



## Code Mixing Used by YouTuber - Nessie Judge's Entitled "Pekerjaan-Pekerjaan yang Sudah Punah karena Teknologi"

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**Abstract:** The blending of two or more languages or linguistic subtypes in speech is known as code mixing. Code mixing is widely used either in written or spoken language. Social media nowadays mostly use spoken form especially YouTube. The purposes of the research are to investigate the use of code mixing in Nessie Judge's videos and tried to describe the type of code mixing used by the youtuber. Descriptive qualitative method is used to gain data analysis. The code mixing then is analyzed into two types: intra sentential and intra lexical code mixing. Type of intra sentential then is classified into three kinds: interrogative, declarative, and imperative. The intra sentential and intra lexical are then classified into five levels: word, phrase, clause, idiom and baster. The result shows that there are 24 types of intra sentential and 1 type of intra lexical. From the sub type of sentential found 23 declarative types, 1 interrogative, and no imperative type. While the level of code mixing found 12 words level, 5 phrases level, no idiom level, 8 clauses level, and 2 basters level. Based on the result it can be concluded that the dominant code mixing is intra sentential type, while the dominant level of code mixing is words level.

**Keywords:** you tube, code mixing, intra sentential, intra lexical, and baster

### INTRODUCTION

Covid 19 began in March 2020 and declared free from Pandemic at the end of 2022. Pandemic forced people to conduct all activities from home

throughout the epidemic, including learning, working, meeting, and many more. They had to prepare many things such as a device and good internet connection. People got bored working

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from home for more than two years. People reduced boredom by playing games, reading a book, watching a movie, listening to music, or communicating with others via social media. Mostly people YouTube as one of social media which contains videos, audios, films and many more. Since the viewer of You Tube has increased, the content creators also were getting active to upload their content. During the pandemic phenomena of uploading content to YouTube was growing, and it continues till post pandemic.

Millions of You Tube channels are easily found on the internet by single clicking then the video plays for the viewer either child or adult and even the baby. Many famous youtubers can be recognized from the number of subscribers either local or international. <https://www.forbesindia.com> summarized the ten famous international You Tube channel accessed in June 2024 in millions of subscribers are Mr. Beast: 269,000,000.- T-series: 266,000,000.- Cocomelon – Nursery Rhyme: 176,000,000.- Sony Entertainment Television: 173,000,000.- Kids Diana Show: 122,000,000.- Vlad and Niki: 118,000,000.- Like Natasya:116,000,000.- Pew Die Pie: 111,000,000.- Zee Music Company: 107,000,000.-, WWE : 102,000,000.-. While locals released by <https://www.intipseleb.com> accessed in January 2024 are Jess No Limit:45,011,000.-, Ricis Official:42,400,000.-, Atta Halilintar :31,000,000.- , Rans Entertainment: 25,900,000.-, Deddy Cobuzier: 21,800,000.-, Baim Paula: 21,200,000.- , Miau Aug:21,200,000.-, Gen Halilintar: 18,500,000.-, Arif Muhammad: 16,700,000.-, Saai Halilintar:12,400,000.-. of course, the subscriber's number is still growing since the research is being conducted.

Outside the Indonesian top 10 above, Nessie Judges, You Tuber with the subscriber 10.6 million in July 2024 is one of the You Tubers that has been observed by the researchers. She uses

more than one language in her content, Indonesian and English. Two languages are blended together in her series of the You Tube. YouTubers who talk in two or more languages are considered bilingual or multilingual, which refers to a person who is fluent in more than one language. Among the You Tubers above, Nessie the most frequently uses the blended language. The YouTubers use language even more than one language to convey their contents to their group of people or to their community. As Bernard and George stated:" A language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols by means of which a social group cooperates". They can use whether the National language, which is Bahasa Indonesia or local language such as Javanese, Balinese, Sundanese and many more, even they mix their languages with English.

As mentioned above one of You Tube channels that is being investigated is Nessie Judges Channel. Nessie frequently uses more than one language in her content. Blending one language with another language is called code mixing. The topic of code mixing is interesting to analyze because people, especially young people don't realize that they use code mixing and they don't know why they use code mixing in daily life. Some other reasons why researchers chose Nessie Judges are: the content of the You tube is unique and exposes mystery story or facts, and more blended language used in her content compared others. Since the more blended languages she uses, the researchers found that channel is fixed to become research investigation of the topic code mixing. Based on those facts, the researchers chose Nessie Judge's YouTube Channel entitle "*Pekerjaan-Pekerjaan Yang Sudah Punah Karena Teknologi*" to be observed.

Research on code mixing has been conducted by many previous researchers in social media. They are: "An Analysis of Code-Mixing Used by The Indonesian Top Selebgram in Social Media in Product Endorsement" (Anggarini, Putra,



2022). The purposes of this study are analyzing code mixing by top Indonesian selebgram, analyzing the reasons of top selebgram using the code mixing, analyzing the use of code mixing for product endorsement. “The Analysis of The Use of Code Switching and Code Mixing in Social Media Among Face bookers” (A.Y.A. Kay et al., 2022). In their study Kay et.al. analyzed code mixing and code switching at the same time to the face bookers whose background English Department students and Non-English Department. They found that Non-English Department students also used either code mixing or code switching. “Code Mixing as Language Style in Communication Through Social Media Twitter” (Meliani et al., 2021).

While analyzing the code mixing into some types, they found some reasons of using code mixing in their research, they are bilingualism, social environment, speaking partner, and prestige. “An Analysis of Indonesian-English Code Mixing Used in Social Media (Twitter)” (Cindy Nabila & Andi Idayani, 2022). Besides analyzing the code mixing they also found some purposes of using it in twitter, they are: need feeling motive, being more informative, making jokes, and expressing self-emotions. In general, it can be concluded that the purpose is for personal feeling. “And Code Mixing in Instagram” Beyond the use of code mixing by social media influencer (Sutrisno & Ariesta, 2019). After analyzing the code mixing, Sutrisno and Ariesta found six factors that influenced the Instagram user using code mixing, they are: bilingualism, speaker and partner speaking, social community, situation, vocabulary, and prestige. Those researchers used social media platform Instagram, Twitter, and Facebooks. The significant difference from the five studies above with the team researchers is the social media platform. The team researchers decided to use social media platform You Tube for the research.

The following lists are previous research of code mixing on You tube; “The use of code mixing in Pak Ndul’s Video YouTube channel” (Maksuwel Maksuwel & Efriyanto, 2020). Besides analyzing the code mixing, the researchers chose Pak Ndul’s You Tube channel because the You Tuber (Pak Ndul) conveys some advice to viewers and put sentences in such a way that it becomes funny and not boring. “Code Mixing On Daniel Mananta’s Youtube Channel Video: Sociolinguistics Approach (Simanungkalit & Putra, 2021). After analyzing the code-mixing researchers found some factors influencing code mixing such as: discussing certain points and interesting topic in each You Tube. “An Analysis of Code Mixing Used in Fathia Izzati’s Video Youtube Channel”. (Amaliah & Hasan, 2021). The researchers just analyzed the code mixing, they don’t expose specific things in their research. “(Anggraini, 2022). The researchers chose this channel because this channel is unique. The You Tubers are Students from Indonesia who live in non-English Speaking country- Germany. Besides analyzing code mixing the researchers found some reasons why You Tubers use code mixing such as: clarifying the speech content, talking about a particular topic, quoting, repetition for clarification, showing empathy, expressing group of identity. “Analysis code switching and code mixing on Jerome Polin’s videos on Nihongo Mantappu’s YouTube channel (sociolinguistics) (Zati Hanani & Novitasari, 2022). The researchers analyzed the code mixing in Indonesian and Japanese. It is unique compared to other research of code mixing.

The reason why team researchers chose the You Tube channel **Nessie the Judges** is because researchers found some unique facts about its content. Most content of this channel is exposing Mystery, theory of conspiracy, exposing facts in the history, national and international crime story, and other unique facts. While choosing the title”

*Pekerjaan-Pekerjaan Yang Sudah Punah Karena Teknologi* (released on 3<sup>rd</sup> of February 2022) is because team researchers found that some previous research already used the similar channel, and this title or content is different from other previous reserachers. The content or title the You Tube is never used by others as well. Besides investigating the code mixing in that content, team reserachers also found that the You Tuber tried to persuade the young people (the Nessie viewers) to be aware with their future prospect jobs. She persuades the young people to be well prepared and well equipped with the newest and sopisticated technology for entering all sectors of the job prospect in the future. The second reason for choosing the title is that the topic or the content is about the history of human beings' job in the past. The third reason is that the topic is about the prediction of the future jobs that will be extincted in line with the changing and development of newest technology.

Code is the term that people use in the conversation by using a particular way to communicate. Wardaugh and Fuller stated that "code is when two or more people communicate with each other, we can call the system they use a code". He also says that code is "the particular dialect or language that a person chooses to use on any occasion". In other words, it can be said that code is usually used in certain occasion and within certain people only. (Wardaugh & Fuller, 2015). Ingemann and Crystal also stated that "code is a set of conventions for converting one signaling system into another. It can be inferred from the opinions of the experts above that a code is a language. A culture uses the code, a type of language variant, to facilitate communication with other individuals". (Ingemann & Crystal, 1998).

### **Code Mixing**

Mixing two or more codes or languages is known as "code mixing." Without changing the topic, usually. code mixing often occurs within one

sentence, one element is spoken in language A and the rest in language B. Nababan said that "code mixing is the situation where the speakers mix the language or kind of language in a speech act without a situation or condition that need a mixing of language". Nababan in (Girsang, 2015).

Wardaugh and Fuller also state that "code mixing occurs when conversant use both languages together to the extent that they change form one language to the other in the course of single utterance", (Wardaugh & Fuller, 2015). It means the conversant just changes some element in that conversation. Code mixing takes place without changing the topic and can involve various level of language, e.g., morphology and lexical item.

Muysken defines that "the term code-mixing to refer to all cases where lexical items and grammatical features from two languages appear in one sentence. And in code mixing, piece of one language is used while a speaker is basically using another language". (Muysken, 2000).

Other experts like Charlotte Hoffmann also gave the explanation about code mixing. He Stated that code mixing refers to the combining of elements from two languages in a single utterance. (Hoffmann, 2015). According to Maschler in (Wibowo., 2017) Code mixing or a mix code as "using two languages such a third, new code emerges, in which elements from the two languages are incorporated into a structural definable patter.

The researcher draws the conclusion that code mixing is mostly concentrated in informal interactions, that it happens when the conversant utilizes both languages simultaneously, that it is an act of switching languages, and that it refers to all instances of lexical and grammatical elements.

### **Types Of Code Mixing**

Charlotte Hoffman illustrates a variety of code-mixing techniques depending on the point or area

of switching where language occurs. Those are intra-sentential code mixing, intra lexical code mixing, and involving a change of pronunciation. (Hoffmann, 2015). Each type will be described below:

### 1. Intra-sentential code mixing

Intra-sentential code mixing is kind of code mixing occur within a phrase, a clause or a sentence boundary, as when a French-English bilingual says: "I started going like this. Y luego decla (and then he said), look at the smoke coming out my finger." Another example is from Wardaugh "estaba training para pelar": "he was training to fight"

According to Siregar in (Deliana & Ganie, 2020), Intra-sentential mixing may range from the alternation of single word or phares to clause within a single sentence or utterance. Below some examples of code mixing in Indonesia-English.

*Aku benar-benar tired hari ini.* (Tired as code mixing of word in the sentence)

*Maaf, kemarin aku tidak bisa datang ke rumahmu, because I have many duties.* (Because, I have many duties as code mixing of clause)

*Lumayan lah udah bisa break dance.* (Break dance as code mixing of phrase in the sentence)

The intra-sentential code mixing divided into three categories. They are declarative, interrogative, and imperative. The sentences form code mixing with these types are as follow:

- 1) Declarative. The subject and predicate are arranged normally in declarative sentences. A period and a dip in pitch are used at the end to highlight the statement. For example: "I want to eat ramen. Lagi pengen banget makan itu."
- 2) Interrogative, interrogative include yes/no question, WH (what, why, where, when, who)

question, and subject. For example: "What are you doing? Kirain kamu udah ngerjain PR."

- 3) Imperative, an imperative sentence typically includes the verb's imperative. The imperative employed in requests, whose tones can vary depending on the situation from stern orders to pleading pleas, with the tone typically functioning as a clue to the precise meaning. For

example: "Let's go! Keburu abis nanti tiketnya."

Based on the example above, it can be seen that those are code mixing sentences with single word, single clause, and single phrase.

### 2. Intra-lexical code mixing

This kind of code mixing which occurs within a word boundary involving a change in pronunciation. For example, in English-Indonesia: "kamu harus baca koran untuk meng-update pengetahuanmu tentang masalah-masalah yang terjadi di negara kita."

In the example above, the speaker mixes the language between English and Indonesian at level of word, so it is called intra lexical code mixing.

### 3. Involving a change of pronunciation

This kind of code mixing occurs at the phonological level, as when Indonesian people say an English word, but modify it to Indonesian phonological structure. For example, the word 'chocolate' is said to be "coklat" by Indonesian people.

### The Levels Of Code Mixing

Suwito in (Sukrisna, A 2019) defines that there are three differentiation levels of code mixing in the forms of word, phrase, baster, repetition, idiom, and clause. The levels of code mixing will be explained bellow.

- 1) Word level

Word is the smallest unit within language that consists of morpheme or more than a morpheme.

Example: "aku bawa **something** buat kamu."

- 2) Phrase level

Phrase is a group of word that does not have subject or verb. Example: "*Tolong bersihin white board nya dong!*"

3) Baster level

Baster is a combination of two elements and creates one meaning. The baster form basically from English and the words in English get addition of Indonesian affixation. Example: "*saya tidak*

*mengerti cara men-transfer uang lewat m-banking*"

4) Repetition word or reduplication word level

Repetition word is a word formed because of words reduplication. Example: "*saya piker ini fine-fine saja, tidak ada masalah*".

5) Idiom level

Idiom is a group of word that has its own meaning. It means, the idioms cannot be interpreted as individual word, because the idiom has created new meaning.

Example: *impossible you can't do this, it's a piece of cake.*

6) Clause level

Clause is a group of words that has subjects and verb but smaller than sentence. There are two kinds of clause, dependent clause and independent clause. Dependent clause is a clause that cannot stand alone as clause, they need another independent clause to make it perfect, while independent clause is a clause that can stand alone. Example: "*hari ini hari yang istimewa, karena*

*I get a new phone*" (independent clause)  
*When my mother was sleeping* (dependent clause).

## **METHOD**

Qualitative method used to answer the objective of the study. To get the data, researchers identified code mixing that found in Nessie Judge's video on You Tube by collecting, finding and concluding the data. (Taylor 1992) qualitative method is the procedure of the

research that it results like the words form the people that observed, and data of result of research like descriptive data.

Qualitative research is research that produces a procedure of analysis. (Lexy J. Moleong, 2014) states that descriptive qualitative research is a type of research that does not include calculation or number. Its mean that by using this kind of method, the researcher tries to explain her/his research by using a description. (Burns, 2009) states that the aim of qualitative approaches is to offer description, interpretation, and classification of naturalistic social contexts. According to (Sugiyono, 2011) research method is basically a scientific way to obtain data with a specific purpose and use. The researcher watches the channels for many times to select the category of code-mixing expressions. Then the researcher takes note and writes every single script from one video. From the script collected, then the researcher collects and select the code-mixing expressions that found in the videos, and then analyze the expressions, finally the researcher makes tabulation of the analyzed code mixing. The results of the analysis are displayed in the form of descriptions and tables in the next chapter.

## **FINDING AND DISCUSSION**

After data was collected, the researchers classified them based on the types and levels of code mixing. The data were gotten from Nessie Judge's video entitled "Pekerjaan-Pekerjaan Yang Sudah Punah Karena Teknologi" (jobs that have become extinct due to technology) published on 3<sup>rd</sup> of February 2022. The researcher found code mixing in its various types and level, form the types such as intra-sentential code mixing, intra lexical of code mixing, and involving a change of pronunciation. Meanwhile, for the level of code mixing there are word,

phrase, baster, reduplication word, idiom, and clause.

The video that researcher has collected found 2 types of code mixing, there are intra-

sentential and intra-lexical. The analysis results are contained in the following table.

Table 1: Type of Code Mixing

No	Script	Time	Type of Code mixing
1.	<i>Hi guys, it is Nessie and how are you guys, gimana kabarnya? Semoga masih semangat menjalani minggu ini</i>	0.09	Intra-sentential
2.	<i>Kita sekarang tuh punya teknologi yang super canggih kaya smartpone kita, kalau lagi kangen sama temen-temen sama pacar sama mama papa tinggal chat aja, Kalau ga dibales tinggal di video call aja ya kan</i>	0.36	Intra-sentential
3.	<i>Tapi adanya perkembangan teknologi kayak gini, we must always adapt ya kan</i>	1.03	Intra-sentential
4.	<i>Gak Cuma barang-barang atau service kadang pekerjaan pun menjadi punah</i>	1.14	Intra-sentential
5.	<i>Profesi yang tadinya populer dan penting bisa saja menjadi punah begitu saja</i>	1.22	Intra-sentential
6.	<i>By the way, materi yang satu ini di request oleh...</i>	1.31	Intra-sentential
7.	<i>So, without any further do. Let's get to the list, yang pertama adalah penyusun pin bowling, once upon a time, sebelum pin bowling itu tiba-tiba turun sendiri pakai mesin, ada jaman di mana penyusun pin tersebut adalah manusia</i>	1.42	Intra-sentential
8.	<i>Karna pekerjaan ini mostly part time dan bergaji rendah serta mengharuskan bekerja sampai lewat tengah malam, menarik apa ada yang berminat? Coba komen di bawah</i>	2.15	Intra-sentential
9.	<i>Next, ada lamplighter, jadi sebelum ada lampu dan listrik lamplighter ini sangat dibutuhkan di setiap kota untuk menyalakan lilin atau lentera yang menerangi jalan</i>	2.30	Intra-sentential
10.	<i>Next, ada rat catcher, dahulu kala, ratcatcher ini cukup populer di benua eropa, dan alasan adanya pekerjaan ini, the first place itu adalah untuk mencegah kerusakan persediaan makanan yang ada oleh tikus</i>	3.11	Intra-sentential
11.	<i>Casualtiesnya dari black plague itu mencapai 50 juta kematian di eropa berdasarkan WHO.</i>	3.44	Intra-lexical
12.	<i>By the way, ada fun fact, ada ratcatcher asal inggris di pertengahan abad 19 bernama Jack black yang mengaku bahwa dia tidak hanya menangkap tikus untuk dibasmi tapi</i>	4.09	Intra-sentential

No	Script	Time	Type of Code mixing
	<i>juga untuk dirawat dan dipelihara tikus-tikus yang berwarna unik yang ia temui lalu dijual sebagai hewan peliharaan</i>		
13.	<i>Dari sini lah muncul istilah tikus mewah atau fancy rats</i>	4.49	Intra-sentential
14.	<i>Next ada log driver, sebelum ada transportasi berupa truk, batang kayu yang akan dijadikan sumber bahan bakar, konstruksi bangunan, senjata, kertas, juga perabotan rumah tangga, itu dipindahkan dari tempat penebangan pohon ke tempat penggergajian dan memanfaatkan aliran sungai</i>	4.54	Intra-sentential
15.	<i>Kaya di game-game gitu ya yang kaya loncat dari 1 balok ke balok lainnya di atas air</i>	5.54	Intra-sentential
16.	<i>Waahh, what a dangerous job, pekerjaan yang berbahaya ga si</i>	6.08	Intra-sentential
17.	<i>Next, next ada lector, lector itu bertugas untuk menghibur para buruh yang bekerja seharian dengan membacakan koran, buku atau cerita</i>	6.16	Intra-sentential
18.	<i>Lector dianggap sangat intellect, jadi sering dipanggil untuk memberikan kaya pidato, ceramah, dan juga ditawarkan menjadi politisi</i>	6.38	Intra-sentential
19.	<i>Kalo kalian sedang bekerja dan mendengarkan ini hi, I am your lector</i>	7.38	Intra-sentential
20.	<i>Next, ok guys, jadi yang terakhir ada human alarm clock, atau knocker upper, pada zaman dahulu kala di abad ke 19an, sebelum ada handphone atau even jam beker, banyak orang tuh yang menggunakan jasanya knocker upper untuk membangunkan mereka</i>	7.40	Intra-sentential
21.	<i>Caranya mereka mengetuk jendela para client, karna kalau mereka mengetuk pintu Gedung rumah mereka akan mengganggu kaya segedung gitu kan</i>	8.16	Intra-sentential
22.	<i>Mereka juga harus jago banget yakan ya? Mereka harus jago nge-aim</i>	9.01	Intra-lexical
23.	<i>So, itu tadi pekerjaan-pekerjaan yang punah karena teknologi, karna kita udah punya yang bisa menggantikan pekerjaan-pekerjaan tersebut, tapi it is not necessary about thing, jadi kalau kita belajar bahwa memang kaya ada periode-periode dimana teknologi itu akan menggantikan peran-peran yang sudah tidak dibutuhkan dan itu tidak selalu berarti hal yang buruk, karena pastinya Ketika muncul teknologi muncul juga kesempatan-kesempatan lainnya, pekerjaan-pekerjaan baru yang tadinya tidak ada.</i>	9.40	Intra-sentential
24.	<i>Nah, aku mau tau dari kalian sih, apa pekerjaan yang menurut kalian ada dalam 5 tahun ke depan tidak ada lagi, coba comment di bawah, kita diskusi Bersama is okay</i>	10.30	Intra-sentential



No	Script	Time	Type of Code mixing
25.	<i>Kalau kalian punya topic boleh banget, but I hope you guys enjoy this video, serta kalau kalian suka vide ini klik like dan follow aku di Instagram dan twitter aku dan subscribe juga di channel aku, nyalakan juga notifikasinya biar tau kalau aku upload video-video baru bye bye</i>	11.01	Intra-sentential

The second analysis is type of code-mixing sub intra-sentential, they are

declarative, interrogative, and imperative. And the result is on the table below:

Table 2: Type of Sub Intra-Sentential of Code Mixing

No	Script	Time	Type of Intra-Sentential
1.	<i>Hi guys, it is Nessie and how are you guys, gimana kabarnya? Semoga masih semangat menjalani minggu ini</i>	0.09	Interrogative
2.	<i>Kita sekarang tuh punya teknologi yang super canggih kaya smartphone kita, kalau lagi kangen sama temen-temen sama pacar sama mama papa tinggal chat aja, Kalau ga dibales tinggal di video call aja ya kan</i>	0.36	Declarative
3.	<i>Tapi adanya perkembangan teknologi kayak gini, we must always adapt ya kan</i>	1.03	Declarative
4.	<i>Gak Cuma barang-barang atau service kadang pekerjaan pun menjadi punah</i>	1.14	Declarative
5.	<i>Profesi yang tadinya populer dan penting bisa saja menjadi punah begitu saja</i>	1.22	Declarative
6.	<i>By the way, materi yang satu ini di request oleh...</i>	1.31	Declarative
7.	<i>So, without any further do. Let's get to the list, yang pertama adalah penyusun pin bowling, once upon a time, sebelum pin bowling itu tiba-tiba turun sendiri pakai mesin, ada jaman di mana penyusun pin tersebut adalah manusia</i>	1.42	Declarative
8.	<i>Karna pekerjaan ini mostly part time dan bergaji rendah serta mengharuskan bekerja sampai lewat tengah malam, menarik apa ada yang berminat? Coba komen di bawah</i>	2.15	Declarative
9.	<i>Next, ada lamplighter, jadi sebelum ada lampu dan listrik lamplighter ini sangat dibutuhkan di setiap kota untuk menyalakan lilin atau lentera yang menerangi jalan</i>	2.30	Declarative
10.	<i>Next, ada rat catcher, dahulu kala, ratcatcher ini cukup populer di benua eropa, dan alasan adanya pekerjaan ini, the first place itu adalah untuk mencegah kerusakan persediaan makanan yang ada oleh tikus</i>	3.11	Declarative

No	Script	Time	Type of Intra-Sentential
11.	<i>Casualtiesnya dari black plague itu mencapai 50 juta kematian di eropa berdasarkan WHO.</i>	3.44	Declarative
12.	<i>By the way, ada fun fact, ada ratcatcher asal inggris di pertengahan abad 19 bernama Jack black yang mengaku bahwa dia tidak hanya menangkap tikus untuk dibasmi tapi juga untuk dirawat dan dipelihara tikus-tikus yang berwarna unik yang ia temui lalu dijual sebagai hewan peliharaan</i>	4.09	Declarative
13.	<i>Dari sini lah muncul istilah tikus mewah atau fancy rats</i>	4.49	Declarative
14.	<i>Next ada log driver, sebelum ada transportasi berupa truk, batang kayu yang akan dijadikan sumber bahan bakar, konstruksi bangunan, senjata, kertas, juga perabotan rumah tangga, itu dipindahkan dari tempat penebangan pohon ke tempat penggergajian dan memanfaatkan aliran sungai</i>	4.54	Declarative
15.	<i>Kaya di game-game gitu ya yang kaya loncat dari 1 balok ke balok lainnya di atas air</i>	5.54	Declarative
16.	<i>Waahh, what a dangerous job, pekerjaan yang berbahaya ga si</i>	6.08	Declarative
17.	<i>Next, next ada lector, lector itu bertugas untuk menghibur para buruh yang bekerja seharian dengan membacakan koran, buku atau cerita</i>	6.16	Declarative
18.	<i>Lector dianggap sangat intellect, jadi sering dipanggil untuk memberikan kaya pidato, ceramah, dan juga ditawari menjadi politisi</i>	6.38	Declarative
19.	<i>Kalo kalian sedang bekerja dan mendengarkan ini, hi, I am your lector</i>	7.38	Declarative
20.	<i>Next, ok guys, jadi yang terakhir ada human alarm clock, atau knocker upper, pada zaman dahulu kala di abad ke 19an, sebelum ada handphone atau even jam beker, banyak orang tuh yang menggunakan jasanya knocker upper untuk membangunkan mereka</i>	7.40	Declarative
21.	<i>Caranya mereka mengetuk jendela para client, karna kalau mereka mengetuk pintu Gedung rumah mereka akan mengganggu kaya segedung gtu kan</i>	8.16	Declarative
22.	<i>Mereka juga harus jago banget yakan ya? Mereka harus jago nge-aim</i>	9.01	Declarative
23.	<i>So, itu tadi pekerjaan-pekerjaan yang punah karena teknologi, karna kita udah punya yang bisa menggantikan pekerjaan-pekerjaan tersebut, tapi it is not necessary about thing, jadi kalau kita belajar bahwa memang kaya ada periode-periode dimana teknologi itu akan menggantikan peran-peran yang sudah tidak dibutuhkan dan itu tidak selalu berarti hal yang buruk, karena pastinya Ketika muncul teknologi muncul juga</i>	9.40	Declarative

No	Script	Time	Type of Intra-Sentential
	<i>kesempatan-kesempatan lainnya, pekerjaan-pekerjaan baru yang tadinya tidak ada.</i>		
24.	<i>Nah, aku mau tau dari kalian sih, apa pekerjaan yang menurut kalian ada dalam 5 tahun ke depan tidak ada lagi, coba comment di bawah, kita diskusi Bersama is okay</i>	10.30	Declarative
25.	<i>Kalau kalian punya topic boleh banget, but I hope you guys enjoy this video, serta kalau kalian suka vide ini klik like dan follow aku di Instagram dan twitter aku dan subscribe juga di channel aku, nyalakan juga notifikasinya biar tau kalau aku upload video-video baru bye bye</i>	11.01	Declarative

The third analysis is the level of code-mixing, there are: word level, phrase level, baster level, repetition, idiom, and clause.

Both Intra sentential and Intra Lexical have the same level of code – mixing. It will be shown in the following table.

Table 3. The Level of Code-Mixing in Intra Sentential and Intra Lexical

No	Script	Time	Level of code-mixing
1.	<i>Hi guys, it is Nessie and how are you guys, gimana kabarnya? Semoga masih semangat menjalani minggu ini</i>	0.09	Clausa
2.	<i>Kita sekarang tuh punya teknologi yang super canggih kaya smartphone kita, kalau lagi kangen sama temen-temen sama pacar sama mama papa tinggal chat aja, Kalau ga dibales tinggal di video call aja ya kan</i>	0.36	Phrase
3.	<i>Tapi adanya perkembangan teknologi kayak gini, we must always adapt ya kan</i>	1.03	Clause
4.	<i>Gak Cuma barang-barang atau service kadang pekerjaan pun menjadi punah</i>	1.14	Word
5.	<i>Profesi yang tadinya populer dan penting bisa saja menjadi punah begitu saja</i>	1.22	Word
6.	<i>By the way, materi yang satu ini di request oleh...</i>	1.31	Phrase
7.	<i>So, without any further do. Let's get to the list, yang pertama adalah penyusun pin bowling, once upon a time, sebelum pin bowling itu tiba-tiba turun sendiri pakai mesin, ada jaman di mana penyusun pin tersebut adalah manusia</i>	1.42	Clause
8.	<i>Karna pekerjaan ini mostly part time dan bergaji rendah serta mengharuskan bekerja sampai lewat tengah malam, menarik apa ada yang berminat? Coba komen di bawah</i>	2.15	Clause
9.	<i>Next, ada lamplighter, jadi sebelum ada lampu dan listrik lamplighter ini sangat dibutuhkan di setiap kota untuk menyalakan lilin atau lentera yang menerangi jalan</i>	2.30	Word

No	Script	Time	Level of code-mixing
10.	<i>Next, ada rat catcher, dahulu kala, ratcatcher ini cukup populer di benua eropa, dan alasan adanya pekerjaan ini, the first place itu adalah untuk mencegah kerusakan persediaan makanan yang ada oleh tikus</i>	3.11	Word
11.	<i>Casualtiesnya dari black plague itu mencapai 50 juta kematian di eropa berdasarkan WHO.</i>	3.44	Baster
12.	<i>By the way, ada fun fact, ada ratcatcher asal inggris di pertengahan abad 19 bernama Jack black yang mengaku bahwa dia tidak hanya menangkap tikus untuk dibasmi tapi juga untuk dirawat dan dipelihara tikus-tikus yang berwarna unik yang ia temui lalu dijual sebagai hewan peliharaan</i>	4.09	Phrase
13.	<i>Dari sini lah muncul istilah tikus mewah atau fancy rats</i>	4.49	Phrase
14.	<i>Next ada log driver, sebelum ada transportasi berupa truk, batang kayu yang akan dijadikan sumber bahan bakar, konstruksi bangunan, senjata, kertas, juga perabotan rumah tangga, itu dipindahkan dari tempat penebangan pohon ke tempat penggajian dan memanfaatkan aliran sungai</i>	4.54	Word
15.	<i>Kaya di game-game gitu ya yang kaya loncat dari 1 balok ke balok lainnya di atas air</i>	5.54	Repetition word
16.	<i>Waahh, what a dangerous job, pekerjaan yang berbahaya ga si</i>	6.08	Phrase
17.	<i>Next, next ada lector, lector itu bertugas untuk menghibur para buruh yang bekerja seharian dengan membacakan koran, buku atau cerita</i>	6.16	Word
18.	<i>Lector dianggap sangat intellect, jadi sering dipanggil untuk memberikan kaya pidato, ceramah, dan juga ditawari menjadi politisi</i>	6.38	Word
19.	<i>Kalo kalian sedang bekerja dan mendengarkan ini, hi, I am your lector.</i>	7.38	Clause
20.	<i>Next, ok guys, jadi yang terakhir ada human alarm clock, atau knocker upper, pada zaman dahulu kala di abad ke 19an, sebelum ada handphone atau even jam beker, banyak orang tuh yang menggunakan jasanya knocker upper untuk membangunkan mereka</i>	7.40	Word
21.	<i>Caranya mereka mengetuk jendela para client, karna kalau mereka mengetuk pintu Gedung rumah mereka akan mengganggu kaya segedung gitu kan</i>	8.16	Word
22.	<i>Mereka juga harus jago banget yakan ya? Mereka harus jago nge-aim</i>	9.01	Baster
23.	<i>So, itu tadi pekerjaan-pekerjaan yang punah karena teknologi, karna kita udah punya yang bisa menggantikan pekerjaan-pekerjaan tersebut, tapi it is not necessary about thing, jadi kalau kita belajar bahwa memang kaya ada periode-periode dimana teknologi itu akan menggantikan peran-peran yang sudah tidak dibutuhkan dan itu tidak</i>	9.40	Word

No	Script	Time	Level of code-mixing
	<i>selalu berarti hal yang buruk, karena pastinya Ketika muncul teknologi muncul juga kesempatan-kesempatan lainnya, pekerjaan-pekerjaan baru yang tadinya tidak ada.</i>		
24.	<i>Nah, aku mau tau dari kalian sih, apa pekerjaan yang menurut kalian ada dalam 5 tahun ke depan tidak ada lagi, coba comment di bawah, kita diskusi Bersama is okay</i>	10.30	Word
25.	<i>Kalau kalian punya topic boleh banget, but I hope you guys enjoy this video, serta kalau kalian suka vide ini klik like dan follow aku di Instagram dan twitter aku dan subscribe juga di channel aku, nyalakan juga notifikasinya biar tau kalau aku upload video-video baru bye bye.</i>	11.01	Word

The data above tells us about when the YouTuber uses code mixing and what type of code-mixing the YouTuber uses.

## DISCUSSION

As mentioned in the review of theory, Hoffman divides the types of code mixing into intra-sentential code mixing, intra-lexical code mixing and involving a change of pronunciation. (Hoffmann, 2015). The team researchers try to divide the code-mixing categories in Nessie Judge's video into these categories, they are:

### 1. Types of code mixing used by Nessie Judge

Based on the data collected by the researcher, it shows us that in one video that uploaded by Nessie, she used mostly **intra-sentential code mixing**. This type is mostly used by people not only Nessie or other YouTubers. This type is the most common since people frequently utilize intra-sentential code mixing when speaking in their own language without realizing it. For example: “*Hi guys, it is Nessie and how are you guys, gimana kabarnya? Semoga masih semangat menjalani minggu ini. (0.09), “Tapi adanya perkembangan teknologi kayak gini, we must always adapt ya kan?” (1.03), “Nah, aku mau tau dari kalian sih, apa pekerjaan yang menurut kalian ada dalam 5 tahun ke depan tidak*

*ada lagi, coba comment di bawah, kita diskusi Bersama is okay “.* (10.30).

According to table 1 above, we can conclude that there are 24 types of code mixing intra-sentential, and only one type of code mixing intra-lexical or the dominant type of code mixing used by the YouTuber is **intra-sentential code mixing**.

### 2. Sub type of Intra sentential code mixing used by Nessie Judge

Intra-sentential has three types, there are declarative, interrogative and imperative. According to table 2, we found that there are 23 declarative types, one interrogative type, and there is no type of imperative in that video above. For example:” *Hi guys, it is Nessie and how are you guys, gimana kabarnya? Semoga masih semangat menjalani minggu ini. (Interrogative 0.09), “By the way, materi yang satu ini di request oleh... (Declarative 1.31),* **Mostly sub type used by the YouTuber is declarative.**

Suwito argues that there are 6 levels of code mixing there are **word, phrase, baster, repetition, idiom, and clause**, and the author tries to divide the code-mixing categories in Nessi Judge's video into these categories, as follows:

### 3. Level of Code Mixing Used

As mentioned above level code of mixing consists of word level, phrase level, baster level, repetition word or reduplication word, idiom level, and clause level.

In table 3 we can conclude that there are 12 words level of code-mixing, 5 phrases level of code mixing, 2 basters level of code-mixing, one repetition level of code-mixing, no idiom level of code-mixing, and 8 clauses level of code-mixing. For examples: "*Gak Cuma barang-barang atau service kadang pekerjaan pun menjadi punah*" (word: 1.14), "*Dari sini lah muncul istilah tikus mewah atau fancy rats*" (phrase:4.49)," *Tapi adanya perkembangan teknologi kayak gini, we must always adapt ya kan.* (clause: 1.03), "*Kaya di game-game gitu ya yang kaya loncat dari 1 balok ke balok lainnya di atas air*" (repetition:5.54), "*Mereka juga harus jago banget yakan ya? Mereka harus jago nge-aim*"(baster: 9.01).

## CONCLUSION

Code mixing is mixing of base language to the foreign language with a word, phares, clauses, or even sentences. Code mixing has three types, they are **intra-sentential Code mixing** (it occurs within a phrase, a clause, or sentence boundary), **intra-lexical code mixing** (it occurs at the word boundary) and **involving a change of pronunciation** (it occurs at the phonological level). The researcher concluded that the YouTuber used 24 types of code mixing intra-sentential and only one type of code mixing intra lexical, so mostly the YouTuber used intra-sentential type of code mixing in her video. It means the YouTuber used Indonesian sentences mixing by English in the form of phrase, clause, and sentence boundary.

The research on code mixing with intra-sentential type has 3 types, they are declarative, interrogative, and imperative. The results of the researcher's research are stated in Findings. The conclusion is the YouTuber mostly used a

declarative sub intra-sentential type; it means the YouTuber is very active used declarative sub type in intra-sentential in that video, the YouTuber used the sentences which give information or declarative sentence as well.

Code mixing has six levels, they are word level, phrase level, baster level, repetition word or reduplication word level, idiom level, and clause level. And form data that the YouTuber collected in chapter 4, the researcher concluded that You tuber used 12 words level of code-mixing, 5 phrases level of code mixing, 2 basters level of code-mixing, one repetition level of code-mixing, no idiom level of code-mixing, and 8 clauses level of code-mixing.

The YouTuber used the most level of code mixing, namely word level. Word level is also widely used in everyday life because it only changes the word class, for example: *kita mau lunch dimana?* Code mixing is found in informal interactions, it occurs when the conversant use both languages together, its term refers to all cases about lexical and grammatical features, and it is an act of switching language. In that video, Nessie used mostly intra-sentential and sub type intra-sentential declarative, and she used mostly word level.

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*Code Mixing Used by YouTuber - Nessie Judge's Entitled "Pekerjaan-Pekerjaan yang Sudah Punah karena Teknologi"*