

In this stage, the whole information that was appropriate with the problem statement is arranged to build the description about types of code mixing and the motive influencing the use of code mixing used by Nessie Judge in her YouTube channel.

3. Conclusion Drawing and Verification

In this step, the researcher formulated statements proportionally. The researcher answered their research question and problem in this research. the researcher made conclusions to be verified for its credibility. Verification is made to develop the researcher's carefulness and even to carry out wider replication on other groups of code mixing data.

CHAPTER II

RELATED THEORIES

2.1 Sociolinguistics

According to (Mayerhoff, 2006) sociolinguistics is a very broad field and it can be used to describe many different ways of studying the language. Language is closely related to society as a means of communication and interaction between groups with one another. This science is a variation in the use of community language in natural communication. While linguistic is the field of science that studies language or fields of science that takes language as the object of study. Therefore, it can be said that sociolinguistics is the field of science that studies languages relating to the use of that language in society.

According to (Trudgill, 2000) sociolinguistics is the relation between language and society. Language in society has a variety and use of language depending on the user's language. it is used as a communication tool, to provide information and opinions and to express what the speaker feels. Therefore, sociolinguistics is one of the fields in language studies that focuses on discussing languages related to society, diversity, functions, and language users.

From the explanation above, sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that learns the relationship between language and society. It is the relation between language and society derived from the word social which means community and the

word linguistic which means language, language as a means of human communication, it also refers to the study of the relation between language and society and how language is used in the multilingual community and language learning in the society. What language or style variations should we use when we talk to certain people. Therefore, it can be found that there is a language phenomenon call bilingualism and multilingualism.

2.2 Bilingualism and Multilingualism

According to (Wardhaugh, 2006) bilingualism is the ability to master the use of two languages by a language community or language speaker. This means it is someone who does not only matter one language in communication and the habit of using two languages or more in bilingualism applies individually and also in social groups. Therefore, bilingualism is the ability to use two languages.

Multilingualism is a mastery of multiple languages. it is a situation where a group of people have and use several different languages. For example, in Singapore, there are four languages that Mandarin, Hokkien, Tamil, Cantonese, and Singapore English. From the languages, the only mandarin has status. Therefore, it is if someone knows several languages or more than two languages.

From the definition above, bilingualism is a person who has abilities in a second language. on the other hand, multilingualism is someone who can use more than two languages in communication with others. This means bilingualism and multilingualism are users who use more than one language, either by individual speakers or by the speaker community. The use of several of them often results in a mixture of language.

2.3 Code

Code is language, variation, language style, or rule for changing a piece of information, for example, words or phrases to another form, not necessarily of the same type. According to (Wardhaugh, 1986) code is a dialect or a particular language used in every opportunity to communicate between two or more parties. Then, when two or more people communicate with each other in conversation, we can call the communication system they used the code. That means, people are usually asked to choose a particular code each time they choose to speak, and they can also decide to switch from one code to another or mix code. When people want to talk to each other, they have to choose a special code to express their feelings. Therefore, codes are certain languages, dialects, styles, or variations.

From the definition above, the researcher concludes that the code can be said as a language or form of language variation use by a community to communicate. That means, it is a signal used by the speaker to convey some message and in code selection, it is divide into two, namely, code mixing and code switching.

2.4 Code Mixing

Code mixing is an expression in which a mixture of grammar from one language to another language is used without changing the grammar of the first language used. According to (Mabule, 2015) code mixing is an utterance that involves mixing two languages without changing the related topic. This means it is a symptom of language used where a mixture or combination of different variations in the same clause. Then, it occurs when speakers used both languages together as long as they change from one language to another in one greeting. Therefore, code-mixing occurs without changing topics, for example, change the meaning to be conveyed.

According to (Ho, 2007) code mixing is the change of one language to another within the same utterance or in the same oral or written text. This means, the use of code mixing where the speaker's mix languages from one language and another language are used without changing the grammar of the first language that is used in the direct or indirect utterance. The use of language refers to words or phrases in one

language mixed with another language. Therefore, code mixing occurs when users use both languages together from one language to another in utterances.

From the explanation above, the researcher concluded that code mixing is a mix of one language with another in expressions that are the same or equivalent to real or written texts. Speakers mix their language from one language to another on the same topic of conversation but it does not change the meaning to be conveyed.

2.5 Code Switching

(Herk, 2012) states that a common occurrence in bilingual, and multilingual communities, code switching refers to instances in which people alternate between at least two language or language varieties in a single conversation. (Nababan, 1993) states that the concept of code switching includes occasions when we can switch from one language varieties to other varieties or from one dialect to another and so on.

From the definitions above, it can conclude that code switching is the alternate use of two or more languages with the same utterance. Code switching is a change by a speaker or writer from one language or language variety to another.

2.6 The Differences of Code Mixing and Code Switching

The difference code mixing and code switching is code mixing occur when speakers mix or insert foreign words (other code) in the dominant language used. Including the use of foreign terms that appears intellect. While code switching, speakers change the language used to code the others including diversity for instance such as the other person, speakers themselves, the presence of three speakers. This means the use of code mixing is the use of one of the more dominant languages, while the code switching between the languages is more balance.

In addition, another difference is code switching occurs between the language used is individual, a conscious and deliberate, specific causes, while code mixing occurs in primary code or code base used as a function, while another code involved in the use of such language is in pieces, without function, and as code. This means, code switching occurs between the language used are individuals who are conscious and intentional in their use, while code mixing occurs in uses that have un purpose or without function.

From the explanation above, the researcher can conclude that code mixing is when speakers enter words other than the speaker's language, and the speakers do not have a specific purpose. The means, the speaker combines the code. Whereas, code switching does not occur accidentally. This means that code switching is a situation where the speaker intentionally changes the code used, such as by switch from one to another language. For example, when speakers change language intentionally and

speakers do it for specific purposes (eg the presence of a third person who does not share the same language, or changes in a topic or situation), in other words, the switch works, meaning the speaker makes a code-switch. Therefore, code mixing changes the language in utterance and language is more dominant. While code switching is to changes the language between sentences and the use of a more balanced language.

2.7 Type of Code Mixing

(Deuchar, 2005) suggests that there is three main code mixing patterns that may be found in bilingual speech communities: insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. This kind of code mixing occurs in a word, phrase, clause, or sentence. The types of code mixing are:

2.7.1 Insertion

Insertion is the insertion of materials from one language into the other languages. This means it is the type of code mixing which inserts a word in the conversation both oral and written. There are several insertions, such as insertion word, insertion hybrid, insertion reduplication, and insertion clause, the following is an example:

1. Insertion Word

Word is the smallest meaningful linguistic unit that can stand by itself. For the example in conversation:

sandi : pakaian kamu *bad* banget sih!

(your clothes are really *bad*!)

Base on the explanation above, the speaker uses the Indonesian language and his insert in the middle of his utterance with an English word. He inserts the word *bad*. By identifying the example conversation above, it can be classified that the type of code mixing that appears in conversation.

2. Insertion Hybrid

Insertion hybrid is a word or derivative in which a single element comes from a different language.

For example: kemaren *performnya* keren banget

(yesterday the performance was really good.)

Base on the example above is hybrid because the word *perform* is an English word and *nya* is an Indonesian suffix that is combined into one word.

3. Insertion Reduplicate

Insertion reduplication is the use of duplicated words.

For example, teman-teman ku di kelas *beautiful beautiful*.

(all my friends in class are *beautiful*)

Base on the explanation above, *beautiful beautiful* words are from of reduplication, because beautiful words are written or mentioned twice in the sentences completely. Actually, in English, there is no reduplication. The sense of reduplication is coming from the Indonesian language. Therefore, the word "*beautiful beautiful*" is using Indonesian systems and concepts but written in English.

4. Insertion Clause

An insertion clause is a group of words with a subject and predicate if it is included in a larger sentence.

For example : aku masih bisa berdiri *life must go on*, semangat ya.

Life must go on is an independent clause, because there is a subject and predicate in the sentence. In this clause, the subject is life, the predicate is must go on.

2.7.2 Alternation

Alternation occurs between meanings that alternation is used when the speaker mixes language with a phrase.

For example: Herry : siang ini, *after the meal* kamu akan pergi kemana?"

(this afternoon, after the meal where are you going?)

Joy : saya tidak akan pergi, karna saya *many tasks* di rumah

(I will not leave, because I have many tasks at home)

The example of the conversation above is about activities. He asked "joy, *after the meal* kamu akan pergi kemana?", the first speaker mixed Indonesian with English in 19 his words. Then, the second speaker responded to the question of the first speaker by replaying "saya tidak akan pergi, karna saya *many tasks* di rumah", from the responding of the second speaker, he mixed Indonesia language with English, the English word which identifies as mixing the language is "*many tasks*" the code mixing that the first speaker and second speaker include in the type of alternation code mixing because they mix in the phrase.

2.7.3 Congruent Lexicalization

Congruent lexicalization is the influence of dialect within language use. It means when the individual speaks in his or her utterance the words which come out

from his or her mouth it is like a foreign language. For example, the official Indonesian language has several dialects with the English word or there are similarities in the word both in the English language and Indonesian language. Usually, it occurs in oral form.

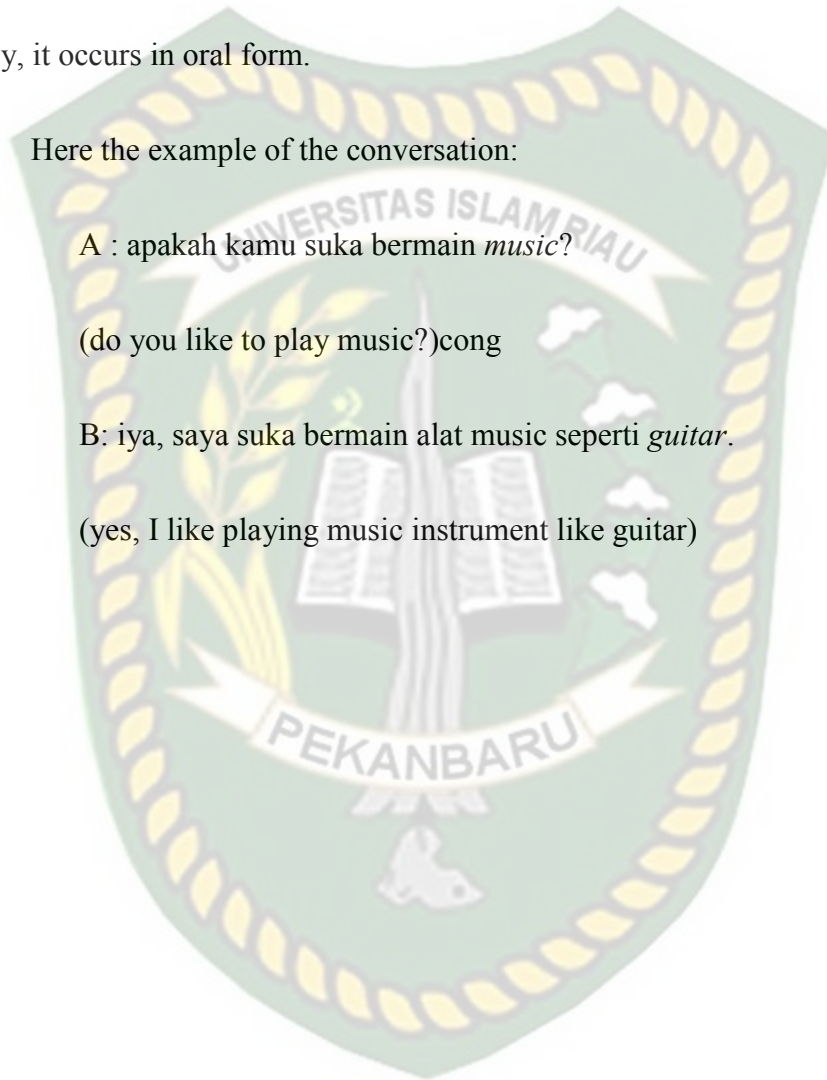
Here the example of the conversation:

A : apakah kamu suka bermain *music*?

(do you like to play music?)cong

B: iya, saya suka bermain alat music seperti *guitar*.

(yes, I like playing music instrument like guitar)



2.8 The Factor That Using Code Mixing

According to (Mabule, 2015) the important of communication in multilingual country contributes to the use of code mixing. The following are some of the causes the factor of using code mixing are:

2.8.1 Lack of proper or equivalent terminology

The causes of code mixing can be explained as result of the language varieties and different settings in which code are used

2.8.2 Acceptance

The other causes of code mixing is social identity and linguistic integration. This is done in order for someone to feel accepted by a particular society. The issue of social; acceptability tends to influence people to borrow word by mixing to a more socially acceptable from one expression.

2.8.3 Social and identity function

Code mixing is often seen as functional when participants in a conversation are being social. A farther will often code mixing while having a social conversation with his teenage sons, yet it can be considered as marked code mixing because even if the relationship and the socialization are relaxed, they are not in the same social group, because of age.

2.8.4 Code mixing for confirmation

This type of code mixing occurs when someone is seeking some form of confirmation.

2.8.5 Expansion

Code mixing can be used to expand a fact that, in other language, may be understood better by the recipient.

2.8.6 Exclusion or the show expertise

People code mixing exclude others in conversation that is regarded for the ears of those who understand the lingua franca used at the point in time.

2.9 YouTube

YouTube videos are one of the audio-visual media. According to (Kabilan, 2012) YouTube is a video-sharing website on which users can upload and share videos with others. It was established in February 2005 and launched live in November 2005. Within 12 months the site had grown exponentially and with the assistance of venture capitalists found the site has over 100 million videos viewed per day.

According to (Lestari, 2017) YouTube is a site of many popular videos now. And also, YouTube can be used as a learning media which can fulfill the students'

need. YouTube can improve students' interests and support their learning style. YouTube is a wide free video library for students that can help them to be independent.

2.10 Nessie Judge

(Wikipedia, n.d.) "Nessie Judge" is one of the channels on YouTube. The channel is made on July, 24th 2012 by Nasreen Anisputri Judge, or people usually call her Nessie. At the first time, the channel only filed Nessie's VLOG videos, and then in mid-2017 until this time the channel is more focus to discuss the miseries and unsolved theories which is named "NERROR".

In every single video, Nessie always mixes her language. She mixes the Indonesian language with English. Her code mixing is influenced by her daily life, where she lives in a bilingual family. She can speak the Indonesian language well because the Indonesian language is her first language (mother language). But she also speaks English fluently because she has studied in International school since Junior High School and she lived in Finlandia for a few months. Therefore, in her daily life even her channel, she always mixes her language. So, it can influence her viewers in speak and by her videos channel 24 named "Nessie Judge", Nessie gives perspective to people that learning not only got from school or other educational institutions.

2.11 Past Study

In this research the researcher review some report of related of researchers about code mixing, the researchers use some graduating paper, they are an Analysis of Code Mixing Used in My Stupid Boss Novel Written by Chaos@Work witch has been researcher by (Anjarapan, 2019), the student at Islamic University of Riau in 2019, he found three types of code mixing, there are intra-sentential, intra-lexical, and involving a change of pronunciation and also found factor influence.

Another previous research was written by (Handayani, 2020), with her study titled An Analysis of Code Mixing Used by Beauty Vloggers On Video YouTube Chanel. This research found the level of code mixing, there are word insertion, repetition insertion, phrase insertion, idiom insertion, baster insertion, clause insertion. In this research, the researchers want to investigate “An Analysis of Code Mixing Used in Nessie Judge YouTube Video”.

To analysis the type of code mixing, the researcher used (Deuchar, 2005) who suggests that there is three main code mixing patterns that may be found in bilingual speech communities: insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. This kind of code mixing occurs in a word, phrase, clause, or sentence.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH FINDINGS

3.1 Insertion

Insertion is the insertion of materials from one language into other languages. This means it is the type of code mixing which inserts a word in the conversation both oral and written.

3.1.1 Insertion Word

Insertion word is the smallest meaningful linguistic unit that can stand by itself. This is insertion word found in Nessie Judge YouTube video:

1	<i>So</i> di video kali ini
---	-----------------------------

The italic word *so* is above the inserts of the word by Nessie Judge. It means that *so* is embedded in the sentence to replace jadi in Bahasa Indonesia to start a discussion on the video.

4	Di <i>channel</i> ini and <i>especially</i> NERROR sering membahas halhal yang menyeramkan
---	--

The italic word *channel* is a noun and *especially* is an adverb. It means that *channel* is embedded in the sentence to replace kanal in Bahasa Indonesia and *especially* is embedded in the sentence to replace khususnya di Bahasa Indonesia because the word in English easier fashionable to some group of user.

5	Coba <i>comment</i> di bawah!
---	-------------------------------

The italic word *comment* is a noun as a single word of English since has meaning and can be used on its own, constructed by one word. It means that *comment* is embedded in the sentence to replace komentar in Bahasa Indonesia because the English word is easier for several groups of users.

7	...di buat dan di control oleh makhluk-makhluk uang lebih <i>advanced</i>
---	---

The italic word is s adjective as a single word of English since has meaning and can be used on its own, constructed by one word. It means that *advanced* is embedded in the sentence to replace maju in Bahasa Indonesia because the English word is easier for several groups of users.

8	<i>Stop</i> senyum-senyum
---	---------------------------

The italic word is a verb as a single word of English since has meaning can be used on its own, constructed by one word. It means that *stop* is embedded in the sentence to replace berhenti in Bahasa Indonesia because English word is easier for several groups of user.

9	Ok jujur yuk <i>guys</i>
---	--------------------------

The italic word is a noun as a single word of English since has meaning can be used on its own, constructed by one word. It means that *guys* are embedded in the sentence to replace kawan in Bahasa Indonesia because the word in English easier

fashionable to some group user. Because this word just inserts one word in the sentence.

12	Salah satu teori terduga yang ada di dunia <i>science</i> saat ini
----	--

The italic word is a noun as a single word of English since has meaning can be used on its own, constructed by one word. It means that *science* is embedded in sentences to replace knowledge or ilmu pengetahuan in Bahasa Indonesia because English words are easier for several groups of users.

13	Beberapa nama besar di dunia, <i>surprisingly</i> mendukung dan mempercayai teori ini
----	---

The italic word is an adverb as a single word of English since has meaning can be used on its own, constructed by one word. It means that *surprisingly* is embedded in the sentence to replace dengan mengherankan in Bahasa Indonesia because the word in English easier fashionable to some of the group user.

14	<i>Astrophysicist, planetary scientists, author and science communicator</i> yang sangat terkenal
----	---

The italic word is a noun as a single word of English since has meaning can be used on its own. It means that *astrophysicist* is embedded in the sentence to replace astrofisikawan in Bahasa Indonesia, *planetary* is embedded in the sentence to replace ilmuan planet in Bahasa Indonesia, *author* is embedded in the sentence to replace penulis in Bahasa Indonesia, *science communicator* is embedded in the sentence to replace komunikator sains in Bahasa Indonesia.



Dokumen ini adalah Arsip Milik :

Perpustakaan Universitas Islam Riau

16	<i>So</i> kenapa orang-orang penting...
----	---

The italic word is an adverb as a single word of English since has meaning can be used 1on its own, constructed by one word. It means that *so* is embedded in the sentence to replace jadi in Bahasa Indonesia because the word in English easier fashionable to some group of user.

17	... dan <i>super</i> pintar ini bias sampai percaya bahwa kita mungkin hidup di dalam dunia simulasi
----	--

The italic word is a noun as a single word of English since has meaning can be used on its own, constructed by one word. It means that *super* is embedded in the sentence to replace super atau sangat in Bahasa Indonesia because the word in English easier fashionable to some group of user.

18	Dulu tu belum ada orang uang bias menuangkan teori ini kedalam jurnal atau istilah-istilah <i>science</i> lainnya
----	---

The italic word is a noun as a single word of English since has meaning can be used on its own, constructed by one word. It means that *science* is embedded in the sentence to replace knowledge or ilmu pengetahuan in Bahasa Indonesia because English words are easier for several groups of users.

19	Kalau kalian lihat, <i>game</i> dari 40 tahun lalu
----	--

The italic word is a noun as a single word of English since has meaning can be used on its own, constructed by one word. It means that *game* is embedded in the sentence to replace game or permainan in Bahasa Indonesia because the word in English easier fashionable to some group of users.

20	... <i>game</i> tidak nosa lagi di bedakan dari kenyataan
----	---

The italic word is a noun as a single word of English since has meaning can be used on its own, constructed by one word. It means that *game* is embedded in the sentence to replace game or permainan in Bahasa Indonesia because the word in English easier fashionable to some group of users.

21	... bakal ada orang-orang di dalamnya yang bias membuat <i>game</i> atau simulasi
----	---

The italic word is a noun as a single word of English since has meaning can be used on its own, constructed by one word. It means that *game* is embedded in the sentence to replace game or permainan in Bahasa Indonesia because the word in English easier fashionable to some group of users.

22	...dalam kurun 100 tahun manusia akan bias membuat <i>game</i>
----	--

The italic word is a noun as a single word of English since has meaning can be used on its own, constructed by one word. It means that *game* is embedded in the sentence to replace game or permainan in Bahasa Indonesia because the word in English easier fashionable to some group of users.

24	...dan mereka bias <i>rerun</i> programnya agar merekan bias melihat bagaimana orang-orang jaman dahulu hidup
----	---

The italic word is a verb as a single word of English since has meaning can be used on its own, constructed by one word. It means that, *rerun* that is embedded in the sentence to replace memutarakan lagi in Bahasa Indonesia because in English easier fashionable to some of the group user.

26	... para karakter-karakter yang ada di <i>game</i> itu
----	--

The italic word is a noun as a single word of English since has meaning can be used on its own, constructed by one word. It means that *game* is embedded in the sentence to replace game or permainan in Bahasa Indonesia because the word in English easier fashionable to some group of users.

27	Karakter-karakter yang ada di dalam <i>game</i> atau dalam program itu
----	--

The italic word is a noun as a single word of English since has meaning can be used on its own, constructed by one word. It means that *game* is embedded in the sentence to replace game or permainan in Bahasa Indonesia because the word in English easier fashionable to some group of users.

29	... itu pun juga <i>advancing</i> , semakin lama semakin pintar
----	---

The italic word is above the inserts of the word by Nessie. It means that *advancing* is embedded in the sentence to replace maju in Bahasa Indonesia because the word in English was easier for some groups of users.

30	... memprogram dan menjalankan simulasi dunianya sendiri dengan perkembangan jaman, tentunya <i>eventually</i> dunia itu tidak menjadi dunia sati-satunya
----	---

The italic word is adverb as a single word of English since has meaning can be used on its own, constructed by one word. It means that *eventually* is embedded in the sentence to replace akhirnya in Bahasa Indonesia because the word in English easier fashionable to some group of user.

35	<i>Well</i> , sebenarnya kalau di piker-pikir, satu-satunya bukti yang memfalidasi...
----	---

The italic word is a crutch word. It means that *well* is a crutch word, crutch word generally has no literal meaning. Sometimes only just as a sentence connector or as an emphasis on the content of the conversation.

36	<i>However</i> , ternyata banyak banget video-vidio yang tersebar di internet...
----	--

The italic word is a conjunction with a single English word. It means that *however* is embedded in the sentence to replace namun in Bahasa Indonesia because the word in English easier fashionable to some group of user.

41	Buat yang gak tau <i>basically</i> di dalam film itu
----	--

The italic word is an adverb as a single word of English.it means that *basically* is embedded in the sentence to replace pada dasarnya in Bahasa Indonesia because the word in English easier fashionable to some group.

44	... yang di jalankan oleh program computer yang layaknya <i>game</i>
----	--

The italic word is a noun as a single word of English since has meaning can be used on its own, constructed by one word. It means that *game* is embedded in the sentence to replace game or permainan in Bahasa Indonesia because the word in English easier fashionable to some group of users.

45	... tetapi karakter-karakter di dalamnya itu ya seperti manusia biasa dengan <i>conscious</i> dengan perasaanm dengan kemampuan berfikir, dan sebagainya
----	--

The italic word is an adjective as a single word of English since has meaning can be used its own, constructed by one word. It means that *conscious* is embedded in the sentence to replace sadar in Bahasa Indonesia.

46	<i>So</i> , berangkat dari teori yang pertama...
----	--

The italic word is the conjunction. It means that *so* is embedded in the sentence to replace jadi in Bahasa Indonesia because the word in English is easier fashionable to some group of user.

48	Nah bug, <i>error</i> , atau glitch itulah
----	--

The italic word is a noun as a single word of English since has meaning can be used its own, constructed by one word. It means that *error* is embedded in the sentence to replace kesalahan in Bahasa Indonesia because the word in English is easier fashionable to some group of user.

50	Ya <i>basically</i> glitch in the matrix adalah glitch atau error
----	---

The italic word is an adverb as a single of word in English. It means that *basically* is embedded in the sentence to replace pada dasarnya in Bahasa Indonesia because the word in English is easier fashionable to some group of user.

51	Ya basically glitch in the matrix adalah glitch atau <i>error</i>
----	---

The italic word is a noun as a single word of English since has meaning can be used its own, constructed by one word. It means that *error* is embedded in the sentence to replace kesalahan in Bahasa Indonesia because the word in English is easier fashionable to some group of user.

52	Kalau misalkan kalian lihat <i>game</i>
----	---

The italic word is a noun as a single word of English since has meaning can be used on its own, constructed by one word. It means that *game* is embedded in the sentence to replace game or permainan in Bahasa Indonesia because the word in English easier fashionable to some group of users.

53	... terkadang menjadi seperti <i>error</i> , ngebug, glitch over normal
----	---

The italic word is a noun as a single word of English since has meaning can be used its own, constructed by one word. It means that *error* is embedded in the sentence to replace kesalahan in Bahasa Indonesia because the word in English is easier fashionable to some group of user.

59	<i>Well</i> , ternyata “fenomena-fenomena” aneh ini ada yang beberapa yang tertangkap dan tentunya tersebar di internet
----	---

The italic word is a crutch word. It means that well is a crutch word, crutch word generally has no literal meaning. Sometimes only just as a sentence connector or as an emphasis on the content of the conversation.

61	Oke <i>so</i> untuk video-videonya ini mostly dari TikTok jadi aku hashtag dalam #GLITCHTOK
----	---

The italic word is a conjunction. It means that *so* is embedded in the sentence to replace jadi in Bahasa Indonesia because the word in English is easier fashionable to some group of user.

62	Oke <i>so</i> untuk video-video ini <i>mostly</i> dari TikTok jadi aku hashtag dalam #GLITCHTOK
----	---

The italic word is an adverb as a single word of English. It means that *mostly* is embedded in the sentence to replace kebanyakan in Bahasa Indonesia because the word in English easier fashionable to some group of user.

63	Adalah video yang di <i>upload</i> oleh akunnya Kaythe Baddie pada 26 agustus tahun 2020
----	--

The italic word is embedded in the sentence to replace unggah in Bahasa Indonesia because the word in English is easier fashionable to some group of user.

64	Jadi kuku siapa itu? <i>Next</i>
----	----------------------------------

The italic word is adjective as a single word of English since has meaning and can be used on its own, constructed by one word. It means that, *next* is embedded in the sentence to replace selanjutnya in Bahasa Indonesia because the word in English is easier fashionable to some group of user.

66	Video yang kedua ini di <i>upload</i> oleh akunnya Tessa Rey oada
----	---

	September tahun 2020
--	----------------------

The italic word is embedded in the sentence to replace unggah in Bahasa Indonesia because the word in English is easier fashionable to some group of user.

68	... trus yang satu punya siapa? <i>Next</i>
----	---

The italic word is an adjective as a single word of English since has meaning and can be used on its own, constructed by one word. It means that *next* is embedded in the sentence to replace selanjutnya in Bahasa Indonesia because the word in English is easier fashionable to some group of user.

69	Oke <i>Next</i> video ada video mobil.
----	--

The italic word is an adjective as a single word of English since has meaning and can be used on its own, constructed by one word. It means that *next* is embedded in the sentence to replace lanjut in Bahasa Indonesia because the word in English is easier fashionable to some group of user.

70	Oke jadi dia jalan, tapi benar-benar jalannya <i>frozen</i>
----	---

The italic word is an adjective as a single word of English since has meaning and can be used on its own, constructed by one word. It means that *frozen* is embedded in the sentence to replace beku in Bahasa Indonesia because the word in English is easier fashionable to some group of user.

72	Kalaupun mobil-mobil ini parkir, tapi kenapa <i>random</i> banget gitu lo parkirnya? I don't know I don't know. Next
----	--

The italic word is an adjective as a single word of English since has meaning and can be used on its own, constructed by one word. It means that *random* is embedded in the sentence to replace acak in Bahasa Indonesia because the word in English is easier fashionable to some group of user.

74	Kalupun mobil-mobil ini parkir, tapi kenapa random banget gitu lo parkirnya? I don't know I don't know. <i>Next</i>
----	---

The italic word is an adjective as a single word of English since has meaning and can be used on its own, constructed by one word. It means that *next* is embedded in the sentence to replace selanjutnya in Bahasa Indonesia because the word in English is easier fashionable to some group of user.

75	<i>Next</i> ada video tenis
----	-----------------------------

The italic word is an adjective as a single word of English since has meaning and can be used on its own, constructed by one word. It means that *next* is embedded in the sentence to replace selanjutnya in Bahasa Indonesia because the word in English is easier fashionable to some group of user.

76	Videp yang satu ini di <i>upload</i> oleh akun Mister Flipjack
----	--

The italic word is embedded in the sentence to replace unggah in Bahasa Indonesia because the word in English is easier fashionable to some group of user.

79	Gimana menurut kalian? <i>Comment</i> di bawah! Next
----	--

The italic word is a noun as a single word of English since has meaning and can be used on its own, constructed by one word. It means that, *comment* is embedded in the sentence to replace komentar in Bahasa Indonesia because the word in English is easier fashionable to some group of user.

80	Gimana menurut kalian? Comment di bawah! <i>Next</i>
----	--

The italic word is an adjective as a single word of English since has meaning and can be used on its own, constructed by one word. It means that *next* is embedded in the sentence to replace selanjutnya in Bahasa Indonesia because the word in English is easier fashionable to some group of user.

81	<i>Next</i> ada video burung
----	------------------------------

The italic word is an adjective as a single word of English since has meaning and can be used on its own, constructed by one word. It means that, *next* is embedded in the sentence to replace selanjutnya in Bahasa Indonesia because the word in English is easier fashionable to some group of user.

82	Video yang satu ini adalah video yang bikin kamu kayak <i>what</i> ?
----	--

The italic word is a pronoun as a single word of English since has meaning and can be used on its own, constructed by one word. It means that *what* is embedded in the sentence to replace apa in Bahasa Indonesia because the word in English is easier fashionable to some of the group.

83	Tapi kalau misalkan kalian perhatikan, kalian gak bisa ngeliat kayak <i>string</i> atau apaun di videonya
----	---

The italic word is a noun as a single word of English since has meaning and can be used on its own, constructed by one word. It means that, *string* is embedded in the sentence to replace tali in Bahasa Indonesia because of the word in English.

84	Nah ada juga satu lagi video burung yang terlihat seperti dia <i>stuck</i> di suatu tempat
----	--

The italic word is an adjective as a single word of English since has meaning and can be used on its own, constructed by one word. It means that *stuck* is embedded in the sentence to replace macet in Bahasa Indonesia because the word in English is easier fashionable to some of the group.

85	Huh hmmm gimana menurut kalian yang barusan? <i>Comment</i> di bawah! Next
----	--

The italic word is a noun as a single word of English since has meaning and can be used on its own, constructed by one word. It means that *comment* is embedded in the sentence to replace komentar in Bahasa Indonesia because the word in English is easier fashionable to some group of user.

86	Huh hmmm gimana menurut kalian yang barusan? Comment di bawah! <i>Next</i>
----	--

The italic word is an adjective as a single word of English since has meaning and can be used on its own, constructed by one word. It means that *next* is embedded in the sentence to replace selanjutnya in Bahasa Indonesia because the word in English is easier fashionable to some group of user.

87	Oke <i>guys</i> dan aku mau tau sekarang dari kalian...
----	---

The italic word is embedded in the sentence to replace teman or kawan in Bahasa Indonesia because the word in English is easier fashionable to some group of user.

90	<p><i>Officially</i> sekali lagi aku mengingatkan janganlah kalian percaya apa-apa sebelum kalian membaca lebih jauh, menggali lebih jauh.</p>
----	--

The italic word is an adverb as a single word of English since has meaning and can be used on its own, constructed by one word. It means, *officially* is embedded in the sentence to replace secara resmi in Bahasa Indonesia because the word in English is easier fashionable to some group of user.

93	<p><i>So</i> aku mau dengar dari kalian</p>
----	---

The italic word is an adverb as a single word of English since has meaning can be used on its own, constructed by one word. It means that *so* is embedded in the sentence to replace jadi in Bahasa Indonesia because the word in English easier fashionable to some group of user.

95	<p>Apakah teori yang satu ini membuat kalian payah puffft seperti aku? <i>Comment</i> di bawah</p>
----	---

The italic word is a noun as a single word of English since has meaning and can be used on its own, constructed by one word. It means that *comment* is embedded in the sentence to replace komentar in Bahasa Indonesia because the word in English is easier fashionable to some group of user.

96	Dan <i>comment</i> di bawah as always guys ide ide buat video-vidio selanjutnya
----	---

The italic word is a noun as a single word of English since has meaning and can be used on its own, constructed by one word. It means that *comment* is embedded in the sentence to replace komentar in Bahasa Indonesia because the word in English is easier fashionable to some group of user.

99	<i>follow</i> aku di instagram dan twitter gampang banget
----	---

The italic word is a verb as a single word of English since has meaning and can be used on its own, constructed by one word. It means that *follow* is embedded in the sentence to replace mengikuti in Bahasa Indonesia because the word in English is easier fashionable to some group.

100	Dan <i>subscribe</i> channel aku dan juga nyalain notificationnya...
-----	--

The italic word is a verb as a single word of English since has meaning and can be used on its own, constructed by one word. It means that *subscribe* is embedded in the sentence to replace berlangganan in Bahasa Indonesia because the word in English is easier fashionable to some group.

	... biar kalian tau kalau misalkan aku <i>upload</i> video baru karena aku gak sabar buat ketemu kalian lagi
--	--

The italic word is embedded in the sentence to replace unggah in Bahasa Indonesia because the word in English is easier fashionable to some group of user.

3.1.2 Insertion Hybrid

Insertion hybrid is a word or derivative in which a single element comes from a different language. This is insertion hybrid found in Nessie Judge YouTube video:

15	Buat kalian yang gak tau ELON MASK ini adalah <i>cofoundernya</i> TESLA
----	---

The italic is hybrid since is it consists of two languages that combine. *Founder* is a word from English and the meaning is one of the *founder*, and Nyais suffix from Bahasa Indonesia.

77	... banyak orang-orang yang bilang “oh engga itu <i>stringnya</i> ”
----	---

The italic word is hybrid since is it consists of two languages that combine. *String* is a noun as a single word of English. *String* is embedded in the sentence to replace tali in Bahasa Indonesia, and Nya is a suffix from Bahasa Indonesia.

78	... lah kalok ada <i>stringnya</i> kenapa dia jalan untuk mengambil bolanya, kan tinggal tarik bolanya
----	--

The italic word is hybrid since is it consists of two languages that combine. *String* is a noun as a single word of English. *String* is embedded in the sentence to replace tali in Bahasa Indonesia, and Nya is a suffix from Bahasa Indonesia.

98	Kalau misalkan kalian suka videonya klik <i>likanya</i> !
----	---

The italic word is hybrid since it consists of two languages that combine.

Like is adjective as a single word of English. *Like* is embedded in the sentence to replace suka in Bahasa Indonesia, and Nya is suffix from Bahasa Indonesia.

101	Dan subscribe channel aku dan juga nyalain <i>notificationnya</i> biar kalian tau kalau misalkan aku upload video baru karena aku gak sabar buat ketemu kalian lagi bye-bye
-----	---

The italic word is hybrid since it consists of two languages that combine.

Notification is noun as a single word of English. *Notification* is embedded in the sentence to replace pemberitahuan in Bahasa Indonesia, Nya is a suffix from Bahasa Indonesia.

3.1.3 Insertion Reduplication

Insertion reduplication is the use of duplicated words. This is insertion reduplication found in Nessie Judge YouTube video:

40	Film yang <i>super-super</i> popular yang judulnya The Matrix
----	---

The italic word is insertion reduplication because super words are written or mentioned twice in the sentences completely. Actually, in English, there is no reduplication. The sense of reduplication is coming from Bahasa Indonesia. Therefore, the word “*super-super*” is using Indonesian systems and concepts but written in English. *super-super* is embedded in the sentence to replace sangat pintar in Bahasa Indonesia.

73	Kalaupun mobil-mobil ini parker, tapi kenapa random banget gitu lo parkirnya? <i>I don't know I don't know</i>
----	--

The italic word is insertion reduplication because I don't know phrases are written or mentioned twice in the sentence completely. Actually, in English, there is no reduplication. The sense of reduplication is coming from Bahasa Indonesia. *I don't know I don't know* is embedded in the sentence to replace saya gak tau in Bahasa Indonesia.

3.1.4 Insertion Clause

Insertion clause is a group of words with a subject and predicate if it is included in larger sentence. This is the insertion clause found in Nessie Judge YouTube video:

2	Mengingatkan kalian untuk lebih bijak sana untuk memproses informasi yang kita bahas malam ini, <i> cuz it to lot</i>
---	---

The italic word above is a clause from English and a dependent clause or can't stand alone. *Cuz it to a lot* is embedded in the sentence to replace karna terlalu banyak in Bahasa Indonesia.

11	Jadi <i>keep open mind and hear me out</i>
----	--

The italic word above is a clause from English and an independent clause or can stand alone. *Keep open mind and hear me out* is embedded in the sentence to replace tetap berpikiran terbuka dan dengarkan aku in Bahasa Indonesia.

31	Bahkan di jepang <i>from what I remember</i> mereka udah bias membikin robot
----	--

The italic word above is a clause from English and a dependent clause or can't stand alone. *From what I remember* is embedded in the sentence to replace dari yang aku tahu in Bahasa Indonesia.

37	Pernah gak kalian mengalami hal-hal atau kejadian-kejadian yang sulit sekali di terima logika kalian <i>no matter how many time you try to think</i> , tetap aja gak masuk akal
----	---

The italic word above is a clause from English and a dependent clause or can't stand alone. *No matter how much time you try to think* is embedded in the sentence to replace mau sekeras apa pun kalian berpikir in Bahasa Indonesia.

58	... orang awam ini bias percaya bahwa kita hidup di dalam simulasi dan kita di jalankan dengan semacam program computer atau <i>whatever it is that is way bigger than us</i>
----	---

The italic word above is a clause from English and a dependent clause or can't stand alone. *Whatever it is that is way bigger than us* is embedded in the sentence to replace apapun itu yang jauh lebih besar dari kita in Bahasa Indonesia.

71	Mobil-mobilnya kayak nyala tetapi tidak berjalan gitu kayak <i>what do you think?</i> Ada orangnya gak sih di dalam?
----	--

The italic word above is a clause from English and an independent clause or can stand alone. *What do you think* is embedded in the sentence to replace gimana menurutmu in Bahasa Indonesia.

89	<i>Let me know</i> menurut kalian gimana?
----	---

The italic word above is a clause from English and a dependent clause or can't stand alone. *Let me know* is embedded in the sentence to replace kasitahu aku in Bahasa Indonesia.

91	After all disini kita hanya mau membahas teori-teori yang dipercaya orang-orang karena teori-teori itu sangat menarik. <i>Did you think so?</i>
----	---

The italic word above is a clause from English and an independent clause or can stand alone. *Did you think so* is embedded in the sentence to replace apakah kamu mikir gitu in Bahasa Indonesia.

94	So aku mau denfar dari kalian. <i>Please comment down bellow</i> mana teori yang kalian percaya, mana yang agak masuk akal?
----	---

The italic word above is a clause from English and a dependent clause or can't stand alone. *Please comment down below* is embedded in the sentence to replace komentar di bawah dong in Bahasa Indonesia.

95	Apakah teori yang satu ini membuat kalian banyak pefft seperti aku? Comment di bawah! Dan comment di bawah <i>as always</i> gus ide-ide buat video-video selanjutnya
----	---

The italic word above is a clause from English and a dependent clause or can't stand alone. *As always* is embedded in the sentence to replace seperti biasa in Bahasa Indonesia.

3.2 *Alternation*

Alternation occurs between meanings that alternation is used when the speaker mixes language with a phrase. This is alternation found in Nessie Judge YouTube video:

2	Sangat-sangat puffed <i>mind blowing</i>
---	--

The italic word above is an adjective word from English. *Mind blowing* is extremely impressive or surprising. *Mind blowing* is embedded in the sentence to replace menakjubkan in Bahasa Indonesia.

10	Ini teori yang kita kulik lama banget dan benar-benar <i>mind blowing</i>
----	---

The italic word above is an adjective word from English. *Mind blowing* is extremely impressive or surprising. *Mind blowing* is embedded in the sentence to replace menakjubkan in Bahasa Indonesia.

32	... membikin robot yang mengerti mimic wajah manusia dan perasaan manusia. <i>That's crazy</i>
----	--

The italic word above is a word from English. *That's crazy* is embedded in the sentence to replace itu benar-benar gila in Bahasa Indonesia.

67	Dia lagi bersihin kandang kuda, tiba-tiba menemukan <i>belly button ring</i> atau anting pusar yang persis sama
----	---

The italic word above is a word from English. *Belly button ring* is embedded in the sentence to replace cicin pusar in Bahasa Indonesia.

3.3 Congruent Lexicalization

Congruent lexicalization is the influence of dialect within language use. It means when the individual speaks in his or her utterance the words which come out from his or her mouth it is like a foreign language. This is congruent lexicalization found in Nessie Judge YouTube video:

6	Atau apakah aku, kamu orang-orang di sekitar kita ini hidup di dalam suatu simulasi yang di buat dan di <i>control</i> oleh makhlukmahluk yang lebih advance.
---	---

The italic word is congruent lexicalization. The word *control* is like a foreign language.

23	... atau <i>program</i> dengan kehidupan yang menyerupai kehidupan asli
----	---

The italic word is congruent lexicalization. The word *program* is like a foreign language.

25	... mungkin ada orang-orang yang bias bikin <i>program</i> ...
----	--

The italic word is congruent lexicalization. The word *program* is like a foreign language.

28	Karakter-karakter yang ada du dalam game atau dalam <i>program</i> itu
----	--

The italic word is congruent lexicalization. The word *program* is like a foreign language.

32	Bahkan di Jepang from what I remember mereka udah bias membikin <i>robot</i> yang mengerti mimik wajah manusiaa dan perasaan manusia
----	--

The italic word is congruent lexicalization. The word *robot* is like a foreign language

34	... dan kesadaran kita hanyalah bagian dari <i>program</i> simulasi
----	---

The italic word is congruent lexicalization. The word *program* is like a foreign language.

38	Atau yang paling umum, pasti kalian pernah mengalami <i>Déjà vu</i>
----	---

The italic word is congruent lexicalization. The word *Deja Vu* is like a foreign language

43	Yang di jalankan oleh <i>program</i> computer yang layaknya game
----	--

The italic word is congruent lexicalization. The word *program* is like a foreign language.

47	Muncullah hipotesis-hipotesis lainnya yang mengatakan bahwa ya kalau misalkan ini adalah <i>program</i>
----	---

The italic word is congruent lexicalization. The word *program* is like a foreign language.

49	Dimana sebuah objek, dialog, karakter, atau <i>program</i> lain ini mengalami malfungsi
----	---

The italic word is congruent lexicalization. The word *program* is like a foreign language.

60	Well, ternyata “fenomena-fenomena” aneh ini ada yang beberapa yang tertangkap dan tentunya tersebar di <i>internet</i>
----	--

The word is congruent lexicalization. The word *internet* is like a foreign language.

3.4 Factor using code mixing

The factor Nessie Judge code mixing used in this research is acceptance in (Mabule, 2015). Because a lot of Nessie Judge subscribers is Indonesia youngsters. Nessie Judge is one of Indonesian youngsters. As we know, Indonesian youngsters who like to mix Bahasa with English in there utterance.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1 CONCLUSION

This chapter presents the final result of the analysis on the two research questions. The first research question is the types of code mixing are found in Nessie Judge YouTube video, and the second research question is to find out the factor code mixing used.

The data are taken from 12 January. The transcript was used to analyze a video from Nessie Judge. In this research, the researcher found that three types of code mixing. (Deuchar, 2005) suggests that there is three main code mixing patterns that may be found in bilingual speech communities: insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. This kind of code mixing occurs in a word, phrase, clause, or sentence.

And in this research, the researcher also found factor of using code mixing is acceptance (Mabule, 2015) because a lot of Nessie Judge Subscribers is Indonesian youngsters. Nessie judge is Indonesian youngsters. As we know Indonesian youngsters who like to mix Bahasa with English in there utterance

4.2 SUGGESTION

Based on the result of the research and considering the previous conclusion, the researchers made some suggestion, among are:

4.2.1 The Readers

For the readers who want to get knowledge about code mixing in someone's utterance especially in the types code mixing and the reasons. The researcher hopes this research can help the readers in answering some questions about code mixing. And the researcher thinks that learning a new language from social media.

4.2.2 The Next Researcher

For the next researcher, the researchers hope this research can use as the reference in the next researcher want to research code mixing, especially on YouTube. The next researcher can look for the phenomena code mixing in other media or education field.

4.2.3 The English Teacher

From the result of the analysis of the video, the researcher suggests to the English teacher that YouTube can give advantages for students in the teaching-learning process that video is one media in learning. Many vocabularies in English can be talking from a video that the researcher analyzed. It is also can improve student's vocabularies by watching the video.

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