

**AN ANALYSIS ON THE USE OF CODE MIXING AVAILABLE IN
GITA SAVITRI DEVI'S YOUTUBE CHANNEL VIDEO**

A THESIS



AL FIAN

**ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
UNIVERSITY OF MUSLIM MAROS
2020**

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GITA SAVITRI DEVI'S YOUTUBE CHANNEL VIDEO**

A THESIS

Submitted to the English Education Department Faculty of Teacher Training and
Education University of Muslim Maros As a Fulfillment of the Requirement for
S1-Degree

AL FIAN

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**ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
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2020**

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DEVI'S YOUTUBE CHANNEL VIDEO**

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Telah diujikan dan diseminarkan

pada tanggal 05 Agustus 2019

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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

MOTTO

“With difficulty is surely easy. So when you are free, nominate and make your
Lord your exclusive object.”

(Q.S Al-Insyirah 6-8)

“The future belongs to those who prepare for it today”

(Malcolm X)

“All is well. All end well”

(Al Fian)

DEDICATION

I faithfully dedicate my thesis to:

1. My lovely parents Mr. Muhammad Nur and Mrs. Yaisah who always pray and support me until I could finish this thesis.
2. My big family who never tired to give me suggestion and advice to be better person in the future.
3. I dedicate this thesis to all alumnus of University of Muslim Maros 2020.
Called as COVID-19 alumnus. WE DID IT!!!

ABSTRACT

Al Fian, 2020. Analisis Penggunaan Campur Kode yang Berada di Dalam Video YouTube Gita Savitri Devi (Dibimbing oleh Suhartina dan Zul Astri)

Sosiolinguistik adalah sebuah ilmu yang mempelajari hubungan antara bahasa dan masyarakat. Setiap orang memiliki gaya bahasa tersendiri ketika sedang berinteraksi dengan orang lain. Dengan adanya variasi bahasa yang dimiliki oleh seseorang, mereka bisa mencampur bahasa mereka dalam ucapannya. Ketika satu bahasa dicampur dengan bahasa lain, hal ini dinamakan campur kode dalam kajian sosiolinguistik. Hal ini adalah sesuatu yang sering terjadi dalam kehidupan sehari-hari. Hal ini pula dilakukan oleh salah satu YouTuber Indonesia yaitu Gita Savitri Devi. Oleh karena, penelitian ini berfokus pada campur kode yang muncul dalam video YouTube Gita Savitri Devi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan jenis dan tingkatan campur kode yang muncul dalam video YouTube Gita Savitri Devi. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif kualitatif yang melibatkan peneliti sebagai instrumen utama dalam penelitian ini. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode dokumentasi dalam pengumpulan data. Penelitian ini berfokus untuk mengetahui jenis campur kode menurut teori Hoffman dan untuk mengetahui tingkatan campur kode menurut teori Suwito. Selanjutnya jenis dan tingkatan campur kode di hitung menggunakan rumus Sudijono. Hasil penelitian ini ditemukan lima puluh dua data yang dikategorikan dalam jenis campur kode, *intra-sentential code mixing* adalah campur kode tertinggi dan *involving a change of pronunciation* adalah jenis campur kode terendah. Sementara itu, dalam tingkatan campur kode, tingkat kata adalah yang lebih dominan dan tingkat idiom yang paling rendah.

Kata Kunci: Sociolinguistik, Campur Kode, Gita Savitri Devi, YouTube.

ABSTRACT

Al Fian, 2020. An Analysis on The Use of Code Mixing Available in Gita Savitri Devi's Youtube Channel Video (Supervised by Suhartina and Zul Astri)

Sociolinguistics is a branch of study about the relation between language and society. Every people have their own language style when they interact to other people. With the variations language that people have, they are able to mix their language in their utterance. When one language mixed with the other language, it called as code mixing in the sociolinguistics. It has been common activity of using code mixing in social life. It happens in the one of Indonesian YouTuber that is Gita Savitri Devi. Therefore, this research focuses on code mixing appears in Gita Savitri Devis's YouTube channel video. The aim of this research was to find out the types and levels of code mixing that emerge in Gita Savitri Devi's YouTube channel video. This research used descriptive qualitative method and the human research is the main instrument in this research. This research used documentation method in collecting the data. This research applied content analysis which focused on analyzing the types of code mixing defined by Hoffmann and the levels of code mixing which argued by Suwito. Furthermore, the result of the types and levels of code mixing were counted by using Sudijono's formula. The result of the study after analyzing the video, the writer found that there were fifty two data in the types and levels of code mixing. In the types of code mixing, intra-sentential of code mixing was the highest type and involving a change of pronunciation was the lowest type. While, in the levels of code mixing, word level was the dominant level and idiom level was the lowest level.

Key words: Sociolinguistics, Code Mixing, Gita Savitri Devi, YouTube.

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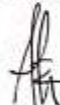
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This paper is entitled “An Analysis on The Use of Code Mixing Available In Gita Savitri Devi’s YouTube Channel Video”. This thesis is submitted as one of the fulfillment of the requirements for the award of undergraduate degree of English Education Study Program Faculty of Teacher Training University of Muslim Maros.

In doing this observation and composing this thesis, the writer could not finish the thesis alone, so the writer gets significant aids, suggestion, motivation, admonition, supports, encouragements, and attention in around of writer. Therefore, the writer would like to declare his deepest feeling of his heart for people who always care of him and he would like to deliver thankfulness in depth to:

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However the writer realizes that this thesis has limitation in certain way and this thesis is still far from being perfect. Therefore, critique, comment and suggestion are expecting to make this paper better. Hopefully, this thesis can provide benefit for the readers who want to enhance knowledge about code mixing.

Maros. 20 July 2020

Al Fian

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CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Human as social beings need to communicate with other human in their daily life both of oral and written. In communication tool human needs language. Besides in communication, it cannot be separated between society and language itself. Language can be said to be a process of issuing sound and understanding the meaning of what people say in a certain way. In principle, language is related to understanding what people is saying and producing signals with the intended semantic interpretation (Chomsky, 2006, p. 102).

Language also as a national identity means that every country in this world has language that makes different with other country, as states by Sapir in his book that collective expression of art can be found in every language in this world. Such as aesthetic factors in it namely rhythmic, phonetic, symbolic, morphological, and each language has its own aesthetic factors that cannot be fully shared with other language Sapir in (Sukrisna, 2019, p. 1). Therefore, based on the explanation above it can be concluded that language is words or signs system that people are using to express their feelings or thoughts to each other people.

On the BBC website says that in this world more than 7,000 different languages are spoken by people and the most widely people are using English as main language on their daily life. It is in line with (Crystal, 2003) in his book that he said “of course English is global language, they would say”. In

addition (Reddy, 2016, p. 179) in his journal states that for some countries English as a first language being used. About 375 use English as first language, 750 English as second language. Furthermore, 70 use English as their special status or official language.

Language learning also divided into Linguistics, Psycholinguistics, Sociolinguistics and etc. Each branch has their particular uses. However, each branch has relationship between one and other. In this research, the writer takes the field of language related to sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics is a branch of language that study on the relation between language and society, it means that aims of sociolinguistics itself to identify social function of language, as a way of conveying social meanings, how different language provide a lot of information about social relations in community and how language works. It is in line with (Adi, 2018, p. 40) in his journal says that sociolinguistics is study on the differences of language variety among of group in the social environment. Several social variables are ethnicity, religion, status, gender, level of education, age, etc.

In the sociolinguistics phenomenon, which relates to language and society, sometimes we find many people are able to understand two or more languages. In sociolinguistics field, it is known as bilingualism and multilingualism. Bilingualism is a person who can speak two languages and multilingualism itself is a person who can speak more than two languages.

Switch and mix two or more languages either in dialog or monolog, sociolinguistic experts call it as code switching and code mixing. According to (Ansar, 2007) code switching is a term in linguistics refers to the use of more than one language or speech varieties. Trousdale in (Mujiono, 2013, p. 50) states that code switching is linguistics situation whereas the speaker talks with someone that has equal ability and the speaker changes his/her language into another language and they use in conversation. Therefore, code mixing is two languages are using together with the conversant and they change the language to another language in the course of single utterance Wardaugh in (Sukrisna, 2019, p. 3). It is in line with Jendra in (wuarsih, 2014, p. 79) who claims that code mixing is language phenomenon usage in which the different language is mixing together within the same clause.

Hence, based on explanation above related to code switching and code mixing, it can be concluded that code switching is symptom whereby, both of bilingualism and multilingualism are able to change their speech spontaneously from one language to another language, it caused by certain condition or situation. Meanwhile, code mixing is the mix of language by inserting another language into dominant language that they use in speech or conversation.

The symptom both of code switching and code mixing has become style of speaking in the society. It is usually done by young people. They are used to conduct code switching and code mixing on their utterances. They think when they switch and mix the language they will look more prestigious. This

symptom still appears on Indonesian Youtuber that is Gita Savitri Devi. On Gita's video, she often mixes her language on her utterances between Indonesian language itself and English. On her Youtube video she also provides motivations which can be useful for the viewers of her videos. Moreover, this video shows something educational.

In this research, the writer is interested to carry out the research related to code mixing. Some researchers have been conducted the research about code mixing. By dealing with this research, the writer takes some involved researchers which have been investigated.

The first researcher is (Amsal, 2011) in his thesis "*An Analysis of Code Mixing in Conversation of the Students at (SMPN) 3 XIII Koto Kampar*". In his thesis, he looked for the types of code mixing in "*Conversation of the Students at State Junior High School (SMPN) 3 XIII Koto Kampar*". He used Muysken's theory that three types of code mixing such as insertion, alternation, congruent lexicalization. He found that insertion code mixing was more dominant used by the students within conversation, it about 57.67% and it was categorized into enough.

The second researcher is (Kurniati, 2014) in her thesis, "*A Sociolinguistic Analysis of Code Mixing On Nine Summer Ten Autumns Novel By Iwan Setiawan*". In her thesis, she concludes the types of code mixing and about interference that existed in the novel. In that novel she selected twenty data to be analyzed. From twenty data that had been analyzed, she found that nineteen of them were using outer code mixing and she did not find

interference in conversation of the novel and only one was using inner code mixing.

The last researcher is (Berty, 2015) in her thesis, "*Code Mixing Used by Announcer of Venus Radio FM Makassar*". In her thesis, she found that the types of code mixing existed from announcer of Venus Radio FM Makassar used when presenting their program are intra-sentential and lexical code mixing and the reason of using the types of code mixing due to talking about a particular topic, quoting somebody else, stylish and use familiar word. The function of code mixing that they occasionally used as a topic and attitudes to code mixing.

In this research, the writer looked for code mixing on Gita Savitri Devi's video YouTube channel, especially the types and level of code mixing. The difference this research between previous researched. The writer looks for types of code mixing which argued by Hoffman theory and the writer also looks for the levels of code mixing using by Suwito's theory. Therefore, based on the explanation above the writer conducted his research about code mixing from Indonesian into English that use on Gita Savitri Devi's video on her YouTube Channel. The writer is really motivated to conduct his research entitled "An Analysis on The Use of Code Mixing Available in Gita Savitri Devi's YouTube Channel Video".

B. Research Questions

Based on the background of the research above, the research question in this research can be formulated as follows:

1. What are the types of code mixing which appear on Gita Savitri Devi's video YouTube channel?
2. What are the levels of code mixing which appear on Gita Savitri Devi's video YouTube channel?

C. Research Objectives

Based on the research question of the research above, the objectives of the research can be formulated as follows:

1. To find out the types of code mixing used on Gita Savitri Devi's video YouTube channel.
2. To find out the levels of code mixing on Gita Savitri Devi's video YouTube channel.

D. Significance of Research

There are two kinds of significances of this research namely theoretical and practical. This research is expected to be useful:

1. Theoretical Benefit

This research is expected to be useful for the reader to increase the reader vocabulary and knowledge about sociolinguistics especially in code mixing, because this research provide many theories about code mixing.

2. Practical Benefit

a. For English Teachers

The teachers are able to apply YouTube as a medium to teach their students and the teachers are able to use this paper as the guidance to increase their comprehension on code mixing.

b. For Students

The students are able to comprehend code mixing and directly apply on their daily life and English can be learned by watching YouTube.

c. For other Researchers

This research can provide motivation to other researchers to look for code mixing in another thing related to language, it can be book, novel, film and etc. This research also can be used as preference related to code mixing.

E. Definition of Terms

1. Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is a branch of study related to human's everyday lives and how human uses language in their conversation.

2. Code

Code is general conversation rule in a bilingual society. They are able to apply some codes in their utterance.

3. Code Mixing

Code mixing is an ability to change a language from one language to another language within the same utterance during conversation or in the same oral or written text.

CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Theoretical Background

1. Sociolinguistics

Language as a tool of communication, if there is no language there is nothing to be able to say. By using language human are able to convey her/his ideas, feelings, views and thoughts. Language is also as media to establish and maintain relationship in social life. Therefore, human and language cannot be separated one another. In linguistic field, sociolinguistics as a branch of language that is explained relation between human and language itself.

Sociolinguistics is a branch of study that is focused on the relationship of language and society. Sociolinguistics derives from word “social” and “linguist”. The word “social” means society and “linguist” means language. Sociolinguistics divided into three characteristics such as, characteristic of their function, characteristic of their speaker and characteristics of language varieties. They constantly are able to interact and change one another in speech community Fishman in (Sukrisna, 2019, p. 10). Moreover, sociolinguistics is a branch of study related to human’s everyday lives and how human uses language in their conversation Wardaugh in (Sukrisna, 2019, p. 11).

In sociolinguistics side, two things are studied namely, the connection among language and colonies, between the uses of language and social structure in the language life of its users Spolsky in (Sukrisna, 2019, p. 11). It is in line with (Holmes, 2013, p. 1) states that sociolinguistics learn about relationships between languages and society. They are interested in debating why people use different languages at different situations and they pay attention by identifying social functions language in delivering social meaning.

Based on several previous definitions above related to sociolinguistics which asserted by experts, it can be concluded that sociolinguistics is a linguistic branch which learnt about language that is related to community, function, variety and language users. Every community has their own personality of the language to communicate on another.

2. Bilingualism

Bilingualism is a person who can speak by using two languages in interaction to other person. In conversation many people are using more than one language to interact to other people. Nowadays, bilingualism is a worldwide phenomenon in every country in this world. It has been common situation in conversation.

Bilingualism is a person who has ability to speak by using two languages and bilingualism also has several functional in a second

language Spolsky in (Sukrisna, 2019, p. 12) . It is in line with (Richards, 2003, p. 51) states that bilingualism is a person who uses two languages with certain level or ability, but usually people who are bilingualism have better knowledge about one language than others.

Based on explanation above, it can be concluded that bilingualism is someone's ability to be able to speak and grasp more than one language. Several factors affect bilingualism. One of them is education of background. Education background level can influence someone to be able to speak more than one language.

a. Dimension of Bilingualism

(Baker, 2011, p. 27) states that five dimensions of bilingualism, namely:

- 1) Age
- 2) Ability
- 3) Between two languages that they know, they must balance;
- 4) Development (ascendant-second language is developing; recessive-one language is decreasing), and
- 5) Context where each language is acquired and used (e.g. Home, school).

b. Types of Bilingualism

Types of bilingualism divided into four types such as, compound bilingualism, balanced bilingualism, subtractive bilingualism, and

additive bilingualism Loveday in (Sukrisna, 2019, p. 14).

1) Compound Bilingualism

Compound bilingualism is an individual who learns two language in the same environment so that he/she acquires one notion with two verbal expression.

2) Balanced Bilingualism

Balance bilingualism is a person who has proficiency in two languages such that his or her skills in each language match those of a native speaker at the same age.

3) Subtractive Bilingualism

Subtractive bilingualism refers to the situation where a person learns the second language to detriment of the first language especially if the first language is a minority language..

4) Additive Bilingualism

Additive bilingualism is when a student's first language continues to be developed while they are learning their second language.

Those are the types of bilingualism argued by Loveday in (Sukrisna, 2019, p. 14). Based on explanation above, every types of bilingualism has function differences to describe the type of bilingualism of people. Therefore, it can be concluded, that someone is

able to speak and comprehend in two languages, they can be said as bilingualism. Occasionally, people who comprehend more than one language, they will combine their language among one language with another language, when they speak with the other people. In sociolinguistics, it called as code.

3. Code

In human conversation with each other, people occasionally use different code in different situation. Wardaugh in (Sukrisna, 2019, p. 15) code is a particular language or dialect used in communication between two or more parties. It is line with (Ayeomoni, 2006, p. 91) code as “a verbal component that can be as small as a morpheme or as comprehensive and complex as the entire system of language”.

Code is general conversation rule in a bilingual society. They are able to apply some codes in their utterance. Bilingual consider speaking to them and bilingual people will not use the second language if the other do not comprehend the second language that they use. It does mean that code is kind of language preference is chosen by the speaker based on several circumstances and language ability of listener.

Based on the explanation above it can be concluded that code is language variations which has different characteristic based on the single element of language. It can be said as the rule of someone when he/she is going to change from main language into target language that he/she uses

in conversation.

Materially, kind of code divided into two such as code switching and code mixing. According to (Sumarsih, 2014, p. 79) the same among switching and mixing it is sometimes occur in multilingual society when they are using two or more languages in their speaking utterance or spoken language. So the basic difference between switching and mixing is code mixing occurs when speakers mix or insert one of foreign word it can be known as other code in their the most dominant language used, and sure they use that language to be looked more smart when they speaking. (Sumarsih, 2014, p. 79) While code switching, speakers change the language used to code the others (including diversity) for consideration (1) the other person, (2) speakers themselves, (3) the presence of three speakers (e.g., between Javanese keep coming third of Sumatran, they transfer the code to Indonesian language), (4) create a sense of humor, or (5) increase the prestige.

Furthermore, someone utterance code switching is caused by they realize and they have purpose to switch their language, someone who mixes his or her language is caused by they do not realize and do not have any purpose to mix language. It can be said, that switch the language need intention and mix the language does need intention. Here the explanation about code switching and code mixing:

a. Code Switching

Code switching emerges because someone's ability to be able to use more than one languages in his or her daily life communication. (Adi, 2018, p. 41) states that code switching emerges when two people speak with equal ability to use two or more languages on their bilingual interaction. It is in line with Yuliani in (Sukrisna, 2019, p. 17) code switching occurs because the third person in conversation among two people and it can change the language that they use and also it can change the situation and topic conversation.

In fact, they have their own reason why they switch their language when they communicate each other. Probably, it depends on condition and situation. By switching the language is one of the optional for bilingual to communicate with the other people secretly, it is caused by someone who does not want the other people know what they are talking about. Switching the language from one language to another language has been worldwide phenomenon in every country in this world especially in young people due to they think when they switch their language they will look more prestigious. It will be easier to switch the language into another language because they have ability to use another language.

According to (Nisa, 2014, p. 199) code switching refers to the

circumstance of people when they switch the language to another language within the same communication activity. It is in line with Hymes in (Sumarsih, 2014, p. 79) states that “code switching is a change of use of two or more languages, some variations of one language or even some kinds of the style”. Then, Gumperz in (Mujiono, 2013, p. 50) states that code switching is an individual strategy to express social meanings in conversation.

Based on explanation above related to code switching, it can be said that code mixing is language changes in many various and code switching is the alternative way to use two or more language within same conversation activity. They switch their language when they conduct conversation or write something.

Code switching concept divided into two they are metaphorical and transactional code switching. Metaphorical code switching concerns about various communicative effects that the speaker intends to convey. For example, teachers deliver formal lecturer in the official standard form Indonesian, but the teachers shift to regional dialect when they want to encourage discussion between the students. Meanwhile, transactional code switching is under the heading of the most common types of switching discussed as being controlled by components of speech such as topics and participants. Therefore, while the components of the speech event such as speaker, topic, listener,

setting has not changed, the tone of the interaction has been altered by a switch in language (Romaine, 2000, p. 59).

1) Types of code switching

Poplack in (Yuliana, 2015, p. 48) argues three types of code mixing such as intra-sentential code switching, inter-sentential code switching and extra-sentential code switching. As the explanation below;

a) Intra-sentential code switching

Intra-sentential code switching occurs within the sentence or clause. This shift appears in the middle of a sentence, with no interruptions, hesitations, even pauses to indicate a shift. Sometimes the speaker does not aware this shift

Example:

Fian: “Ra, besok saya pergi *holiday* sama keluarga saya”

(Ra, tomorrow I am going to go holiday with my family)

Rara: “Kamu mau *go* ke mana Fian?”

(Where are you going to go?)

Those examples show that the speakers switch their language in the middle of their utterance. The speaker speaks

Indonesian and they insert a word in English. The words that they insert in English are “holiday” and “go”. Therefore, the English words come out from their utterance in types of code switching called as Intra-sentential code switching

b) Inter-sentential code switching

Inter-sentential code switching occurs when the people change their language into another language within sentences or two clauses. Sometimes, it occurs in the beginning or the end of the sentence.

Example:

Reza: “Fin, kamu tau gak, *if AgnezMo will come to our city*

(Fin, Do you know, if AgnezMo will come to our city)

Fina: “Ah seriusan kamu Rez, *I do not believe that she will come here*

(Ah are you serious Rez, I do not believe that she will come here)

From the example of the conversation above talk about AgnezMo will come to their city. The first speaker talk to the second speaker that AgnezMo will come to their city, but the second speaker does not believe it, because she thinks it is impossible if AgnezMo come to their city. From the example above, it can be seen that in the end of their utterance they change their language into English. They probably realize to

switch their language because in their first utterance they use Indonesian and spontaneously they switch into English. Therefore, it can be known that the type of code switching that come out on their utterance is inter-sentential code switching.

c) Extra-sentential code switching or Tag code switching

Extra-sentential code-switching is a level of code switching which involves a circumstance in which a bilingual adds a tag from one language to an utterance in another language such as right, good, sorry and etc.

Example:

Arpa : “Ris, kamu jadi ke Makassar minggu depan *right*?”

(Ris, you will go to Makassar next week, right?)

Risma: “*Sorry*, Arpa saya tidak bisa ke sana soalnya saya ada urusan”

(Sorry, Arpa I cannot go to there because I have business)

Arpa: “*Really*, kalau gitu aku juga gak juga gak bakalan kesana”

(Really, if you do not go there, I will not follow it too”

Risma: “*No*, kamu kesana saja, jangan pedulikan saya”

(No, you have to go, you do not need to care about me”

The example of the conversation above is talking about go to Makassar. The first speaker asks to the second speaker that she wants to go to Makassar or not, but the second speaker says that she cannot go to Makassar because there is a problem that makes her cannot go to Makassar. Because the second speaker cannot go to Makassar, the first speaker also does not want to go there. Hence, the first speaker encourages the second speaker has to go to Makassar. From the conversation above, it shows that two of the speakers use tag switching in their utterance such as right, sorry, really and no. They do tag switching at the beginning and the end of their utterance.

b. Code Mixing

The symptom of mixing two languages on daily communication has become common place in society, especially in Indonesia. It becomes normal communication by mixing various languages in a communication. It is caused by the people in Indonesia are included into bilingualism or multilingualism. Saputro in (Wulandari, 2016, p. 72) states that code mixing is an ability to use more than a language which speakers or writers mix two or more codes in a language discourse.

In addition, Nababan in (Yuliana, 2015, p. 48) argues that code mixing is an ability to change a language from one language to another

language within the same utterance during conversation or in the same oral or written text. It is in line with Jendra in (Sumarsih, 2014, p. 79), who claims that code mixing is language phenomenon usage in which the different language is mixing together within the same clause.

Based on several definitions about code mixing conveyed by some experts, it can be summarized that code mixing is an ability of someone who can mix the language within conversation in interacting to each other, yet their conversation is still in the equal circumstance and only the language that they change. Moreover, according to (Wulandari, 2016, p. 72) many factors influenced people to mix their language, such as their education background, social, culture, economic, environment, and etc.

1) Types of Code Mixing

According to (Hoffman, 1991, p. 112) types of code mixing based on syntactical patterns divided into three such as:

a) Intra-sentential code mixing

The meaning of intra-sentential code mixing occurs within a phrase, a clause or a sentence boundary, as when an Indonesia–English bilingual says:

X: “Besok saya ada *middle test*, mata kuliah Mam Eni”

(Tomorrow I have middle test, it is Mam Eni’s Subject)

Y: “Hmm. Ya kamu harus *study hard* agar kamu dapat nilai

yang tinggi”

(Hmm. You have to study hard in order you get high score)

From the example of the above conversation between X and Y, two of the speakers mix the language among Indonesia and English. The Speaker X says “Besok saya akan menghadapi *middle test*, mata kuliah Mam Eni” and the speaker Y replies “Hmm. Ya kamu harus *study hard* agar kamu dapat nilai yang tinggi”. Therefore, the mixing that they do in their conversation called as Intra-sentential code mixing because they mix the language within sentence boundary.

b) Intra-lexical code mixing

Intra-lexical code mixing in the conversation occurs when the speakers attach word boundary in their spoken language, as when an Indonesia –English bilingual says:

Naila: “Fian, kamu sudah *nge-follow* Twitter saya belum?”

(Fian, have you followed my Twitter account)

Fian: “Belum Naila, kamu juga belum *menge-save* WA Saya”

(Not yet Naila, You do not save my WA yet too)

From the conversation above, between the first speaker and the second speaker do code mixing in intra-lexical code mixing, because the first speaker adds word “*nge*” before word “*follow*” and the second speaker adds word “*menge*” before word “*save*”. It can be concluded that two of them mix the

language between English and Indonesian language at the level of word and it is called by in intra-lexical code mixing.

c) Involving a change of pronunciation

This type of code mixing that happens at the level of phonological. For example, when Indonesian people speak in English, occasionally the word that they pronounce is modified to Indonesian phonological structure. For example, the word of “television” is said “televisi”. This symptom happens to Indonesian actress, she is Cinta Laura. When Cinta Laura speaks in Indonesian language, yet she still looks like speak in English. It is caused by her pronunciation is a bit same with English pronunciation

Furthermore, Suwito in (Sukrisna, 2019, p. 26) divides type of code mixing into two namely: inner code mixing and outer code mixing.

a) Inner code mixing

Inner code mixing is mixing the language with nature language. Occasionally, it occurs in Indonesia, because Indonesia has many traditional languages in each region or place. Therefore, they mix their region language within Indonesian language by inserting the elements of their region language or elements of varieties and style into their dialect.

b) Outer code mixing

Outer code mixing is mixing the language that appears from foreign language. It does mean, the speakers attach foreign language to their nation language. English as a foreign language, occasionally many people attach English word within nation language.

In addition, (Muysken, 2000, p. 3) divides type of code mixing into three namely insertion, alternation, and congruent lexicalization. Here the distinction:

a) Insertion

Insertion is type of code mixing which attach a word in the communication both of oral or written. Generally, people are using this type because they do not know the word meaning on their national language, therefore why they mix it with foreign language.

Example:

Farid: Nu, kamu akan *shock* kalau dengar cerita ini!

(Nu, you will shock if you heard this story)

Nunu: Kabar apa Farid? *Hoax* atau tidak?

(What kind of the story? Hoax or not)

Based on the conversation above, two of the speakers above dominant use Indonesian language and they insert English word in the middle of their utterance. They insert the word shock and hoax. From the example of the conversation above, it can be clarified that the type of code mixing that appears in the conversation above is the type of insertion code mixing.

b) Alternation

This type of code mixing is alternation, it occurs between clauses meaning and it is used when the speaker mixes his or her language with a phrase.

Example:

Farid: Nu, kamu sudah mengerjakan *your assignment* belum?

(Nu, have you finished your assignment?)

Nunu: Belum Farid, kemarin aku *little bit sick*. Jadi aku lupa

(Not yet Farid, yesterday I was little bit sick. So, I forgot it)

The conversation above is talking about the assignment. The first speaker asked to the second speaker that she had finished her assignment or not by using Indonesian language, but the first speaker mixed Indonesian language with English in his utterance when he was saying your assignment. Then, the second speaker replied the first speaker question, she said

“Belum Farid, kemarin aku *little bit sick*. Jadi aku lupa”. From the replying of the second speaker, she mixed Indonesian language with English, the English word which identify as mixing the language is “*a little bit sick*” The code mixing from both speaker included in type of alternation code mixing because they mixed in phrase.

c) Congruent lexicalization

Congruent lexicalization is the language is influenced by dialect within language use. It does mean, when someone speaks in his or her utterance the words which come out from his or her mouth it is like foreign language. For instance, in Indonesia, the official language of Indonesia has similar word with English word. Occasionally, it happens in spoken form. The example of conversation is:

Example:

Farid: Nu, kenapa kamu tidak mengangkat *telephone* saya?

(Nu, why you do not accept my telephone)

Nunu: Maaf, soalnya tadi saya lagi mengerjakan tugas di *computer*

(Sorry, I was doing my task on my computer)

From the conversation above shows that two of the speakers did congruent lexicalization, due to the words appear

such telephone and computer identified as congruent lexicalization.

In analyzing the Gita Savitri Devis' video YouTube channel, the writer looked for the types of code mixing by using Hoffman's theory. Materially, three of them are similar and each theory has difference purpose to identify the word which indicates as code mixing. Many of the sociolinguists who clarifies about the types of code mixing, in this case the writer just propose three experts because it has already reflected all the theory that support about the types of code mixing.

2) Levels of Code Mixing

Suwito in (Sukrisna, 2019, p. 31) defines about the different levels of code mixing in word of forms, such as phrase, baster, repetition, idiom, and clause. To make it easier to be understood, here the explanation related level of code mixing.

Table 2.1
Level of Code Mixing

No	Levels of code mixing	Definition of Code Mixing	Example of Code Mixing
1	Word Level	Word is the smallest unit within language that consists of morpheme or more than a morpheme.	<i>ni aku ada food untuk kamu</i>
2	Phrase level	Phrase is a group of word without subject or verb.	<i>"kamu bisa bantu aku bersihkan white board"</i>
3	Baster Level	Baster is a combination of two elements and creates one meaning. Basically from English and there is an addition of Indonesian slang affixation.	<i>ku lebih suka nge-save uang daripada belanja hal yang tidak</i>

			<i>penting”</i>
4	Repetition word or Reduplication word level	Repetition word is a word formed because of words reduplication.	<i>aya rasa hal itu fine-fine aja, tidak perlu dipikrkan</i>
5	Idiom Level	Idiom is a group of word that has its own meaning. It means that idiom creates new meaning that is different from the real meaning of each word	<i>enampilan kamu out of the box banget”</i>
6	Clause Level	Clause is a unit of grammatical organization smaller than sentence that has subjects and verb.	<i>“saya sangat senang hari ini soalnya I get a new smartphone”</i>

Source: Adapted from Suwito

Based on the explanation about the types and the levels of code mixing, it can be summarized that types of code mixing is general than the levels of code mixing. It does mean, the levels of code mixing clarify of one by one categories of word within code mixing.

4. Video

Nowadays, using video in teaching and learning process is one of the best ways to make the classroom circumstances is more interesting. There are many videos which related to the material of learning. The teachers are able to use the video as media to teach their students. By applying video during learning process, the students will get impression related to material that is delivered by the teacher. The pupils are able to concentrate in detail of the environment. Even without hearing the

language spoken clues to meaning can be picked up from the vision alone (Cakir, 2006, p. 68).

Therefore, by the growing of technology, many people share video in social media. The media that they use to share is YouTube. YouTube has become a famous platform to create, consume, and share video. Many videos on YouTube provide video related to knowledge and beneficial in education field. The students are able to access YouTube by using mobile phone or computer. On YouTube video, the students are able to obtain a lot of knowledge. They are able to get new information by watching YouTube video. By applying YouTube in education field is one of the best ways to make the atmosphere of learning is more enjoyable.

5. About Gita Savitri Devi

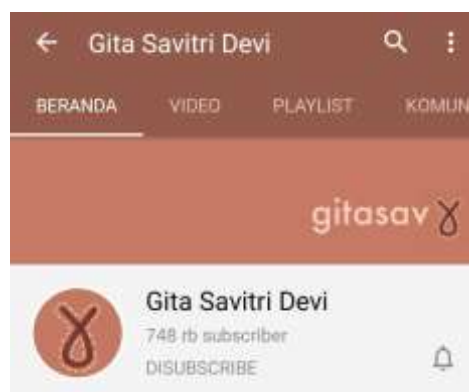
Gita Savitri Devi or more known as Gita Savitri Devi was born on 27th of July 1992 in Palembang. Gita Savitri is a YouTuber, blogger and Indonesian social media influencer. Gita started making video and upload to YouTube about 10 years ago, but at that time she had not yet pursued being a YouTuber. Her first video uploaded to YouTube on December 16, 2009. At that time, the video showed is the cover of Japanese Cartoon soundtrack in Indonesian version entitled “Mojacko Soundtrack - Seandainya Sahabatku”.

By pursuing being a YouTuber, in a year Gita Savitri Devi almost upload her video YouTube about 370 videos and every video is different

with other video. The videos are uploaded by Gita Savitri Devi YouTube Channel are not only about her daily video blog, but also there is a message delivered by Gita. She provides a lot of motivation in her videos especially for Indonesia teenager.

Nowadays Gita Savitri Devi has reached 748 thousand of subscribers and become success as social media influencer. Gita is a role model of Indonesian youth who has been successful at a young age. There are many young teenagers are motivated and want to be like Gita Savitri Devi successfully at young age.

Here is the picture of Gita's YouTube channel



Picture 2.1 Gita Savitri Devis's YouTube Channel

From the picture 2.1, it can be seen that Gita Savitri Devi has reached 748 thousand of subscribers and it will increase every day. The picture is taken on November 12, 2019.



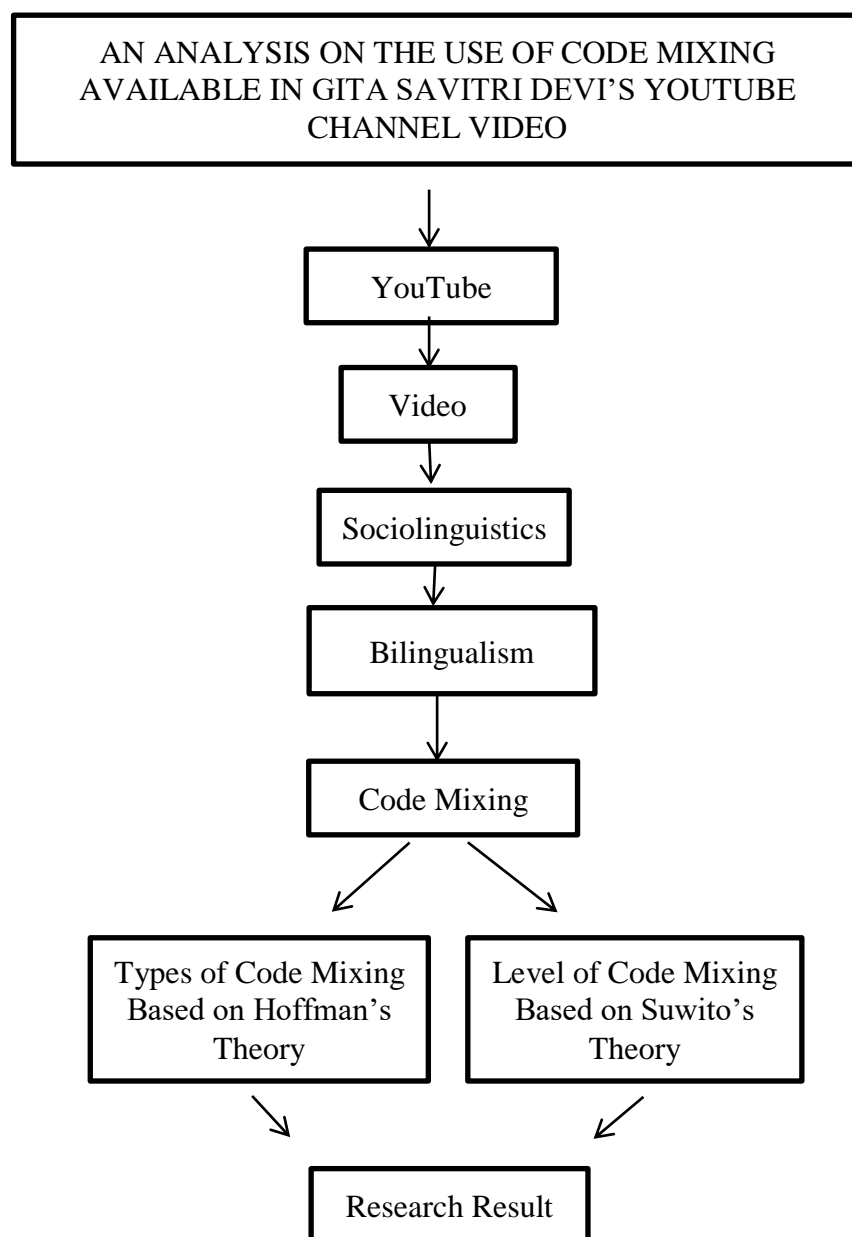
Picture 2.2 The Gita Savitri Devi's Video

From the picture 2.2 it is one of the Gita Savitri Devi's video on her YouTube Channel. The video reaches 84 thousand viewers with 7 thousand likes followed by 54 dislikes. The video entitled "Pemilu 2019, anak muda harus apa?? #PintarMemilih". The video was published on March 28, 2019. The video tells about how to avoid hoax and hate speech.

From the explanation of the video, the writer took Gita Savitri Devi's video to be analyzed. The writer looked for the types and levels of code mixing in the Gita Savitri Devi's video. The writer is choosing this video because the video contains many words in English in Gita Savitri Devi's utterance indicate as code mixing.

B. Conceptual Framework

The basis of thinking of code mixing in this research, the writer applied Hoffman's theory to find out the types of code mixing and Suwito's theory to find out the levels of code mixing that is available in Gita Savitri Devi's video YouTube Channel. The frame work of this research as follow:



Picture 2.3 Chart of Framework

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Types and Design

In this research, the researcher conducted descriptive qualitative research because in this research the writer collected the data, make an analysis and make a conclusion. (Gunawan, 2013, p. 80) states that qualitative research is kind of research without statistical procedures or other form of calculation.

Lincoln & Guba in (Harwell, 2013, p. 48) states that qualitative research is described as allowing detailed exploration of interesting topics where information is collected by a researcher through case studies, ethnographic work, interviews, and so on.

B. Time and Location of Research

This research was conducted over a period of 3 months, starting in March to May 2020. Meanwhile, the place of this research can be done in a library of University of Muslim Maros with consideration of the availability of supporting books related to this research.

C. Population and Sample

Population

The population of this research is 73 videos taken from Gita Savitri Devi's YouTube channel. The videos uploaded by Gita Savitri Devi until November 12, 2019 provided something educational.

Sample

In this research the writer analyzed the video entitled "Pemilu 2019, anak muda harus apa?? #PintarMemilih". The writer used purposive sampling because this video contains knowledge about how to avoid hoax and hate speech.

D. Research Instrument

According to (Djunaidi & Almanshur, 2009, p. 95) in qualitative research uses the human research as main instrument in conducting the research. In this research, the writer as a main instrument, yet to make the writer easier in conducting this research, the writer need supporting instruments such as book, pen, smartphone, dictionary and laptop.

E. Research Implementation Procedures

Research procedures are the steps that the writer conducted throughout the research process. The research process in this study consisted of three stages, namely the preparation step, the implementation step and the final step.

1. Preparation step such as submitting the title, preparing the research proposal and submitting the research proposal.
2. The implementation step such as data collection, data analysis and conclusion.
3. The final step was submitting the final research report.

F. Data Collection Techniques

In this research, the writer used documentation method to collect the data. Documentation method is a recording occurrence which had happened. (Sugiyono, 2013, p. 204) argues that types of documentation method divided into three such as written document (diary, biography, life history, etc), document picture (picture, sketch, video and etc) and document of art works (picture, statue, movie and so on).

Based on the explanation about documentation method, it can be summarized that this method is taking the data from written text, picture and art works document. This research employed documentation method because the data source is taken from Gita Savitri Devi's video YouTube channel which contains as code mixing.

Some steps that the writer conducted to collect the data. The first is the writer watched the video in many times. The second, the writer wrote the transcript of Gita Savitri Devi's utterances. Next, the writer identified the code mixing on the transcript. After that, the writer makes group of the data that had identified and the last, the writer classifies the data based on the form

of types and levels of code mixing. In addition, the writer applied library research by studying the books related to this research.

G. Data Validity

Qualitative research needs the validity of the data to define the degree of confidence of the data conducted by the writer and it can help the writer to check the data analysis in order to reduce the writer's prejudices and biases. In this research, the writer employed triangulation data technique in order to support the validity of the data. The source of data refers to the types and levels of code mixing. In checking the data the writer asked the expert to check the data that the writer has been collected in order to reduce the writer's prejudices and biases.

H. Data Analysis Technique

In data analysis technique, the writer applied content analysis. The writer not only collecting the data but also the writer analyzed the data to obtain the result. According to (Leedy & Ormrod, 2015, p. 275) says that content analysis is an elaborated and systematic examination of the contents of specific body of fabric to differentiate patterns, theme or biases. Content analysis is usually carried out on human communication forms, such as books, newspapers, personal journals, official document, film, television, art, music, human's interaction video, transcript of voice communication, and internet journal and bulletin board entries. Therefore, the writer employed content analysis in the technique of data analysis because the writer analyzed

the video and then read the transcript that the write had written.

In this research, the writer conducted some steps to analyze the data, as follow:

1. Steps in analyze types of code mixing in Gita Savitri Devi's video
 - a. The first, the writer analyzed the types of code mixing use Hoffman's theory such as intra-sentential code mixing, intra-lexical code mixing, and involving a change of pronunciation and then the writer analyzed the levels of code mixing use Suwito's theory such as word, phrase, baster, repetition, idiom and clause;
 - b. The second, the writer made table and classify types and levels of code mixing that exists out on the video;
 - c. The third, the writer analyzed the type and level of code mixing, by using Sudijono's formula to calculate the number of types and levels of code mixing;

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

Note:

P = Percentage

F = Frequency

N = Number of cases

- d. The fourth, the writer concluded the highest types and level of code mixing on the video; and,

- e. The last, the writer explained the types and level of code mixing that appears on the video.

To classify the data of analysis the writer developed code system to each datum. The writer made a code for types and levels of code mixing. The following is the data coding:

1. Types of Code Mixing

Alphabetic capital letters is used to classify the types of code mixing. As follows:

- ISCM : Intra-sentential Code Mixing
- ILCM : Intra-lexical Code Mixing
- ICP : Involving Change of Pronunciation

2. Levels of Code Mixing

Alphabetic capital letters is used to classify the types of code mixing. As follows:

- WLCM : Word Level of Code Mixing
- PLCM : Phrase Level of Code Mixing
- BLCM : Baster Level of Code Mixing
- RWCM : Repetition Level of Code Mixing
- ILCM : Idiom Level of Code Mixing
- CLCM : Clause Level of Code Mixing

3. The writer makes table to classify the data

Example:

In the table of the types and levels of code mixing, the writer makes into one table. Therefore, it would be easy to understand. In the types of code mixing, the writer divides the types of intra-sentential of code mixing into, word, phrase, and sentence. The writer divides the types of intra-lexical of code mixing into prefix and suffix. The table is written on the next page.

Table 3.1
The Example the data finding in the Types and Levels of Code Mixing

No	Finding	Time	Types of Code Mixing						Levels of Code Mixing								
			ISCM			ILCM		ICP	WLCM	PLCM	BLCM	RWCM	ILCM	CLCM			
			Word	Phrase	Sentence	Prefix	Suffix										
1	Ini aku ada <i>cake</i> buat kamu	02:00 minutes	√							√							
2	Enak banget <i>cake-nya</i> kamu beli di mana?	02:30 minutes					√					√					
3	Kalau kamu mau beli <i>I have</i> <i>a number</i> penjualnya	03:15 minutes			√												√

CHAPTER IV FINDING AND DISCUSSION

A. Research Results

In this chapter, the writer classified the data based on the types and levels of code mixing. The data was gotten from Gita Savitri Devi's YouTube channel video. The writer found code mixing in its various types and levels. For the types of code mixing, the writer analyzed by using Hoffman's theory such as intra sentential of code mixing, intra lexical of code mixing, and involving a change of pronunciation. Therefore, for the levels of code mixing the writer used Suwito's theory. The levels that claimed by Suwito such as word, phrase, baster, repetition word, idiom and clause.

After the process of data reduction, the data of English-Indonesian code mixings were found by the writer are 52 data for the types of code mixing and 52 data also for the levels of code mixing. Code mixing types in the video were classified into intra sentential of code mixing is 46 data, intra lexical of code mixing is 6 data, and involving a change of pronunciation has no data. Then, levels of code mixing in the video, the classification of code mixing word levels is 29 data, phrase level is 13 data, baster level is 6 data, repetition word is 1 datum, idiom level has no data, and clause level is 3 data.

1. The Types and Levels of Code Mixing

The writer classified the data on the types and levels of code mixing. The types of code mixing, the writer used Hoffman's theory which are divided into three namely, intra sentential of code mixing, intra lexical of code mixing and involving a change of pronunciation. The first, intra sentential of code mixing is the code mixing happens within a word, phrase, a clause or a sentence boundary. The second, intra lexical of code mixing is the code mixing which is conducted by the people when they put the official language affixation in foreign language in their utterance. The last is involving a change of a pronunciation, this type occurs at the phonological level.

Furthermore, to classify the data in the levels of code mixing, the writer used Suwito's theory which are divided into six levels namely, word level, phrase level, baster level, repetition word, idiom level, and the last is clause level.

Based on the explanation in chapter three, the writer made a code for the types and levels of code mixing. The codes are:

4. Types of Code Mixing

Alphabetic capital letters is used to classify the types of code mixing. As follows:

ISCM : Intra-sentential Code Mixing
ILCM : Intra-lexical Code Mixing

ICP : Involving Change of Pronunciation

5. Levels of Code Mixing

Alphabetic capital letters is used to classify the types of code mixing. As follows:

WLCM : Word Level of Code Mixing

PLCM : Phrase Level of Code Mixing

BLCM : Baster Level of Code Mixing

RWCM : Repetition Level of Code Mixing

ILCM : Idiom Level of Code Mixing

CLCM : Clause Level of Code Mixing

The classification the data of the types and levels of code mixing are written in the table below:

Table 4.1
Finding the data in Types and Levels of Code Mixing

No	Finding	Time	Types of Code Mixing					Levels of Code Mixing						
			ISCM			ILCM		ICP	WLCM	PLCM	BLCM	RWCM	ILCM	CLCM
			Word	Phrase	Sentence	Prefix	Suffix							
1	Halo semuanya, kembali lagi di video gua. <i>Let's talk about something very-very important.</i>	00:01 00:06 seconds			√									√
2	Heeee <i>finally</i> kalau gue nih yah, kalau misalnya ngomongin soal pemilu nih	00:14 seconds	√						√					

3	Yang pertama kali terbesit di otak gua itu hoax atau berita palsu	00:21 seconds	√						√					
4.	Soalnya kalau gue pribadi nih banyak banget suka nge liat ada hoax yang tersebar di dunia maya.	00:27 seconds	√						√					
5.	Semua orang tuh ibaratnya jadi bisa bikin platform berita.	00:37 seconds	√						√					
6.	Terus semua orang itu bisa jadi jurnalis padahal beritanya gak credible .	00:43 seconds	√						√					

7.	Sangking udah parahnya nih urusan hoax di Negara kita.	00:45 seconds	√						√					
8.	Pak Jokowi itu sampai menghimbau ke masyarakat untuk gak ikut-ikutan menyebarkan hoax ini.	00:51 seconds	√						√					
9.	Karena kalau menurut gua yah hoax itu tuh sebenarnya dampak buruk banget loh.	00:54 seconds	√						√					
10.	Bayangin cuy gara-gara berita palsu atau gara-gara hoax orang-orang tuh bisa	01:02 minutes	√						√					

	jadi punya pikiran buruk gitu.													
11.	Hoax itu kan sebenarnya fitnah yah jatuhnya.	01:17 minutes	√						√					
12.	Tapi, sayangnya masih banyak banget orang-orang yang gampang itulah buat percaya sama hoax yang beredar.	01:43 minutes	√						√					
13.	Nah, gimana sih sebenarnya caranya untuk membedakan mana hoax dan mana yang bukan.	01:49 minutes	√						√					

14.	Sebenarnya kuncinya itu satu yaitu harus check dan re-check setiap kalau kita dapat berita.	01:52-00:53 minutes	√									√		
15.	Jangan pas kita dapat berita terus kita langsung trigger atau excited.	01:56 minutes	√						√					
16.	Jangan pas kita dapat berita terus kita langsung trigger atau excited	01:57 minutes	√						√					
17.	Dan kita mau langsung buru-buru aja nge-share di sosial media kita.	01:59 minutes				√					√			

18.	<i>Even</i> kalau berita sesuai dengan biasanya kita.	02:01 minutes	√						√					
19.	Even kalau berita sesuai dengan <i>biasnya</i> kita.	02:02 minutes					√				√			
20.	Dan yang paling penting kita tuh harus selalu <i>nge-check source</i> atau sumber berita yang kita dapet	02:08 minutes		√						√				
21.	Di <i>website-website</i> gak jelas yang kita gak tau kredibilitasnya gimana	02:21 minutes	√									√		

22.	Kayaknya mendingan gak usah dishare deh beritanya.	02:26 minutes				√					√			
23.	Kalau misalnya kita lihat berita jangan cuma ngeliat headlinenya doang.	02:31 minutes					√				√			
24.	Karena kadang-kadang headline tuh suka menipu.	02:33 minutes	√						√					
25.	Selain hoax atau berita palsu, ada juga nih satu hal lagi yang sering banget terjadi menjelang	02:38 minutes	√						√					

	pemilu kayak gini.													
26.	Nah, kalau urusan <i>hate speech</i> atau ujaran kebencian nih sebenarnya rada ribet sih kalau menurut gue.	02:45 minutes		√						√				
27.	Karena ini tuh menyangkut kayak apa yah <i>freedom of speech</i> atau kebebasan berpendapat.	02:52 minutes		√						√				
28.	Dan sebenarnya <i>offense</i> itu rada subjective-kan.	02:56 minutes	√						√					

29.	Dan sebenarnya offense itu rada <i>subjectivekan</i> .	02:57 minutes					√					√		
30.	<i>But I believe freedom of the speech comes with responsibility,</i> tapi yang pasti hate speech atau ujaran kebencian tuh adalah alasan utama sih buat gua pribadi untuk malas banget kalau ngeliat akun-akun politik atau berita politik.	02:58-03:00 minutes			√									√

31.	Tapi yang pasti hate speech atau ujaran kebencian tuh adalah alasan utama sih buat gua pribadi untuk malas banget kalau ngeliat akun-akun.	03:02 minutes		√						√				
32.	Soalnya cuy kalau udah ngeliat komennya Oh my God, itu pendukung dua calon presiden.	03:11-03:12 minutes		√						√				
33.	Kalau misalnya ketahuan nih kita ngelakuin hate speech kita bisa dipidana atau di denda.	00:35 minutes		√						√				

34.	Nah, buat kita-kita nih misalnya kita lagi scrolling internet atau media sosial.	03:40 minutes		√						√				
35.	Suatu komen nih yang rasanya tuh udah border line hate speech dan udah cukup offensive gitu yah.	03:49-03:50 minutes		√						√				
36.	Suatu komen nih yang rasanya tuh udah border line hate speech dan udah cukup offensive gitu yah.	03: 51 minutes	√						√					

37.	Kalian bisa nyertain juga <i>screen capture</i>	04:02 minutes		√						√				
38.	Dari komen <i>hate speech</i> tersebut.	04:04 minutes		√						√				
39.	Terus <i>link-nya</i> juga sekalian	04:05 minutes					√				√			
40.	<i>All and all</i> sebenarnya kedewasaan dalam berinternet itu emang essential banget emang.	04:07 minutes		√						√				
41.	Sebenarnya kedewasaan dalam berinternet itu emang <i>essential</i> banget emang.	04:11 minutes	√						√					

42.	Supaya kita bisa terhindar dari segala macam behavior yang agak kurang baik di internet.	04:16 minutes	√						√					
43	Sekarang sudah ada beberapa website yang bisa ngebantu kita untuk berkenalan dengan para caleg ini.	04:46 minutes	√						√					
44.	Nah, selain website yang tadi gue mention nih.	05:04 minutes	√						√					
45.	Nah, selain website yang tadi gue mention nih.	05:05 minutes	√						√					

46.	Gue mau <i>recommend</i> lagi.	05:07 minutes	√						√					
47.	Ada satu <i>website</i> yang bisa banget ngebantu kita	05:08 minutes	√						√					
48.	Untuk <i>check dan re-check</i> calon presiden, wakil dan anggota legislatif yang mau kita pilih di pemilu nanti.	05:10-05:11 minutes	√									√		
49.	Gimana sih caranya terhindar dari <i>hoax</i> .	05:51 minutes	√						√					
50.	Terus gimana caranya kita <i>ngeliat hate speech</i> .	05:53 minutes		√						√				

51.	Dan yang pasti gimana caranya supaya kita anak muda bisa menjadi <i>smart voters</i> .	05:58 minutes		√						√				
52.	<i>Last but not least, I wanna thank Google Indonesia and also Bawaslu for making this video possible</i> dan gua pingin ngajak teman-teman semua yang nonton video gua untuk menyukseskan pemilu 2019.	09:00-09:05 minutes			√									√

Through the data above, the writer counted and got percentage types and level of code mixing by using Sudijono's formula.

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

After counting the data based on Sudijono's formula above. It can be classified that the data percentage based on types and level of code mixing below.

Table 4.2
The Percentages of Types of Code Mixing in the Video

No	Types of Code Mixing	Percentage
1	Intra sentential of code mixing	88,46%
2	Intra lexical of code mixing	11,54%
3	Involving a change of pronunciation	0
Total		100%

Based on the classifying types of code mixing by using Hoffman's theory and types of code mixing percentage is counted by using Sudijono's formula. The writer concluded that the most of types of code mixing appears in the video is intra sentential of code mixing, the second is intra lexical of code mixing and involving a change of a pronunciation has no data. Each type of code mixing data can be seen from the classification of the data below:

Table 4.3
The Classification of the Data in the Types of Code Mixing

No	Types of Code Mixing	
	ISCM Intra Sentential Code Mixing	
	Data	Word
1	Heeee <i>finally</i> kalau gue ni yah, kalau misalnya ngomongin soal pemilu nih	
2	Yang pertama kali terbesit di otak gua itu	

	<i>hoax</i> atau berita palsu
3	Soalnya kalau gue pribadi nih banyak banget suka nge liat ada <i>hoax</i> yang tersebar di dunia maya.
4	Semua orang tuh ibaratnya jadi bisa bikin <i>platform</i> berita.
5	Terus semua orang itu bisa jadi jurnalis padahal beritanya gak <i>credible</i> .
6	Sangking udah parahnya nih urusan <i>hoax</i> di Negara kita.
7	Pak Jokowi itu sampai menghimbau ke masyarakat untuk gak ikut-ikutan menyebarkan <i>hoax</i> ini.
8	Karena kalau menurut gua yah <i>hoax</i> itu tuh sebenarnya dampak buruk banget loh.
9	Bayangin cuy gara-gara berita palsu atau gara-gara <i>hoax</i> orang-orang tuh bisa jadi punya pikiran buruk gitu.
10	<i>Hoax</i> itu kan sebenarnya fitnah yah jatuhnya.
11	Tapi, sayangnya masih banyak banget orang-orang yang segampang itulah buat percaya sama <i>hoax</i> yang beredar.
12	Nah, gimana sih sebenarnya caranya untuk membedakan mana <i>hoax</i> dan mana yang bukan.
13	Sebenarnya kuncinya itu satu yaitu harus <i>check</i> dan <i>re-check</i> setiap kalau kita dapat berita.
14	Jangan pas kita dapat berita terus kita langsung <i>trigger</i> atau excited.
15	Jangan pas kita dapat berita terus kita langsung trigger atau <i>excited</i>
16	<i>Even</i> kalau berita sesuai dengan biasnya kita.
17	Di <i>website-website</i> gak jelas yang kita gak tau kredibilitasnya gimana.
18	Karena kadang-kadang <i>headline</i> tuh suka menipu.
19	Selain <i>hoax</i> atau berita palsu, ada juga nih satu hal lagi yang sering banget terjadi menjelang pemilu kayak gini.
20	Dan sebenarnya <i>offense</i> itu rada subjective-kan.
21	Suatu komen nih yang rasanya tuh udah

	border line hate speech dan udah cukup offensive gitu yah.	
22	Sebenarnya kedewasaan dalam berinternet itu emang essential banget emang.	
23	Supaya kita bisa terhindar dari segala macam behavior yang agak kurang baik di internet.	
24	Sekarang sudah ada beberapa website yang bisa ngebantu kita untuk berkenalan dengan para caleg ini.	
25	Nah, selain website yang tadi gue mention nih.	
26	Nah, selain website yang tadi gue mention nih.	
27	Gue mau recommend lagi.	
28	Ada satu website yang bisa banget ngebantu kita	
29	Untuk check dan re-check calon presiden, wakil dan anggota legislatif yang mau kita pilih di pemilu nanti.	
30	Gimana sih caranya terhindar dari hoax .	
31	Dan yang paling penting kita tuh harus selalu nge-check source atau sumber berita yang kita dapet	Phrase
32	Nah, kalau urusan hate speech atau ujaran kebencian nih sebenarnya rada ribet sih kalau menurut gue.	
33	Karena ini tuh menyangkut kayak apa yah freedom of speech atau kebebasan berpendapat.	
34	Tapi yang pasti hate speech atau ujaran kebencian tuh adalah alasan utama sih buat gua pribadi untuk malas banget kalau ngeliat akun-akun.	
35	Soalnya cuy kalau udah ngeliat komennya Oh my God , itu pendukung dua calon presiden.	
36	Kalau misalnya ketahuan nih kita ngelakuin hate speech kita bisa dipidana atau di denda.	
37	Nah, buat kita-kita nih misalnya kita lagi scrolling internet atau media sosial.	
38	Suatu komen nih yang rasanya tuh udah border line hate speech dan udah cukup	

	offensive gitu yah.	
39	Kalian bisa nyertain juga <i>screen capture</i>	
40	Dari komen <i>hate speech</i> tersebut.	
41	<i>All and all</i> sebenarnya kedewasaan dalam berinternet itu emang	
42	Terus gimana caranya kita <i>ngeliat hate speech</i> .	
43	Dan yang pasti gimana caranya supaya kita anak muda bisa menjadi <i>smart voters</i> .	
44	Halo semuanya, kembali lagi di video gua. <i>Let's talk about something very-very important.</i>	Sentence
45	<i>But I believe freedom of the speech comes with responsibility</i> , tapi yang pasti hate speech atau ujaran kebencian tuh adalah alasan utama sih buat gua pribadi untuk malas banget kalau ngeliat akun-akun politik atau berita politik.	
46	<i>Last but not least, I wanna thank Google Indonesia and also Bawaslu for making this video possible</i> dan gua pingin ngajak teman-teman semua yang nonton video gua untuk menyukseskan pemilu 2019.	
ILCM Intra Lexical Code Mixing		
47	Dan kita mau langsung buru-buru aja <i>nge-share</i> di sosial media kita.	Prefix
48	Kayaknya mendingan gak usah <i>dishare</i> deh beritanya	
49	Even kalau berita sesuai dengan <i>biasnya</i> kita.	Suffix
50	Kalau misalnya kita lihat berita jangan cuma ngeliat <i>headlinenya</i> doang.	
51	Terus <i>link-nya</i> juga sekalian	
52	Dan sebenarnya offense itu rada <i>subjectivekan</i>	
ICP Involving a Change of a Pronunciation		
-	-	-

Table 4.4
The Percentages of the Levels of Code Mixing

No	The Levels of Code Mixing	Percentage
1	Word Level	55,77 %
2	Phrase Level	25 %
3	Baster Level	11,53%
4	Repetition Level	1,92%
5	Idiom Level	0
6	Clause Level	5,78%
Total		100%

Based on the classifying levels of code mixing by using Suwito's theory and levels of code mixing percentage is counted by using Sudijono's formula. The writer concluded that word level is the most dominant than other levels. The second is phrase level is followed by baster level, clause level, repetition level and the lowest percentage is idiom level. Each level of code mixing data can be seen from the classification of the data below:

Table 4.5
The Classification of the Data in the Levels of Code Mixing

No	Level of Code Mixing	
	Data	
1	Heeee <i>finally</i> kalau gue ni yah, kalau misalnya ngomongin soal pemilu nih	Word Level
2	Yang pertama kali terbesit di otak gua itu <i>hoax</i> atau berita palsu	
3	Soalnya kalau gue pribadi nih banyak banget suka nge liat ada <i>hoax</i> yang tersebar di dunia maya.	
4	Semua orang tuh ibaratnya jadi bisa bikin <i>platform</i> berita.	
5	Terus semua orang itu bisa jadi jurnalis padahal beritanya gak <i>credible</i> .	
6	Sangking udah parahnya nih urusan <i>hoax</i> di Negara kita.	
7	Pak Jokowi itu sampai menghimbau ke masyarakat untuk gak ikut-ikutan menyebarkan <i>hoax</i> ini.	
8	Karena kalau menurut gua yah <i>hoax</i> itu tuh sebenarnya dampak buruk banget loh.	

9	Bayangin cuy gara-gara berita palsu atau gara-gara hoax orang-orang tuh bisa jadi punya pikiran buruk gitu.	
10	Hoax itu kan sebenarnya fitnah yah jatuhnya.	
11	Tapi, sayangnya masih banyak banget orang-orang yang gampang ituloh buat percaya sama hoax yang beredar.	
12	Nah, gimana sih sebenarnya caranya untuk membedakan mana hoax dan mana yang bukan.	
13	Sebenarnya kuncinya itu satu yaitu harus check dan re-check setiap kalau kita dapat berita.	
14	Jangan pas kita dapat berita terus kita langsung trigger atau excited.	
15	Jangan pas kita dapat berita terus kita langsung trigger atau excited	
16	Even kalau berita sesuai dengan biasanya kita.	
17	Karena kadang-kadang headline tuh suka menipu.	
18	Selain hoax atau berita palsu, ada juga nih satu hal lagi yang sering banget terjadi menjelang pemilu kayak gini.	
19	Dan sebenarnya offense itu rada subjective-kan.	
20	Suatu komen nih yang rasanya tuh udah border line hate speech dan udah cukup offensive gitu yah.	
21	Sebenarnya kedewasaan dalam berinternet itu emang essential banget emang.	
22	Supaya kita bisa terhindar dari segala macam behavior yang agak kurang baik di internet.	
23	Sekarang sudah ada beberapa website yang bisa ngebantu kita untuk berkenalan dengan para caleg ini.	
24	Nah, selain website yang tadi gue mention nih.	
25	Nah, selain website yang tadi gue mention nih.	
26	Gue mau recommend lagi.	
27	Ada satu website yang bisa banget ngebantu kita	
28	Untuk check dan re-check calon presiden, wakil dan anggota legislatif yang mau kita pilih di pemilu nanti.	
29	Gimana sih caranya terhindar dari hoax .	
30	Dan yang paling penting kita tuh harus selalu nge-	

	<i>check source</i> atau sumber berita yang kita dapet		
31	Nah, kalau urusan <i>hate speech</i> atau ujaran kebencian nih sebenarnya rada ribet sih kalau menurut gue.	Phrase Level	
32	Karena ini tuh menyangkut kayak apa yah <i>freedom of speech</i> atau kebebasan berpendapat.		
33	Tapi yang pasti <i>hate speech</i> atau ujaran kebencian tuh adalah alasan utama sih buat gua pribadi untuk malas banget kalau ngeliat akun-akun.		
34	Soalnya cuy kalau udah ngeliat komennya <i>Oh my God</i> , itu pendukung dua calon presiden.		
35	Kalau misalnya ketahuan nih kita ngelakuin <i>hate speech</i> kita bisa dipidana atau di denda.		
36	Nah, buat kita-kita nih misalnya kita lagi <i>scrolling internet</i> atau media sosial.		
37	Suatu komen nih yang rasanya tuh udah <i>border line hate speech</i> dan udah cukup offensive gitu yah.		
38	Kalian bisa nyertain juga <i>screen capture</i>		
39	Dari komen <i>hate speech</i> tersebut.		
40	<i>All and all</i> sebenarnya kedewasaan dalam berinternet itu emang		
41	Terus gimana caranya kita <i>ngeliat hate speech</i> .		
42	Dan yang pasti gimana caranya supaya kita anak muda bisa menjadi <i>smart voters</i> .		
43	Dan kita mau langsung buru-buru aja <i>nge-share</i> di sosial media kita.		Baster Level
44	Kayaknya mendingan gak usah <i>di-share</i> deh beritanya		
45	Even kalau berita sesuai dengan <i>bias-nya</i> kita.		
46	Kalau misalnya kita lihat berita jangan cuma ngeliat <i>headline-nya</i> doang.		
47	Dan sebenarnya offense itu rada <i>subjective-kan</i>		
48	Terus <i>link-nya</i> juga sekalian		
49	Di <i>website-website</i> gak jelas yang kita gak tau kredibilitasnya gimana.	Repetition Word	
-	Idiom Level		
50	Halo semuanya, kembali lagi di video gua. <i>Let's talk about something very-very important.</i>	Clause Level	
51	<i>But I believe freedom of the speech comes with responsibility</i> , tapi yang pasti hate speech atau ujaran kebencian tuh adalah alasan utama sih buat gua pribadi untuk malas banget kalau ngeliat akun-		

	akun politik atau berita politik.	
52	<i>Last but not least, I wanna thank Google Indonesia and also Bawaslu for making this video possible</i> dan gua pingin ngajak teman-teman semua yang nonton video gua untuk menyukseskan pemilu 2019.	

B. Discussion

1. Types of Code Mixing

a. Intra Sentential of Code Mixing

Code mixing within intra sentential is types of code mixing which occurs in word, phrase, clause or sentence boundary in someone's utterance.

1) Word

Word is the smallest unit of language that can be shown in writing or someone's utterance. Based on the data finding in the video. The writer got 30 data in the form of word. They are divided into noun, adverb and adjective.

1. (1) *Heeee **finally**, kalau gue nih yah, kalau misalnya ngomongin soal pemilu nih.*

“Heeee finally, for me, for example talking about the election”

The utterance about came out on Gita's video at 00:14 seconds. Language she used on their utterance is Indonesian and Gita mixes an English word “**finally**” in her utterance. The word “**finally**” means “**akhirnya**” in Indonesian language. Gita did types of code mixing in form types intra sentential of code mixing, due to she combines her language in word form.

2. (2) *Yang pertama kali terbesit di otak gua itu **hoax** atau berita palsu.*

“The first thing that is appeared in my mind is hoax or fake news”

The sentence of the video about appeared at 00:21 seconds. Gita is mixing her Indonesian language into English and she inserted word “**hoax**” in the utterance. Word of “**hoax**” present in ten times in Gita’s speeches.

3. (5) *Terus semua orang itu bisa jadi jurnalis padahal beritanya gak **credible**.*

“Then all people can be journalist even though the news is not credible”

The sentence on Gita appeared in Gita’s speeches at 00:43 seconds. In her utterance, she inserted word “**credible**” Based on the Hoffman theory, code mixing that Gita did include the types of intra sentential for the types of word.

- 2) Phrase

Phrase is a word of group without subject or verb. In Gita’s video the writer got 13 data included as phrase. Here the example that the writer discussed:

4. (32) Nah, kalau urusan ***hate speech*** atau ujaran kebencian nih sebenarnya rada ribet sih kalau menurut gue.

“So, when it comes to hate speech or hate speech, it is actually rather complicated in my opinion”

The utterance above appeared in the video at 02:45 minutes. It can be seen Gita inserted the English as foreign language in her first language which is Indonesian language. She said “**hate speech**” in the middle of

her utterance. The mixing is classified in the form of phrase. Therefore, based on the clarification on intra-sentential of code mixing, the mixing that Gita did include in the types of intra-sentential of code mixing.

5. (33) *Karena ini tuh menyangkut kayak apa yah **freedom of speech** atau kebebasan berpendapat.*

“Because it is related to freedom of speech or freedom of speech”

The code mixing which appeared in Gita’s utterance appeared at 02:52 minutes. She inserted phrase “**freedom of speech**” in her middle utterance language that is Indonesian. The mixing Gita did, it can be summarized phrase indicated as intra-sentential too because the statement in the form of sentence.

6. (37) *Nah, buat kita-kita nih misalnya kita lagi **scrolling internet** atau media sosial.*

“Well, for us when we are scrolling internet or social media”

The data shows that in the middle of Gita’s utterance she attached “**scrolling internet**” foreign phrase in her language. She inserted phrase “**scrolling internet**” at 03:40 minutes. Therefore, in the types of code mixing argued by Hoffman theory, it is considered as intra sentential.

3) Sentence

Sentence is a some of word and the minimum structure has S + V pattern. In Gita’s video the writer found 3 data which are included as

sentence. The writer is already discussed few of data for types of code mixing especially for kind of intra-sentential which are included as sentence.

7. (44) *Halo semuanya, kembali lagi di video gua. **Let's talk about something very-very important.***

“Halo all, back again in my video. Let’s talk about something very-very important”

The mixing above appeared at 00:01 – 00:06 seconds. From the datum 44 that Gita attached sentence “**Let’s talk about something very-very important**” in her utterance. She mixed her official or natural language to foreign language. Therefore, in the types of code mixing argued by Hoffman theory, the mixing that done by Gita includes intrasentential of code mixing in the sentence.

8. (46) *Last but not least, I wanna thank Google Indonesia and also Bawaslu for making this video possible dan gua pingin ngajak teman-teman semua yang nonton video gua untuk menyukseskan pemilu 2019.*

“Last but not least, I wanna thank Google Indonesia and also Bawaslu for making this video possible and I would like to invite all my friends who watch my video to make the 2019 election successful”

The code mixing above came out in Gita’s video at 09:00-09:05 minutes. It can see from 46 datum that Gita attaches “**Last but not least, I wanna thank Google Indonesia and also Bawaslu for**

making this video possible” in her utterance. She mixed her official language with foreign language that is English. Type of code mixing that Gita did is included in types of intra-sentential of code mixing due to the language mixing in the form of sentence.

b. Intra Lexical of Code Mixing

This code occurs when the speaker attach word boundary in their spoken language. In this research, the writer classified types of intra-lexical of code mixing become two that is prefix and suffix. This code mixing happened when someone attaches affixation in single speech or word. Two kinds of affixation namely suffix affixation and prefix affixation.

1) Prefix

Prefix is some of alphabets putted before the main word of a English word. For instance is word of **“Rewrite”** in this word, the prefix **“re”** and the root is **“write”** two of that become a word the meaning would be difference. The example of prefix in Indonesian word is **“membeli”**. The prefix is **“mem”** and the main word **“beli”**. Therefore, form the clarification about prefix, the writer got a datum which is indicates as intra-lexical with prefix affixations. Here, the datum that is discussed by the writer:

9. (47) *Dan kita mau langsung buru-buru aja **nge-share** di sosial media kita.*

“And, we just want to rush to share on our social media”

Here intra lexical type of code mixing in Gita's video. She attaches the Indonesian affixation "nge" on the word of "share". "Nge" as prefix "share" as original of word. it become intra lexical "nge-share". In language of Indonesian, the word "nge-share" is "ngebagiin", obviously it does not standard language in Indonesian country because the standard word of "nge-share" is "membagikan". The word of "nge-share" is ntra-lexical of code mixing, it came out on Gita's speeches at 01:59 minutes.

2) Suffix

Suffix is some of letter putted after the original of word. The example of English word is "meeting", the suffix happens on the word of "meet" and attaches suffix affixation "ing". For example in indonesian language is "akhirnya", the root word is "akhir" and got suffix "nya". On the clarification about the suffix, the writer got a datum that is indicates as intra lexical of code of mixing with suffix affixation. Here, the writer discussed:

10. (50) *Kalau misalnya kita lihat berita jangan cuma ngeliat **headlinenya** doang.*

"When we see the news, do not just look at the headline"

The datum 50 shows that there is a suffix "nya" at the end of the word "headline". It is happened on an English word within the Indonesian affix namely the suffix. The structure of word "headline" as a main word then "nya" as suffix includes intra lexical of code mixing

(headline-nya).

c. Involving a change of Pronunciation

In this video, especially for Gita's utterances, the writer did not get datum or data finding that shown for code mixing types within formed as involving a change of pronunciation.

2. Levels of Code Mixing

a. Word Level

Word is the smallest group of alphabet unit within the language that fills of some morphemes. Based on the data finding of word level in the level of code mixing, the writer found 30 data. Here, the writer discussed some of the data below:

11. (17) *Karena, kadang-kadang **headline** tuh suka menipu.*

“Because, sometime the headline likely to cheat”

There is word “**headline**” known as word level. That word appears on Gita’s utterance at 02:33 minutes. She said that sentence because she intended to give information to people that is watching her video for not make any conclusion based only on the headline.

12. (21) *Sebenarnya kedewasaan dalam berinternet itu emang **essential** banget emang.*

“Actually the maturity in the internet is needed really “**essential**”

The word “**essential**” above came up at Gita utterance at time of 04:11 minutes. She attaches that English word in her speeches language that is Indonesian. She inserted word “**essential**” on her utterance. The word “**essential**” in Indonesia means “**penting**”. Based on the datum above, it can be concluded that the mixing is done by Gita in her video channel of her YouTube as a level of word.

13. (22) *Supaya kita bisa terhindar dari segala macam **behavior** yang agak kurang baik di internet.*

“So that we can avoid all kinds of behavior that is somewhat less good on the internet”

The word “**behavior**” came up at Gita’s utterance at 04:16 minutes when she spoke to everyone who watches her video to be careful when people wanted to share the news on internet or other social media, so Gita said “supaya kita bisa terhindar dari segala macam **behavior** yang agak kurang baik di internet”. The word “**behavior**” happened in gita video and that word acted as word level.

b. Phrase Level

Phrase is a combination or group of two words or more without subject or verb that is meaningful and up patterned. In the level of phrase the writer found 10 data phrase levels. Writer discussed of the data below:

14. (38) *Kalian bisa nyertain juga **screen capture**.*

“You can also attach a screen capture”

“**Screen capture**” is the English word that people always done on the utterance in their daily life, especially Indonesian youth people. The phrase of “**Screen capture**” on Gita’s video at time 04:02 minutes. She mixes her language become a form of phrase within her Indoneisa

language official. Therefore, the phrase above showed that code mixing conducted by Gita in the phrase form level.

15. (42) *Dan yang pasti gimana caranya supaya kita anak muda bisa menjadi **smart voters**.*

“And certainly how the young people become smart voters”

The mixing from the datum 42 on Gita’s video at 05:58 minutes. From that datum, it can be summarized that she inserted a phrase “**smart voters**”. It can be known that Gita just done phrase level of code mixing.

c. **Baster Level**

Two element of word is combined together and the element can be created only one meaning called as baster. The baster is derived from English main word and then got addition in the form of Indonesia affixation. Based on the datum finding baster level, the writer got 6 data known as baster. Here, writer discussed some of the data below:

16. (44) *Kayaknya gak usah **dishare** deh beritanya.*

“I do not think you need to share the news”

The datum above came up at Gita’s utterance at 02:26 minutes. As seen on the video utterance above. Gita attaches Indonesian prefix “**di**” on the word “**share**”. The structure is “**di**” as a prefix and “**share**” as a root of word. Based on the datum above, it can be concluded that the word “**dishare**” is indicates as baster level in the

level of code mixing.

17. (48) *Terus linknya juga sekalian.*

“Also attach the link as well”

The utterance of Gita above indicates as baster level. Gita attached the Indonesia suffix “**nya**” for the word of “**link**”. It is known as suffix affixation of baster. Based on the structure, it can be seen that the word “**link**” as a root of word and “**nya**” as suffix becomes baster **link-nya**. The word of link-nya is indicates as level of baster, it appears within Gita’s utterance at 04:05 minutes.

d. Repetition Level

Repetition word is a reduplication of word itself. In analyzing the video, the writer found one data in Gita’s utterance that indicates as level of repetition word:

18. (49) *Di website-website gak jelas yang kita gak tau kredibilitasnya gimana.*

“On unclear websites that we do not know how credibility is”

The level of code mixing above is repetition word level. It can be seen from the word “**website**”. Gita mentioned that word twice in her single utterance at 02:21 minutes. The theory of level of code of mixing, the word of “**website-website**” indicates as word repetition level of word in code mixing.

e. Idiom Level

Idiom level is a group of words which has hidden meaning. It means, the idiom could not interpret each of word, it is caused by the idiom can create different new meaning. Hence, this research, the writer did not find any datum that indicates as idiom level.

f. Clause Level

Clause is a kind of small group of words that only has subjects and verb but it is smaller than the sentence. Yet, the writer found 3 data in the form of sentence. Nevertheless, sentence is included in the clause that is why the writer puts sentence in the part of clause. Here, the writer discussed one of the data below:

19. (50) ***But I believe freedom of the speech comes with responsibility,***
tapi yang pasti hate speech atau ujaran kebencian tuh adalah alasan
utama sih buat gua pribadi untuk malas banget kalau ngeliat akun-
akun politik atau berita politik.

“But I believe freedom of the speech comes with responsibility, but certainly hate speech is the main reason for me to be lazy when looking at political accounts or political news”

The sentence of Gita speeches at 02:58 minutes. The code mixing “***But I believe freedom of the speech comes with responsibility***”. Gita mixed her indonesia language together with English as foreign language. Kinds of code mixing that Gita speeches is including of level

of the code mixing of clause level it caused the language that Gita mixes in form clause or sentences boundary.

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusions

After analyzing and finding of this research, the writer got some of codes mixing on Gita Savitri Devi's YouTube channel video. They are classifying into types and level of code mixing, based to the theory of Hoffman and Suwito. For the types of code of mixing the writer is analyzed by using Hoffman's theory and the level of code mixing the writer is analyzed by applying Suwito's theory. The code mixing types are categorized into three types namely, intra-sentential of code mixing, intra-sentential, intra-lexical of code mixing and involving a change of pronunciation. Meanwhile, for levels of code mixing are categorized into six of levels such as, word level, phrase level, baster level, repetition level, idiom level, and also clause level.

The result of the research,for the types of code mixing, there were 52 data writer has been found. The finding data summarized that for intra-sentential of code mixing is the highest types in Gita's video, it's around 88,46%, it is followed by intra-lexical that is the percentages were 11,54% and the last or lowest percentages is involving a change off pronunciation, due to in this research the writer did not get any datum indicated as involving a change of pronunciation. Hereafter, for the result levels of code mixing by Suwito, there were 52 data. The finding data delivered that word level is the highest level in Gita's video, it is about 55,77%, it is follow by phrase

percentage level 25%, baster level 11,53%, clause evel 5,78%, repetition level 1,92% and idiom level 0%.

B. Suggestions

As we can see from the result of this research and consider with the previous conclusion. The writer will be add some of suggestion as follows:

1. For the Readers.

For those readers, if you wanted to get a knowledge related to code mixing within people utterance. This research paper could be your choice to improve your knowledge on code mixing for sociolinguistics side. Also the reader can be learn English by watching YouTube video.

2. For the Next Researchers.

For the future researcher, the writer of this research hopefully, this research paper able to as references. Also the next researchers are able to find out code mixing in another thing. So that there is difference from this research and the next research.

3. For the English Teacher.

After collecting the data and analyzed this video. The writer hoped this research paper be able to use to teach the students to gain information or knowledge related to code mixing. Then the teachers are able to use YouTube in learning activity. So that, the classroom activity can be more fun and interesting.

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APPENDIX

Transcript the video – Pemilu 2019, anak muda harus apa? #PintarMemilih

Halo semuanya, kembali lagi di video gua. Let's talk about something very-very important. Hari Rabu tanggal 17 April 2019 bakal ada pemilu presiden Indonesia dan juga anggota legislatif. Heee,... finally kalau gue ni yah, kalau misalnya ngomongin soal pemilu nih, yang pertama kali terbesit di otak gua it Hoax atau berita palsu soalnya kalau gue pribadi nih banyak banget suka nge liat ada hoax yang tersebar di dunia maya yang tujuannya itu saling menjatuhkan kedua kubu. Karena kan sejak era digital kayak sekarang nih semua orang tuh bisa mengakses internet, semua orang tuh ibaratnya jadi bisa bikin platform berita, terus semua orang itu bisa jadi jurnalis padahal beritanya gak credible. Sangking udah parahnya nih urusan hoax di Negara kita pak presiden Pak Jokowi itu sampai menghimbau ke masyarakat untuk gak ikut-ikutan menyebarkan hoax ini. Karena kalau menurut gua yah hoax itu tuh sebenarnya dampak buruk banget loh buat negara kita terutama kalau lagi di situasi politik kayak gini. Bayangin cuy gara-gara berita palsu atau gara-gara hoax orang-orang tuh bisa jadi punya pikiran buruk gitu sama suatu individu atau suatu kelompok dan reputasi orang yang bersangkutan itu bisa rusak dan berita palsu itu juga bisa menimbulkan kepanikan-

kepanikan gak jelas, udah gitu yang pasti nih yang gua udah agak-agak liat nih yah perpecahan. Hoax itu kan sebenarnya fitnah yah jatuhnya. Nah pertanyannya nih sekarang emang kita mau yah ngabisin waktu, ngabisin energi terus ngabisin kuota internet untuk baca dan nyebarin fitnahan. Sebenarnya nih kalau misalnya kita pikir-pikir gak ada satu hal positifpun yang bisa kita dapetin kalau kita ikut dalam penyebaran berita palsu. Tapi, sayangnya masih banyak banget orang-orang yang segampang itulah buat percaya sama hoax yang beredar di dunia maya sana.

Nah, gimana sih sebenarnya caranya untuk membedakan mana hoax dan mana yang bukan. Sebenarnya kuncinya itu satu yaitu harus chek dan re-check setiap kalau kita dapat berita. Jangan pas kita dapat berita terus kita langsung trigger atau excited dan kita mau langsung buru-buru aja nge-share di sosial media kita. Even kalau berita sesuai dengan bias-nya kita, kita tetap harus berpikir kritis. Dan yang paling penting kita tuh harus selalu nge-check source atau sumber berita yang kita dapet. Kalau beritanya nih misalnya dari.. kayak artikel di Facebook gitu atau di WhatsApp di grup WhatsApp keluarga tuh sering bangetkan atau embel-embelnya udah blogspot.com gitu atau di website-website gak jelas yang kita gak tau kredibilitasnya gimana.

Kayaknya mendingan gak usah dishare deh beritanya. Terus yang penting juga nih yah, kalau misalnya kita lihat berita jangan cuma ngeliat headlinenya doang, karena kadang-kadang headline tuh suka menipu mendingan seluruh artikelnya dibaca sampai habis. Selain hoax atau berita palsu, ada juga nih satu hal lagi yang sering banget terjadi menjelang pemilu kayak gini. Hate speech, nah kalau urusan hate speech atau ujaran kebencian nih sebenarnya rada ribet sih kalau menurut gue. Karena ini tuh menyangkut kayak apa yah freedom of speech atau kebebasan berpendapat, berekspresi dan sebenarnya offense itu rada subjective-kan. But I believe freedom of the speech comes with responsibility, tapi yang pasti hate speech atau ujaran kebencian tuh adalah alasan utama sih buat gua pribadi untuk malas banget kalau ngeliat akun-akun politik atau berita politik soalnya cuy kalau udah ngeliat komennya Oh my God, itu pendukung dua calon presiden itu kadang-kadang beberapa ya gak semua itu bringasnya suka aduh gila banget deh pokoknya.

Gua ngerti sih kalian tuh kayak saling mendukung calon presiden masing-masing cuma yah gak usah gitu juga kali. Dan ujaran kebencian harus banget di hindarin karena sejak ada UU ITE kalau misalnya ketahuan nih kita ngelakuin hate speech kita bisa dipidana

atau di denda. Nah, buat kita-kita nih misalnya kita lagi scrolling internet atau media sosial gitu atau entah portal berita atau apapun terus kalian nge liat nih ada suatu konten atau suatu komen nih yang rasanya tuh udah border line hate speech dan udah cukup offensive gitu yah. Kalian bisa banget mengadukan konten tersebut ke Kominfo. Lewat email alamatnya aduankonten@kominfo.go.id dan kalian bisa nyertain juga screen capture dari komen hate speech tersebut terus link-nya juga sekalian. All and all sebenarnya kedewasaan dalam berinternet itu emang essential banget emang, penting banget kita punya gitu supaya kita bisa terhindar dari segala macam behavior yang agak kurang baik di internet. Nah, balik lagi ke pemilunya sendiri nih. Okay milih presiden itu penting tapi milih anggota legislatif itu gak kalah penting. Karena, orang-orang yan akan duduk di parlemen inilah yang akan bikin undang-undang yang idealnya tuh bisa mensejahterakan masyarakat Indonesia. Caranya kan udah banyak nih, nah usahain tuh sebelum memilih kita tuh coba kenalan dulu lah kita coba cari tahu dulu lah kira-kira visi dan misi caleg-caleg ini tuh apa aja sih. Sekarang sudah ada beberapa website yang bisa ngebantu kita untuk berkenalan dengan para caleg ini kayak contohnya di infopemilu.kpu.go.id atau di temanrakyat.id di kbr.id. Di

sana tuh kita bisa nge liat daftar para calon legislatif dan bahkan di temanrakyat.id mereka tuh mengupas tuntas tuh para caleg tersebut.

Nah, selain website yang tadi gue mention nih gue mau recommend lagi ada satu website yang bisa banget ngebantu kita untuk check dan re-check calon presiden, wakil dan anggota legislatif yang mau kita pilih di pemilu nanti. Alamatnya pintarmemilih.id website ini tuh lengkap banget karena selain ada daftar calonnya disini juga ada info mengenai jadwal pemilu, bagaimana cara memilih di TPS dan nih yang keren juga kalian bisa ngelaporin ujaran kebencian beserta misinformasi mengenai pemilu di sini, lengkapkan, pokoknya ingat yah alamat lengkapnya pintarmemilih.id terakhir nih teman-teman sebelum gua pamit bapak Fritz Edward Siregar dari Bawaslu ingin menyampaikan sepatah dua patah kata buat kita anak anak muda gimana sih caranya terhindar dari hoax terus gimana caranya kita ngeliat hate speech yak an, dan yang pasti gimana caranya supaya kita anak muda bisa menjadi smart voters.

Hoax itu punya dampak yang luar biasa, dampak yang merusak dalam system kehidupan kita, dalam situasi kondisi pemilu sekarang , hoax itu punya kemampuan untuk membuat orang tidak percaya sama system. Kami dari Bawaslu, kami telah melakukan deklarasi, anti

politik uang, anti hoax dan anti politik salah. Setiap orang pasti memiliki kebebasan berbicara, itu adalah bagian dari demokrasi yang kita miliki, tetapi menyampaikan hate speech itu tidak saja melanggar undang-undang pemilu tapi juga memiliki konsekuensi pidana dimana aturannya apabila orang yang menyebarkan ujaran kebencian itu memiliki konsekuensi hukum apabila ditemukan siapa yang sebagai pelaku atau sebagai penyebar daripada hate speech. Mungkin kita tidak bisa menghindari apabila orang ada menaruh sesuatu di timeline Facebook kita, atau ada mengirimkan sesuatu ke WhatsApp kita, sebagai anak muda kami berharap kepada teman-teman untuk tidak langsung men-share hal-hal seperti itu. Apabila memang itu mengandung, hoax setiap akun Facebook ataupun Instagram pasti ada tiga titik di slot kanan atas, teman-teman bisa safe report misalnya yang kedua misalnya teman-teman menemukan di WhatsApp apabila ada berita yang sebagaimana kita ketahui itu mungkin bukan dari kontak kita langsung bisa report atau diblock nomor-nomor tersebut. Sehingga persebaran daripada hoax atau hate speech tersebut tidak akan menyebar lebih luas lagi. Sebagai anak muda setidaknya tau siapa yang bakal akan dipilih, mungkin bukan saja untuk memilih siapa capresnya, mungkin teman-teman sudah punya pilihan tetapi

bagaimana dengan wakil rakyatnya, wakil rakyat itu punya peran luar biasa dalam menentukan budget dan juga pilihan-pilihan kebijakan, silahkan pergi ke info pemilu teman teman langsung bisa mengecek kira-kira calon dari daerah saya di mana saja dan siapa perorangnya sehingga tau siapa orang-orang yang mau dipilih setiap Tps itu ada namanya pengawas Tps. Temen-temen bisa melaporkan tiap keadaan dugaan pelanggaran kepada pengawas Tps tersebut misalnya bahwa ada terjadi dugaan pelanggaran. Temen-temen juga bisa misalnya mengirimkan WA ke 081114141414 di situ teman-teman bisa langsung me-report terhadap apabila ada dugaan pelanggaran yang muncul dimanapun berada baik di Tps maupun di luar Tps pada hari pemungutan suara. Hai nama saya Fritz Edward Siregar anggota badan pengawas pemilihan pemilu republik Indonesia saya anggota untuk fokus di bidang divisi hukum teman-teman kami berharap datang pada tanggal 17 April 2019 pastikan Anda ada di Dpt pastikan Anda datang untuk ke Tps dan jangan lupa untuk mengawasi proses pemilu itu sendiri. Bersama rakyat awasi pemilu, bersama Bawaslu tegakkan keadilan.

Last but not least, I wanna thank Google Indonesia and also Bawaslu for making this video possible. Dan gua pingin ngajak

teman-teman semua yang nonton video gua untuk menyukseskan pemilu 2019 ini semoga pemilunya berjalan lancar dan semoga kita semua bisa menjadi pemilih yang pintar. Sampai ketemu di video selanjutnya dadaaa.

The documentations when the writer was conducting his research at Library University of Muslim Maros.



CURRICULUM VITAE



Al Fian. The Researcher's name is Al Fian. He was born in Maros on March 18th, 1998. He is the second child from three siblings of Mr. Muh.Nur and Mrs. Yaisah. His education background, when Elementary School he was school at SDN 159 INPRES Tekolabbua and graduated in 2010. He continued his study at SMPN 11 Maros and graduated in 2013. Then, in 2013 he studied at SMAN 11 Maros and he graduated from that school in 2016. In 2016, he was accepted to be student in English Education Study Program of Teacher Training Faculty at University of Muslim Maros. In 2020, he finished his research paper entitled "An Analysis on The Use of Code Mixing Available in Gita Savitri Devi's YouTube Channel Video."